

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Introduction

In separate Chapters elaborate accounts on Education, and Medical and Public Health Services, which concern the entire population of the district, have been given. Only those which are relatively less important and concern only a section of the people find mention in this Chapter. They chiefly include Labour Welfare, Prohibition, Advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes, and Charitable Endowments. Short accounts of the governmental activities relating to the first three subjects only are furnished below as there exists no charitable fund in the district.

LABOUR WELFARE

Labour problem and labour legislation, as it were, are akin to the rapid industrial development of a country. Industrially Kalahandi is very backward. A few rice mills and saw mills chiefly constitute its industries. The labour problems here, therefore, seldom assume serious proportions. Moreover, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people form nearly half of the total population of the district. In 1971 the workers constituted only 32.73 per cent of the total population of which the cultivators, the agricultural labourers and other workers accounted for 53.57, 32.09 and 14.34 per cents respectively. The first two categories are mostly unorganised. These figures clearly indicate that the district is more an agricultural tract than industrial. The standard of living and the economic condition of the workers in general and the agricultural labourers in particular are miserable.

Most of the Central and the State Labour Acts and Laws extend to the district of Kalahandi. A list of such Acts is furnished in Appendix-I. These legislations chiefly aim at securing the interests of the labourers and workers in different spheres of their activity, safeguard their exploitation in different forms at the hands of their employers and maintain peaceful, congenial and harmonious relationship between the employers and the employees in the industrial field. Proper execution of these Acts chiefly devolves on the Labour organisation established in the district since 1957.

Organisatio- nal set up

The District Labour Officer, with his headquarters at Bhawanipatna, 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 two Assistant Labour Officers posted at the headquarters.

Besides, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Orissa, Bhubaneswar, enforces the provisions of the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952 and the Rules framed thereunder.

The activities of the labour organisation under some of the principal Labour Acts are described below:

The number of factories registered under the Factories Act although amounted to 42 by the end of December 1976, most of them were closed. As stated earlier, the rice mills and saw mills constitute the principal factories of the district. Among the other important factories mention may be made of a sugar mill (seasonal), a chemical industry, now closed, and a few other engineering industries. The number of workers engaged in these factories is mostly temporary and liable to fluctuation. The employees of the industrial concerns are usually provided with health and sanitary facilities during the working hours.

Factory Act

For the welfare of the industrial labourers a Multipurpose Labour Welfare Centre and a Reading Room-cum-Recreation Centre have been established respectively at Khariar Road and Kesinga. Under the overall control of the District Labour Officer, the former is in charge of an Organiser and the latter is in charge of an attendant. In the welfare centre, education is imparted to the children of the labourers through some instructors. Lately, the Adult Education Programme has been undertaken at the centre. Books and other reading materials are provided free of charge to the pupils. Besides, the centre provides radio sets and various games articles for recreation purpose.

Minimum rates of wages are fixed in respect of almost all the scheduled employments. They are given separately in Appendix-II. Meetings are often arranged at Block and Panchayat levels to give publicity to the minimum rates of wages to be paid to the rural labourers, especially to the agricultural labourers.

Minimum
Wages Act

Under the Trade Union Act as many as three Unions have been registered. They are the Kalahandi State Transport Employees Union, the Bhawanipatna Central Co-operative Bank Cadre Secretaries Union and Kalahandi Taxi, Truck Workers Union. The total membership of the Unions as stood on the 31st March, 1977 was 215, 63 and 40 respectively.

Trade Union
Act

The Shops and Commercial Establishments Act is enforced in the urban areas of the district. The provisions of this Act chiefly regulate the working hours of the employees, provides for weekly holiday and ensure leave with wages. By the end of January 1976, as many as 80 shops and 82 commercial establishments were registered under this Act.

