

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

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

Labour Welfare

Like other parts of the State, the district of Ganjam is mainly agriculture-based. The approximate number of workers engaged in the agricultural sector is about 2,50,000. The Government have fixed Rs.25 per day as the minimum wages for an unskilled labourer with effect from 1st July, 1990. Similarly the rate of wages for semi skilled labourer is Rs.35 per day and Rs.40 for high-skilled labourer with effect from 1st January, 1991. There is no organisation 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.

The approximate number of daily labourers is estimated at about 6,000 during 1985-86 in the district who are mainly engaged in construction works. They are economically poor and most of them do not get regular employment. During 1989, 26,669 number of Dadan labourers from Ganjam district migrated to different States in search of work in various oil fields, mines and construction works.

Industrially the district is not much developed. There are a few major industries such as Jayashree Chemicals at Ganjam, Asika Co-operative Sugar Industries at Asika, Indian Rare Earth Ltd. at Chhatrapur and Spinning Mill at Asika. Besides, there are rice mills, ice factories, printing presses and many other small scale industries in the district. There were approximately 4,500 labourers during 1985-86 who were engaged in factories and workshops, etc. The workers engaged in various factories, corporations and commercial establishments protect their interests through their trade unions, associations, etc.

Most of the Central and State Labour Acts and Rules are extended to the district. These laws mainly aim at securing

the interest of labourers and workers in different industries and for maintaining peaceful relationship between employer and employees. A list of such acts and rules is furnished in Appendix I. There were 170 registered factories and other establishments in the district upto 31st December, 1990, where labour laws were enforced. These factories employed 5,217 workmen.

Organisational Set-up

The office of the Assistant Labour Commissioner started functioning at Bramhapur from 22nd October, 1979. The Assistant Labour Commissioner who belongs to Class I of the State Service is responsible for the administration and execution of various labour laws in the district. He is assisted by one District Labour Officer of Class II State Service and six Assistant Labour Officers. There are Labour Offices located at the Subdivisional Headquarters of Chhatrapur, Bhanjanagar and Paralakhemundi, each in charge of one Assistant Labour Officer. The Labour Office at Bhanjanagar started functioning from 14th March, 1980 and Labour Offices at Chhatrapur and Paralakhemundi were established on 19th September, 1980 and 11th March, 1984 respectively. The Labour Officers act as conciliation officers under the Industrial Dispute Act. They also take up complaint cases and decide disputes. The Labour Officers look after the interests of the labourers under various provisions of labour laws in matters relating to under payment, short payment and non-payment of wages, and for non-grant of statutory welfare facilities.

Labour Disputes

The labour disputes which rarely occur in the district are settled between the parties mostly through conciliation proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Act. Besides, at the complaint stages, these are enquired by an officer in presence of the parties involved in disputes and then decided. Disputes not settled through collective bargaining are referred to adjudication either by the Industrial Tribunal or through Labour Court, Orissa. In the following table is given statistical picture of the labour complaints and disputes etc. during the period from 1987 to 1989.

Year	Complaints		Industrial	Disputes	Strikes	Lockouts	Manday lost
	Reported	Settled	Reported	Settled			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1987	243	134	87	23	5	Nil	4,848
1988	306	172	124	15	9	1	93,233
1989	287	167	238	14	2	Nil	1,872

This apart, the Labour Officers of the district also conduct periodic inspections under various labour laws. The table given below indicates number of such inspections by these officers from 1987 to 1989.

Name of the Act	1987	1988	1989
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. (a) The Minimum Wages Act (Agriculture)	1,924	2,514	2,357
(b) The Minimum Wages Act (Non-Agriculture)			
2. The Orissa Shops and Commercial Establishments Act	337	332	343
3. The Payment of Wages Act ..	250	373	427
4. The Payment of Bonus Act ..	52	45	83
5. The Fare Wages Clause Act ..	nil	nil	nil
6. The Equal Remuneration Act ..	60	151	119
7. The Motor Transport Workers Act	11	18	22
8. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act	70	62	87
9. The Orissa Industrial Establishment (National and Festival) Holidays Act	141	199	253
10. The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of employment and condition of Service) Act	4	1	1
11. The Maternity Benefit Act ..	nil	nil	nil
12. Beedi Cigar Workers (Condition of Employment & Service) Act	10	nil	nil
13. The Employment of Children Act	nil	nil	nil
14. The Working Journalist (Condition of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act	nil	nil	nil
15. The Payment of Gratuity Act ..	nil	2	nil

Figures relating to prosecution filed under different Acts in the district from 1987 to 1989 are as follows :

Name of the Act (1)	1987 (2)	1988 (3)	1989 (4)
1. The Orissa Shops and Commercial Establishment & Act.	11	25	81
2. The Minimum Wages Act ..	44	32	104
3. The Payment of Wages Act ..	2	20	27
4. The Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition Act)	16	nil	6
5. The Motor Transport Workers Act	4	1	nil
6. The Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act	8	1	6
7. The Payment of Bonus Act ..	Nil	2	nil
8. The Orissa Industrial Establishment (National & Festival) Holidays Act	nil	nil	2

Factory Act

It is obligatory for all the factories to get themselves registered under the Factory Act. The Labour Officers, Factory Managers and staff and trade union workers undergo course of training as provided under the Factories Labour Laws.

