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Identification Of Service Centres

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Abstract: *The objective of these jobs is to guarantee compliance with labor regulations and the implementation of social programs for workers. Within this specific district, there are two labor inspectors assigned, one located in Mainpuri and the other in Shikohabad. They oversee the enforcement of several laws and ensure compliance with these regulations, preventing companies from violating their workers' rights. In addition, they exert significant effort to prevent labor disturbances, such as lockouts and strikes, by promptly investigating employee concerns and promptly taking measures to remedy them.*

Key Words: guarantee compliance, regulations, implementation, social programs, specific district.

METHODS OF DETERMINING THE CENTRALITY OF SERVICE CENTRES- The chief factories inspector in Kanpur has the authority and responsibility to oversee all factories in the state. Their main role is to ensure compliance with labor welfare laws, such as the Factories Act, 1948, and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, in all industrial establishments within the state. These legislations include the Factories Act of 1948 and the Payment of Wages Act of 1936. One of the labor inspectors, who is stationed at the regional headquarters, provides assistance to him. The regional inspector will make random trips throughout the district in order to carry out inspections of the various industrial firms and take appropriate action in response to any legal infractions that come to his attention. There is an additional inspector who is responsible for carrying out tasks analogous to those described above in relation to the operation of 49 boilers that have been placed in various enterprises within the district. In the case that a conflict does occur between the employees and the employers, it is the responsibility of the regional conciliation officer to mediate and negotiate in an effort to reach a compromise that will satisfy both parties. In the event that the parties opt instead to have the matter resolved through arbitration, he is also able to provide suggestions regarding the suitability of the case for adjudication.

The Associate Work Chief fills in as the assigned power under the Base Wages Demonstration of 1948 and the Installment of Wages Demonstration of 1936. In this manner, he is committed to go about as a court and use legal expert comparable to both forthcoming and past due claims. Also, he gives ideas to the Remuneration Chief as per the Workers' Pay Demonstration of 1923. Both the state and public legislatures have established numerous regulations that offer help to laborers and their wards. The Indian Boilers Demonstration of 1923, the Indian Worker's guilds Demonstration of 1926, the Installment of Wages Demonstration of 1936, the Engine Transport Laborers Demonstration of 1961, the Uttar Pradesh Modern Foundations (Public Occasions) Demonstration of 1961, the U. P. Dookan Aur Vaniya Adhishthan Adhinyam of 1962, and the Installment of Reward Demonstration of 1955 are the prominent regulations. As can be seen from the following statement, in the 2019-2020 fiscal year, as many as 2,486 violations of the requirements of the aforementioned statutes were identified, and in 136 of those instances, prosecutions were initiated:

Name	No. of contraventions	No. of prosecutions
U.P. S&CE Act, 1962	1,550	108
U.P. IE(National Holidays) Act, 1961.	15	.
MTW Act, 1961	37	.
MW Act, 1948	831	28
POB Act, 1965	52	.
POW Act, 1936.	.	.

The following is a breakdown of the total amount of compensation that has been handed out annually over the course of the previous four years to workers or the people who depend on them as a result of injuries or deaths



sustained on the job:

Year	Fatal Cases		Disablement Cases	
	Number	Compensation paid (in Rs.)	Number	Compensation paid (in Rs.)
2019-20	3	21,000	-	-
2020-21	8	60,000	-	-
2021-22	4	27,000	-	-

CENTRALITY SCORE: When this program was first introduced in the district on August 30, 1958, a mobile unit was also connected to the workers state insurance dispensary in Shikohabad. This enabled the workers who were covered, as well as their family members, to experience the advantages of receiving medical care at no cost from the employees' state insurance dispensary. The initiative extended its coverage to eight different firms in the district, which together employed close to 3,500 people. In 2019, the dispensary provided medical attention to a total of 31,428 different patients.

ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF DETERMING THE CENTRALITY: The worker's guilds are corporate associations that endeavor to serve the wellbeing of their individuals and advance amicable connections among managers and representatives. They have operations in both the United States and the United Kingdom. They make an effort to better the economic, moral, and social situations of the laborers, ensuring that fair wages are paid, make arrangements to promote healthy working conditions, and ensure that their children have access to appropriate medical care and educational facilities. In the year 2019-2020, the following eight unions were found in the district and were all registered trade unions in the state of Uttar Pradesh Kanpur under the ITU Act of 1926:

Name of trade unions	Date of registration	No. of members
Paliwal Glass Works Mazdoor Union, Shikohabad (Hind Mazdoor Sabha)	22-2-66	340
Peya Jal Karamchari Sangh, Mainpuri	23-4-74	9
Hind Lamps Mazdoor Union, Shikohabad (Hind Mazdoor Sabha)	10-12-68	89
Indicate Shramik Sangh, Shikohabad	14-4-72	532
Mishthan Kar Samiti, Mainpuri	8-4-64	96
Mahabir Straw Board Mazdoor Union Mainpuri	-	100
Bijli Karmchari Singh, Mainpuri (All India Trade Union Congress)	-	300
Jaz corrugating Co. Mazdoor Union	2-2-73	25
Mishthan Kar Samiti, Mainpuri	8-4-64	96

Notwithstanding the worker's guilds that have proactively been referenced, different associations, like the U. P. Hydro-Electric workers Association, the P. W. D. Workers Association, the State Representatives Joint Board, the Streets Karmachari Parishad, and the Railwaymen's Association, all had branches that were dynamic in 2019-2020. (Northern Rail route).

