

## CHAPTER XVII

### OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

#### Introduction

In separate chapters elaborate accounts on education, medical and public health services, economic services, etc., which concern the entire population of the district, have been given. Only those which primarily relate to some sections of the people find mention in this chapter. They chiefly include labour welfare, prohibition, advancement of backward classes and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and charitable endowments.

#### LABOUR WELFARE

The district is mainly an agricultural tract than an industrial one. The bulk of its labour force, therefore, constitutes cultivators and agricultural labourers. According to the Census of 1981, out of the total main workers, 326,805 were cultivators (52.97 per cent), 161,829 were agricultural labourers (26.23 per cent), 11,363 belonged to household industries (1.84 per cent) and 116,960 were other workers (18.96 per cent).

Industrially the district is not so well advanced. Government of India have declared it as a No Industry District (NID). There are Industrial Estates at Baleshwar and Bhadrak. The Chief industries in this district constitute a chrome-plant, a plastic industry and a tyre factory. The others are rice mills, saw mills, printing press, fishing industries, etc. The labourers engaged in agriculture, construction and maintenance work are spread over the entire district. The workers in urban areas engaged in various factories, corporations and commercial establishments are able to protect their interest through their organisational set-up such as, trade unions, associations, etc. The workers in rural areas are devoid of such facilities.

Most of the Central and the State Labour Acts and rules extend to this district. A list of such Acts is furnished in Appendix I of this chapter. These legislations mainly aim at securing the interests of the labourers and workers in different spheres of their activity, safeguarding their exploitation in different forms at the hands of their employers and maintaining peaceful, congenial and harmonious relationship between the employers and the employees in the industrial field. Proper implementation of these Acts chiefly devolves on the labour organizations and associations functioning in the district.

### Organisational set-up

The Assistant Labour Commissioner, with his headquarters at Baleshwar, is primarily responsible for the administration and execution of the various labour laws. He acts as the inspector under almost all the Labour Acts. He functions as the Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act. He is assisted, besides other subordinate staff, by one Labour Officer posted at Bhadrak and one Assistant Labour Officer at Nilagiri. Besides, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Orissa, Bhubaneswar enforces the provisions of the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952 and the Rules framed thereunder.

### Settlement of Disputes

The labour disputes are settled mostly through conciliation. The District Labour Officer is declared as the Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Dispute Act of 1947. If conciliation fails, the matter is referred to the Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts constituted under Industrial Disputes Act of 1947. The following table gives a statistical picture of the complaints number of disputes, strikes and lockouts during the period 1983--85.

Year	No. of complaints		No. of disputes		No. of Total man-days lost due to			
	reported	settled	reported	settled	Strike	Lock-out	Strike	Lock-out
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1983	237	192	32	8	1	Nil	1494	Nil
1984	217	301	32	9	13	2	18,545	1792
1985	203	237	68	20	8	Nil	4,136	Nil

### Trade Unions

The right to form union by the industrial workers is guaranteed under the Trade Union Act. The object behind such organisations is to effectively protect their interests. Up to 31st March, 1985 there were 58 Trade Unions in the district.

### **Recreational facilities for labourers**

In order to provide educational and recreational facilities to the workers and their family members, Labour Welfare Centres have been set up. There is one Labour Welfare Centre located at Chandbali. Two Reading Room-cum-Recreational Centres have been established, one at Baleshwar and another at Bhadrak.

### **Minimum Wages Act**

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 came into force with effect from 15th March 1948. Though it is a Central Act, both the Central Government and the State Government are fixing/revising the minimum rate of wages in respect of the workers employed in different occupations included in the schedule of this Act. From time to time the Central Government and the State Government are making new additions to the existing scheduled employments to cover more workers employed in different types of employments. In the state sector, the District Labour Officer with his capacity as the inspector under various labour laws safeguards the interests of the labourers and ensures enforcement of the provisions of the said Act.

The change in the rate of minimum wages from time to time has been discussed in Chapter IX (Economic Trends).