Minimum Wages Act

To protect the workers from exploitation in the hands of their employers, minimum rate of wages are fixed and revised from time to time by the Government in respect of almost all the scheduled employment under the Minimum Wages Act. The Assistant Labour Commissioner as an inspector under various labour laws has power to see whether the minimum rates of wages are properly enforced or not.

A detailed discussion about the minimum rate of wages prescribed for different categories of workers find mention in the Chapter IX, 'Economic Trends'.

Trade Union Act

Industrial workers are guaranteed the formation of unions under the Trade Union Act with the object of safeguarding their interests. In the district there were 58 registered trade unions with 17,000 members upto 31st December, 1989.

Workmens' Compensation Act

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

The table below illustrates the position regarding fatal and non-fatal accidents reported and disposed of the with amount of compensation paid in the district during 1984-86.

Year	Received		Disposed of	Amount of compensation paid
	Fatal	Non-fatal		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				(Rs.)
1984 ..	44	20	31	3,79,449.07
1985 ..	49	17	41	5,63,660.95
1986 ..	50	12	25	3,96,990.48

Payment of Gratuity Act

The Assistant Labour Commissioner is the controlling authority who decides cases under the payment of Gratuity Act. Under labour laws there is no provision of pension but there is provision for gratuity. Any establishment, factory or industry employing more than ten persons is covered under the Act. Any workman getting monthly wages of less than Rs. 1,000 is entitled to get the benefit under the provision of Gratuity Act.

Shops and Commercial Establishments Act

The Shop and Commercial Establishment Act is enforced mainly in the urban areas of the district. This Act regulates the working hours of the employees, provides for weekly holidays and ensures leave with wages. 2,061 shops and commercial establishments were registered under this Act upto 1990.

Employees' State Insurance Act

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been enforced in the district under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. The objective of this Act envisages social security to the

industrial workers. The scheme has widened its objectives by incorporating Family Welfare Programmes. The industrial workers and their family members are provided full medical benefits like free supply of drugs, dressing, specialist services, hospitalisation etc. In deserving cases hearing aids, spectacles, hand-driven bi-cycles and wheel chairs, etc. are also provided. The employees are compensated for loss of wages due to sickness and also for temporary disablement due to physical injuries sustained during work. The dependants of the employee who dies due to employment injury are also compensated. The scheme also provides for maternity and funeral benefits. 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 and cinema halls, newspaper establishments and road transport organisations. The operation of this scheme was extended with effect from 26th November, 1972 to Brahmapur town and from 18th February, 1973 to Ganjam town of the district with 4,100 and 1,200 employees respectively.

The dispensaries under this scheme are functioning at Brahmapur and Ganjam. There also functions one E. S. I. local office at Brahmapur for direct payment of cash benefits to the insured persons.

Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act

The Employees' Provident Fund was introduced in the district from 1st November, 1952 whereas the Family Pension Fund became operative from 1st March, 1971. By 31st December, 1986, there were 251 establishments covered under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme. Out of 22,490 employees of these firms, 17,954 were contributing to the fund. The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act is a beneficial legislation enacted as a measure of social justice to confer Employees Provident Fund, Family Pension and Deposit linked Insurance Scheme benefits on thousands of employees working in various categories of industries or establishments notified by the Central Government from time to time. The Employees' Deposit-linked Insurance Scheme which came into force with effect from 1st August, 1976 provided for lumpsum payment to the extent of Rs.10,000 to a family of the member who dies while in service.

Employment Service

The Employment Exchange Office not only provides information to the employer and employment seekers but also

aims at imparting vocational guidance to the unemployed persons. This organisation also collects data of employment in private and public sector undertakings.

The District Employment Exchange started functioning from October 1957 with headquarters at Brahmapur. Employment Sub-offices were also opened in 1973 at Bhanjanagar, Paralakhemundi and Chhatrapur. Besides two Employment Bureaux were established at R.Udayagiri and Gumma in 1975 and 1976 respectively. However, in 1981 the Rural Employment Bureau functioning at Gumma was shifted to Jaleswar in Baleswar district.

The total number of male and female applicants in the Live Register of different Employment Exchanges of the district and their placements during 1983—86 are indicated in the following table.

Year	Number in the Live Register			Placements		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1983 ..	28,912	1,743	30,655	543	68	611
1984 ..	31,782	1,800	33,582	668	42	710
1985 ..	43,001	2,521	45,522	465	79	544
1986 ..	55,759	3,511	59,270	755	81	836

Housing Scheme

The subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme aims at providing quarters for the Industrial Workers under the provision of the Factory Act, 1948. Government have constructed 12 quarters at Brahmapur under the Small Income Housing Scheme and allotted these quarters to the workers since 1959. The Jayashree Chemicals Limited, Ganjam have also constructed 28 small roomed quarters for labourers.

Prohibition

With the enforcement of Prohibition Laws in the district in April 1956, the distillery shops were abolished. Out-still system was introduced in April 1968 which continued till March 1975. Thereafter, distillery system of liquor was introduced.

The Collector is the Chief Executive in the administration of Excise Acts in the district. For the purpose of excise administration and the collection of excise revenue, he works under the supervision of the Commissioner of Excise, Orissa, Cuttack. The Collector is assisted by the Additional District Magistrate who exercises all the powers and performs all the duties imposed on the Collector. The Superintendent of Excise who works under the Collector is directly responsible for the smooth and efficient management of this organisation. He is assisted by Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Excise Constables and other staff. The powers and functions of the Collector, Additional District Magistrate and various other excise staff have been specifically embodied in the Orissa Excise Manual, Vol. III.