Shops and
Commercial
Establish-
ments Act

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme or the Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme aims at providing the industrial workers with suitable quarters. Under this scheme only ten industrial tenements were erected at Kesinga and allotted to the factory workers by the end of December, 1977

Industrial Dispute Act

The labour disputes are settled mostly through conciliation. The District Labour Officer, as stated earlier, is declared the Conciliation Officer under the Act. The disputes, which rarely occur in the district, are settled between the parties mostly through conciliation. In case conciliation fails, the matter is referred to the Government. In the following table is given a statistical picture of the labour disputes etc. during the period 1973—75.

Year	Complaints		Disputes		Strike	Lock-out	Total man-days lost under the I. D. A.
	Report- ed	Settled	Report- ed	Settled			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1973 ..	87	87	1	1	..	..	..
1974 ..	107	105	1	1	1	..	587
1975 ..	113	115	2	2	..	..	..

Works Committee

Only two of the establishments, the Orissa State Road Transport Corporation, Bhawanipatna, and the Orissa State Electricity Board, Bhawanipatna, come under the purview of section 3 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, which stipulates for the formation of Works Committees in the establishment employing 100 and more workers. Of the two, the former has constituted a Works Committee. Since the introduction of the scheme, participation of labourers in the industrial management is more effective than the formation of works committees, both the establishments have initiated steps for constituting shops councils.

Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act

The industrial establishments, according to the provisions of the Industrial Establishment (Standing Order) Act, are obliged to have certified standing orders embodying, with precision, the conditions of employment of the workmen. The Labour Commissioner, Orissa, is the certifying officer under the Act. By the end of July 1976, as many as three Industrial Establishments: the Srikrishna Rice Mill, Kesinga; the Orissa Rice Mill, Kesinga; and the Mahalaxmi Rice Mill, Khariar Road had had their respective certified standing orders.

The Workmens' Compensation Act provides for payment by the employer of compensation to the workman who meets accident in course of employment. The Additional District Magistrate, Kala-handi, is the Commissioner under the Act. In the district very few industrial accidents occur. No accident is reported during the last 3 years ending in 1975.

Workmens'
Compensation Act

The utility of employment service is not only confined to providing information to the employer and the employment seekers, but also aims at imparting vocational guidance to the latter. The more important part of its function is that it collects data of employment in private and public sector undertakings. But the district has not been intensively covered with the Employment Service. The District Employment Exchange located at Bhawanipatna and the Employment Sub-office at Nawapara are only organisations functioning during 1976-77. Another sub-office is likely to be established at Dharamgarh by the end of the 5th Plan period (1974-79).

Employment
Service

The total number of labourers in the live register and their placement as on 31st December, 1975 are indicated in the following table:

Employment seekers	No. in the live register			Placements		
	S. C.	S. T.	Others	S. C.	S. T.	Others
Male ..	219	100	1,139	9	9	26
Female ..	79	3	28	3	..	..

The industrial backwardness of the district may largely be responsible for the low percentage of employment.

The Employees' Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund Act, which chiefly aims at providing social security for the industrial workers, was introduced in the district in the year 1952. But the Family Pension Scheme came into effect only from 1st March, 1971. Total number of factories/establishments covered by the Act till March 1976 was 32 and nearly 82 per cent of the employees working in them were enjoying the benefits provided under the Act.

Employees
Provident
Fund and
Family
Pension
Fund Act

The members are allowed to draw advances from the Fund to meet their expenses on various purposes specified in the scheme. On the termination of membership, either due to normal or accidental conditions, they get refund of their dues from the Fund,

The District Labour Officer undertakes periodical inspection of the industrial concerns with a view to ensure that the provisions of various Labour Acts are strictly followed. The following table indicates the number of inspections made by him under different Acts and prosecutions booked during the period 1973—75.

