

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

This chapter deals with other social services like labour welfare, prohibition, advancement of backward classes and tribes and charitable endowments of the district.

Labour Welfare

Labour Welfare, in a wider term, means everything that contributes to the improvement of health, safety, general well-being of the workers. Labourers are mainly classified under two categories i. e., agricultural labourers and industrial labourers. Major portion of the total work force of the district are agricultural labourers. For the welfare of the agricultural labourers Government have fixed Rs. 25 per day as the minimum wages for an unskilled labourer with effect from the 1st July, 1990. Rates of wages for semi-skilled and highly skilled labourers have been fixed at Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 per day respectively with effect from the 1st January, 1991. The agricultural labourers have no organization like trade unions to ventilate their grievances before their employers. They are not covered under any social security scheme to take care of unemployment, accidents and other hazards. However, regular inspections are conducted by the Officials of the Labour Department to ensure that the agricultural labourers are not paid less than the prescribed minimum wages.

Industrially the district is not backward. There are Industrial Estates at Jagatpur and Khapuria. There are a number of major and medium plants like textile, spinning and cotton mills, fertilizer plants, charge chrome plant, rice mills, flour mills, saw mills, printing press, bidi factories, etc. which constitute the industries of the district. The workers in the urban areas are engaged in various factories established by individuals, companies, corporations and co-operative societies. A number of them also work in different commercial establishments. These workers protect their interest through their trade unions and associations, etc. The workers in rural areas are generally deprived of such types of benefit.

Labour Laws and Rules

Some Central and State Labour Acts and Rules have been extended to the district. These labour laws and rules, a list of which is given in Appendix I, have become a highly protective umbrella for the working classes. There are ample provisions in these laws to

safeguard their exploitations in different forms by their employers and also to maintain peaceful and congenial relationship between the employers and employees. There were about 424 registered factories and other establishments in the district up to 1990, where different labour laws were enforced. The factories employed 29,445 workmen.

Labour Department : Organizational set-up in the district

The office of the Deputy Labour Commissioner has been established at Cuttack. The Deputy Labour Commissioner who works under the Labour Commissioner, Orissa, Bhubaneshwar is assisted by one Assistant Labour Commissioner, three District Labour Officers and eight Assistant Labour Officers. Among the District Labour Officers, two are posted at the district headquarters and one is working at Jajpur Road, whereas out of eight Assistant Labour Officers, four are posted at Cuttack and one each at Jagatsinghapur, Chaudwar, Jajpur Road and Kendraparha. Besides, five Rural Labour Inspectors are also posted at different rural areas like Athagarh, Banki, Jajpur, Jagatsinghapur and Chaudwar. The Deputy Labour Commissioner is primarily responsible for the administration and execution of various labour laws in the district. He acts as the Commissioner for the Workmen's Compensation Act and controlling authority under the Payment of Gratuity Act. He also acts as the Inspector under almost all the labour Acts and acts as a Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act. The Labour Officers also look after the interests of the labourers under various provisions of labour laws in matters relating to less payment, short payment and non-payment of wages and non-grant of statutory welfare facilities.

Labour Disputes

The relations between the employers and employees are governed by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Any dispute arising out of employment or during the employment of any labourer or labourers in any industrial organization, is settled by the Conciliation Officer. Most of other labour disputes are also settled through conciliation. The District Labour Officer and Assistant Labour Officers are declared as the Conciliation Officer. If the conciliation fails, the matter is referred to the Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts.

The following table gives a statistical account of the labour complaints and disputes (both reported and settled) with the number of strikes, lockouts and total mandays lost during the period 1988 to 1990:

Year	No. of Complaints			No. of Disputes			No. of Strikes	Lockouts	Total Mandays lost
	Reported		Settled	Reported		Settled			
	Pen- ding	Recei- ved		Pen- ding	Recei- ved				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1988 ..	671	394	333	113	102	40	1	Nil	1,200
1989 ..	822	299	204	116	68	23	5	Nil	2,21,304
1990 ..	917	269	184	90	105	27	4	1	24,070

The Labour Officers of the district also conduct periodic inspections under various labour laws. The table below indicates such inspections by these officers from 1987 to 1991:

Name of the Act	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Payment of Wages Act ..	364	626	695	646	402
2. Fare Wages Clause Act ..	4	9	6	Nil	Nil
3. Equal Remuneration Act ..	28	172	68	46	27
4. Motor Transport Workmen's Act ..	11	11	5	4	5
5. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act ..	103	103	118	112	195
6. The Orissa Industrial Establishment (National and Festival Holidays) Act ..	415	494	272	219	293
7. Inter-State Migrant Workmen, (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act ..	1	2	1	Nil	Nil
8. Maternity Benefit Act ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9 Bidi Cigar Workers' (Condition of Employment and Service) Act ..	71	36	57	61	20
10 The Working Journalist (Condition of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
11. The Payment of Gratuity Act ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	8

The figures relating to prosecution filed under different Acts in the district from 1987 to 1991 are as follows ;

Name of the Act	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Payment of Wages Act ..	Nil	8	25	Nil	17
2. Equal Remuneration Act ..	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Fare Wages Clause Act ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. Motor Transport Workmen's Act	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5. Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5
6. The Orissa Industrial Establishment (National and Festival Holidays) Act	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7. Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
8. Maternity Benefit Act ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9. Bidi Cigar Workers' (Condition of Employment and Service) Act	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10. The Working Journalist (Condition of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11. The Payment of Gratuity Act ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Factories Act

It is obligatory for all factories to get themselves registered under the Factories Act. The labour officers, factory managers and staff, and trade union officials undergo a course of training as provided under the Factories Labour Laws. Elaborate provisions have been made in the Act regarding the conditions of work inside factories including hours of work, employment of young persons, leave with wages, safeguard for health, promotion of safety and welfare of workers like first-aid appliances, canteens, etc.