HOW THE HIERARCHY OF SERVICE CENTERS IS ESTABLISHED: A full-time welfare superintendent oversees the operations of the labor welfare center that can be found at Shikohabad. The facility features a dispensary with separate areas devoted to the care of children and women. Classes in knitting, crocheting, and embroidering are also provided by the center. As part of the community program, there are spaces that may be used for playing games, and there is also a reading room available. In 1957, the local government devised a plan to offer an old age pension to residents of the area who were at least 70 years old and lacked any means of earning a living or blood-related relatives who could help maintain them. Its reach was broadened in February of 1962, when the meaning of the word "destitute" was broadened to cover people with a monthly income of ten rupees (Rs), and when the age requirement for eligibility was raised to sixty-five years of age. In 1965. The rules were further relaxed to accommodate the requirements of people who had a monthly income of fifteen rupees (Rs. 15), as well as to cover the circumstances of people who had reached the age of sixty and were totally unable to earn a living due to physical



disability, widowhood, or other such conditions. The amount of the monthly pension was increased from 15 rupees to 20 rupees. In January of 1972, there was another change made to the, and this time the rate of the monthly annuity was set at Rs30. Beggars, mendicants, and people living in poor houses are not eligible to receive any of the benefits of this charity. The district magistrate makes the recommendation to the labor commissioner, who then decides whether or not to grant the pension after verifying the relevant particulars. The following is a breakdown, by tahsil, of the total number of people who benefited from this program in 2019-2020:

Tahsil	Persons
Mainpuri	83
Bhongaon	36
Karhal	2

The Harijan and social welfare department has also initiated a program for the purpose of rehabilitating the impoverished and widowed in the community. The program offers financial assistance to low-income women, including widows and destitute women, so that they can maintain their standard of living and ensure the continued education of their children. The number of women in the district who benefited from the scheme during 1975-1976 was 24, and a total of 12,000 rupees was dispersed among them. In the same year, a grant of 2,000 rupees was awarded to each of two non-profit organizations working toward the rehabilitation of women in a similar situation.

RANK CORRELATION BETWEEN CENTRALITY SCORE AND SIZE OF POPULATION: Since Mahatma Gandhi assumed control of the Congress and became its leader, the centralization of power has been an overarching goal of the organization. He was an integral part of the process that established centrality as a foundational principle of the Congress's philosophical framework and its aspirations. The Congress story is loaded with dharnas and picketing of alcohol outlets in the pre-freedom period, which guaranteed the unfamiliar government to take on legal arrangements for Centrality. These activities occurred in the period before India acquired freedom. Another stimulus was given to the Congress in 1937 because of the presentation of territory and the development of a well known service in the state. This was finished in contrast with the issuance of alcohol licenses. The Congress service started carrying out the strategy of centrality in various regions to satisfy an old commitment it had made. On April 1, Mainpuri implemented Total Centrality; however, on May 1, 1939, after the Congress administration resigned, the British government withdrew Centrality. Centrality had been in place since April 1.

At the point when the Public authority was by and by made in 1946 by the Congress, it changed its responsibility of complete Centrality all through the total of the State as its objective. Somewhere in the range of 1946 and 1947, charas were made unlawful across the entire state. In the scholarly year 1947-48, the idea of region wise centrality was directed without precedent for seven areas of the province of Uttar Pradesh, including Mainpuri, where it was first carried out on April 1, 1947. With impact from December 1, 1962, the State Government denied the area's centrality with an end goal to go to safeguard lengths against the unlawful refining of cocktails and the selling of such refreshments on the bootleg market. Then again, the offer of marijuana and opium is thoroughly precluded, and alcohol stores are shut each Tuesday as well as on public occasions like Autonomy Day, Republic Day, and Gandhi Jayanti Day, which is commended on October second. Being one of the naturally ordered core values of state strategy, "centrality" is concurred the highest level of help and consolation from both the state and the national legislatures, as well as getting broad consideration. Film appearances are coordinated in the work provinces and different regions, eminently around the hour of strict and social gatherings and kelas. These movies depict the adverse results that could come about because of drinking. People in general is taught about the medicines accessible for liquor abuse through various different stations of exposure, for example, film slides, banners, shows, melodic stimulations, and social projects. These channels include: At the provincial central command in Kanpur, which is situated around here, there is a versatile exposure van that is saved for this reason. It likewise leads an assortment of Centrality projects and makes ordinary excursions across the region. A Centrality exposure and social elevate association was laid out in the region in 1947. This was finished to complete the objective of the State Government,



which was to put the utilization of intoxicants by individuals down. A body known as the Centrality and Elevate Council, which is led by the locale justice and incorporates authorities, lawmakers, and other social laborers, gets together consistently to conceptualize methodologies to address the adverse consequences of liquor and medication reliance. Both a Centrality coordinator who works out of the Etawah base camp and a pracharak have been relegated to deal with the expansion project. The risks of polishing off liquor and participating in drug utilization are brought to the consideration of the general population by the locale board of trustees, which is answerable for planning this work. Consistently, a camp is placed on to instruct the overall people on the advantages of shunning the utilization of inebriating and opiate drugs as well as cocktails.

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