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 (Rules made by the State Government under the Bihar and Orissa Excise Act, 1915)
- (3) The Boards Excise Rules, 1965
(Rules made by the Board of Revenue, Orissa under the Bihar and Orissa Excise Act, 1915)
- (4) The Opium Laws Act, 1957
- (5) The Opium Act, 1978
- (6) The Orissa Opium Smoking Act, 1947
- (7) The Opium Rules, 1965
- (8) The Orissa Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930
- (9) The Dangerous Drugs Rules, 1965 (Excise Duties)
- (10) The Medical and Toilet Preparations Act, 1955
- (11) The Medical and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956
- (12) The Orissa Mohua Flower Rules, 1976
- (13) The Molasses Control Order, 1961

These laws chiefly aim at regulating the manufacture, import, export, transport, possession and sale of excisable articles and imposition and collection of revenue thereon. They also embody suitable penal provisions to deal with offenders. The duties of all the officers of the Excise Department are to prevent and detect offences against the laws in force and apprehend the offenders, inspect shops licensed by the Excise Department and

to check illicit and improper practice on the part of licensed vendors. They supervise distilleries, ware-houses, discourage excessive indulgence in intoxicant, opium and other dangerous drugs and perform other duties which are imposed on them from time to time by competent authorities. The Subdivisional Officers are generally consulted on all excise matters of importance which concern their subdivisions, specifically as regards the proper distribution of location of shops. They are expected to take an interest in the excise administration and to report to the Collector of the district regarding any irregularity which come to their notice. The Orissa Excise Manual, Volume I, provides detailed procedure for detection, investigation and prosecution of excise offences. The services of police are also requisitioned at the time of detection of excise crimes or apprehension of excise offenders.

The following figures show the yearwise consumption of opium, ganja and bhang in kilograms in the district from 1985-86 to 1989-90.

Year	Opium	Ganja	Bhang
..	122-527	746-000	47-500
..	110-235	485-500	32-500
..	112-082	323-750	66-250
..	99-785	454-000	18-500
..	79-830	110-500	5-800

Some limitations about the quantity that an individual is allowed to possess. The table below shows the limitation of excise goods by one person without

..	1-5 litres.
for (spirit) and wine	.. 1-5 litres.
for beers	.. 3 litres.
..	25 grams
for spirit	.. 1-5 litres.
for spirit	.. 1-5 litres.
..	120 grams
for opium	.. 10 grams
..	4 litres.

For manufacture and sale of out-still liquor, ganja and bhang, licences are granted by the Board of Revenue with the concurrence of the Revenue and Excise Department to the purchasers in public auction in the annual excise settlement. Country spirit, rectified spirit and denatured spirit are manufactured by the Asika Distillery under the licence granted by the District Collector, with approval of the Excise Commissioner. Ganja and bhang are supplied to the retailers from the district Ganja Gola. The Central Opium Depot, Cuttack collects medicinal opium from Ghazipur and supplies the same to different medicinal opium sale centres managed by the Government.

Foreign liquor is not manufactured in the district. The wholesalers of the district get their foreign liquor supply from different distilleries outside the State. The Orissa Rajya Talguda Samabaya Sangha is allowed to tap trees for manufacture of palmgur. As many as 8 licences are granted for taping of fermented Tari in different places of the district.

The opium prohibition under the Opium Act, 1978 was introduced in the district on 1st April, 1948. Initially it was envisaged to reduce the quota fixed at the rate of 10 per cent annually to achieve total prohibition within a period of ten years. A new scheme to supply medicinal opium through hospitals and dispensaries was then adopted. On the recommendation of Medical Officer the quota was fixed at one tenth of previous figure. At present, the addicts obtain their quota of opium directly through excise officers. The Chief District Medical Officer examines the applicant and a permit is issued by the Collector on the former's recommendation.

As per the twelve-point prohibition programme introduced from 2nd October, 1975 by the Government of India, no new liquor shop was to be opened in the district. On the contrary, it was decided to reduce the existing number. Drinking in places like hotel, restaurant, clubs etc. was strictly prohibited and licences granted for sale of liquor in such places were withdrawn. Steps were taken not to locate liquor shops in a market place. Employment of children or minors in the liquor shops is strictly prohibited. The minimum age of employment in such jobs was raised from 18 years to 21 years. All liquor shops are closed on the pay-day. Employees of all departments are cautioned not to drink while on duty. Steps are also taken to propagate the evils of drink amongst the rural people through different agencies. In the year 1978-79, the Government of Orissa

decided to close down 10 to 15 per cent of liquor shops. Accordingly, 19 country spirit shops and one *tari* shop were closed in the district in 1979-80.

In the year 1981 it was decided to relax prohibition. Shops functioning in 1980-81 were allowed to continue as per the instruction of the Excise Commissioner and this system is still continuing. During 1991-92, there were 37 foreign liquor shops in the district out of which 22 were located at Brahmapur, 4 at Paralakhemundi, 3 at Bhanjanagar and two each at Chhatrapur, Gopalpur, Asika and Keshpur. Statement given below shows foreign liquor shops sanctioned and issued during the year 1991-92.