Trade Union Act

Trade Unions are voluntary associations of employees formed under the Trade Union Act to promote and protect their interests through collective actions and securing them a better and healthier status in industry as well as in society. 287 trade unions were registered in the district

till December 1990 with 1,12,734 workers. It is because of the trade unions that the workers get help in time of sickness or death. The trade unions provide protection to the workers against sufferings and when they are out of job, or when they are too old to work anymore. Further, the trade unions work as a machinery for setting the relations between the employers and employees.

Minimum Wages Act

To protect the workers from exploitation in the hands of their employers, minimum rates of wages are fixed and revised by the Government from time to time. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 came into force with effect from the 15th March, 1948. The State labour machineries with their capacity as Inspectors under various labour laws safeguard the interests of the labourers and ensure enforcement of the provisions of this Act.

Workmen's Compensation Act

Under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, it is obligatory on the part of the employer to pay compensation in case of death or accident of the workers during work. The Assistant Labour Commissioner is the controlling authority under the provisions of the Act.

The table below shows the position regarding fatal and non-fatal accidents reported and disposed of with amount of compensations paid in the district during 1986—89.

Year	Received		Amount paid as compensation (in Rs.)
	Fatal	Non-fatal	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1986	43	67	12,25,652.39
1987	89	114	22,16,494.46
1988	91	189	31,54,501.39
1989	104	292	56,47,628.31

Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act

The Employees' Provident Fund was introduced in the district from 1952 under the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act. 810 establishments in the district are covered under this Act with 61,488 employees contributing to the fund as on 31st March, 1992. This Act has been framed to provide social security to workers in the old age and in case of emergent situations during their lifetime. Employees are required to contribute certain per cent (which varies from 8 to 10%) from the monthly emoluments and an equal amount is also contributed by the employers. The subscriber can withdraw money from the provident fund for certain purposes. He is allowed to withdraw the full amount standing at his credit on completing 15 years of membership, or attaining the age of 55 years or on permanent and total incapacity to work or in case of retrenchment.

Family pension was introduced in the district on 1st March, 1971. It provides pension to the heirs of the members of the fund on account of premature death while in service. The Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme came into force with effect from 1976 which provides for lumpsum payment to the family of a member who dies while in service.

Payment of Gratuity Act

As there is no provision for pension under labour laws, this Act provides for payment of gratuity to employees engaged in factories, mines, shops and other establishments. The Assistant Labour Commissioner is the controlling authority who decides cases under this Act. Any establishment, factory or industry employing more than ten persons is covered under the Act and workers getting less than Rs.1,000 as monthly wages are only entitled for gratuity.

Shops and Commercial Establishments Act

The Shops and Commercial Establishments Act regulates the conditions of work and terms of employment of workers engaged in shops and commercial establishments. It also covers hours of work, holidays, leave and wages. 2,205 shops and 813 establishments were registered under this Act by 1989.

Employees' State Insurance Act

Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 was introduced in the district on the 31st January, 1960. The objectives of this Act are to provide security to the industrial employees in case of sickness, maternity and employment injuries and to provide medical care to insured persons

and their families. The scheme has widened its objectives by incorporating family welfare programmes. The scheme now provides full medical care which includes hospitalization, supply of drugs, dressings, artificial limbs, surgical and orthopaedic appliances both to the employees and their family members. The employees are compensated for loss of wages due to sickness and temporary disablement due to physical injuries sustained during work. The dependants of the employees who die due to employment injury are also compensated. The beneficial provisions under the scheme have now been extended to the employees working both in small and big factories, shops and commercial establishments, hotels, cinema halls, newspaper establishments and road transport organizations. The Employees' State Insurance Corporation is constantly reviewing and updating the scale and standard of medical and cash benefits in view of changing time and needs of the working people.

The dispensaries under this scheme are functioning at Baranga, Khapuria, Rajabagicha, Chandinichowk, Chaudwar, Dhanmandal, Jajpur Road, Jagatpur, Nuapatna and Paradeep. Total number of employees of the district covered under the E. S. I. Scheme is 25,550 till 31st March, 1990.

Housing Scheme

Except some industrial tenements constructed at Rajabagicha, Khapuria and Chaudwar under the subsidised industrial housing scheme in the district to provide accommodation to different workers, no steps have been taken by the Government for construction of houses for industrial workers. The Management of the Orissa Textile Mill Ltd. and the Indian Charge chrome Ltd. have constructed some quarters for residential accommodation of staff and industrial labourers.

Recreational facilities for labourers

Labour Welfare Centres have been set up by the Government in the district to provide educational and recreational facilities to the workers at Rajabagicha, Chaudwar and Khapuria. Each centre is managed by an Instructor, an Organizer and other staff.

Prohibition

The Prohibition Laws were enforced in the district with effect from April 1956. All distillery shops were abolished. Prohibition was scrapped and the outstill system of supply of liquor was introduced from 1st April, 1968 which continued to be in vogue till 31st March, 1976. Then distillery system of liquor supply (i.e., contract supply system)

was introduced from 1st April, 1976. This system is still in vogue. Prior to the introduction of prohibition, the [contract supply system of distillery spirit to the retail outlets was also in force, the licences for retail sale of Ganja, Tari, Bhang, Pachwai and foreign liquor were also issued, and opium shops for sale of opium by the retailed licences on the basis of cards to opium addicts registered departmentally were also opened.

The Excise Commissioner, Orissa, Cuttack is the Head of the Department of Excise. The excise administration in the district is primarily in the hands of the Collector. He works under the supervision of the Commissioner of Excise, Orissa for the purpose of excise administration and the collection of excise revenue. The Collector is assisted by one Additional District Magistrate who exercises all the powers and performs all the duties imposed on the Collector except on appeal matters. The Superintendent of Excise is the chief executive to aid and advise Collector in day-to-day excise administration and he is also responsible for the smooth and efficient management of his organization. He is assisted by one Deputy Superintendent of Excise, Inspectors of Excise, Sub-Inspectors of Excise and Excise Constables and other staff.

The duties of all Excise Officers of the department are to prevent and detect offences under the Excise Laws, apprehend offenders, inspect licensed shops, check improper practices resorted by licensed venders, supervise distilleries and warehouses, and discourage excessive indulgences in intoxicating drugs.

