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Government of Bengal

Annual Report on the
Administration of the Factories Act
in Bengal

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For the year
1939

J. B. McBride, O.B.E., M.L., Mech. E.
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal

Superintendent, Government Printing
Bengal Government Press, Alipore, Bengal
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FROM

J. B. McBRIDE, Esq., O.B.E., M.I. Mech.E.,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal,

TO

THE JOINT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
BENGAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOUR.

Calcutta, the 17th May 1940.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my annual report on the administration of the Factories Act in Bengal for the year ending the 31st December 1939, together with notes on the administration of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, the Bengal Jute Ordinance, and the Employment of Children Act.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

J. B. McBRIDE,

Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal.

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Annual Report on the Administration of the Factories Act in Bengal for the year 1939.

1.—Enumeration of Factories, Inspections, etc.

1. **Factories.**—The number of factories on the register at the close of the year was 1,752, an increase of 17 compared with the previous year. One thousand three hundred and seventy-six were perennial factories and 376 seasonal. Twenty-seven factories did not work during the year, twenty-two of these being perennial and 5 seasonal.

Eighty-nine factories were brought on to the register under section 2(j). Forty-five of these were new factories and 44 were old established concerns. Of the latter, 8 were factories which had removed to new premises and the remaining 36 were either factories which had been enlarged sufficiently to bring them within the purview of the Act or had previously escaped registration.

Prosecution proceedings were instituted in twelve cases for failing to submit notice of occupation. Eight of these ended in conviction, one in acquittal and three remained pending at the close of the year. The case pending at the close of the previous year ended in conviction.

The following is a classified list of the factories added to the register:—

Type of factory.	New factories.	Old established concerns.	Total.
Cotton mills (Government)	1	..	1
Railway Workshops (Government) .. ..	..	2	2
Sugar	2	1	3
Jute presses .. ..	..	3	3
Cotton (spinning, weaving and other) factories	4	..	4
Hosiery	1	5	6
Jute mills	1	..	1
Coach-building and motor car repairing	2	..	2
Electrical engineering .. ..	..	1	1
Electrical generating and transforming stations	1	..	1
General engineering	6	8	14
Shipbuilding and engineering	1	1	2
Miscellaneous (engineering)	1	2	3
Iron and steel smelting and rolling mills	1	..	1
Miscellaneous (minerals and metals) .. ..	..	1	1
Rice mills	7	5	12
Bone and manure .. ..	..	1	1
Chemicals	4	..	4
Lac .. ..	..	1	1
Matches	2	..	2
Oil mills .. ..	..	2	2
Paint .. ..	..	2	2
Miscellaneous (chemical, dyes, etc.)	1	..	1
Printing, book-binding, etc.	2	5	7
Miscellaneous (paper and printing) .. ..	..	2	2
Carpentry and cabinet-making	1	..	1
Cement, lime and potteries	1	..	1
Glass	3	1	4

Type of factory.	New factories.	Old established concerns.	Total.
Saw mills	1	..	1
Miscellaneous (processes relating to wood, stone and glass)	1	..	1
Canvas proofing	1	..	1
Miscellaneous (miscellaneous) .. .. .	..	1	1
Total	45	44	89

Seventy-five factories were removed from the register. These had either gone out of existence, removed to new premises, or the number of employees had fallen permanently to less than 20 persons.

2. **Factories "declared" under section 5 (1).**—No premises were declared factories under this section during the year.

3. **Inspection.**—During the year a total of 2,544 visits were made by the Inspectors of this department to registered factories and 226 to unregulated concerns. Nine hundred and five factories were visited once, 245 twice, 124 three times and 120 more than three times. The figures include 415 special visits for investigation into complaints, enquiry into accidents, collection of statistics, etc., also 117 surprise visits outside legal working hours.

Three hundred and thirty-one factories were not inspected.

Although the year under report was exceptional from the point of view of staff depletion, yet the gradual increases and decreases in the totals of factories remaining uninspected and inspections made respectively during the past four years are definite pointers to the increasing absorption of the Inspectors' time in office work and the need for additional officers.

The number of inspections made by District Magistrates and the Subdivisional Officers is as follows:—

	Number of inspections.
By the Magistrate of—	
24-Parganas	1
Nadia	3
Khulna	1
Jessore	2
Birbhum	5
Howrah	12
Bakarganj	3
Jalpaiguri	1
Malda	1
By the Subdivisional Officer of—	
Rampurhat	6
Bankura	3
Vishnupur	4
Hooghly	2
Howrah	5
Total	49

Statement VIII, pages 104-105, gives details of the number of factories inspected, and the number of inspections in the different districts during the year.

2.—Employment.

4. **Enumeration of operatives.**—The average daily number of workers employed in registered factories is as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Adolescents.	Children.	Total.
In perennial factories ..	475,853	52,824	4,555	689	533,921
In seasonal factories ..	28,198	6,853	1,920	647	37,618
Total ..	504,051	59,677	6,475	1,336	571,539

The foregoing shows an increase of 8,748 on last year's total of factory workers, more than 80 per cent. of which are accounted for in ordnance factories, jute mills, general engineering works, shipbuilding and engineering works, and iron and steel smelting and rolling mills. This no doubt reflects the artificial effect of the war rather than a natural and progressive improvement in the activities of those industries. The changes in the principal industries are tabulated hereunder:—

	Number of workers.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1939.	1938.		
Coach-building and motor car repairing ..	1,684	1,920	..	236
Dockyards	2,048	2,176	..	128
Ordnance factories	9,275	6,845	2,430	..
Water-pumping stations	770	1,412	..	642
Sugar	3,558	2,431	1,127	..
Cotton ginning and baling	2,363	2,772	..	409
Jute presses (seasonal)	12,869	14,374	..	1,505
Jute presses (perennial)	19,155	18,705	450	..
Cotton (spinning, weaving and other) factories	31,878	31,447	431	..
Hosiery	1,945	2,320	..	375
Jute mills	281,229	279,034	2,195	..
Miscellaneous (textiles)	991	201	790	..
Electrical generating and transforming stations	2,673	2,350	323	..
General engineering	27,392	26,657	735	..
Shipbuilding and engineering	15,229	14,926	303	..
Iron and steel smelting and rolling mills	16,914	15,248	1,666	..
Matches	4,728	5,400	..	672
Printing, book-binding, etc.	10,096	9,948	148	..
Cement, lime and potteries	3,514	2,970	544	..
Rubber goods	4,582	5,545	..	963

"*Adolescents.*—One thousand four hundred and eighty-nine were examined. One thousand four hundred and eighty-four including 42 young women were passed as being fit to work as adults; 5 were rejected being under the age of 15 years, and 513 failed to appear for examination in consequence of having left their employment. Consequently their provisional certificates were not confirmed.

"*Adults.*—Seventy were examined and passed as being physically fit.

"The total number of children and adolescents granted certificates of fitness was 1,750. Of this number, 182 were examined at the Calcutta office, 40 at the Barrackpore office of the Certifying Surgeon of Factories and the remainder in the various factories."

Certification of Schedule Workers [Hazardous Occupations (Lead) Rules, 1937].—Sixty-six visits were paid by Certifying Surgeons to factories involved in the abovementioned hazardous occupations. Of these visits, 64 were made by the whole-time Certifying Surgeon and 2 by the Civil Surgeon of Rangpur.

A total of 2,040 persons were medically examined of whom 35 failed to obtain certificates of fitness.

The whole-time Certifying Surgeon, Dr. Pownes, who carried out the majority of the examinations, reports specially on the subject as follows:—

"The total number of examinations for lead poisoning made by me was 2,037. Only three operatives complained of lead poisoning symptoms, they were treated and cured. Thirty-five were found to have "Blue Line" on their gums; in consequence certificates of fitness required under rule 6 of the abovementioned rules were not granted to them. Arrangements, however, were made to transfer these operatives to another department free of the lead poisoning hazard in order to keep them in employment and at the same time promote recovery. Of the aforesaid total of examinations, however, 1,182 were made of the employees of the Bengal Government Press and 17 of the press of the Private Secretary to the Governor of Bengal; no cases of lead poisoning, however, were discovered. In course of my examination for lead poisoning, I instructed the operatives on the requisite prophylactic measures to be taken whilst at work and advised respecting the hygiene of the mouth and the necessity of obtaining early dental treatment."