Acts	1973		1974		1975	
	No. of inspections	No. of prosecutions	No. of inspections	No. of prosecutions	No. of inspections	No. of prosecutions
Orissa Shops and Commercial Establishments Act	207	18	209	38	213	27
Payment of Wages Act ..	51	5	53	13	67	18
Payment of Bonus Act ..	24	..	26	..	28	..
Minimum Wages Act ..	225	27	238	100	201	90
Maternity Benefit Act ..	24	1	23	2	22	1
Employment of Children Act	5	..	13	..	21	..
Orissa Industrial Establishment Act	18	..	42	..	52	..
Factories Act ..	8	..	7	..	12	..
Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Service) Act	1	..	2	..	3	..

PROHIBITION

Prohibition, according to the spirit of Article 47 of the Constitution, means that consumption of all intoxicating drinks and of drugs injurious to health is to be prohibited except for medicinal purposes. But excepting opium, prohibition of liquor and other intoxicating drugs etc. has not been introduced in the district. This may probably be attributed to the fact that drinking is more customary than a mere habit with the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes which constitute nearly half of the district's population. Besides, the Tribal people offer to their gods home-brewed Pachwai which contains low percentage of alcohol and partake of it on ceremonial and festive occasions as a community drink. Culturally and educationally as these people are very backward they are likely to adversely react to any social change. Strict enforcement of a measure like prohibition which might interfere with their age-long social and religious practices is, therefore, perhaps considered undesirable in the district.

However, a short account about the position obtaining in the district with regard to the excise administration and consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs etc. is furnished below.

The excise Acts in force in Kalahandi are, (1) Bihar and Orissa Excise Act, 1915, (2) Indian Opium Act, 1878, (3) Opium Smoking Act, 1947, (4) Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 and (5) Medicinal and Toilet Preparations Act, 1955. These laws, except the Opium Smoking Act, 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. Prior to 1947 smoking of raw opium was hardly considered an offence despite the harmful effect it produced. To obviate its formidable reaction, the Opium Smoking Act, prohibiting the manufacture of Chandu, Modak etc. containing opium and possession of any apparatus for the purpose, was promulgated.

The Collector is the chief executive head of the Excise Administration of the district on whose behalf the Additional District Magistrate looks after the day to day business. 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 3 Inspectors, 11 Sub-Inspectors, 7 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 52 Excise Constables, in addition to some ministerial and other staff. The responsibility of collection of excise revenue is chiefly vested with the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. The powers and functions of the Collector, Additional District Magistrate and various other excise staff are specifically embodied in the Orissa Excise Manual, Vol. III.

Administrative Set up

Under various sections of the aforesaid Acts the excise officers are empowered to detect offences. They can make house search between sunrise and sunset beyond which a warrant from a competent authority would be 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 the detection of cases. The village officers (headmen) who are to assist the excise staff under the provisions of the Bihar and Orissa Excise Act seldom come forward to help in detecting crimes.

The excisable commodities generally consumed in the district are out-still liquor, medicinal opium, *ganja* and *bhang*, and India-made foreign liquor which include spirit and beer. Different limits have been prescribed for their possession at any time by any individual. Licences are issued for the manufacture and sale of out-still liquor and also for the sale of *ganja* and *bhang*. The licences are sanctioned by the Board of Revenue with the approval of Government and are sold by public auction in the annual excise settlement. No permit is, however, issued for the consumption of excise goods.

Different kinds of permits which generally remain valid for 30 or 60 days, as the case may be, are issued by the Superintendent of Excise for obtaining and transporting of rectified spirit, denatured spirit, country spirit, *ganja* and *bhanga* etc. Duty is either exempted or levied at full or concessional rates on these articles. The Gola Officer also issues permits for the transport of medicinal opium and dangerous drugs etc.