Some of the Excise Acts and Rules in force in the district are as follows:

- (1) The Bihar and Orissa Excise Act, 1915
- (2) The Orissa Excise Rules, 1965
- (3) The Board's Excise Rules, 1965
- (4) The Opium Act, 1878
- (5) The Orissa Opium Rules, 1965
- (6) The Orissa Opium Smoking Act, 1947
- (7) The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930
- (8) The Orissa Dangerous Drugs Rules, 1965
- (9) The Medical and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955
- (10) The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956
- (11) The Orissa Excise (Mohua Flower) Rules, 1976
- (12) The Molasses Control Order, 1961

These laws chiefly aim at regulating the manufacture, import, export, transport, possession of excise goods and collection of excise revenue thereon. They also embody suitable penal provisions to deal with offenders.

The following figures show the year-wise consumption of Opium, Ganja, Bhang and country spirit in the district from 1985-86 to 1989-90:

Year		Opium (in Kg.)	Ganja (in Kg.)	Bhang (in Kg.)	Country spirit (in LPL.)
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1985-86	..	55,917	2,281'000	74'000	6,42,070'0
1986-87	..	51,616	1,000'500	44'500	4,91,360'0
1987-88	..	51,799	705'500	131'000	3,81,138'0
1988-89	..	50,320	616'850	85'250	4,24,587'0
1989-90	..	42,168	616'850	85'250	8,39,326'0

The excise goods like country spirit, India made foreign liquor, India made beer, imported foreign liquor, imported beer, wine/vodka, Bhang, medicinal opium, medicinal preparation like Tr. Homidesmi/ SuganJhi which are capable of being consumed as alcoholic beverage/ medicinal Modak (all under potable group), denatured spirit, commercial spirit, pethidine/ morphine/ and other narcotics (all under non-potable group) are in use in the district.

There are some limitations about the quantity of the excise goods that an individual is allowed to possess. The table below shows the limits of possession of such goods by one person without obtaining licences.

1. Country spirit	1'5 Bulk litres
2. India made foreign liquor	1'5 Bulk litres
3. India made foreign liquor (beer)	3 Bulk litres
4. Bhang	120 grams
5. Medicinal Opium	5 grams
6. Denatured spirit	4 litres
7. Mohua flower	15 quintals
8. Tari	4 litres

Licences for manufacture of any kind of excise goods like Bhang and outstill liquor are granted by the Board of Revenue, Orissa with the concurrence of the Revenue and Excise Department to the purchasers in public auction in the annual excise settlement. Licences for sale are granted by the District Collector with the approval of the Excise Commissioner. The sale is regulated under the conditions of licences granted for each category of intoxicant.

Cultivation of Ganja and its use in any form and its sale has been prohibited under the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act in the district from May 1989 and its sale, possession and use have been prohibited from December 1989.

There is no cultivation of Bhang in the district. The preparation of *modaks* out of Bhang is now regulated by the Drugs Controller so far it relates to the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Act. In case of sale of Bhang beyond the prescribed limit, permit is granted by the competent authority. The Orissa Rajya Talgud Samabaya Sangh is allowed to tap trees in selected agency/under-developed tracks for manufacture of palmgur. There is no licence granted for collection of unformented Tari. The palm products have its own use in rural belt of the district.

Opium de-addiction scheme was introduced in the district in 1961. Under this scheme acute hard cases medically recommended are registered for supply of medicinal opium through Government hospitals or opium sale centres managed by the Excise Department. There are 235 registered opium addicts in the district and their monthly quota is 3,197 tablets weighing 3,197 kg. Their annual requirement of medicinal opium is 38,364 kg. The rate prescribed per gram of opium is one rupee.

Country spirit and outstill shops in Integrated Tribal Development Agency areas, except those which are located in Community Development Blocks and Tahasil headquarters, urban and semi-urban areas and in areas having less than 50% tribal population, have been abolished. Liquor advertisements have been banned. A statutory warning has been issued which is printed on liquor bottles that consumption of liquor is injurious to health. Steps have been taken not to open liquor shops in a market place in close proximity to bathing *ghat*, school, hospital, place of workshop, National Highways, labour colony and industrial areas. Employment of minors in liquor shops is strictly prohibited. The minimum age of employment in such jobs has been raised from 18 to 21 years. Employees of all departments are cautioned not to drink while on duty. Drinking in places like hotels, restaurants and clubs where foreign liquor on licences are not given is strictly prohibited. Steps have been taken to propagate the evils of drink amongst the rural innocent through different agencies.

The table below shows detection of yearwise offences (1985-86 to 1990-91) under different categories of excise cases :

Year		I.D. liquor	C.S. liquor	Foreign liquor	Ganja	Bhang	Opium
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1985-86	...	540	45	20	116	5	28
1986-87	...	554	143	15	88	8	22
1987-88	..	153	669	22	54	3	14
1988-89	..	340	1,167	24	35	11	5
1989-90	..	200	1,245	34	20	29	10
1990-91	..	360	847	32	10	54	2

Admittedly implementation of prohibition policy has failed to achieve its objective. Efforts to regulate and control drinking by relaxing prohibition have also been a failure. Despite stringent measures to tighten enforcement work, illicit distillation and vending of liquor could not be stamped out altogether.

Difficulties experienced in successful implementation of prohibition laws are explained below in a nutshell ;

- (a) Withdrawal of excise staff from prohibition district,
- (b) Difficulties in detection and successful prosecution of cases,
- (c) Inadequacy of punishment by trying courts,
- (d) Lack of publicity propaganda for prohibition,
- (e) Lack of facilities to wean addicts away from their habits of drink,
- (f) Easy availability of illicit distilled liquor at comparatively cheaper price to liquor consumers who are economically poor,
- (g) Public indifference to remove evils of drink. No sharp reaction or strong condemnation by public,
- (h) Misuse of spirituous medicinal preparation for consumption as ordinary alcoholic beverages. The excise duty being relatively cheaper on such medical preparations it has drawn the attention of economically poor consumers.