7. Working hours.—With the exception of jute mills, ordnance factories and certain engineering concerns although there has been temporary fluctuation within the daily and weekly limits of 10 and 54 respectively due to trade and season, no pronounced change in the working hours of the majority of factories has been discernible from the notices of periods of work submitted under section 40 of the Act.

As commented upon under paragraph 10, "wages", the working hours of jute mill labour were generally limited to 45 per week by the restriction on loom hours under the Jute Ordinance in the first place and thereafter by the Jute Mills Association to successively 40, 45 and 54 hours, the increments being due to the effect of the imminence or declaration of war on production. Finally, however, a further general increase in working hours resulted from the granting of practically absolute relief by Government under section 8 of the Act from the provisions of section 34 (weekly limit of 54 hours), section 36 (daily limit of 10 hours), section 45 (limitations in the employment of women) in conjunction with a modified spreadover to 13½ hours. Although the Jute Mills Association took advantage of this relief to the extent of increasing the weekly working hours of mills generally to 60 hours only, yet several mills found it necessary to employ certain sections of their labour 66 hours and in some cases 72 hours per week.

Further details concerning the various changes are given in the following statement by the Secretary of the Indian Jute Mills Association:—

“At the beginning of the year the mills were working under the restrictive conditions imposed by the Bengal Jute Ordinance, 1938, under which the hours in the majority of the mills were compulsorily fixed at 45 per week. The ordinance was withdrawn on the 19th February 1939 and on the 20th February the Association's Working Time Agreement came into force. Under this agreement the hours of work of the mills continued to be restricted to 45 hours per week although mills with complements of looms not exceeding 220 were permitted to work 72 hours per week. As from the 31st July 1939 it was decided to continue working on the basis of a 45 hours week but to reduce the hessian output by 20 per cent. and the sacking output by 7½ per cent.; and this was effected by reducing the hours of work to 40 per week and closing down the requisite number of looms.

“As from the 13th September, however, because of the alteration in circumstances brought about by the outbreak of war, the hours of work were raised again to 45 per week and all looms previously sealed were brought back into production. These conditions of working continued until the 25th September from which date the hours of work per week were increased to 54: as from the 3rd November the hours were increased to 60 per week. There were no further changes in the hours of work and the mills continued to work 60 hours per week until the end of the year.

“It should be noted that these changes did not affect mills having complements of looms not exceeding 220: these mills worked 72 hours per week throughout the year.”

As regards the ordnance and engineering factories, their position in this respect is conveyed as well as possible by the conditions attached to the relief granted under sections 8 and 44(2) respectively and tabulated in paragraph 9 of this report.

Adherence to the working hours as declared by notice under sections 39 and 40 has, as far as could be ascertained by a much depleted inspection staff aided by complaints, been on the whole satisfactory.

Certain small jute mills of comparatively recent establishment and a cotton mill, a past infractor, were found on occasions working outside prescribed hours and where the irregularities were most flagrant, managers brought to court in consequence.

With the jute mills practically free to work to any weekly and daily limit they choose through the granting of exemption under section 8, however, non-adherence to declared hours lost much of its turpitude so long as the requisite overtime money was paid; consequently such infractions were accepted with a certain amount of tolerance. In fact with additional wages at stake through overtime, workers are now inclined to be much more vocal in cases of employment beyond declared hours than they were when their working hours were so limited that the overtime provisions of section 47 did not apply.

By force of circumstances, therefore, the situation has now been created whereby excessive employment tends to be curtailed indirectly by an enhanced wages bill to the employer, a method of engendering a restricted day and week long since suggested by this department as being much more practical and effective than the mere prescription of such limits, ineffectively aided by registers and a multiplicity of notices of periods of work. Of the remaining industries, rice mills and

printing presses appear to have been the least adherent to the prescribed or declared limits; in consequence prosecutions against those classes were comparatively numerous.

8. **Contract labour.**—Comment has been made in previous reports of the difficulties of applying the provisions of Chapter IV of the Act to this class of labour, but in the report of last year a rider was added to this observation to the effect that on account of the influence of the Payment of Wages Act such changes might be brought about as to lead to a reconsideration of the subject of registers and hours of employment.

Certain of the principal industries concerned with this class of labour were, therefore, subject to special attention during the year and the results achieved thereby are recorded hereunder:—

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Early in the year under report a circular letter was issued to the principal engineering and shipbuilding establishments drawing attention to the difference in the requirements with respect to register maintenance between the Act of 1911 (as amended up to the 1st June 1926) and the Act of 1934 and the effect that the register provisions of the Payment of Wages Act must have on the Factories Act requirements. It was pointed out to them that the circumstances of contract labour employment had now considerably altered and that the employers' responsibilities under Chapter IV of the Factories Act could now no longer be set aside. In consequence managers were called upon (irrespective of what their difficulties were in the past) to take necessary steps to register all such contract labour in future and fix and adhere to prescribed hours in their respect. As the result of this circular, the Chief Inspector of Factories met the Committee of the Indian Engineering Association and as a consequence of the discussion which ensued, compliance with the provisions respecting register maintenance and adherence to fixed hours of employment was agreed to. That this problem appears to be now practically solved is shown by special returns submitted by the various engineering, shipbuilding, metal, railway and ordnance works towards the end of the year. Out of approximately 214 of such establishments, 84 now employ contract labour, the total number of contractors and contractors' workers being 544 and 21,540 approximately. In only 26 concerns is the register not being maintained in accordance with the law and in even 13 of these a register in the vernacular is maintained. The defaulters are generally small concerns and now that the problem of administration has been reduced to the compass of normal inspection work, enforcement should present little difficulty.

Jute mills.—Although the majority of labour is employed direct, yet there are certain departments, principally that of Receiving and Despatching of Goods, in which the managements find it more convenient to carry out the work through the medium of contractors.

With this class of concern adherence to declared hours of employment which is the prerequisite of a restricted day and week, causes little anxiety. The advent of the Payment of Wages Act and the responsibilities of contractors thereunder as employers, has brought into more prominence the necessity of strict maintenance of the Register of Workers under the Factories Act and which is the managers' responsibility and not the contractors'. In order to ascertain

the register position, therefore, a survey was carried out towards the end of the year and the following information obtained:—

Total number of contractors' workers	...	...	7,661
Total number of contractors	...	...	279
Total number of cases in which the Register of Workers was not maintained in accordance with the Act	...	...	14

Although steps are now being taken to ensure the defaulting few complying with the provisions, yet in the somewhat difficult circumstances of contract employment, the position cannot be considered but as very satisfactory. Since such employment is somewhat of contract nature, details were also collected in connection with employment of coolie helpers by machine-sewing and machine-hemming workers with respect to register maintenance on account of its repercussions on wages payment under the Payment of Wages Act. The following information was obtained:—

Total number of mills in which coolies are employed by machine-sewers	...	...	...	27
Total number of mills in which coolies are employed by machine-hemmers	...	...	...	17
Total number of coolies employed by machine-sewers	...	...	1,427	
Total number of coolies employed by machine-hemmers	...	...	...	242
Number of mills in which the Register of Workers for machine-sewers' coolies is not maintained	...	...	...	1
Number of mills in which the Register of Workers for machine-hemming coolies is not maintained	...	...	...	Nil

This is a satisfactory position, the first essentials now having been established to secure wages payment in accordance with the requirements of the Payment of Wages Act.

Jute presses.—By virtue of Government notifications Nos. 52T.—Com. and 92T.—Com., dated the 10th September 1936, maintenance of the Register of Workers and adherence to declared periods of work under sections 39 and 40 of the Act with respect to workers other than mechanical and press house staff, are of no moment with respect to this class of factory. The exemptions involved were based upon the then supposition that there would be no appreciable breach of the provisions of Chapter IV of the Act, reliance being placed upon the conditional limits of daily work of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. for Howrah and 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. for all other areas together with the workers' probable unwillingness to forego daily periodical rests, to secure a working week of 54 hours and a working day of 10 hours.

This partial control of jute presses was certainly an improvement upon no control at all, which existed before the foregoing exemptions came into force, and certainly gave recognition to apparent difficulties peculiar to that class of concern.