Opium Prohibition

Prohibition of opium was started in 1948-49. It was initially envisaged to accomplish total prohibition by 1958-59, in a period of ten years, in a phased manner. As a sequel to the decision of the world convention and International Conferences and the decision taken by the Government of India, the State Government followed such a policy. It was enforced under the Opium Act, 1878. In pursuance of this programme sale of opium through licenced shops was abolished from the year 1959-60 and the same was made through the departmental officers. But the policy of complete prohibition was later abandoned as it would adversely affect the health of old and infirm addicts. A fresh programme of re-registration of opium addicts by medical department for the purpose of supplying processed medicinal opium through the hospitals and dispensaries was then adopted. But this system of supply was subsequently changed. At present the addicts get their quota directly through the excise officers. The registered addict can only possess opium to such limits as is fixed for him. The Chief District Medical Officer, according to the present procedure of fresh registration, examines the applicant and permit is issued by the Collector on former's recommendation. The number of opium addicts in the district was 144 in 1976 and their annual quota of medicinal opium was a little over 21 kg. At present (1976) opium sells at rupee one per gram.

The figures in the following table may throw some light on the success achieved in the field of opium prohibition. The low incidence of offence and gradual decline in the consumption figures, provided the market is free from contraband opium, certainly indicate a favourable position.

Year	Volume of opium consumed in kg.	Cases reported for		Quantity of illegal opium seized
		Illegal possession of opium	Opium smoking	
1970-71	28·800	2	..	0·013
1971-72	24·300	1	..	0·066
1972-73	20·400	1	..	0·155
1973-74	17·650	1	1	0·002
1974-75	16·850	1	..	0·023

A large proportion of the population of the district comprise backward classes and Tribes. According to the Census of 1971 the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes respectively constituted 29.26 and 17.11 per cents. Being far from the light of modern civilization, these people were proverbially undeveloped in the spheres of education, culture and economy. During the pre-merger days no effective measures for the uplift of these people seem to have been taken by the ex-rulers. It is only after the formation of the district that considerable progress has been achieved in different fields through the execution of systematic and well meaning schemes and projects undertaken by the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department.

The District Welfare Officer, under the supervision and control of the District Magistrate, is directly responsible for the effective implementation of the various developmental programmes chalked out for the backward classes. He has his office located at the district headquarters at Bhawanipatna which has been functioning since 1949-50. He is assisted by three Assistant District Welfare Officers and ten Welfare Extension Officers, besides a number of ministerial and Class IV staff posted at the district, subdivision and Block headquarters.

Both the State and the Central Government share the expenditure incurred on account of the developmental programmes executed for the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes people. Besides the normal Fifth Plan allocations made for the district, comparatively more backward tracts covered by the Thuamul-Rampur and Lanjigarh Blocks are included in the Sub-Plan under the name Thuamul-Rampur Project drafted for the tribal regions of the State, in which special provisions are made to accelerate the developmental pace. The backward Tribes benefited by the Sub-Plan largely constitute the Jhodia Kandha. The Sub-Plan is an additional plan which was implemented during the 5th Plan period (1974-79).

The Schemes for the welfare of backward classes may be classified under (1) Educational and Cultural advancement, (2) Economic Uplift, (3) Health and Sanitation and (4) Social and Miscellaneous matters. Emphasis is laid on the Educational Schemes as they aptly make the backward communities more conscious of their rights and privileges in the society.

Until 1950, practically little efforts were made towards achieving any tangible progress in the field of education and culture among the traditionally backward Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes people who constitute nearly half of the population of Kalahandi.

The ex-rulers and Zamindars were naturally callous to their problem and they were, for all practical purposes, relegated to live in nature. To arouse this section of people almost from the state of nature was really a tremendous problem on the part of the Government. Their characteristic orthodoxy in easily accepting any change repugnant to their traditional ways of life made the task more complex. However, various efforts have been made since the formation of the district to help spread of education among them.