Because of the above lacuna, a large number of excise crimes remained undetected and prohibition led to increase in illicit distillation, smuggling and consumption of harmful and poisonous substitutes.

With the increase in illicit distillation of liquor and clandestine sale of contraband liquor, there was profuse leakage of Government revenue and loss of human lives due to consumption of unhygienic spurious liquor. To overcome the situation and to allow/encourage the local parties to take adequate interest in excise trade as mentioned earlier, the distillery system of supply of liquor was introduced with effect from the 1st April, 1976 which brought some steady increase in excise revenue as shown in Chapter XI—Revenue Administration. Trade monopoly was broken. But despite this, illicit distillation could not altogether be stopped, as the excise staff were too inadequate to contain the problems of bootlegging. The colossal backing of pending excise cases in the trying courts for over decades provided encouragement to the bootleggers to resort to illicit distillation and vending of liquor as an alluring trade. The licensed vendors under the grab of their licences also indulged in proliferation of their nefarious illicit business for higher profits. This precipitated introduction of the Orissa Excise (MGO) Rules during the year 1989.

The Orissa Excise (Exclusive Privilege Amendment) Rules, 1989 introduced a minimum quantity of country spirit, which the licensed vendors will guarantee to lift for sale in retail counters and shall pay the excise duty thereof. The target on excise revenue was fixed from 1984 onwards and the target on the minimum consumption was fixed from 1989 onwards with the introduction of the Orissa Excise (Exclusive Privilege Amendment) Rules, 1989. This was aimed to contain the problems of illicit distillation and vending of liquor by the unscrupulous bootleggers.

Due to consumption of spurious liquor from unauthorised vendors, a serious liquor tragedy occurred on the 6th and the 7th May, 1992 and the casualty in this tragedy was 134 in Cuttack district. Government ordered an administrative inquiry by the Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Central Division, Cuttack. The report of the R. D. C. showed that deaths occurred on account of ingestion of toxic alcohol. There was evidence before the R. D. C. to show that one Surendra Kumar Das alias Belu was regularly procuring low grade spirit and diluting the same by adding country spirit obtained from Government approved warehouses and selling the blend directly or through petty dealers. He was selling a blend of his own and for this purpose, was obtaining the spirit unauthorisedly.

Advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes

According to the Census of 1981, the population of the district was 46,28,880. Out of the total population, Scheduled Castes (8,17,873) and Scheduled Tribes (1,44,708) constituted 17% and 3% respectively. These people are generally illiterate and backward in social and economic fields. The Constitution makes it binding upon the State to adopt special measures for the improvement of these neglected classes and tribes. Therefore, a number of steps have been undertaken at the Government level to safeguard and promote the interest of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people.

To look after them, the District Welfare Office has been established in the district since 1964 with the District Welfare Officer as its head. The District Welfare Officer is responsible for execution of various welfare schemes mainly for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes undertaken in the district from time to time. One Assistant Welfare Officer of Specially Declared Gazetted rank has been posted in each of the six subdivisions of Cuttack, Jajpur, Banki, Athagarh, Kendraparha and Jagatsinghapur. Besides, one Assistant District Welfare Officer has also been posted at the district headquarters. There are 41 Welfare Extension Officers posted for 41 Blocks of the district and two Special Welfare Extension Officers posted for Modified Area Development Agency at Sukinda and Danagadi Community Development Blocks. These Welfare Extension Officers are working under the supervision of the respective Block Development Officers.

Different schemes which are undertaken by the Government for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are classified under (a) educational advancement, (b) economic upliftment and (c) health and sanitation. Expenditure incurred on these account are shared both by State and Central Government.

Educational Advancement

Among various schemes which are undertaken by the Government for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes priority is given on education. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are given free education in different educational institutions managed both by the Education and Harijan and Tribal Welfare Departments. Provisions of free boarding and lodging have been made by the Government in the residential schools managed by the Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department. Boarders from I to XII classes are given stipends varying from Rs. 90 to Rs. 100 per month.

4 Boys' High Schools, 2 Girls' High Schools, 2 Ashram Schools, 2 Kanyashrams, 10 Residential Sevashrams and 45 Upper Primary and Lower Primary Schools (Sevashrams) are functioning exclusively for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students set up by the Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department upto 1989-90.

The statement given below indicates the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students reading in different educational institutions managed by the above mentioned Department who are given free education, free boarding and free lodging in the district during 1989-90 :

Educational Institutions	Sanction of Boarders		Total
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(A) Boys' High School			
(1) Chandikhole High School ..	20	186	206
(2) Biswanahakani High School ...	32	88	120
(3) Gobarghati High School ..	15	145	160
(4) Tomaka High School ..	62	58	120
(B) Girls' High School			
(5) Kasturba Government Girls' High School	117	44	161
(6) Madhapur Government Girls' High School	88	21	10
(C) Ashram Schools			
(7) Kulasahi Ashram School ..	27	..	27
(8) Chingudipal Ashram School ..	..	20	20
(D) Kanyashrams			
(9) Pareshwar Kanyashram ...	18	11	29
(10) Tapovan Kanyashram ...	56	5	61
(E) Residential Sevashrams			
(11) Jaintara Residential Sevashram ..	100	..	100
(12) Anjira Residential Sevashram ..	36	5	41

Educational Institution	Sanction of Boards		Total
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(13) Tomaka Residential Sevashram	17	30	47
(14) Phuljhar Residential Sevashram	1	19	20
(15) Abhimanpur Residential Sevashram	16	34	50
(16) Rahango Residential Sevashram	..	20	20
(17) Popara Residential Sevashram	20	..	20
(18) Jajpur Residential Sevashram	..	20	20
(19) Sirikhali Residential Sevashram	1	19	20
(20) Mahadeipatna Residential Sevashram	20	..	20
(F) Sevashram			

Name of the Subdivision	Sched- uled Castes	Sched- uled Tribes	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Kendraparha (8 Sevashrams) ..	1,721	..	308	2,029
Jagatsinghapur (2 Sevashrams) ..	209	..	177	386
Athagarh (5 Sevashrams) ..	132	68	133	333
Banki (10 Sevashrams) ..	190	379	421	990
Jajpur (16 Sevashrams) ..	536	970	551	2,057
Sadar (4 Sevashrams) ..	176	69	270	515

The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students reading in the Sevashrams are supplied free garments, text books and other reading and writing materials. The Government incur huge expenditure in providing scholarships, etc. to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students studying in various other schools and colleges.