From observations made by Inspectors, however, concerning lack of substantial rest during the 12 hours spreadover of the exemption's condition, there appears to be grave doubt concerning the truth of the assumption upon which the exemptions were based that there would be no appreciable risk of contravention of the provisions of Chapter IV of the Act. In this question of lack of prescribed daily rests is involved the occupiers' obligation of overtime pay beyond the weekly and daily limits of the Act, a matter together with adherence to the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act which the Chief Inspector of Factories discussed with the Committee of the Calcutta Hydraulic Jute Press Association during the year under report. The members of the Association agreed that contractors' workers who form the majority of labour in presses do not get a fair deal and they felt that it would be in the best interests of the trade if some measure of control could be exercised over the contractors' manner of employment of their workers. From this it appears that there are now good grounds for restoring the press owners' responsibility and control by rescindment of the relief granted under the abovementioned notifications and thereby bringing this class of factory into line with others respecting maintenance of the Register of Workers and declaration of periods of work and rest in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

There are practically 30,000 jute press workers who now enjoy the doubtful protection due to partial control brought about by the exemptions; the question of real protection is, therefore, one of importance.

9. Exemptions.—An exceptional number of exemptions were granted, especially towards the latter end of the year and in the main they reflect the influence of the war on those industries whose products have become of urgently prime necessity for the effective prosecution of the war.

In certain instances Government exercised its powers both under section 8 and sub-section (2) of section 44 of the Act, but in the majority of cases the relief was granted by the Chief Inspector of Factories under powers conferred by the latter section, after full investigation of the claims and establishment of necessity of such relief.

The principal particulars concerning these exemptions are given in convenient form hereunder:—

No.	Factories granted exemption.	Authority granting exemption.	Reason for exemption.	Section of Factories Act under which exemption granted.	Sections of Factories Act exempted from.	Principal conditions on which exemption granted.	Duration of exemption.
1	All Jute Mills ..	Government of Bengal.	Exceptional press of work of public emergency arising out of the war.	Section 8 ..	34.	Nil	Duration of war.
2	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto ..	36 and 45.	Nil	Ditto.
3	Rifle Factory (Ichapore).	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto ..	34, 35 and 36.	Nil	Ditto.
4	Metal and Steel Factory (Ichapore).	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto ..	34, 35 and 36	Nil	Ditto.
5	Gun and Shell Factory (Cossipore).	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto ..	34, 35 and 36.	Nil	Ditto.
6	Calcutta Corporation Printing Press.	Ditto ..	Exceptional press of work in connection with printing of electoral rolls.	Sub-section (2) of section 44.	34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40.	Applicable to certain adult workers only.	From 13th December 1939 to 22nd December 1939. From 15th January 1940 to 20th February 1940.
7	Bengal Government Branch Press (Darjeeling).	Chief Inspector of Factories.	Exceptional press of work occasioned by transfer of Government headquarters to Darjeeling.	Ditto ..	34, 35, 36, 37 and 38.	(a) Applicable to adult workers only. (b) Week limited to 66 hours.	From 25th May 1939 to 24th July 1939.
8	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	34, 35, 36, 37 and 38.	(a) Applicable to adult workers only. (b) Week limited to 66 hours.	From 1st September 1939 to 31st October 1939.
9	Howrah Iron Works	Ditto ..	Exceptional press of work in connection with the alteration and fitting out of ships, manufacture of ordnance and manufacture of articles for the admiralty occasioned by the war.	Ditto ..	34, 36 and 38.	(a) Applicable to adult workers only. (b) 8-hour shifts. (c) Week limited to 60 hours.	From the 4th September 1939 to the 4th November 1939.
10	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto ..	34, 36 and 38.	(a) Applicable to adult workers only. (b) 8-hour shifts. (c) Week limited to 60 hours.	From the 4th November 1939 to the 4th January 1940.

No.	Factories granted exemption.	Authority granting exemption.	Reason for exemption.	Section of Factories Act under which exemption granted.	Sections of Factories Act exempted from.	Principal conditions on which exemption granted.	Duration of exemption.
11	Shalimar Works ..	Chief Inspector of Factories.	Exceptional press of work in connection with the alteration and fitting out of ships, occasioned by the war.	Sub-section (2) of section 44	34, 35, 36, 38, 39 and 40.	(a) Applicable to adult workers only. (b) Day limited to 10 hours ordinarily. (c) Week limited to 66 hours. (d) 24 hours' continuous rest every 14 days. (e) Maintenance of attendance register in Form 11B. (f) Submission of certificate of war work from the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine.	From the 4th September 1939 to the 4th November 1939.
12	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	34, 35, 36, 38 39 and 40.	(a) Applicable to adult workers only. (b) Day limited to 10 hours ordinarily. (c) Week limited to 66 hours. (d) 24 hours' continuous rest every 14 days. (e) Maintenance of attendance register in Form 11B. (f) Submission of Certificate of war work from the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine.	From the 4th November 1939 to the 4th January 1940.
13	Hooghly Docking and Engineering Works.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	From the 4th September 1939 to the 4th November 1939.
14	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	From the 4th November 1939 to the 4th January 1940.
15	British India Electric Construction Works.	Ditto ..	Exceptional press of work in connection with the manufacture of special electrical equipment for ships, occasioned by the war.	Ditto ..	34 and 36.	(a) Applicable to adult workers only. (b) Day limited to 11 hours. (c) Week limited to 66 hours.	From the 26th September 1939 to the 26th November 1939.

16	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	From the 26th November 1939 to the 26th January 1940.
17	India General Navigation and Railway Company, Limited.	Ditto ..	Exceptional press of work in connection with the alteration and fitting out of ships, occasioned by the war.	Ditto ..	34, 35, 36, 38, 39 and 40.	(a) Applicable to adult workers only. (b) Day limited to 10 hours ordinarily. (c) Week limited to 66 hours. (d) 24 hours' continuous rest every 14 days. (e) Maintenance of attendance register in Form 11B. (f) Submission of certificate of war work from the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine.	From the 4th September 1939 to the 4th November 1939.
18	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	From the 4th November 1939 to the 4th January 1940.
19	Garden Reach Workshops.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	(a) Applicable to adult workers only. (b) Day limited to 10 hours ordinarily. (c) Week limited to 66 hours. (d) 24 hours' continuous rest every 14 days. (e) Maintenance of attendance register in Form 11B. (f) Submission of certificate of war work from the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine.	From the 4th September 1939 to the 4th November 1939.
20	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	From the 4th November 1939 to the 4th January 1940.
21	Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Limited (Petrol Section).	Ditto ..	Exceptional press of work occasioned by the prospect of war.	Ditto ..	(i) 34 (ii) 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40.	(i) (a) Applicable to adult workers only. (b) Week limited to 66 hours. (ii) Applicable to adult workers only.	(i) For the week ending 29th July 1939 only. (ii) For the 26th and 27th July 1939 only.
22	Calcutta Hydraulic Jute Press.	Ditto ..	Exceptional press of work for the French Government occasioned by the war.	Ditto ..	39 and 40.	(a) Applicable to adult workers only. (b) Employment restricted within 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. (c) Maintenance of a register of workers. (d) Renunciation of relief granted under exemption notifications Nos. 52T.—Com. and 94T.—Com., dated 10th September 1936.	For Sunday, the 17th September 1939.

No.	Factories granted exemption.	Authority granting exemption.	Reason for exemption.	Section of Factories Act under which exemption granted.	Sections of Factories Act exempted from.	Principal conditions on which exemption granted.	Duration of exemption.
*23	Rifle Factory (Ichapore).	Chief Inspector of Factories.	Exceptional press of work of public emergency arising out of the war.	Sub-section (2) of section 44.	34, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40.	(a) Applicable to all adult workers with exception of those covered by Exemption Rules. (b) Day limited to 10 hours ordinarily. (c) Week limited to 60 hours. (d) Maintenance of Attendance Register in Form 11B.	From the 8th September 1939 to 8th November 1939.
*24	Gun and Shell Factory (Cossipore).	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	34 ..	(a) Applicable to all adult workers only. (b) Week limited to 60 hours.	From the 19th September 1939 to 19th November 1939.
*25	Metal and Steel Factory (Ichapore).	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	34, 35, 36, 37 and 38.	(a) Applicable to adult workers engaged on certain processes. (b) Employment ordinarily in daily 8-hour shift. (c) 24 hours' continuous rest at least every 14 days.	From the 8th September 1939 to the 8th November 1939.
*26	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..	34, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40.	(a) Applicable to all adult workers with the exception of those covered by Exemption Rules and those already exempted. (b) Day limited to 10 hours ordinarily. (c) Week limited to 60 hours. (d) A rest of one hour or two half-hours within each worker's 10 hours' work. (e) Maintenance of Attendance Register in Form 11B.	From the 8th September 1939 to the 8th November 1939.