### **Employees Insurance Scheme**

The Employees State Insurance Scheme enforced under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, envisages social security to the industrial workers in case of sickness, disablement, death, maternity, etc. The operation of the scheme was extended to the district with effect from 2nd September 1979 under which the insured persons as well as their family members get full medical benefit. Two dispensaries under this scheme have been opened, one at Srikantapur and another at Nayabazar of Baleshwar town for direct payment of cash benefit to the insured persons.

### **Employment Service**

The Employment Exchange office provides information to the employer and the employment seekers for employment in various establishments. It also renders vocational guidance to the unemployed persons. It collects data of employment in private as well as in public sector undertakings. The District Employment Exchange office with the headquarters at Baleshwar and the Employment sub-office at Bhadrak, Nilagiri and Jaleshwar are the three organisations functioning in the district.

The total number of males and females in the Live Register and their placements during the period 1981—85 are indicated in the following table.

Year	Number in the Live Register			Placement		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1981	32,406	1,781	33,187	1,220	138	1,358
1982	31,496	1,900	33,396	717	12	729
1983	35,649	2,304	37,953	785	109	894
1984	35,040	2,825	37,865	539	114	653
1985	46,355	4,028	50,383	579	152	731

### Housing Scheme

No steps have been taken by the Government for construction of houses for industrial workers. However, some sheds have been constructed by a few rice mill owners to provide accommodation to their employees.

### Provident Fund

Provisions relating to the Provident Fund Act was introduced in the district since 1952, under which members are to contribute 6 to 8 per cent of their total wages to Provident Fund. A similar contribution is further required to be made by the members towards Family Pension Scheme which was introduced in the district from the 1st March 1971. Members are entitled to get back their contribution with interest. Ordinarily the beneficiaries under the scheme get back their contributions with interest after retirement. In case of retrenchment or accident they also get back their dues from the fund. Besides, for purchase of house site, construction of dwelling houses, marriage of their daughters or sons, etc., they are eligible to draw advances with stipulation of refunding the same in instalments. Benefit under Provident Fund Scheme is extended to the employees in the establishment and factories who are in service for more than six months. Till 31st December 1985, 8,340 employees out of 12,648 employees working in 184 establishments of the district enjoy the facility of Provident Fund.

### **Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

Till independence no specific policy was followed to uplift the socio-economic standard of the Adivasis and the weaker sections of the society by the Government. In 1946, the Provincial Government seems to have started some work in this direction on the recommendation of the Thakkar Committee appointed to find out ways and means for their welfare. After attainment of independence and with the Constitution of India coming into force, promotion of the educational and economic interests of the weaker section of the people particularly of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes became the primary responsibility of the state. According to the Census of 1971 the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes constituted 18.51 per cent and 7.06 per cent respectively. According to 1981 Census, the percentages were 17.94 and 6.84 respectively.

In the present set-up, the District Welfare Officer is functioning at Baleshwar since January 1950 under the supervision and control of the District Collector. He is in charge of execution of various welfare schemes undertaken in the district from time to time for the benefit of S. Ts. and S. Cs. There are three Assistant District Welfare Officers functioning at the subdivisonal level under the direct supervision of the respective Subdivisional Officers. Besides, one Assistant District Welfare Officer is attached to the office of District Welfare Officer at the headquarters. In the Community Development Block there are twenty-one Welfare Extension Officers who work under the supervisor of the Block Development Officer one each for 19 Blocks and one for M. A. D. A. and one for I. T. D. A.

A number of schemes are in operation for the upliftment of these backward classes of people. Expenses incurred on account of the development programmes executed for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people are shared by the State Government and the Government of India. The schemes for the welfare of backward classes may be broadly classified into (a) educational advancement, (b) economic uplift, (c) health and sanitation and (d) miscellaneous welfare measures. Emphasis is laid on the educational schemes as they make the backward communities more conscious of their rights and privileges in the society.

### **Educational Advancement**

Until 1950, very little efforts were made towards achieving any tangible progress in the field of education among the traditionally backward the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people of the district. Various efforts have been made since then to help the spread of education among them.