Detailed information regarding pre and post-Matric scholarships allotment received, distribution made and total number of beneficiaries during 1989-90 and 1990-91 are given below:

Year	Post-Matric Scholarships			Pre-Matric Scholarships		
	Allotment received	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Allotment received	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries
	(in Rs.)	(in Rs.)		(in Rs.)	(in Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1989-90						
Scheduled Castes	50,66,041	48,48,790	5,296	66,03,810	60,25,230	47,623
Scheduled Tribes	7,25,322	6,99,975	533	1,79,275	1,63,900	1,326
1990-91						
Scheduled Castes	59,81,543	58,43,466	6,976	76,16,000	59,85,005	42,295
Scheduled Tribes	9,57,205	8,55,681	981	3,50,000	2,02,305	1,362

Economic Upliftment

Prior to Independence, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes suffered from many disabilities in the district. Untouchability of the Scheduled Castes was prevalent to a large extent in spite of efforts of some social reformers. Both Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people also suffered from wide economic and cultural disabilities. In order to improve the socio-economic standard of these people, Government have undertaken a number of poverty-ameliorating programmes which include Modified Area Development Agency (M. A. D. A.), Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor (E. R. R. P.) and Integrated Tribal Development Agency (I. T. D. A.) in different periods for the rural poor.

District Rural Development Agency has been established in the district level as a nodal agency for implementation of different anti-poverty programmes with aims and objectives of helping the families including that of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes living below the poverty line in rural areas and to get additional income through self-employment or wage employment ventures. During last twelve years ending 1st February, 1952, 86,444 Scheduled Caste and 9,030 Scheduled Tribe families were benefited under different schemes executed through this Agency.

Number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families benefited under different schemes like the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor Programme, the Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour and the Modified Area Development Agency during 1988-89 and 1989-90 is discussed below.

The Integrated Rural Development Programme is being implemented since 1980-81. It is the most important centrally sponsored programme for eradication of rural poverty. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families under this programme are entitled to 50 per cent of the project cost as subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5,000/-. During 6th Five-Year Plan (1980—85) period, 40,577 Scheduled Caste and 3,585 Scheduled Tribe families were assisted under this scheme. The number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families assisted during 7th Plan (1985—90) period was 36,157 and 4,455 respectively. During 1990-91, 7,259 Scheduled Caste and 713 Scheduled Tribe families were benefited under this programme.

Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor (E. R. R. P)

The Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor Programme was introduced in the district in 1980-81 with the aim to provide economic assistance to the poorest families living in rural areas having annual income not exceeding Rs. 1,200/-.

During last ten years ending 1989-90, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families benefited in the district were 53,864 and 6,256 respectively whereas during the year 1990-91, only 1,397 Scheduled Caste families got assistance under this programme.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour (R.B.L.)

Each bonded labourer was allowed in the beginning a sum of Rs. 4,000/- for his rehabilitation. Subsequently, this amount has been increased to Rs. 6,350/- including Rs.500/- as subsistence allowance. Upto 1989-90, 5,372 bonded labourers in the district were rehabilitated, out of which 1,810 were Scheduled Castes and 438 were Scheduled Tribes.

Modified Area Development Agency Programme (M.A.D.A.)

The Modified Area Development Agency Programme is in operation in the Community Development Blocks of Sukinda and Danagadi of the district. Under this programme Scheduled Tribe families are given financial assistance for dig-wells, milch cows, bullock carts, etc.

under integrated scheme in I. R. D. P. pattern. The table given below shows the number of beneficiaries with amount sanctioned under M. A. D. A, in shape of grant-in-aid by the Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department for Sukinda and Danagadi Community Development Blocks from 1988-89 to 1990-91.

Year	Name of the Block	Rupees sanctioned	No. of families benefited
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1988-89	Sukinda	6,60,000	141
	Danagadi	3,06,000	119
1889-90	Sukinda	8,41,000	158
	Danagadi	4,28,000	63
1990-91	Sukinda	1,52,000	N. A.
	Danagadi	76,000	N. A.

Margin Money Loan Programme (M. M. L. P.)

This M. M. L. P. scheme is operated with the sole objective of giving financial assistance to the backward classes for their socio-economic upliftment. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members find it difficult to run professions or business for lack of finance. Under this scheme Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are provided loan assistance without interest. During 1989-90 and 1990-92 the number of families who benefited under this scheme was 2,010 and 124 respectively. They were given loan assistance of Rs. 12,99,534.00 towards margin money and Rs. 19,66,148.00 towards subsidy.

Water for drinking and irrigation purposes

To provide pure drinking-water for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people in the scarcity areas, subsidy is given for sinking of wells and installing hand-pumps. This apart, water is also supplied to them for irrigation purpose. 27 river lift tube-well projects have been completed with a cost of Rs. 28,13,000 during 1988-89 through which 953 Scheduled Caste and 4 Scheduled Tribe people were benefited. Similarly in 1989-90, river lift and tube-well projects numbering 38 were completed with a cost Rs.78,02,000, benefiting 2,920 Scheduled Caste people.

The Million Wells Scheme has been launched since 1988-89 with the object of creating employment at the first instance, and to construct open irrigation wells free of cost for the poor small and marginal farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Freed Bonded Labourers. From 1988-89 to 1990-91, total number of such wells dug was 1,274 in the district.

Contribution of Co-operative Societies for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes

Co-operative Societies are organized in rural areas to cater to the needs of the people of different socio-economic groups. Activities of these societies cover credit, marketing and processing, production and distribution, farming, irrigation and housing, etc. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members are enjoying such facilities, being members of Co-operative Societies. 2,290 Scheduled Caste people were benefited by the Co-operative Societies during 1989-90 with an expenditure of Rs. 91,600.