*Exemption cases Nos. 23, 24, 25 and 26 lapsed immediately exemption cases Nos. 3, 4 and 5 came into operation.

10. **Wages.**—For the period of the year leading up to the outbreak of hostilities and with the exception of jute mills, there appears to have been no material change in the level of wages.

After the lapse of the Jute Ordinance early in the year and which provided for a restricted week of 45 hours for the purpose of curtailment of production in jute mills, the jute-manufacturing industry through their Association continued with the restriction and at the end of July found it necessary to further curtail production by a further reduction in working hours to 40 per week. In consequence the workers suffered a *pro rata* reduction in their wages.

With the imminence and advent of war and the urgent demand for sand bags, however, the working hours were successively increased to 45, 54 and finally by an exemption granted by Government under section 8 of the Factories Act respecting the legal weekly limit, to 60 hours per week.

The consequence of this was that the workers generally received successive proportionate increases in their wages, and with respect to all hours worked beyond 54 per week and 10 hours per day at the overtime rates laid down under section 47 of the Act.

In addition and at the suggestion of the Jute Mills Association to all its members a 10 per cent. increase on their earnings was generally granted to all jute mill workers.

A note on this matter by the Secretary of the Indian Jute Mills Association is given hereunder:—

“In view of the changed conditions existing in the jute industry as the result of the outbreak of hostilities in Europe and the increased hours of work required for the manufacture of jute goods for the United Kingdom Government, the Committee felt that some adjustment in the wages of jute mill workers was desirable and after carefully considering the matter in all its aspects, they unanimously recommended to members that in respect of the wages earned on and from the 6th November 1939 an increase of 10 per cent.—based on the then existing rates of wages—be paid to the workers. It is understood that this recommendation by the Committee was adopted by all mills.”

As regards the position in the remaining principal industries since the outbreak of war it appears that on account of increased cost of living, the workers of several cotton mills have been granted war bonus ranging from $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of their wages and the workers of certain engineering and shipbuilding concerns are now enjoying special increments not exceeding 10 per cent. of their basic wages, in addition to that due from an increase in working hours and the legal overtime pay in consequence of exemptions from the weekly and daily limits. The piece-workers also of two rayon (silk) factories and a cigarette factory through the activities of their respective trade unions have managed to obtain increases in their wage rates of 5 and 10 per cent. respectively.

With respect to ordnance factories and the jute-pressing industry, although there has been no change in rates, yet the workers of the former by reason of the increase of working hours beyond the normal are now enjoying enhanced earnings and there is a possibility in the near future of the jute press workers also being granted additions to their pay in view of the changed conditions. In this connection the

Committee of the Calcutta Hydraulic Jute Press Association apparently are at present negotiating with the baling interests for a small increase in the contract rates paid by balers to members of that Association to compensate press house owners for any extra amount they themselves may have to pay.

3.—Sanitation.

11. On the whole the standards secured in the various types of factory by the persistent efforts of Inspectors have been well maintained. With the larger concerns such as jute and cotton having well-designed buildings and good internal discipline, the sanitary arrangements usually call for little adverse comment and in those cases where there is conflict of interests in the matter of latrine effluent disposal, once the latter have been reconciled, the resulting sanitary improvements are generally permanent.

The smaller factories, however, principally printing presses, rice mills and those of the small miscellaneous industries, in spite of prosecutions require more than routine inspection, otherwise standards achieved are not maintained and lapse rapidly to their former position. During the year, therefore, there were 67 reports, as the result of inspections, covering orders and warnings with reference to the sanitary conditions in small establishments. These disclosed principally such defects as disrepair of and insufficient seating accommodation in latrines of small engineering works, lack of latrines in printing presses, failure to carry out limewashing and painting operations in the work-rooms or the general accumulation of rubbish in the latter. Although, on account of the lack of financial resources of these small concerns, Inspectors are inclined to exercise tolerance in regard to the conditions they observe and ever ready to postpone official action where there is a genuine desire and effort to improve, yet conditions were such in three such factories during the year as to require the full force of the law for their elimination, namely, prosecution.

In normal circumstances and except in those cases involved in the greater municipal interest commented upon hereunder, the sanitary conditions of the larger establishments rarely require more than normal routine attention; certain engineering concern at Kulti and several comparatively new jute mills in the Howrah district, however, on account of their increased complement of workers resulting from the advent of war towards the end of the year, were found to be infracting the latrine provisions of the Act and Rules to the extent that the latrines were hand-service and not of the septic tank type. Steps, however, were taken by the defaulters to comply with the law by preparation of plants for or commencement of erection of the latrines required: these no doubt, with perhaps one exception, will be brought into use during the ensuing year. The mill proprietor concerned with the latter has difficulty in acquiring the necessary land for the purpose from a neighbouring landlord.

The problem of proper and sanitary latrines in factories situated in the municipalities of Halishahar, Serampore and Panihati and discussed in previous reports has been pursued with certain effect. Under pressure of this department a joint sewerage scheme for the Halishahar Municipality and the mills within its jurisdiction has been devised by the Chief Engineer to the Public Health Department and submitted

for acceptance by those concerned by February of next year. Failure to accept and commence operations on the project will result, it is hoped without further postponement, in the enforcement of latrines of the septic tank type in the individual mills and as required by the law.

As regards the general sewerage scheme for Serampore and which effects the administration of the sanitary provisions of the Act in the factories of that area, the correspondence increases, but likelihood of its inauguration in the near future does not. The persistence of the Factories Department in its attempt to secure sanitary latrines for the worker resulted in the following letter being sent by the Director of Public Health to the municipality:—

“The operation of the Indian Factories Act imperative in the various mills and factories within the Serampore municipal area cannot be held up indefinitely for the municipality which has already been given opportunities to adopt the municipal sewerage scheme by holding up the individual schemes in the greater interest of the whole municipality. If the municipality is still indifferent in the matter, necessary steps under the Factories Act will have to be taken for providing the individual mills with septic tank arrangements in which case the prospect of getting a sewerage for the municipality will be very remote.”

The consequence of this was the drawing up of a complete scheme by the Chief Engineer to the Public Health Department and its submission to Government for administrative approval. Whilst the latter is now awaited, there is much argument amongst mills as to quota contributions, cotton mill owners apparently being loth to subscribe beyond the amount it would cost them for individual mill projects, whilst the India Jute Mills are expected to be the backbone of the scheme in so far as raising money is concerned.

The position of the sewerage scheme for Panihati and also the non-compliance with requirements of the Factories Act appertaining to latrines in the factories of that area, remain as heretofore. The owners of two factories despairing of any general scheme maturing and being doubtful of the earnestness of the municipality in that direction, have now erected their own latrines and in accordance with the Act. Those latrines are not as yet in use, since requisite approval has not been accorded by the Director of Public Health who is desirous of fostering the general sewerage scheme for the area. According to information received from the Chairman of the municipality *via* the District Inspector, the establishment of such a scheme is extremely remote: in consequence, the Director of Public Health has been requested to permit the Factories Act to take its proper course in the individual factories by according sanction to individual projects.

A certain conflict of interests with respect to latrines of a jute mill within the Rishra-Konnagar municipal limits also resulted in the postponement, albeit temporary, of the requirements of the Act. The dispute concerned the right of way for the laying of the pipe line for the latrine effluent discharge. Neither mill nor municipal authority appeared to be zealous in settling the matter. However, as a consequence of threat of prosecution by the Inspector in which the municipal Chairman would have been cited as witness, contract for erection was placed and soon afterwards work commenced.

During the year plans for 19 septic-tank latrines, 5 activated sludge plants and 2 bored-hole latrines were approved by the Director of Public Health for installation in the following factories, viz. :—

Septic-tank Latrines.

- (1) Asbestos Cement Factory.
- (2) Malhati Tea Estate.
- (3) Bridge and Roof Company (India), Limited.
- (4) Lukshmikanta Tea Estate.
- (5) Nya Sylee Tea Estate.
- (6) Jay Engineering Works.
- (7) Moolajore Generating Station.
- (8) Soonagachi Tea Estate.
- (9) Mahadeo Jute Mills.
- (10) Moolajore Power Station: Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Limited.
- (11) Eastern Manufacturing Company, Tittaghur.
- (12) Camperdowne Press, Cossipore.
- (13) Alkali Chemical Corporation (India), Limited.
- (14) D. Waldie & Co., Ltd., Oxide Plant, Konnagar.
- (15) Associated Electrical (India), Limited, 1, Taratola Road, Calcutta.
- (16) Empire Bone Mill.
- (17) Darsana Sugar Mill and Distillery.
- (18) Darsana Sugar Mill and Distillery.
- (19) Steel Corporation, Bengal, Ltd., Burnpur.