Sl. No.	Kind of licences	No. of licences sanctioned	No. of licences issued	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Foreign Liquor 'OFF'	50	50	
2.	Foreign Liquor 'ON'	1	1	
3.	Foreign Liquor Restaurant	3	2	(1 Paralakhemundi)
4.	Foreign Liquor Club	1	1	
5.	Foreign Liquor Military Canteen	3	3	

Year-wise figures (1985-86 to 1989-90) of offences detected under different provisions of excise law are furnished below.

Year	Country spirit	Foreign liquor	Ganja	Bhang	Opium
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1985-86	9	7	57	...	19
1986-87	13	7	30	2	19
1987-88	9	9	25	3	14
1988-89	6	3	24	8	12
1989-90	2	10	17	12	2

Advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes

According to the Census of 1981, the district of Ganjam had 4,01,116 Scheduled Castes and 2,53,053 Scheduled Tribes population which constituted 15.02 and 9.47 per cent respectively of the total population of 26,69,899 of the district. These people are generally illiterate and socially and economically backward. Majority of them are still below poverty line. The Government have undertaken a number of welfare programmes to improve the standard of these people. The District Welfare Officer, Chhatrapur who works under the supervision and control of the Collector of the district, is responsible for execution of these programmes. His office started functioning from 1952. He is assisted by one Assistant District Welfare Officer in each of the four Subdivisions of Chhatrapur, Brahmapur, Bhanjanagar and Paralakhemundi. Besides, there are 35 Welfare Extension Officers working in different Community Development Blocks of the district.

Different Welfare Projects taken up from time to time for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes of the district are meant for (a) educational advancement, (b) economic upliftment, (c) health and sanitation, etc. Expenditure incurred on these accounts are shared both by the State and Central Governments.

Educational Advancement

To spread education among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, the following facilities have been provided in the district.

By 1987-88 there were eight High Schools, two Ashram Schools, three residential Sevashrams and 42 Primary School hostels functioning primarily for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students with grants from the Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department. Out of these Institutions, one High School, one Ashram School and ten Primary School hostels are meant for girls. All the educational institutions are of residential schools and hostel facilities are provided for the students. The boarders get stipend. They are also supplied with beds, utensils, study and dress materials. The Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department also manages 77 non-residential Sevashrams. In the Ashram Schools students not only prosecute their studies of Middle School standard but also are imparted basic vocational training in different crafts like carpentry, smithy, weaving, tailoring and agriculture.

The statement given below indicates the number of students reading in different educational institutions managed by the Harijan & Tribal Welfare Department in the district from 1982-83 to 1985-86.

		1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
High Schools	S. C.	363	246	236	236
	S. T.	993	886	704	704
	Others	201	377	223	223
Ashram Schools	S. C.	14	12	3	4
	S. T.	399	278	413	436
	Others	16	7	22	19
Residential Sevashrams and low cost hostels.	S. C.	23	23	18	93
	S. T.	395	395	295	1,375
	Others	11	6	8	162
Non-residential	S. C.	780	837	990	816
Primary School.	S. T.	2,427	1,939	2,861	1,922
	Others	753	481	756	620

Apart from the above institutions, the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe students are also allowed to prosecute studies in the schools and colleges managed by the Education Department. There were 42,088 Scheduled Caste and 25,342 Scheduled Tribe students prosecuting studies in different educational institutions of the district during 1983-84. After five years i. e. during 1987-88 their number increased to 86,658 which included 54,097 Scheduled Caste and 32,561 Scheduled Tribe students. Such students reading different courses in 1983-84 and 1987-88 are given below.

Different level of courses..		1983-84	1987-88
(a) Degree & Diploma in technical course ..	S.C.	122	143
	S.T.	36	44
(b) Post-Graduate Courses ..	S.C.	70	75
	S.T.	22	26
(c) Graduate Courses ..	S.C.	293	306
	S.T.	53	57
(d) Intermediate Courses ..	S.C.	293	397
	S.T.	57	68
(e) Secondary ..	S.C.	3,420	4,821
	S.T.	710	1,437
(f) Middle Schools ..	S.C.	2,841	5,375
	S.T.	534	1,519
(g) Primary Schools ..	S.C.	35,049	42,980
	S.T.	23,930	29,410

During 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86, scholarships amounting to Rs. 6.69 lakhs, 6.80 lakhs, 6.84 lakhs, 7.8 lakhs and 7.58 lakhs respectively were awarded to Pre-Matric Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students whereas Rs. 6.16 lakhs, 5.82 lakhs, 10.93 lakhs, 10.37 lakhs and 10.98 lakhs were awarded to Post-Matric Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students respectively. Expenditure incurred in all the educational schemes for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students during 1984-85 was Rs. 69.31 lakhs. It was raised to Rs. 88.81 lakhs during the next year, i. e. 1985-86.