In 1985-86, there were 46 Sevashrams, one Boys non-residential Ashram School at Dahapania (in Tihiri Block) and 3 High schools, i. e., one girls and two boys managed by the Harijan Tribal Welfare Department, for educational uplift of the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the Sevashrams education is imparted upto Upper Primary standard. The students are provided with nationalised text books, garments, reading and writing materials, etc. In some Sevashrams provision for mid-day meals has also been made. In the Ashram schools the pupils are imparted basic training in different crafts like carpentry, smithy, weaving, tailoring and agriculture in addition to the general syllabus of Middle English school standard. During the academic session 1986, 4,594 pupils were studying in Sevashrams, 20 in Ashram schools and 633 in High English schools. Boarding charges as fixed by the Government of Orissa from time to time are paid to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes students. So far, 3 hostel buildings are functioning and 360 students have been accommodated. In addition to the boarding and lodging facilities, the inmates are supplied with beds and utensils in the hostels. A sum of Rs. 18,40,963 was spent on the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes students during 1985-86 for pre-Matric scholarship and Rs. 8,31,505 for post-Matric scholarship.

Besides, the Education department annually incurs huge expenditure in providing stipends and lump grants to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes students studying in Upper Primary, Middle English standard and High English schools other than the above specialised schools managed by the Harijan Tribal Welfare Department. In Primary schools they are also provided with reading and writing materials.

In 1985, 11 Scheduled Tribes students passed in the High School Certificate Examination. The Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department also provides stipends, etc., for their higher studies. During 1985-86, 2,290 Scheduled Castes and 251 Scheduled Tribes students were given Rs. 7,59,511 and Rs. 81,994 respectively as post-Matric scholarship for conducting higher studies. Provision for special coachings in Sanskrit, Mathematics and English is also made for them.

### **Economic uplift**

Beneficiary oriented poverty eradication programmes like Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor (E. R. R. P.) Integrated Rural Development (I. R. D.) National Rural Employment Programme (N. R. E. P.) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme

(R. L. E. G. P.) implemented in the district mainly aim at raising the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes above the poverty line. I. R. D. programme was introduced in 1978-79 in Bant, Tihiri, Dhamnagar, Bahanaga, Baleshwar, Remuna, Basudebpur, Bhandari-pokhari and Similia Blocks. In 1979-80, it was extended to Chandabli and in 1980-81 to Soro and Baliapal Blocks. Special programmes like S. F. D. A. and M. F. A. L. were introduced in the country during the 4th Plan period for economic development of small and marginal farmers which were later merged in I. R. D. programmes.

People belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are extremely poor for which they are unable to take recourse to law courts to vindicate their rights on landed property. To enable them to establish their rights, free legal aid scheme is being implemented though legal aid cells were formed in the district. To protect them from the exploitation of the landlords O. L. R. cases are being instituted. Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 4,000 by which 12 Scheduled Castes people were benefited in 1985-86.

### **Miscellaneous Welfare Measures**

Miscellaneous welfare measures for improving the social status of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people have been implemented. Inter-caste marriage is being encouraged and Government have spent Rs. 3,000 on this account during 1980-81. In the employment sphere their representation has been statutorily reserved. Financial and other concessions, such as, relaxation of age-limit, reduction in examination fees, etc., are also extended to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes candidates.

### **OLD AGE PENSION**

The Old Age Pension scheme was introduced in April, 1975. The beneficiaries under the Old Age Pension Rule, in the district were 5,780 during 1984-85. The amount of pension received by the beneficiaries was Rs. 25/-each per month. But the amount was increased to Rs. 40/-with effect from 1st June, 1980.

### **WIDOW PENSION**

Widow Pension scheme was introduced in 1964. The beneficiaries under Widow Pension scheme in the district were 267 till 1985.

### **FREEDOM FIGHTERS PENSION**

The Government of India have decided to give pension to the freedom fighters who dedicated their life for the noble cause of independence of their motherland during the Freedom Struggle.

of India. The following table shows the number of persons and the total amount incurred in the district from 1981 to 1985.