Activated Sludge Plants.

- (1) Mohini Mills, No. 2.
- (2) Barnagar Jute Mills (East Mill).
- (3) Barnagar Jute Mills (South Mill).
- (4) Shree Gouri Shanker Jute Mills, Shamnagar.
- (5) Darsana Sugar Mill and Distillery.

Bored-hole Latrines.

- (1) Patiya Tea Company, Limited.
- (2) Chittagong Jute Press, Chandpur.

12. **Water-supply.**—The provisions of the Act and Rules regarding adequacy of supply of drinking water were well adhered to by factory managers generally.

Orders and warnings, however, had to be issued on several small concerns in which the supply was insufficient or the storage arrangements such as to be conducive to pollution, although in only one case was it found necessary to order samples to be submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for analysis.

Managers of factories situated in areas surrounding Howrah Town still appear to be handicapped in complying with the requirements of the law on account of the inadequacy of the supply provided by the municipality. Managers in consequence are thrown on their own resources and in this connection the Inspector has been able to persuade several to sink tube-wells.

Although the water-supply in jute mills generally is ample in spite of the workers' tendency to waste, improvements have been carried out in a number of mills by way of sinking additional tube-wells, erection of overhead tanks and excavation of settling tanks to work in conjunction with filters.

Certain municipalities also have helped in general improvement with respect to those concerns without their own water-supply by extension of their existing arrangements and the sinking of additional wells.

The water-supply scheme at Chandpur, however, has still not matured, apparently on account of difficulties of finance. Hitherto it has been held that tube-wells sunk in that area would not be satisfactory as the water therefrom would be brackish. The Inspector, however, has now made suggestions based upon observations made in another area in which similar difficulties have been experienced whereby the water could be made drinkable by the adoption of certain simple purification arrangements. It is hoped some improvement will now be achieved.

13. Ventilation and lighting.—Adequacy as regards natural ventilation and lighting can generally be effectively secured only by influencing the design of factory structures before erection.

In consequence through submission of proposed plans of new factories to the Inspector, the owner can usually avoid subsequent conflict with the law on the major points, any modifications ultimately found necessary being usually of a trivial nature only and involving little opposition on the part of the owner on grounds of expense.

Even with the most modern employer with an up-to-date factory, however, there appears to be little appreciation of the benefits of air movement and conditioning as distinct from air changing through natural ventilation. Initial expenditure involved no doubt is the primary consideration and in consequence such a tropical necessity with respect to arduous manual employment on enclosed premises must await the general cheapening of air-conditioning plant and the lead of pioneers with vision.

The majority of factories, however, have long been established and their buildings erected without the preliminary gesture of authority indicated above. Consequently it is with these that Inspectors are chiefly interested and particularly those which are merely converted godowns, stables or dwelling houses.

As commented upon elsewhere, however, the owners concerned are generally not in a financial position to support the drastic alterations really necessary and on that account certain tolerance is exercised and only minor improvement possible.

In consequence of the advent of war towards the end of the year, however, possibilities of even modest improvements were somewhat jeopardised and in certain directions other problems created, some concerns suffering a loss in trade, whilst others so overburdened with war work as to place erstwhile ventilation and lighting matters into a position of secondary importance. In jute mills for instance and in consequence of the restriction in production enforced by the Jute Mills Association, the congestion, commented upon in last year's report at the finishing ends of mills as interfering with free ventilation and lighting, was in course of being gradually eliminated. The increased production, however, together with difficulties of shipment which resulted from the declaration of hostilities re-introduced this problem and with it also the matter of adequacy of artificial lighting in those concerns which perforce had to adopt a night shift. With general settlement to the changed conditions, arrangements will no doubt be made and time found by employers to attend to these matters. Apart from this, however, the general work described in previous reports has, in the circumstances, been well maintained, ridge roof ventilators and additional windows installed in rice mills and the work of dust elimination in the latter pursued.

Injurious gases arising from galvanising baths of bucket-making establishments have been removed by the provision of mechanical exhaust plants by order and charcoal fumes from the ironing departments of hosiery concerns controlled by similar devices.

The dust emanating from the machines of a jute waste factory is now sifted from the atmosphere of the department concerned by the compulsory provision of gunny enclosures and in a bone mill the dust created in the neighbourhood of women workers by the hand-sorting of sinews and which hitherto had been inhaled by those workers, is now conducted away by inducement of an air draught.

In a paper mill, through the determined interest of the Inspector in dust prevention, the dust problem arising from the crushing and sifting of bamboo has now been tackled by the mill authorities and after considerable investigations an elaborate scheme devised which will be put into operation during the course of the ensuing year. Of special interest also is the air conditioning plant now under construction by the proprietors of a tea garden factory, the object being the manufacture of tea under controlled temperature conditions. All sections of the process apparently will be subject to such control with a general temperature of about 80 degrees (Far.) in view. This pioneer work has aroused considerable interest amongst the planting community and, if successful, no doubt, will be pursued by others.

Although, naturally there is a certain amount of reluctance or opposition on the part of employers to carry out the suggestions or orders of the Inspector, yet in the majority of cases it is unnecessary to proceed to prosecution. On the other hand, there are occasions when the employer's willingness to improve conditions is met with opposition from the workers themselves. During the year, for instance, an Inspector raised objection to the lighting arrangements in the composing room of a small printing press. The lights were dull, obviously of insufficient candle power for the work, positioned at eye level and without doubt causing eye-strain. Their replacement by others of higher candle power and in more suitable positions was opposed by the workers concerned.

14. **Hazardous operations (lead, aerated waters, rubber, chromium, cellulose spraying and miscellaneous).**—Consistent with the other work of the department and the staff available, due attention was paid to the protection of workers subject to the Hazardous Operations Rules.

In a glass works where masks with sponge filters were found unsuitable for use in connection with the work of sifting, weighing and batching of sand, lime and soda, a dust-extraction plant was insisted upon. After two years' experience in the packing and weighing of red lead in a chemical works, the manager has adopted further improvements in the prevention of leakage of red-lead into the atmosphere and in an electric welding factory where the sand-blasting plant has hitherto required a certain amount of hand feeding, an exhaust chamber and powerful exhaust fans have been installed, thereby eliminating from the atmosphere practically all sand dust.

In another concern, however, engaged in the manufacture of sand paper and which was subject last year to special orders regarding the installation of exhaust ducts and fan system in order to eliminate dissemination of quartz dust into the atmosphere, it was found that due to a breakdown of part of the plant hand-sifting had again been resorted to. In consequence prosecution proceedings were instituted.

Elimination of the hazards of spray painting of lead paint and cellulose spraying was also pursued particularly in railway workshops. In one instance cellulose fume-extraction plant has now been provided in the spray painting department and in another the practice of cellulose-spraying within railway carriage departments in course of construction has been entirely prohibited.

4.—Housing, Welfare, etc.

15. The smaller types of concern, especially those situated in congested industrial areas, are no doubt handicapped regarding any efforts they desire to make respecting welfare work and provision of increased and better housing accommodation for workers. Consequently it is understandable that reports of activities in these directions emanate in the main only from the larger concerns principally of the major industries of jute and cotton situated in suburban and rural areas where the employers' interest in labour needs must extend beyond factory hours.

The principal industry jute for the greater portion of the year and until the advent of war orders, was no doubt suffering as the result of overproduction and in consequence mills had little financial surplus for such extraneous purposes as housing and welfare.

The fact, therefore, that information has been received from sixteen mills concerning such improvements as the erection of new houses, provision of additional tube-wells, bathing places, laying of water pipes to a neighbouring bazaar or extensions to hospitals or their equipment in addition to continuing their normal and well-established welfare activities of clinics, creches, inoculations, vaccinations and loans, suggests that efforts cannot be viewed as inconsiderable in the circumstances.

It was observed also that the number of mills providing and maintaining welfare shops was on the increase. These shops enable the workers on account of bulk purchase by the managements, to obtain clean and wholesome food at less than ordinary bazaar prices.

Moreover, towards the close of the year it was noticed that many mills were taking an increased interest in the provision of creches and clinics. Herein no doubt lies the influence of the Bengal Maternity Benefit Act enforceable at the commencement of next year and a proper appreciation of the fact that the intention of that Act will not be completely fulfilled, namely, the preservation of adult female and infant life unless administered in conjunction with pre and post natal clinical treatment.