Economic uplift

Anti-Poverty Programmes are the main thrust for eradication of poverty of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people and also for their rapid economic development. Keeping these objects in view, Government have undertaken a number of programmes in different plan periods for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During 6th and 7th Plan periods such programmes executed by Government include schemes covered under Integrated Tribal Development Agency, Micro Projects Modified Area Development Agency, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor, etc. There are 85,678 Scheduled Castes and 54,982 Scheduled Tribes families in the district. Number of such families benefited under different poverty amelioration programmes during 6th Plan and first three years of the 7th Plan period is as follows:

Name of the Scheme (1)	6th Plan period			
	Target		Achievement	
	S. C.	S. T.	S. C.	S. T.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor ..	10,477	6,718	8,904	6,853
Integrated Rural Development Project ..	17,800	19,080	20,625	7,434
Integrated Tribal Development Agency ..	..	10,000	..	7,147
Minor Area Development Agency and Cluster Approach ..	..	..	..	367
Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Corporation ..	9,170	..	10,394	..
Micro Projects ..	..	2,088	..	1,988
Dispersed Tribal Development Programme ..	..	..	..	..

Name of the Scheme	First three years 7th Plan period (1985-86 to 1987-88)			
	Target		Achievement	
	S. C.	S. T.	S. C.	S. T.
Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor ..	5,660	4,014	9,237	6,643
Integrated Rural Development Project ..	15,399	2,341	9,088	4,387
		(Repeat assistance)	4,511	1,592
Integrated Tribal Development Agency ...	..	4,619	..	3,801
Minor Area Development Agency and Cluster Approach.	..	..	..	786
Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Corporation.	2,312	..	2,154	..
Micro Projects ..	..	4,276	..	4,276
Dispersed Tribal Development Programme ..	..	1,100	..	394

Due to poverty most of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are unable to stock their food for the lean months of the year for which they are often exploited by unscrupulous businessmen and money-lenders. Fair-price shops have been opened at convenient places to supply such people with a few essential articles.

Fifteen colonies for settlement of 364 families were constructed under colonisation scheme for rehabilitation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in the district by 1986-87. Under Integrated Housing Scheme, 900 houses for Scheduled Castes and 484 houses for Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries have been constructed. During 1985-86, funds for construction of 753 houses under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (Indira Awas Yojana) were allotted to this district for providing 753 houses to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. By the end of March 1987, construction of 737 houses was completed.

From 1981 to 1986, out of 2,002 bonded labourers identified and released in the district, 1,689 were rehabilitated with an expenditure of Rs.62.55 lakhs. 545 of these labourers belong to Scheduled Castes and 265 to Scheduled Tribes community.

A programme was introduced in all the Community Development Blocks of the district during 1983-84 for assistance to small and marginal farmers to increase agricultural production. The schemes like construction of dug-wells for irrigation, supply of pumpsets, construction of shallow tube-wells, and lift irrigation points and river-lifts, plantation of fruit bearing and fuel trees,

distribution of minikits etc. have been taken up. During 1983-84 to 1986-87, 7,645 Scheduled Castes and 8,710 Scheduled Tribes people were benefited under this programme.

Under the National Rural Employment Programme, Rs.231.46 lakhs have been spent for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the district during 1980-81 to 1985-86.

One Integrated Tribal Development Agency is functioning since 1974 in the district with headquarters at Paralakhemundi. Its area of operation is confined to five sub-plan Community Development Blocks viz., Gumma, Rayagada, Nuagada, R. Udayagiri and Mohana. The geographical area of these sub-plan Blocks is 2,988.11 sq. km. with a population of 2,43,574 as per 1981 Census. Out of this population, 1,64,124 belong to Scheduled Tribes and 11,392 belong to Scheduled Castes. The percentage of the tribal population in the sub-plan area to that of total population is 60.2%. The Souras and Khonds are numerically more among the Scheduled Tribes whereas Panas are numerically predominant among the Scheduled Castes. There are 1,332 villages with 33,624 Scheduled Tribe house-holds in the sub-plan area. Since the beginning of the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-81) till 1986-87 a sum of Rs.96.47 lakhs have been spent benefitting 10,493 Scheduled Tribes families under the anti-poverty programmes.

One of the primitive tribes of the State known as Lanjia Souras thickly inhabit the Seranga area of Guma Community Development Block, Chandragiri area of Mohana Community Development Block and Tumba agency area of Patrapur Community Development Block of the district. Special programmes at micro level for the socio-economic development of these tribes have been undertaken with 100 per cent special assistance from the Government of India since 1978-79 and micro projects, set up at Chandragiri, Seranga and Tumba, are named as the Soura Development Agency, the Langia Soura Development Agency, and Tumba Development Agency respectively. The operational area of the Soura Development Agency is over 26 villages covering 625 Scheduled Tribe families. So far (1986-87), Rs.46.18 lakhs have been spent to cover all the families. They are covered under different infrastructural and income-generating schemes. This project has covered 425 acres of Podu ravaged land with plantation. The Lanjia Soura Development Agency covers 21 villages with 813 Scheduled Tribe families. It has controlled 7,571 acres of Podu land by way of plantation of fruit-bearing trees. Since its inception till March 1987, the

project has incurred an expenditure of Rs.59.90 lakhs. The Tumba Development Agency started functioning with 56 villages and 650 Scheduled Tribes families. A sum of Rs.30.18 lakhs has been spent by this project for development of the 650 families under different infrastructural and income-generating programmes.

Besides the above projects, another scheme has been introduced since 1980-81 in Turubudi area of the Patrapur Community development Block of the district for economic Development of the tribals living outside the sub-plan area called the Modified Area Development Agency. In this project so far 97 Scheduled Tribes families have been assisted in 90 villages with an expenditure of Rs.3.12 lakhs under infrastructural and income-generating schemes. Three more such projects have also been taken up in Kashinagar, Sorada and Sanakhemundi Community Development Blocks of the district since 1986-87.