By the year 1976, there had been established in the district, 4 High Schools, 4 Ashram Schools including one Kanyashram, 2 Residential Sevashrams, 68 Sevashrams and 18 Chatsalis for the educational uplift of the students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes. In the Ashram Schools the students are imparted basic training in different crafts like carpentry, smithy, weaving, tailoring and agriculture, in addition to the general syllabus of M. E. school standard. During the academic session 1975-76, as many as 3,856 Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes students were on the roll of these institutions. Of them 2,917 were studying in Sevashrams, 557 in Ashram Schools and 382 in H. E. schools. Boarding charges as fixed by the Government from time to time are paid to the students of the Ashram Schools. Each of the students of the Ashram Schools including the Residential Sevashrams were in receipt of Rs. 51 per month as boarding charges in 1975-76, while for the girl students of the Kanyashram it was fixed at Rs. 53. Similarly each of the High School students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes were awarded monthly stipends. They received Rs. 51 each during 1975-76. The day-scholars of the Sevashrams are provided with nationalised text books, garments, reading and writing materials, etc. In some Sevashrams provisions for mid-day meals were also made. The students of the Ashram and the High schools are also provided with garments, sports materials, nationalised text books and reading and writing materials.

So far, 45 hostel buildings have been constructed in different Upper Primary, M. E. and H. E. schools of the district to provide accommodation for the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes students. In addition to the boarding and lodging facilities, the inmates are also supplied with beds and utensils in the hostels.

Besides, the Education Department annually incurs huge expenditure in providing stipends and lump grants to the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other backward class students studying in U. P., M. E., and H. E. schools other than the above specialised

schools managed by the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department. In Primary schools they are also supplied with reading and writing materials etc.

In the year 1975-76, 7 Scheduled Tribes and 4 Scheduled Castes students got through the High School Certificate Examination. The Tribal & Rural Welfare Department also provides stipends etc. for their higher studies. Provision for special coaching of Sanskrit, Mathematics and English is also made for them.

Economically these Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes people are extremely poor and often fall an easy prey to the unscrupulous merchants and money-lenders. With a view to alleviate their miseries various schemes have been in operation and the following enactments have been made during the past few years.

Economic
Uplift

1. The Orissa Debt Bondage Abolition Regulation, 1948
2. The Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of immovable properties (by Scheduled Tribes) Regulation, 1956.
3. The Orissa Merged States (Laws) Act, 1950.
4. Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1898 as amended by Orissa Act XIII of 1953.

For the storage of paddy and fertiliser, 74 Graingollas have been constructed in the district. From these Gollas the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes people easily get their requirement of paddy either in cash or on loan basis. On this score these people were frequently exploited by the unscrupulous lenders who used to charge unusually high percentage of interest.

The landless Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes people usually adopt a very harmful system of cultivation known as Podu or shifting cultivation. With a view to refrain them from such baneful practice they are being allotted about one to two hectares of arable land for cultivation. In addition, 13 colonies, 4 by the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department, and 9 by the Forest Department, have been established in the forest areas at a huge cost where 120 families have been so far rehabilitated. Besides allotment of lands, the colonists are provided with housing and other facilities like bullocks, seeds etc., for cultivation. Fair price shops have been opened in the colonies to supply them with the bare necessities of life at reasonable rates.

Under the Jayanti village scheme, 54 houses at an outlay of Rs. 1.08 lakhs have been constructed and allotted to 54 families belonging to the Scheduled Caste engaged in un-clean occupation. 87 house sites purchased at a total cost of Rs. 0.39 lakhs have

been delivered to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people having no homestead land. With a view to help these poor people to defend themselves in law courts against any social injustice perpetrated on them legal aid to the tune of a little over Rs. 4,500 has been given to 16 Scheduled Castes and 14 Scheduled Tribes persons. Under the scheme, Land Improvement Grant, a sum of Rs. 4,500 has also been paid to the needy persons.

Under the Minimum Needs Programme, 750 houses at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per house have been constructed during 1975-76. Out of the total number of houses 300 were constructed in Bhawani-patana subdivision, 250 in Dharamgarh subdivision and 200 in Nawapara subdivision.