In previous reports mention has been made of the establishment of labour bureaux by certain progressive managing agencies with respect to the mills they control. During the year under report there has been an increase in such establishments in conjunction with the adoption of workers' history-card systems by which honest conditions of service are guaranteed to honest workers. In the Hooghly district, however, this most praiseworthy effort met with organised opposition from the mill labour which eventually ended in a strike. Although the labour bureaux are now functioning properly, the Managing Agents Messrs. Thomas Duff had to modify the history-card system to the extent of excluding workers' photographs before the workers would resume work. That the workers were entirely misled and that the strike had some object other than the workers' true welfare must be obvious from the notice issued to the workers by the managing agents as to the latter's object. The following is the English translation of the notice:—

"Allegations have often been made about the oppression of workers of the jute mills by unscrupulous and corrupt departmental staffs. Efforts have been made by the employers to let each worker know by word of mouth and by notices in the mills that bribery and corruption is strictly forbidden under penalty of dismissal for either the person receiving a bribe or giving a bribe. Despite this, complaints have continued to be made although proof has not been forthcoming. In order to try to put an end to this alleged bribery and corruption and to prevent favouritism in the choice of workers to be employed, to prevent unfair treatment of workers and to give them more protection by permanency of employment, Messrs. Thomas Duff & Co., Ltd., have decided to open Labour Employment Bureaux in all their mills. Each of these bureaux will be directly under the control of a European officer who will run it entirely independent of the departmental staff and will appoint workers from day to day to any vacancies. Old workers and *budhivallas* will have first consideration, provided their previous work entitled them to this. The departmental staff will have no power to employ hands and will not be allowed to recommend any particular person for a job. Appointments by the Labour Bureau will generally be made by rotation and only from the list of workers kept at the bureau. No dismissal will be made except by the manager.

"It is obvious that the Officer-in-charge of the bureau or the Manager or even the European Assistant in the department cannot possibly remember or recognise the face of each worker among so many as are employed. In order to prevent outsiders being surreptitiously appointed in place of legitimate old workers attached to each mill, photographs of all old workers are necessary. These photographs of our workers will ensure their re-employment when they come back after leave. They will also ensure that only our own old workers who have been working in the mill before will fill up vacancies as they occur, as a look at the photographs will show if the right man is being employed. There will be no chance

then of outsiders being put to work in preference to old workers whose photographs have been taken and whose names are entered in a Register of Workers kept in the Labour Bureau. In short the photographs will be taken entirely for the benefit and the protection of the workers and for no other purpose. A copy of his or her photograph will be given to each worker and no charge whatsoever will be made by the mill for any photographs taken. This is not a new system as photographs have been taken in many mills and been much appreciated by all workers. In Tittaghur Nos. 1 and 2 Mills belonging to this company workers have readily and gladly allowed themselves to be photographed, because they have understood how it would give them protection from corruption and favouritism. It is obvious that men given to corrupt practices will from selfish motives try to oppose this system as they know that it will put a stop to evil practices. A false cry has also been raised that thumb impressions will also be taken from the workers forcibly; there is no foundation for this false allegation as thumb impressions are not necessary to this system and will not be taken. Another false cry has been raised that photography is against religion; that reply to this is easily found in the photographs published and paraded every day in pamphlets, newspapers of the very men who are raising this false cry to mislead the workers. In all countries including countries like Arabia, Egypt and Turkey, photography is an every day feature of life. Workers are, therefore, advised not to listen to false cries like these and are asked to understand that the opening of the bureau and the taking of photographs as a part of the scheme of employment mentioned above have no other purpose behind them, except the welfare of the workers and their protection from the corrupt practices and unfair treatment which have been alleged."

As regards cotton mills, five concerns have reported to the effect that either additional houses have been erected, improvements made to existing housing accommodation, new tube-wells sunk or bathing places added and of the miscellaneous industries such as rice, tobacco, paper, chemical, enamel, silk, ordnance and railways certain factories of each of these have also been somewhat active in similar directions as well as in particular instances providing additions to their existing dispensary equipments. Of particular interest, however, is the preparation of plans by an ordnance factory for a women and children's hospital and the commencement of investigations in a cotton mill by the Tuberculosis Research Committee.

16. **Health.**—The whole-time Certifying Surgeon of Factories who by virtue of his office is in touch with the various factory doctors in Calcutta, the districts of the 24-Parganas, Hooghly and Howrah (Uluberia excepted) reports:—

"Malaria was prevalent in all areas.

"There were some cases of cholera in the Garden Reach and Tittaghur areas.

"Influenza was prevalent in all areas during the months of June and July."

From information collected by returns and through enquiries by individual Inspectors with respect to certain workers' colonies it appears that although the general health of railway workers at Kharagpur was good yet there were several cases of small-pox. The health of factory workers in the Howrah district was also satisfactory, but in the workers' colony of the Indian Iron and Steel Works at Hirapur there was apparently an epidemic of malaria lasting for three months and which was said to be due to the influx of workers from outside engaged on constructional work. The Director of Malarial Research of the Tropical School of Medicine was called in and anti-malarial work undertaken under his instructions.

Of the cholera cases in the Titaghur area, eight proved fatal and no doubt the disease would have spread rapidly had not the mill authorities immediately undertaken anti-cholera inoculations.

5.—Safety.

17. The accident figures for the year are tabulated hereunder:—

	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.
Men	60	1,751	8,833	10,644
Women	4	43	189	236
Adolescents	..	5	20	25
Children	..	..	3	3
Total	64	1,799	9,045	10,908

Compared with the previous year these figures show an increase of 8 fatal, 87 serious and 1,426 minor accidents, i.e., a total increase of 1,521 on the figures for the previous year. The usual classified statistics appear in Appendices 1 (a) and 1 (b) and in Statement VI, pages 27-30 and 88.

Of the total of 64 fatal accidents, 39 were due to causes which could not have been foreseen or prevented; 15 to neglect on the part of the employees to take the necessary precautions or provide effective supervision; 2 either to defective equipment, unsafe methods of work, disobedience or neglect on the part of the deceased persons and the remaining 8 to negligence on the part of other workers.

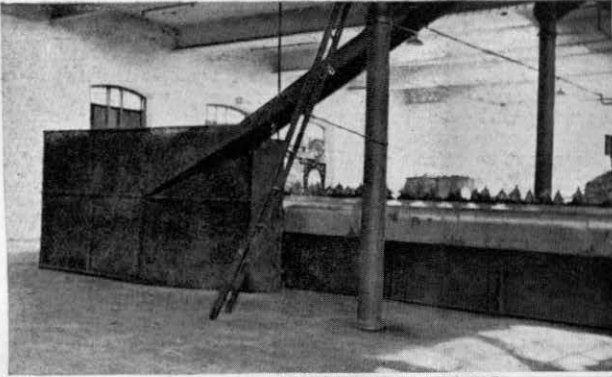
Thirty-five accidents occurred in tea factories, of which 5 were fatal, 15 serious and 15 minor; these represent an increase of 5 fatal but a decrease of 3 minor accidents on last year's figures. These fatal accidents are no special pointer to the hazards of tea factory employment, two having been caused by workers' falling from a height, one due to a falling object and the remainder as the result of wood striking the operators whilst working on circular saw machines.

The four fatal accidents to female workers mean a decrease of two on last year's total and concern the hazards of rolling stock, falling bales and slipping whilst carrying a load.

No fatal and only 5 serious accidents occurred to adolescents and there were only 3 minor accidents to children.