Another new scheme called, 'Dispersed Tribal Development Programme' has been adopted since 1986-87 for economic development of the tribals living in scattered villages and hamlets outside the sub-plan area. Two projects have been started under the scheme in the district upto March 1987 in Digapahandi and Bhanjanagar Community Development Blocks.

Landless Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are also given homestead lands for construction of houses and ceiling surplus and waste lands for agriculture. The following is the position of the distribution of land to such people of the district during the five years ending 1986-87. Financial assistance at the rate of Rs 2,500/- per hectare is also being given to allottees of ceiling surplus land to develop and cultivate such lands.

Year	Homestead land				Ceiling surplus land			
	S. C.		S. T.		S. C.		S. T.	
	Area distributed (Ac.)	No. of beneficiaries	Area distributed (Ac.)	No. of beneficiaries	Area distributed (Ac.)	No. of beneficiaries	Area distributed (Ac.)	No. of beneficiaries
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1982-83	22.162	683	3.438	174	123.483	183	73.869	81
1983-84	65.980	3,002	19.200	708	148.272	175	19.272	26
1984-85	39.239	1,647	23.002	345	71.880	96	14.295	17
1985-86	78.028	3,516	15.548	604	70.357	107	8.208	6
1986-87	76.665	3,008	27.389	744	67.920	220	34.447	52

Year	Waste land for agriculture			
	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Area distributed (Ac.)	No. of beneficiaries	Area distributed (Ac.)	No. of beneficiaries
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1982-83	346-674	283	363-913	265
1983-84	330-587	270	420-466	342
1984-85	216-665	170	412-282	380
1985-86	62-366	56	102-341	69
1986-87	62-740	80	68-211	79

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are also granted legal aid to defend their claims in the court of law, incentives for inter-caste marriage and are also compensated for any atrocity committed on them. Thirty-five Scheduled Castes and twenty-nine Scheduled Tribe people of this district were paid Rs.7,800 and Rs.10,733 respectively as legal-aid during the 6th Five-Year Plan period whereas 10 couples were awarded Rs. 24,000 for inter-caste marriage from 1980-81 till 1987, six cases of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people were reported during the period from 1980-81 to the end of 1987. Cases as per law have been initiated after a joint-enquiry in all the six cases and compensation of Rs.25,200 has been paid to all the victims.

Health and Sanitation

Most of the Scheduled Tribes people live in unhygienic conditions. They use polluted water and are accustomed to rely on herbal medicines, magic and sorcery for cure of their diseases. The condition of Scheduled Castes people is not any better. Scarcity of drinking water is an important reason why these people are frequently exposed to water-borne diseases. To overcome these difficulties, the Harijan & Tribal Welfare Department is making consistent efforts. For supply of pure drinking water, 890 wells and 8,455 tube-wells have been provided for these people during 1984-85. Hospitals have also been established at different places of the district like Mohana, Adava, Chandragiri R.Udayagiri, Cheligoda, Rayegada, Girango, Koinpur, Nuagada and Khajuripada for their treatment.

OTHER WELFARE SCHEMES**Old Age and Widow Pensions**

The Old age and Widow Pension Scheme was introduced in the district from the 1st April, 1975. Persons aged 65 years and above, having no other source of income are eligible to get this pension. Destitute widows aged 50 years or more have also been brought under the purview of the scheme with effect from the 1st February, 1985. Subdivisional Officers are authorised to sanction the pension. By November 1987, there were 10,273 old age pension holders in the district. In the beginning each of these beneficiaries were getting Rs. 25 per month as pension. The amount has been raised to Rs. 40 since 1st June, 1980. An amount of Rs. 41,31,870.50 was spent during 1986-87 in paying pension to the old age pension holders in the district.

Freedom Fighters Pension

The Government of India and the State Government are providing pension to the persons who fought for the freedom of the country. There were 329 and 410 freedom fighters in the district who received pension from the Central and State Government respectively during 1986-87. The Government of India paid Rs. 16,19,761 whereas an amount of Rs. 6,15,442 was paid by the State Government during the above mentioned year.

Charitable Endowments

Charitable Endowments function under the Charitable Endowment Act, 1890. The Treasurer is the custodian of the properties and the income derived from the funds of the Charitable Endowments. He distributes the income from these funds and properties to the selected persons, according to the wishes of the donors. A brief account of each of these endowments is furnished below :

The Edward VII Coronation Prize Fund

The Edward VII Coronation Prize Fund was created in 1910 by the Madras Government with Rs. 100. The corpus of the fund at present is Rs. 225. The annual interest derived from the fund is spent in awarding two prizes in shape of books to the students securing highest marks in the highest class and in the next lower class of the Board Elementary School, Purusottampur. The Additional District Magistrate (Dev.), Ganjam, is the Administrator.

Digmurti Venketramaya Poor Clothing Fund, Brahmapur

The Digmurti Venketramaya Poor Clothing Fund was created in 1913 by the then Madras Government. The corpus of the fund is Rs. 1,500. The Municipal Council, Brahmapur is the Administrator of the fund. The income of the fund is utilised in purchasing cloth for free distribution among the helpless poor, such as the blind, lame, crippled and the lepers, etc. of Brahmapur urban area.