Indira Awas Yojana

Under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, the Indira Awas Yojana Scheme for construction of houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Freed Bonded Labourers has been launched since 1985-86. Till 1st February, 1992, number of houses completed under the scheme was 3,500.

Other Housing facilities

To help the poor and homeless members of the Scheduled Castes mainly engaged in unclean, occupations in urban areas and specially declared vulnerable Scheduled Caste groups, subsidies are granted for the construction of new houses. Under this programme, 35 dwelling houses located at Cuttack, Kendraparha, Jayantara cluster of Dasarathpur Community Development Block and Korei cluster for settlement have been distributed to the needy Scheduled Caste people. In 1990-91, 11 dwelling houses were under construction for Hadi families of the Korei Community Development Block. During this period, 50 kiosks for specially declared vulnerable Scheduled Caste groups were under construction in the urban areas of Chaudwar, Athagarh and Jajpur, and the Community Development Blocks of Narasinghapur, Bari, Rajnagar, Tangi-Chaudwar, Salepur, Korei, Mahakalparha, Derabis and Dasarathpur.

Electrification of houses of these people are also undertaken by the Government. During 1989-90, 1,004 houses belonging to Scheduled Castes were electrified which included 502 under Cuttack Electrical Circle, 296 under Jajpur Road Electrical Circle, 161 in Athagarh Notified Area Council area and 45 in the Indira Awas Colony in Jajpur Community Development Block.

Training in different Trades

To improve the economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people and backward classes, youngmen are trained in various trades like tailoring, plaster of toy, coir, *chapal* manufacturing, musical instruments, mushroom cultivation and type writing, shorthand, etc. Action has been taken for their rehabilitation under the Margin Money Loan Programme. As such, 100 people have been benefited under this training programme under different trades for which a sum of Rs. 1,35,900 in 1989-90 was spent.

In addition, 127 Scheduled Caste and 4 Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries have already been trained in brackish water prawn culture scheme. Sixty of them have already been rehabilitated during 1989-90 under the Margin Money Loan Programme.

Fifty Scheduled Caste beneficiaries of Cuttack Sadar Community Development Block have been trained in mushroom cultivation with an expenditure of Rs. 13,550/-. They have started cultivation and selling of mushroom with good profit. Action has been taken for their rehabilitation under the Margin Money Loan Programme. This scheme will be extended to other Community Development Blocks gradually.

Other Programmes

The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families have also been benefited from the National Rural Employment Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and special foodgrain production programme. The first two programmes, which were started in October 1980 and August 1983 respectively, were closed and merged with the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana on 31st March, 1989.

The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people are provided legal assistance to fight against the tyrannies of the landlords and other exploiting classes. 40 beneficiaries under this programme of whom 39 are Scheduled Caste and one Scheduled Tribe people have received assistance of Rs. 13,350/-.

Intercaste Marriage

Government also provide incentives for intercaste marriage, i. e., higher caste people marrying Scheduled Caste girls. 17 couples were given incentives in the shape of money for intercaste marriage during last 2 years ending 1989-90. The total expenditure under this programme was 51,000/-.

Old-age, Widow and Disabled Persons Pension

The Old-age and Widow Pension Scheme was introduced in the district from 1st April, 1975 with a view to providing social security for deserving destitutes, old and disabled persons. Persons of 60 years of age and above, widows of 18 years and above and disabled person of 5 years and above with no other source of income are eligible to get this pension. Sub-Collectors are the final authorities to sanction such pension. The amount of pension which was Rs. 40/- at first has been raised to Rs. 100/- per month since 2nd October, 1990. There were 54,787 old-age beneficiaries including 1,612 lepers, 5,476 small farmers, 8,429 marginal farmers and 6,813 landless agricultural labourers under the Old-age, Widow and Disabled Persons Pension Scheme. Besides, there were 34,296 widows and 3,689 disabled (1,555 blind and 2,134 orthopaedically handicapped) beneficiaries in the district by 31st March, 1992 who were also sanctioned pension under this scheme. The Government spent Rs. 5,96 47,757 for the payment of pension and money order commission during 1991-92.

Freedom Fighters Pension

Both the Government of India and the State Government are providing pension to the persons who participated in the freedom struggle for the country. 509 and 629 freedom fighters received pension from the Central and the State Governments respectively during 1989-90. During this year, the Government of India sanctioned Rs. 40,25,457 whereas the State Government paid Rs. 20,07,754 under this scheme.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENT

A number of charitable endowments function in the district under the Charitable Endowment Act, 1890. These endowments render useful services to society mainly in social and educational fields. These are financed out of fund/properties of the donors. The treasurer is the custodian of the funds and he distributes the income from these funds and properties to the selected persons according to the wishes of the donors. A brief account of the charitable endowments of the district is furnished below.

Nimai Charan Mitter Endowment Fund

The Nimai Charan Mitter Endowment Fund was created in 1919 by late Rai Bahadur Nimai Charan Mitter with donation of Rs.2,400. The Chairman, District Board / Zilla Parishad, Cuttack was the administrator of the fund. Annual interest derived from the fund was spent on awarding a prize to a domiciled Bengalee student of Orissa to prosecute his studies in the Cuttack Medcial College. Till 1969, 51 students were benefited by the fund. The fund is not in operation now.

The Cuttack Hindu Girls' School Fund

The Cuttack Hindu Girls' School Fund was created by the Maharaja of Kendujhar with Rs. 5,900. The income derived from the fund was utilised for the encouragement of Oriya language in accordance with the decision of the Managing Committee of the Ravenshaw Girls' High School, Cuttack. 50 students were benefited by this scheme till 1968. Since then the fund is not in operation. The Chairman, District Board / Zilla Parished, Cuttack was the administrator² of the fund.