Year	Name of Treasury	Number of beneficiaries		Amount incurred (in rupees)	
		State	Central	State	Central
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1981	Baleshwar	412	336	4,88,187.95	15,46,197.46
1982	Baleshwar	328	335	5,66,006.00	15,41,334.47
1983	Baleshwar	317	322	5,02,000.65	14,39,502.03
1984	Baleshwar	306	266	5,43,095.20	17,16,406.15
1985	Baleshwar	374	335	8,93,166.18	18,99,172.05

#### PROHIBITION

Prohibition was first introduced in the State in respect of opium in the district of Baleshwar in 1938 as opium consumption was the highest there. After Independence, to further prohibit the consumption of opium, the consumption quota was reduced at the rate of 10 per cent annually with an aim to achieving the total prohibition of opium in a period of 10 years. Opium was completely prohibited from 1st April 1959 and opium shops were abolished. With regard to prohibition of liquor, Tari and Pachwai, it was first introduced in six police stations of Baleshwar district and some areas of Cuttack and Puri districts during 1947-48. Then it was gradually extended to other areas of the district and the entire Baleshwar district excepting the ex-State of Nilagiri was declared dry during 1955-56. From 1st April, 1956 prohibition was extended to the ex-State area attached to Baleshwar.

According to Opium De-addiction Scheme, medicinal opium, processed in the Opium Processing Centre at Cuttack, is to supply to the registered addicts in tablet form (1 gram each) of opium, at Re. 1/- per gram according to the quota fixed by the Chief District Medical Officer depending on the condition of the addict. The medicinal opium is sold to the addicts through the Medical Officer as well as from the departmental sales Centres. The registered addicts can possess opium to such limits as is fixed for them by the Chief Medical Officer. The use of liquor, Tari and Pachwai was at the outset prohibited in Bhadrak subdivision. Gradually other areas were brought under prohibition and by the end of 1954-55 the entire district was covered. This arrangement lasted till 31st March 1968, after which the outstill system of supply of liquor was introduced in the district. Thereafter country spirit system (distillery system) was introduced with effect from 1st April 1978 and this system is continuing since then. In Orissa



partial prohibition has been in vogue from time to time through restriction of opening of number of retail shops, prescription of limit of possession, tightening of enforcement machinery, etc. In accordance with the national policy on prohibition, many country liquor shops were closed during the year 1978-79 and 1979-80. The State Government, however, decided not to close any more shops further as there was no common policy on prohibition in the entire country as the neighbouring states did not close their shops in the border areas. Therefore, new liquor shops were allowed to be opened in places having genuine demands for country liquor.

Prohibition policy was not a success as it was enforced not under any special enactment whereby possible infringement could have been effectively checked but under the Excise Act, which mainly aimed at collection of revenue. Possession of intoxicants and not drinking itself was made an offence. Hence, the man caught for being heavily drunk is not treated as an offender. Lack of follow-up action and mobilisation of public opinion against the use of intoxicants are also partially responsible for its failure.

The Collector of Baleshwar under the supervision of Excise Commissioner, is the chief executive head in the administration of the Excise Acts in the district. He is assisted by the Additional District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Excise. The Superintendent of Excise, under the supervision and control of the above functionaries, is directly responsible for the smooth and efficient management of the department. He is assisted by Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Excise Constables in addition to ministerial and other staff. The responsibility of collection of excise revenue vests with the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. The powers and functions of the Collector, Additional District Magistrate and various other excise staff are specially embodied in the Orissa Excise Manual, Vol. III.

The Excise Acts in force in the district are, (1) The Bihar and Orissa Excise Act, 1915, (2) The Indian Opium Act, 1878, (3) The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 and (4) The Medical and Toilet Preparations Act, 1955, as amended with effect from the 28th February 1981. 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 the offenders. Under various sections of the aforesaid Acts, the excise officers are empowered to detect offences. They can make house search with a warrant from competent authority where

necessary. The Orissa Excise Manual, Vol. I provides detailed procedures for detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes. The services of police are also requisitioned at the time of need for detection of cases.