George V Delhi Coronation Durbar Prize Endowment at Ramgiri

Under the George V Delhi Coronation Durbar Prize Endowment Fund a sum of Rs.100 was donated by Dinabandhu Panda in 1914 for awarding prizes in shape of books to the students of Ramgiri Primary School who stand first in the highest class and the next lower class. The District Inspector of Schools, Paralakhemundi is the Administrator of the fund.

Pentland and Mac Michael Scholarships Endowment Fund

A sum of Rs.20,100 was donated by Kripamaya Ananga Bhima Deo Keshari Gajapati, Zamindar of Peddakimedi (Badakhemundi) in 1916 for creation of the pentland and Mac Michael Scholarship Endowment Fund. Vice-President of Khallikote College Managing Committee and the Principal of the College are the Administrators of the fund. The income of the fund was previously awarded to the meritorious Oriya students of the Inter-Arts classes and also of the sixth form of the Khallikote College, Brahmapur. Presently it is proposed to award the pentland scholarship to two of the students of Post-Graduate classes and the Mac Michael Scholarship also to two of the students of under Graduate classes on merit basis. The value of each scholarship is Rs.20 per month and is awarded from July to April. A proposal of the Government is under consideration to declare the Principal of the Khallikote College, as the Administrator of the fund.

George V World War Victory Celebration Prize Endowment Fund

George V World War Victory Celebration Prize Endowment Fund was created by Dinabandhu Panda of Chhatrapur in 1920 with a sum of Rs.100. The purpose of the fund is to award books to a student who stands first in gymnastics of the Onslow Institution, Chhatrapur. The Headmaster of the Institution and the Inspector of Schools, Ganjam Circle, are the joint Administrators of the fund

The Durgamadhab Dev Memorial Scholarship Fund

The Durgamadhab Dev Memorial Scholarship Fund was created in 1952 with a donation of Rs. 1,300 by Ramachandra Dev of Chhatrapur. The purpose of the fund is to award a scholarship every year to an Oriya student of the Onslow Institution, Chhatrapur. The Additional District Magistrate (Dev.), Ganjam is the administrator of the fund.

The E. C. Johnson Scholarship Fund

The E. C. Johnson Scholarship Fund was created in the Community Development and Panchayati Raj (G. P.) Department by the Government of Orissa in a Notification of 1963 with a donation of Rs. 11,600. Out of the income derived from the investments of the fund, two scholarships of Rs. 8/- and Rs. 6/- are awarded to the students of the Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapati College, Paralakhemundi. The Additional District Magistrate (Dev.), Ganjam is the administrator.

The J. C. Horsfall Scholarship Fund

The J. C. Horsfall Scholarship Fund was created in the Community Development and Panchayati Raj (G. P.) Department by the Government of Orissa in a Notification of 1963 with a donation of Rs. 3,700. The interest received from the corpus of the fund is paid to the +2 students of the Khallikote College, in shape of two scholarships. The Additional District Magistrate (Dev.), Ganjam is the administrator of the fund.

The T. Sivaramayya Chauttry Fund

The T. Sivaramayya Chauttry Fund was created in the Community Development and Panchayati Raj (G. P.) Department by the Government of Orissa in a Notification of 1963. The corpus of the fund is Rs. 12,400. The Fund is endowed along with a tile-building to feed Pancha Dravida travellers. Expenses of feeding and repair of utensils etc. are met from the interest of the fund. The Additional District Magistrate (Dev.), Ganjam is the administrator of the fund.

The Chandrama Devi Scholarship Fund

The Chandrama Devi Scholarship Fund was created by Fakir Mohan Ratha with a donation of Rs. 2,200 in 1927. The Director of Higher Education, Orissa and the Principal of Shree Krishna

Chandra Gajapati College, Paralakhemundi are the joint administrators of the fund. The income of the fund is awarded as scholarships to two Oriya Brahmin students of the M. R. Boys' High School, Paralakhemundi having all-round knowledge with good character. Students belonging to the district of Ganjam are only eligible for this scholarship.

The Brahmapur Hospital Endowment Fund

With a sum of Rs. 2,000, the Berhampur Hospital Endowment Fund was created by the Government of Madras in 1934. The Director of Health Services, Orissa is the administrator. The income is utilised in providing medical and surgical instruments and appliances, bedding, clothing, furniture and books to a hospital at Brahmapur.

The Hadunuri Shrinivas Rao's Scholarship Fund

The Hadunuri Shrinivas Rao's Scholarship Fund was created with a donation of Rs.13,600 by Shri H. Shrinivas Rao in 1918. The income of this fund is utilised in feeding poor Telugu Brahmin students. The Additional District Magistrate (Dev.), Ganjam is the administrator of this fund.

The Lewis Memorial Scholarship Fund

The Lewis Memorial Scholarship Fund was created by the Maharaja of Jeypore in memory of Sir Hawthorn Lewis with a sum of Rs. 16,000 in 1950. It is administered by the Principal, Khallikote College. Six monthly scholarships (from July to March) in under-graduate classes are awarded to the poor deserving students of Kallikote College, Brahmapur who have passed +2 examination from the aforesaid college.

The Sria Devi Memorial Fund

The Sria Devi Memorial Fund was created in 1952 with a donation of Rs. 1,000 by Shri Abhimaya Pattnaik, retired Deputy Collector of Brahmapur (Ganjam). This fund aims at awarding a prize of books to a girl student of any High School of Ganjam district who secures highest marks in Oriya as a compulsory modern Indian language of the Board of Secondary Education, Orissa, Cuttack. The Inspector of Schools, Ganjam Circle, is the administrator of the fund.