The Gouri Shyam Scholarship Fund

A sum of Rs, 1,600 was donated by Babu Ram Govind Jagadeb in 1919 for creation of the fund. The income of the fund was awarded to the student who secured first position in Sanskrit Tol Examination. Till 1968, 50 students were benefited by the fund. Since then this fund is not in operation. The Chairman of District Board/Zilla Paraishad, Cuttack was the administrator of the fund.

The Mayo Memorial Fund

The Mayo Memorial Fund was founded by the leading Zamindars and Rajas of Cuttack, Puri and Baleshwar districts in 1912 with donation of Rs. 13,600 for encouragement of education in Orissa. The income of the fund was utilised in awarding two scholarships of Rs. 10 each tenable for two years at the Ravenshaw College of Cuttack to two students who were natives of or domiciled in Orissa and were wholly educated in Orissa School(s) and who stood next to the senior Government scholars of Orissa for the year in the then Intermediate Examination in Arts or Science. 50 students were benefited till 1968. Since then this fund is not in operation. The Chairman, District Board / Zilla Parishad, Cuttack was the administrator of the fund.

The Mayurbhanj Scholarship Fund

The Mayurbhanj Scholarship Fund was established by the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj in 1919 with a sum of Rs. 2,200 for encouragement of education in Orissa. The income of the fund was utilised as a scholarship to a student of the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. 50 students were benefited by the fund till 1968. Since then the fund is not in operation. The Chairman, District Board/Zilla Parishad, Cuttack was the administrator of the fund.

The Aruna and Amita Basu Prize Fund

The Aruna and Amita Basu Prize Fund was created in 1934 by Mr. S. K. Basu with a donation of Rs. 200 /-. The income of the fund was awarded to two best students of Class IX and IV of the Ravenshaw Girls' School, Cuttack. 102 students were benefited by the fund till 1984. Since then the fund is not in operation. The Collector, Cuttack and the Headmistress of the Ravenshaw Girls' School are the joint administrators of the fund.

Jajpur High School Fund

The Jajpur High School Fund was created in 1934 with a sum of Rs. 1,000. The name of the founder of the fund is not known. The income of the fund is spent in general purpose of the Jajpur High School. 51 students were benefited by the fund till 1985. Since then the fund is not in operation. The Sub-Collector of Jajpur is the administrator of the fund.

Dinabandhu Memorial Prize Fund

The Dinabandhu Memorial Prize Fund was created by Raja Sankar Pratap Singh Deo Mahindra Bahadur, Ruling Chief of Dhenkanal ex-State with a sum of Rs. 600. The interest of the fund is awarded to the best athlete-student of the Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack. 52 students were benefited till 1985. Since then the fund is not in operation. The Secretary, Board of Revenue, Orissa, Cuttack and the Headmaster, Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack were the joint administrators of the fund.

The Brahmananda Prize Fund

A sum of Rs. 500 /- was donated by Babu Suryamoni Das of Jajpur in 1934. The interest of the fund was utilised as an award to a student of the Jajpur High School. 45 students were benefited till 1985. Since then the fund is not in operation. The Headmaster, Jajpur High School, Jajpur is the administrator of the fund.

The Sonepur State Peace Celebration Medal Fund, 1919

The Sonepur State Peace Celebration Medal Fund was created by the Ruling Chief of the Sonepur ex-State in 1934 with a donation of Rs. 1,500. The income of the fund is meant towards two medals to two students, preferably from Sonepur ex-State. One of the medals was awarded to a student of Sonepur who passed his Matriculation Examination and the second medal was also awarded preferably to a Sonepur student reading in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. 52 students were benefited by the fund till 1985. Since then the fund is not functioning. The Principal, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack is the administrator of the fund.

The Orissa Mohamadan Hostel Trust Fund

The Orissa Mohamadan Hostel Trust Fund was founded by Mohamadan Association of Cuttack in 1934 with a donation of Rs. 800. The income of the fund was awarded to two poor and meritorious Mohamadan students reading in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack in form of books. 104 students were benefited by the fund till 1985. Since then the fund is not functioning. The Principal, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack is the administrator of the fund.

Peck Memorial Scholarship Fund

The Peck Memorial Scholarship Fund was created in 1934 by Mr. N. F. Peck with Rs. 5,500. Interest of the fund was utilised as scholarship to an Oriya student who was studying B. Sc. in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. 52 students were benefited by the fund till 1985. Since then the fund is not in operation. The Principal, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack is the administrator of the fund.

The Ravenshaw College Improvement Fund

A sum of Rs. 3,300 was donated by some Ruling Chiefs of Orissa ex-States in 1934. The income of the fund was utilised as scholarships to needy students of the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. 104 students were benefited by the fund till 1985. Since then the fund is not in operation. The Principal, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack is the administrator of the fund.

Maharani Sahiba Srimati Lady Parvati Devi Sonepur State Chain in English Trust Fund

The Maharani Sahiba Srimati Lady Parvati Devi Sonepur State Chain in English Trust Fund was created by the Maharani Sahiba Srimati Lady Parvati Devi of Sonepur ex-State in 1934 with a donation of Rs. 1,71,500. The income derived from the fund was utilised for

the purpose of postgraduate education in English of Ravenshaw College. 51 persons were benefited by the fund till 1985. Since then the interest of the fund has not been released. The Director of Public Instruction, Orissa, Bhubaneswar and the Principal, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack are the joint administrators of the fund.

The Dhenkanal Scholarship Fund

The Dhenkanal Scholarship fund was founded by the Maharaja Bhagirathi Mahendra Bahadur in 1934 with Rs. 10,000. The income of the fund was awarded to two deserving Oriya students, who, after passing Matriculation Examination studied in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. 104 students were benefited by the fund till 1985. Since then the fund is not in operation. The principal, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack is the administrator of the fund.

The Ravenshaw Prize Fund

A sum of Rs. 1,000/- was donated by Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, formerly Commissioner of Orissa Division, for this fund in 1875. The income derived from the fund is utilised in awarding prizes each year to two students of the Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack and Ravenshaw Girls' School, Cuttack for encouragement of Oriya language. 102 students were benefited by the fund till 15th March, 1985. Since then the fund is not in operation. The Secretary, Board of Revenue, Cuttack is the administrator of the fund.