Common intoxicants of the district are out-still liquor, medicinal opium, Ganja, Bhang, India-made foreign liquor and country liquor. The following figures show the year-wise consumption of opium, Ganja and Bhang in the district during 1980-81 to 1984-85.

Name of the intoxicant (1)	1980-81 Kg. (2)	1981-82 Kg. (3)
1. Opium ..	57.975	58.925
2. Ganja ..	1507.000	1952.650
3. Bhang ...	6.200	3.500

Name of the intoxicant (1)	1982-83 Kg. (4)	1983-84 Kg. (5)	1984-85 Kg. (6)
1. Opium ...	43.625	50.000	50.511
2. Ganja ..	1,489.250	1,099.250	898.250
3. Bhang ...	3.500	3.000	1.750

No individual is allowed to possess more than the prescribed quantities of the aforesaid items. For manufacture and sale of out-still liquor, *Ganja*, *Bhang* and Tari licences are to be obtained. These licences called exclusive privilege to conduct retail sale of intoxicants by the Collector after obtaining approval from the Government through the Excise Commissioner. The table below shows the limit of possession of the excise goods by one person without licence,

- (i) Ganja—25 grams
- (ii) Bhang—120 grams
- (iii) India-made foreign liquor—1.5 bulk litre
- (iv) Beer—3 bulk litre
- (v) Rectified spirit—1.5 bulk litre
- (vi) Denatured spirit—4 bulk litre
- (vii) Tari—4 litres
- (viii) Pachwai—7 kg. undiluted, 18 kg. diluted

With the enforcement of prohibition possession, sale and manufacture of Tari, Pachwai, country spirit and foreign liquor were declared illegal without obtaining permit from the Collector. The foreign liquor shops were permitted to supply liquor to the permit holders who obtained it from the Collector on the recommendation of the Chief District Medical Officer, Baleshwar. In 1958 this procedure was replaced by a system of payment of prescribed fees.

Facility has been afforded to the local Adivasis for preparation of home-brewed Pachwai from rice or Ragi on festive occasions up to a limited quantity at a time and not for sale. The Secretary, Orissa Rajya Talgur Samabaya Sangha is permitted to issue licences to the tappers of Dhamnagar area for tapping date-palm and palmyra tree with a view to manufacturing *gur* from the sweet juice obtained from them. The juice, called Neera, is also well relished by the people.

Licences are ordinarily granted for one year for manufacturing and sale of the above items by the Collector. The Superintendent of Excise issues permits to the concerned licenses to import foreign liquor, beer, rectified spirit and denatured spirit. The importers are prohibited to obtain more than the stipulated quantity from different places of the state.

#### CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

In 1986 there were 153 Charitable Endowments in Orissa out of which 26 were found in the Baleshwar district. These have been created by the donations and contributions rendered by benevolent persons. The Treasurer, Charitable Endowments, Orissa, under the Charitable Endowment Act, 1890 is the custodian of these properties. The income derived from the funds is disbursed according to the principles laid down by the Government with regard to the wishes of the donors. A brief account on these endowments is furnished below

#### **Fakir Mohan Prize or Medal Fund**

In 1920, Upendra Narayan Duttgupta, created a fund with rupees 500 in the name of the renowned Oriya writer Vyasakabi Fakir Mohan Senapati for encouraging Oriya literature among the students of Baleshwar Zilla School, for securing highest mark in Oriya literature in Matriculation examination. The District Magistrate and Collector, Baleshwar and the Headmaster of Baleshwar Zilla School, are its joint administrators. Till 1985, 66 students have been benefited by the fund.