The Queen Empress Mary Peace Celebration Prize Endowment Fund

A sum of Rs.100 was donated by Dinabandhu Panda for creation of the Queen Empress Mary Peace Celebration Prize Endowment Fund in 1919. Out of the interest of the fund a prize in the shape of books is awarded to an Oriya girl student who stands first in Class III of the Municipal Oriya Girls' School, Asika Road, Brahmapur. District Inspector of Schools, Brahmapur is the Administrator of the fund.

The Mac Michael English Prize Fund

The Mac Michael English Prize Fund was also created by Dinabandhu Panda of Chhatrapur in 1920 with a sum of Rs.200 for awarding a prize in the shape of book or books to an Oriya student who secures first position and passes the High School Leaving Certificate Examination from the Board High School, Bhanjanagar. The Headmaster of the school and Inspector of Schools, Ganjam Circle, Brahmapur are the Administrators of the fund.

Ayagiri Sitarama-Swamy Pantulu's Scholarship Endowment

The Ayagiri Sitarama-Swamy Pantulu's Scholarship Endowment was created by the Government of Madras by the notification No. 2748-Misc. loans in 1923 with a sum of Rs.800. The corpus of the fund at present is Rs.950/-. The beneficiaries of the fund which is administered by the Additional District Magistrate (Dev.), Ganjam, are two poor Telugu Brahmin students reading in Onslow Institution, Chhatrapur.

The Onslow Scholarship and Onslow Prize Fund, Chhatrapur

The Onslow Scholarship and Onslow Prize Fund was created in 1924 with a donation of Rs.42,300 by Rai Bahadur T. Venkata Krishnayya Pantulu. At present the Additional District Magistrate (Dev.) is the administrator of the fund. Securities of fund yielding an annual income of Rs. 650 is set apart as a scholarship fund known as Onslow Scholarship Fund. The income of the fund is awarded each month to one Telugu and one Oriya poor deserving students of Class I to III and IV to VII of the Onslow Institution, Chhatrapur.

After providing the above scholarships, securities yielding an annual interest of Rs. 100 is set apart as a prize fund called 'the Onslow Prize Fund'. The income is awarded among the competent students of the Onslow Institution.

The T. Sivaramaya Endowment Fund for Khallikote College, Brahmapur

The T. Sivaramaya Endowment Fund was created in the Community Development and Panchayat Raj (G. P.) Department by the Government of Orissa in a Notification of 1963 with a donation of Rs. 10,200. The purpose of the fund is to open new classes in the Khallikote College, and in case no such class is opened the amount is spent on the advancement of English language at that College.

Dr. Sanmukha Rao Memorial Award

Dr. Sanmukha Rao Memorial Award Fund was created in 1970 with a donation of Rs. 1,000 by Mrs. Bimala Devi in memory of her husband Dr. Sanmukha Rao. Out of the interest derived from the fund, two cash prizes of Rs. 50/- and Rs. 80/- are awarded to the students of the Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapati College, Paralakhemundi for securing highest marks in the Annual +2 Science and +3 (Hons.) Examinations respectively held under the Brahmapur University.

APPENDIX I

List of Labour Acts and Rules in force in the district

1. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
2. The Orissa Industrial Disputes Rules, 1959
3. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
4. The Orissa Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Rules, 1946
5. The Trade Union Act, 1926
6. The Orissa Trade Union Regulation, 1941
7. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
8. The Orissa Minimum Wages Rules, 1954
9. The Orissa Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1956
10. The Orissa Shops and Commercial Establishments Rules, 1958
11. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
12. The Employment of Children Act, 1938
13. The Orissa P.W.D./Electricity Contractors Labour Regulations
14. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
15. The Payment of Wages Rules, 1936
16. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
17. The Orissa Maternity Benefit Rules, 1966
18. The Working Journalists (Condition of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955
19. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961
20. The Orissa Motor Transport Workers Rules, 1966
21. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
22. The Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1924
23. Beedi and Cigar Workers (Condition of Employment) Act, 1966
24. The Orissa Beedi and Cigar Workers (Condition of Employment) Rules, 1969
25. The Orissa Industrial Housing Act, 1966
26. The Orissa Industrial Housing Rules, 1969

27. The Orissa Industrial Establishments (National and Festival) Holidays Act, 1969
28. The Orissa Industrial Establishment (National and Festival) Holidays Rules, 1972
29. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
30. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Rules, 1972
31. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
32. The Orissa Payment of Gratuity Rules, 1974
33. The Orissa Welfare Officers (Recruitment and Condition of Service) Rules, 1970
34. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
35. Sales promotion Employees (Condition and Service) Act, 1976
36. Sales Promotion (Condition and Service) Rules, 1976
37. The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1977
38. Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1979
39. Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service), Orissa Rules, 1980
40. The Orissa Dadan Labour (Control and Regulation) Act, 1975
41. The Orissa Dadan Labour (Control and Regulation) Rules, 1975
42. Indian Boilers Act, 1923
43. The Indian Boilers Regulation, 1950
44. The Orissa Boilers Rules, 1971
45. The Factories Act, 1948
46. The Orissa Factories Rules, 1950