Nearly Rs. 4.97 lakhs have been incurred for the construction of new roads, culverts, bridges etc. by the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department for the improvement of communication in the tribal and backward areas. Besides these major schemes, many other schemes were also in operation which aimed at the economic development of these people.

Health and
Sanitation

Three medical institutions, viz., one Ayurvedic dispensary at Mohan-giri, an Allopathic dispensary at Narla, and a six bedded hospital at Risida are established by the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department to cater to the needs of the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes people. A mobile health unit is also operating from Ampani under the Koksara Block. Some common drugs and medicines used to be distributed among the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes people living in remote places through the field staff and through the Ashram schools.

Scarcity of drinking water was a constant constituent of the health hazards in the backward areas inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes people. With a view to tackle this situation, Tribal & Rural Welfare Department has caused the excavation of as many as 705 wells and a few tanks at an outlay of Rs. 7.74 lakhs.

Social and
miscellaneous
matters

As stated earlier, various legislative measures have been taken to safeguard the interests of the weaker section of the society and to afford them adequate protection against exploitation. The untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 (XXII of 1955) is another such legislation which aims at removing their social disabilities. In the Public Services, Public Sector Undertakings and in various other

establishments their representation has been statutorily reserved. Financial and other concessions like relaxation of age-limit, reduction in examination fees etc. are also extended to the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes candidates in the field of employment etc. Purely on population basis seats have been reserved for them in the Gram Panchayats and State Legislative Assembly. Of the 7 Legislative Assembly Constituencies in the district, 2 seats for Scheduled Castes and one for the Scheduled Tribes were reserved during the 1977 elections.

Through the functioning of the Community Development Blocks which expend huge sums to boost the developmental activities in the district, the members of the backward classes have also become benefited in several ways.

The Old Age Pension Scheme was introduced in April, 1975. Up to the 31st March, 1976 an amount of Rs. 23,030.35 was disbursed to 384 persons under the scheme.

Old Age
Pension

APPENDIX I

Labour Acts in force in the District

1. The Industrial Disputes Acts, 1947
2. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
3. The Trade Union Act, 1926
4. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
5. The Orissa Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 1956
6. The payment of Bonus Act, 1965
7. The Employment of Childrens' Act, 1938
8. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
9. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
10. The Working Journalists (Conditions of Services and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955.
11. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961
12. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
13. Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966
14. The Orissa Industrial Housing Act, 1966
15. The Orissa Industrial Establishment (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1969
16. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
17. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
18. The Orissa Dadan Labour (Control and Regulation) Act, 1975
19. Equal Remuneration Act, 1975
20. The Factories Act, 1948
21. The Indian Boilers Act, 1923
22. The Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917

APPENDIX II

Minimum Rates of Wages fixed for Different Employment

Name of the Employment	Minimum rates of wages in rupees	Period- per day or per month
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Agriculture ..	4'00	per day
2. Bidi and Tobacco ..	4'00	per day
3. Oil Mill ..	5'00	per day
4. Rice Mill, Flour Mill, Dal Mill ..	2'25*	
5. Roads and Buildings Operation ..	4'00	per day
6. Stone breaking and Stone crushing ..	4'00	per day
7. Public Motor Transport ..	200'00	per month
8. Private Road Transport ..	200'00	per month
9. Salt pans ..	4'50	per day
10. Kendu Leaf collection ..	4'00	per day
11. Printing Press ..	5'00	per day
12. Distillery ..	5'00	per day
13. Timber Trading, including felling and sawing. ..	5'00	per day
14. Bamboo forest establishment ..	5'00	per day
15. Hotel, Eating houses and Restaurants ..	90'00* or 3'00	per month per day
16. Shops and Commercial establishment ..	90'00* or 3'00	per month per day
17. Cinema ..	90'00* or 3'00	per month per day
18. Metal Industry ..	5'00	per day
19. Irrigation Projects, Dam, Embankments, Well and Tanks. ..	4'00	per day

*Likely to be revised shortly