The Wood Burn Prize Fund

The Wood Burn Prize Fund was created by Rai Bahadur Jogesh Chandra in 1935 with a donation of Rs. 500. The income of the fund was awarded every year to a student of the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack on the annual function of the College. 51 students were benefited by the fund till 1985. Since then the fund is not in operation. The Collector, Cuttack is the administrator of the fund.

Mrs. Banks Memorial Fund

Mrs. Banks Memorial Fund was created in 1935 with a donation of Rs. 500 by the teachers and students of the Ravenshaw Girls' School, Cuttack to perpetuate the memory of Mrs. Banks, late Lady Principal of the school. The income of the fund was utilised as a prize to a student of the Ravenshaw Girls' School. The Headmistress of the above school is the administrator of the fund. 42 students were benefited till 1976. Since then the fund is not in operation.

Ravenshaw Girls' School Scholarship Fund

The Ravenshaw Girls' School Scholarship Fund was created by some rulers of Orissa ex-States with a donation of Rs. 8,000 in 1935. The income of the fund was awarded to a student of the Ravenshaw Girls' School, Cuttack as scholarship. The number of beneficiaries was 40 till 1984. Since then the fund is not in operation. The Headmistress, Ravenshaw Girls' School is the administrator of the fund.

Gouri Sankar Girls' School Fund

The Gouri Sankar Girls' School Fund was founded by Babu Gouri Sankar Ray in 1936 with a sum of Rs. 4,300. The interest of the fund was utilised for the maintenance of the Girls' School at Dikhitpara of the Cuttack district. The fund is not in operation since 1969. The Chairman, District Board / Zilla Parishad, Cuttack was the administrator of the fund.

Rani Water-Supply Fund

The Rani Water-Supply Fund was created in 1944. The name of the donor of the fund is not known. The interest of the fund was utilised for the improvement of water-supply in the Cuttack district. The Collector, Cuttack is the administrator of the fund. Since 1969 the fund is not in operation.

Nisha Iswar Scholarship Fund

The Nisha Iswar Scholarship Fund was created by Smt. Manmohini Devi in 1951 with a sum of Rs. 1,000. The income of the fund was awarded to the best student of the Noda Upper Primary School of the district. The number of beneficiaries was 18 up to 1968. Since then the fund is not in operation. The Chairman, District Board/ Zilla Parishad, Cuttack was the administrator of the fund.

Madhusudan Das Memorial Trust Fund

The Madhusudan Das Memorial Trust Fund was created by Miss. Sailabala Das in 1946 with a sum of Rs.2,000. The income of the fund was donated to the student securing highest marks in essay competition either in Oriya or in English from amongst the students of the two top most classes of the Ravenshaw Girls' School, Cuttack. The number of beneficiaries was 39 till 1985. Since then the fund is not in operation. The Principal, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack is the administrator of the fund.

Shri Ram Chandra Bhanj Medical College Hospital Endowment Fund

The Shri Ram Chandra Bhanj Medical College Hospital Endowment Fund was created in 1927 with Rs. 57,700. Donor of the fund is not known. Interest of the fund was utilised for the improvement of the Shri Ram Chandra Bhanj Medical College Hospital. Interest of the fund has not been released since 1985. The Collector, Cuttack is the administrator of the fund.

The Orissa Medical College Lady Dufferings' Endowment Fund

The Orissa Medical College Lady Dufferings' Endowment Fund was created in 1946 with Rs. 15,600. Donor of the fund is not known. The Principal, Shri Ram Chandra Bhanj Medical College, Cuttack is the administrator of the fund. Interest of the Fund is utilised to encourage lady students to prosecute medical education. Forty-six students were benefited by the fund till 1985. Since then interest of the fund has not been released.

Ravenshaw Medical Prize Fund

The Ravenshaw Medical Prize Fund was created in 1956 with a sum of Rs. 2,500. The donor of the fund is not known. The interest of the fund is utilised in awarding scholarship to the best woman student of the Shri Ram Chandra Bhanj Medical College, Cuttack. The Secretary, Board of Revenue, Orissa, Cuttack is the administrator of the fund. Twenty-nine students were benefited by the fund till 1985. Since then the fund is not in operation.

Gajalaxmi Trust Fund

The Gajalaxmi Trust Fund was created in Notification No. 712, dated the 18th March, 1932 of the Bihar and Orissa Government on a donation made by Babu Harish Chandra Sen, S/o Babu Rama Chandra Sen of Kazibazar, Cuttack. The corpus of the fund consists of Rs. 86,400 and some immovable properties in Cuttack town. Collector, Cuttack is the administrator of the fund. The income of the above fund is utilised for some specified charitable purposes in such manner as the administrator thinks fit, such as marriage of poor and helpless unmarried Hindu girls, maintenance of helpless widows of any caste or creed, treatment of helpless poor persons suffering from any serious illness other than sexually transmitted diseases.

APPENDIX

1. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and State Rules, 1959
2. The Industrial Employment Standing Order Act, 1946 and State Rules, 1946
3. The Trade Unions Act, 1926 and State Regulation, 1941
4. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and State Rules, 1954
5. The Orissa Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1956 and Rules 1958
6. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
7. The Child Labours (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1956
8. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and Rules, 1936
9. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and State Rules, 1966
10. The Working Journalist (Condition of Services and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955
11. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 and State Rules 1966.
12. The Workmen Compensation Act, 1923 and Rules, 1924
13. The Bidi and Cigar Workers (Condition and Employment) Act, 1966
14. The Orissa Industrial Establishment (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1969 and Rules, 1972
15. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and Rules, 1975
16. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
17. The Inter-State Migrant, Workmen (RE and CS) Act, 1979 and State Rules, 1980
18. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
19. The Sales Promotion Employees (Condition and Service) Act, 1976
20. The Fair Wages Contract Labour Regulation