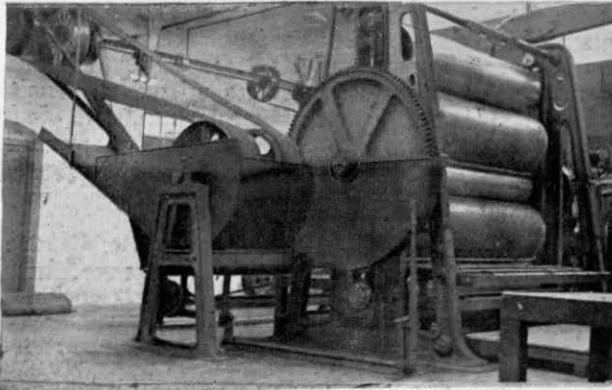
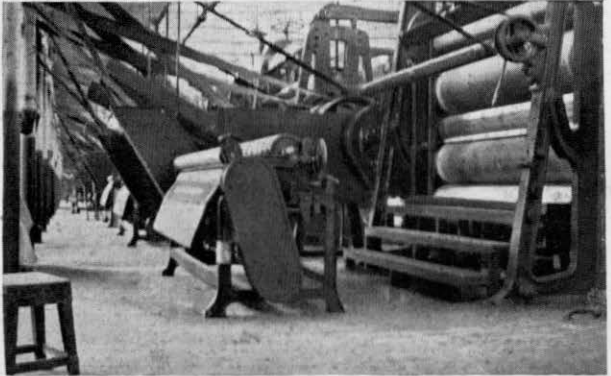
As recorded in previous reports, due to the many variable factors which must be taken into consideration, it is generally impossible to so analyse accident statistics as to be in a position to assign increase in the general total to any definite cause. It may be observed, however, that approximately 94 per cent. of the year's increase concern accidents of a minor character which no doubt reflects to an extent the effect of the increased number of workers employed together with an exceptional increase in working hours in the jute, ordnance and general engineering and shipbuilding industries consequent on the outbreak of hostilities towards the end of the year.

WINDING UP JUTE TO BEAT



Improved
jute
machinery
fencing

Softeners.



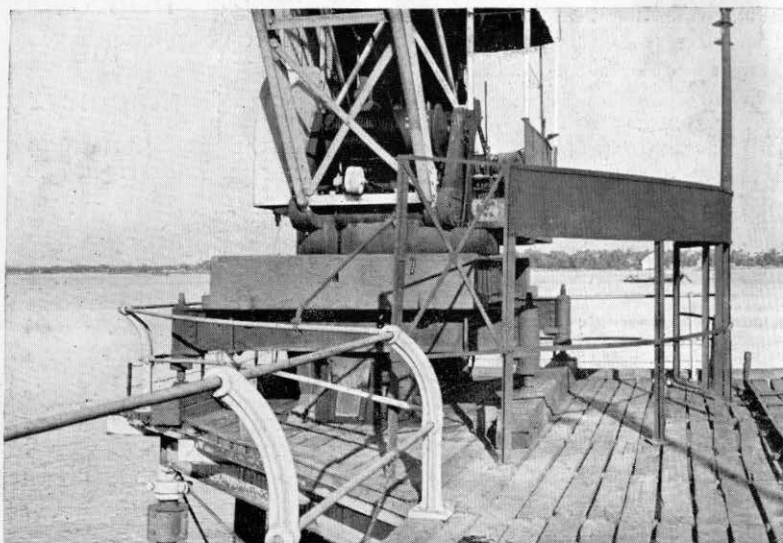
Measuring Machines.

Calenders.

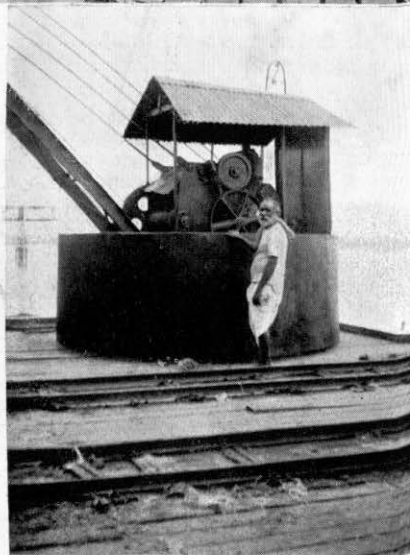


Press Pumps.

Types of Jetty Crane fencing.



Rail type:—Workers restricted to space outside the ambit of the crane cabin.



Turret type:—Circular fencing, moving and co-axial with the crane and all projections covered.

Gantry type:—Workers' contact with slewing cabin avoided by crane elevation.



That the enhanced time-exposure to risk involved in the latter and the employment of persons unused to the hazards of their work, have had substantial influence on the accident totals seems to be suggested by the fact that the average monthly accident rate for the period 3rd September to the 31st December 1939 exceeds the average monthly rate for the rest of the year by 12·6 per cent.

18. Fencing and safeguarding.—The establishment of safe conditions of work amongst machinery and plant is one of the chief functions of the Inspector. With modern intensive employment, industrial fatigue and a climate not conducive to mental alertness, conditions must be such that as far as possible the worker may apply his mind entirely to the job he has to do and not at the same time be occupied with his own physical preservation. This is the guiding principle with Inspectors in enforcing protective devices, supported by records of accident causes and knowledge as the result of their own industrial experience and technical training.

During the year, however, on account of shortage of inspection staff through leave and illness and the consequential necessity of frequent changes in the Inspectors' jurisdictions, fencing work like other work covered by the Act suffered to the extent of lacking the requisite concentrated effort to secure prompt compliance. Moreover, the work was further somewhat embarrassed on account of factory Managers' apparent inability to obtain fencing material.

On the whole, however, progress in fencing and safeguarding may be considered as satisfactory as possible in the circumstances.

Jute mills.—In spite of the lack of fencing material, occasioned by war preparations, improvements in the direction of securing certain minimum standards in process-machinery fencing have been substantial. The installation of autoguards on carding and softener machines has also been pursued and from a survey carried out towards the end of the year it appears that there are no less than 1,396 carding machines now so provided, whilst 70 auto-guarded softeners have been added to the previous total.

Special attention has been paid to hazards connected with "roll formers" or "autocoils" fitted to carding machines, can tamping motions on drawing frames, the starting and stopping of calendering machines and in certain instances recommendations made to the machine-makers with respect to desirable features which should be embodied in the design to facilitate effective safeguarding.

The work of elimination of coal truck hazards by erection of coal retaining walls or the alteration to coal bunkers is now nearing completion and with the exception of a few mills the fencing of jetty cranes is now finished. Illustration of the several types of the latter is given in Plate 2.

The collapse of two jetties during the year mainly as the result of unsuspected river erosion, also led to the introduction of routine safeguarding by order in all riparian factories of which jute mills form the majority. Managers are now obliged to take periodic soundings at the jetties and maintain a log book of such information, presentable to the Inspector on demand.

In the report of last year adverse comment was made concerning congestion in the finishing departments of mills generally and brought about by over-production. Had the restriction in production, implemented by the Bengal Jute Ordinance, been continued, hazards arising therefrom would no doubt in due course have been eliminated. With mills now engaged on the production of urgent war material this matter of congestion like fencing must take second place to the greater issue.

Miscellaneous industries.—Cotton and rice mills, tea, engineering, sugar and other small miscellaneous factories have all received due attention and improvements effected but not without the help of prosecution proceedings or threats in certain instances.