### **Ramnath Das Prize or Medal Fund**

Ramnath Das, a retired Deputy Inspector of Schools, made a donation of Rs. 300 for the creation of Ramnath Das Prize or Medal Fund in 1927. The fund is meant for awarding annually a prize or medal to a student of Baleshwar Zilla School who secures first position in English essay writing. The District Magistrate and the Headmaster, Baleshwar Zilla School are the joint administrators. 39 students have been benefited by the fund till 1985.

### **Biswanath Parida Trust Fund**

The Biswanath Parida Trust Fund was created in 1927 by the donation made by Biswanath Parida for maintenance of the Charitable dispensary at Jamalpuri. The corpus of the fund is Rs. 3,800 and its administrator is the District Magistrate and Collector, Baleshwar.

### **Sir Stewart Bayley Medal Fund**

A sum of Rs. 600 was donated by Raja Baikuntha Nath De and Babu Satyendranath De of Baleshwar to Sir Stewart Bayley Medal Fund in 1934 for awarding medal annually to the student of Baleshwar Zilla School who stands first in Sanskrit in the Matriculation examination. The District Magistrate, Baleshwar is the administrator of this fund. 51 students have been benefited by this fund till 1985.

### **The Jagannath Asha Trust Fund**

The Jagannath Asha Trust Fund was created after the name of the donor in 1934 with a donation of Rs. 2,300. The District Magistrate of Baleshwar and the Headmaster of Baleshwar Zilla school are the joint administrators of the fund. The beneficiaries of this Trust are the students of Tambuli caste. Annually two free studentships are awarded to two Tambuli caste boys reading in any of the four highest classes of the Baleshwar Zilla School. 102 students have been benefited till 1985.

### **Raja Shyamananda De Educational Endowment Fund**

The Raja Shyamananda De Educational Endowment fund was created in 1934 with donation of Rs. 6,000 by Raja Shyamananda De, an ex-zamindar of Baleshwar. The District Magistrate, Baleshwar is the administrator of the fund. The interest accrued on the amount is contributed annually to the Bhadrak High English school, Bhadrak. Every year one student is benefited by this fund.

### **Bhuban Mohini Devi Prize Fund**

Bhuban Mohini Devi Prize Fund was created for encouraging learning of Mathematics among the students of Baleshwar Zilla School by awarding books to a student who stands first in Mathematics in the

annual Matriculation examination. Kishore Mohan Mukherjee contributed Rs. 400 in 1934 for this purpose. The District Magistrate, Baleshwar is the administrator of this fund. 51 students have been benefited by the fund till 1985.

### **Mrs. Smith Prize Fund**

Babu Satyendranath De of Baleshwar, contributed a sum of Rs. 600 for the creation of Mrs. Smith Prize Fund in 1934 for the purpose of awarding a medal in each year to the girl who stands first in the district in the Middle English School Certificate Examination. 51 students have been benefited by the fund till 1985.

### **The Raja Rajendralala Mittra's Sports Prize and Pandit Ishwar Chandra Bidya Sagar Scholarship Fund**

In 1934, a sum of Rs. 1,400 was donated by Satyendranath De of Baleshwar, for the creation of Raja Rajendralala Mittra's Sports Prize which is meant for awarding prizes to the competitors from among the Hindu boys in the annual sports, from the schools in the town of Baleshwar and for giving scholarship to a poor Hindu boy from among the schools of the district who fails to obtain government scholarship at the Middle English School Certificate Examination. The District Magistrate, Baleshwar is the administrator of this fund. 102 beneficiaries have been benefited by the fund till 1985.

### **The B. De Fund**

A leading gentleman of Baleshwar, donated a sum of Rs. 2,900 in 1934 for the creation of the B. De Fund for awarding scholarship of Rs. 4 per month for four years to a student who stands first in the Middle English School Certificate Examination from any school in the district of Baleshwar and for scholarship of Rs. 4 per month to the student of any school in the said district who secures next highest place in the said examination. The District Magistrate and Collector, Baleshwar is the administrator of this fund. 26 students have been benefited by the fund till 1985.

### **Srimati Sukhoda Dasi Reward Fund towards the Dehruda Tol**

A sum of Rs. 50 is being awarded annually to a student who successfully passes Acharya Examination in Sanskrit in any subject from Srimati Sukhoda Dasi Reward Fund which was created in 1934 by Babu Kailash Chandra Ray Mahasaya, an ex-Zamindar of Dehruda in Baleshwar district. The corpus of this fund is Rs. 3,400. The District Magistrate and Collector is the administrator of this fund. 51 beneficiaries have been benefited by the fund till 1985.

### **Shrimati Bhagabati Dasi Prize Fund**

Babu Kailash Chandra Ray Mahasaya, an ex-Zamindar of Dehruda, created in 1935 the Shrimati Bhagabati Dasi Prize Fund with contribution of Rs. 1,400 for awarding an annual stipend of Rs. 40 to a student securing highest place in Acharya examination in Sanskrit in Orissa. 51 students have been benefited by this fund till 1985.

### **Kailash Chandra Ray Mahasaya's Tol Fund**

Babu Kailash Chandra Ray Mahasaya's Tol Fund was created in 1953 for engaging Pandit for the Tol at Baleshwar or a pay of Rs. 7 per month and for repairing of the Tol house from time to time. The corpus of this fund is Rs. 2,900. The Chairman of Baleshwar Municipality is its administrator. 33 students were benefited by the fund till 1969. Since then the fund is not operating.

### **The Itpal Primary School Fund**

Pandit Gobinda Chandra Mohapatra, Assistant Dewan of the ex-state of Mayurbhanj donated a sum of Rs. 1,600 in 1935 for the creation of the Itpal Primary School Fund for awarding scholarship of Rs. 2 per month tenable for two years to an Oriya student of Itpal Primary school in Bhadrak subdivision who has shown proficiency in Oriya in order to enable him to continue his studies for two years further in Upper Primary class. The Chairman of Baleshwar Municipality is the administrator of this fund. 33 students have been benefited by the fund till 1969. Since then the fund is not operating.

### **The Abdullah Fund**

The Abdullah Fund was created in 1935 by Maulavi Abdus Solehan Khan of Cuttack with the object of awarding two scholarships to two poor meritorious Muslim boys studying in any of the four highest classes of the Narayan Chandra Middle English school at Bhadrak. The corpus of the fund is Rs. 1,000/-. The District Magistrate is administrator of the fund. 100 students have been benefited by the fund till 1985.

### **The Tute Muhammadan Educational Fund**

The Tute Muhammadan Educational Fund was created in 1935 with the donation of Rs. 5, 400/- for awarding scholarship for pursuing studies for four years to the Muslim pupils of the district who pass Middle School Certificate Examination. The District Magistrate and Collector, Baleshwar is the administrator of this fund.

### **Babu Sristidhar Roy Mahasaya Water-supply Fund**

The Babu Sristidhar Roy Mahasaya Water-supply Fund was created in 1906 by Babu Kailash Chandra Roy Mahasaya. The corpus of this fund is Rs. 3,100/-. The object behind this fund is to improve

the supply of drinking water for the public use in the district. The District Magistrate and Collector, Baleshwar is the administrator of the fund.

### **Dasarathi Scholarship Fund**

The Dasarathi Scholarship Fund was created in 1952 by Bansidhar Mohanty with a donation of Rs. 1,800/- for awarding scholarship of Rs. 4/- per month for classes VIII and IX and Rs. 5/- for classes X and XI to a deserving student of Bagurai High English school, Baleshwar. The District Magistrate and Collector, Baleshwar is the administrator of this fund. 9 students have been benefited by the fund till 1985.

### **Radhakrishna Scholarship Fund**

The Radhakrishna Scholarship Fund was created by Bansidhar Mohanty who donated a sum of Rs. 1,800/- in 1952. This fund is meant for awarding a scholarship of Rs. 4/- for class VIII and Class IX and Rs. 5/- for class X and XI to a deserving student of Bhadrak High English school. The District Magistrate and Collector, Baleshwar is the administrator of this fund. 9 students have been benefited till 1985 by this fund.

### **Saudamini Prize Fund**

The Saudamini Prize Fund was created by Miss N. Naik, lady principal, Sailabala Women's College, Cuttack, with a donation of Rs. 1,100/- in 1954. This fund is meant for awarding a prize to a student of fourth year class of the Fakir Mohan College, Baleshwar, who secures highest place in the 3rd year Annual Class Examination. The District Magistrate and Collector, Baleshwar, is the administrator of this fund. 31 beneficiaries have been benefited till 1985.

### **Muslim Trust Fund**

The Muslim Trust Fund was created in 1957 with a donation of Rs. 1,000/-. The purpose of this fund is to award a prize to a deserving student of Bhadrak College. The fund is administered by the District Magistrate and Collector, Baleshwar. 29 students have been benefited by the fund till 1985.

### **Santi Silver Medal Fund**

The Santi Silver Medal Fund was created with a corpus of Rs. 300/- in 1957. The purpose of this fund is to award a silver medal to a student who stands first in the Prathama Examination of Orissa Association of Sanskrit Learning and Culture of Baleshwar district. The District Magistrate and Collector, Baleshwar is the administrator of this fund. 28 students have been benefited by the fund till 1985.

**Ranu Roy Smruti Trust Fund**

The Ranu Roy Trust Fund was created in 1968 with a donation of Rs. 1,700/-. This Trust Fund aims at awarding a scholarship to a girl student who secures highest mark in Bengali or Domestic Science in the district. The Inspector of Schools, Baleshwar is the administrator of the fund. 18 students have been benefited by the fund till 1985.

**Dehurda Mahasaya Upendra Chandra Award Fund**

The Dehurda Mahasaya Upendra Chandra Award Fund was created in 1968. The Inspector of Schools, Baleshwar, is its administrator. The income of this fund is utilized in awarding to a student of Jaleshwar High English school who secure highest mark in aggregate in the High School Certificate Examination. 17 students have been benefited by the fund till 1985.

**Sarajubala Smarani Fund**

The Sarajubala Smarani Fund was created with a corpus of Rs. 1,000 in 1968. The Inspector of Schools, Baleshwar, is the administrator of this fund. The income of this is utilized in awarding a scholarship to a poor student who passed the High School Certificate Examination from Jaleshwar High English school. 17 beneficiaries have been benefited by this fund till 1985.

**Baleshwar Poor students Educational Fund by B. Barjorji**

Baleshwar Poor Student Educational Fund was created with a donation of Rs. 7,000/- in 1967. The Collector, Baleshwar, is its administrator. The aim of this fund is to give help to needy and deserving students of the district.



**APPENDIX I**

1. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
2. Orissa Industrial Dispute Rules, 1959
3. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
4. The Orissa Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Rules, 1947
5. The Trade Union Act, 1926
6. The Orissa Trade Union Regulations, 1941
7. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
8. The Orissa Minimum Wages Rules, 1954
9. The Orissa Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 1956
10. The Orissa Shops and Commercial Establishment Rules, 1958
11. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
12. The Employment of Children Act, 1938
13. The Orissa P. W. D./Electricity Department 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 Services and Miscellaneous provisions) Act, 1955.
19. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961
20. The Motor Transport Workers Rules, 1966
21. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
22. The Workers' Compensation Rules, 1924
23. Bidi and Cigar Workers (Condition of Employment) Act, 1966
24. The Orissa Bidi and Cigar Workers (Condition and Employment) Rules, 1969.
25. The Orissa Industrial Housing Act, 1966
26. The Orissa Industrial Housing Rules, 1969

27. The Orissa Industrial Establishment (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 Orissa Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Rules, 1975
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. Orissa Dadan Labour (Central and Regulation) Act, 1975
35. Orissa Dadan Labour (Central and Regulation) Rules, 1975
36. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
37. Sales Promotion Employees (Condition and Service) Act, 1976
38. Sales Promotion Employees (Condition and Service) Rules, 1976
39. The Inter-state Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Orissa Rules, 1980