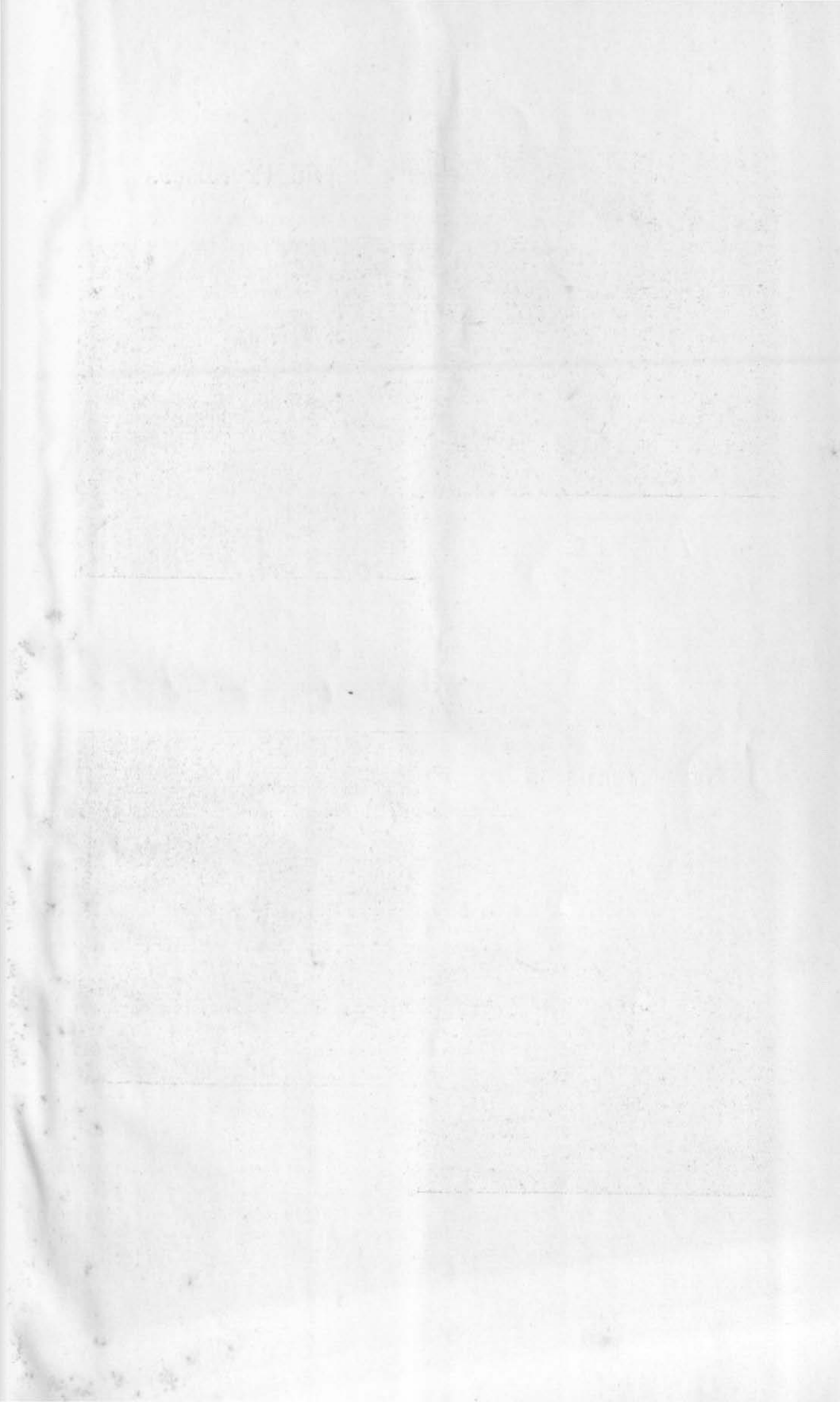
Besides the further elimination of flimsy wood fencing in the rice mills situated in outlying areas, special attention has been paid in that class of factory to certain engine room hazards principally with respect to breaking and dismounting of heavy belts. The latter were traced to excessive racing of the prime mover through bad functioning of the governor.

Guided by accidents there was certain concentration on improvements in safeguarding with respect to "chaff" cutting machines in tea factories and machine tool belt striking gear in engineering works, and, on account of the exceptional number of accidents occurring in an ordnance factory due to the influx of immature labour with little experience of workshops hazards, the superintendent at the suggestion of the Inspector commenced safety-first propaganda.

Although the smaller types of concern, no matter where situated, occupy more of the Inspectors' time than justified on the basis of the number of workers to be protected, yet *mufassal* establishments without the continual authoritative influence of a locally resident Inspector, are most exacting. Such concerns are generally adverse to spending money on fencing which will endure, with the consequence that frequent visits have to be paid to them in order to secure some reasonable standard of safety to the workers. The following extract from an Inspector's report concerning three sugar factories illustrates the type:—

"In these three instances most of the more low-lying and dangerous machine parts were found exposed or enclosed in flimsy wood and netting guards which were an actual menace to the workers. Platforms at elevated positions were found devoid of hand-railing and in one instance a large gap in a platform situated some 40 feet high on which operatives were always stationed was completely exposed. In a number of instances electric cables were found exposed and the rear of a switchboard complete with 'live' bus-bars, terminals, etc., not only exposed to the workers of the factory but to any one passing outside the factory building."

The matter concerning dangers arising from excessive pressing in jute press factories and commented upon in last year's report could not be effectively pursued on account of shortage of inspection staff. A certain amount of information, however, was collected from the various presses and the subject discussed with the Calcutta Hydraulic Jute Press Association and the Calcutta Baled Jute Association. There are certain technical difficulties in the way of a solution to the problem due to the age of the various presses and lack of manufacturers' specifications; moreover, there are difficulties arising out of conflict of





Old Premises.



New Premises.

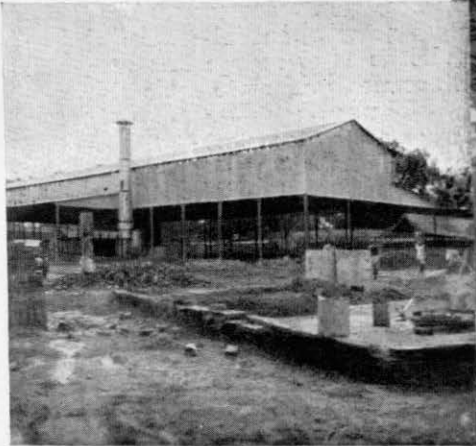


Plate 3.

interests as between press-owner and jute-owner or baler. The former wishes to preserve his plant and, therefore, in complete sympathy with our object, viz., reduction of pressures and consequential elimination of risk; the latter, however, is only interested in reduction in bale dimensions for the purpose of freight rebate and has no concern with the danger to another's property—the press. On account of severe competition as between press-owners for baling work, press-owners are in a weak position *vis-a-vis* balers or jute-owners and consequently the latter are in a position to dictate as to bale dimensions without incurring any responsibility as regards the effect on the press machinery and the accidents arising therefrom. In these circumstances of technical difficulties and conflict in interests it is doubtful whether any solution can be obtained *viâ* the Factories Act.

19. **Structures.**—A commodious, well-designed, ventilated and lighted structure with a site well chosen for the process to be carried on and the number of workers to be congregated, is apart from the matter of safety, the first essential for the successful imposition of the disciplinary provisions of the Act. Structures which fall short of these requirements generally engender defects and irregularities or make for easy evasion in other directions of Factory Act interest, with consequential enhancement of inspection routine.

With respect to new concerns and old established concerns undergoing alteration or extension, therefore, every endeavour is now made by Inspectors to influence the structural design and site before building operations are commenced or alterations made, by securing submission of plans for approval and criticism. During the year 37 such plans were so received, examined and helpful criticism given, whilst also in a number of instances aid given in fabrication on site. Although several of these plans concerned alteration to long existing factories and generally as the result of Inspectors' orders to secure safety, yet the majority emanated from small engineering works and in particular iron foundries in the Howrah district. An example of the Inspector's influence on a factory structure is given in Plate 3. The original buildings were small, ill-lighted and consisted merely of *kutch*a sheds of flimsy design and the site most unsuitable.

The direction in which the least impression can be made, however, concerns old premises originally designed for residential purposes. Therein the difficulty is one of finance, owners not being in a position to shoulder the full force of the law, namely, condemnation and reconstruction. Consequently, only half measures designed to eliminate as far as possible the more prominent defects can be considered and enforced.

The unsatisfactory condition of old jute presses brought to notice through the collapse of a floor last year, led to certain concentration on that class of factory and the issue of orders in several instances covering the provision of floor beams and supporting columns of greater section. Similar structural interest with respect to certain cotton mills also induced such substantial improvements as installation of heavier supporting beams, complete reconstruction of a jetty and Leslie arch roof repairs of estimated cost of Rs. 10,000. Of interest also under this heading in view of few visits possible to outlying districts where touring is most discouraging, is the fact that during

the year several tea factories in the Chittagong area have completely rebuilt their structures in steel work and re-arranged their machinery to better advantage.

20. **Precautions against fire.**—The few accidents to workers which have been reported as the result of outbreaks of fire, suggest that the fire-fighting appliances and emergency exits provided in factories generally are efficient and effective.

In the larger concerns such as jute and cotton mills the fire-fighting equipment is elaborate and exits numerous and the Inspectors' work is generally confined to the elimination of the fire hazard with respect to a particular part of the process or where workers are especially imperiled by congestion of manufactured goods. Accidents from jute mills, for instance, are reported from time to time as the result of the feeding of jute dust into boiler furnaces. Orders on that account have been issued and suggestions made including the manufacture of jute dust briquettes to ensure safe feeding and which have been more or less successful. On account of the cellulose content of this dust, however, selling appears to be becoming a more profitable method of disposal than burning; in all probability, therefore, this hazard will solve itself eventually in an economic way.

Three cotton mills were the subject of orders under this heading and covered the provision of additional exits, alteration to doors to open outwards and their maintenance in an unlocked condition during the working hours of the mill and the clearance of passage ways to exits from the accumulation of finished goods.

The smaller type of factory, however, is the Inspectors' chief concern and during the year orders were issued with respect to certain printing press, rubber factory and tea factories for the provision of fire buckets and chemical extinguishers and as regards the latter class of concern also the erection of stairways as escapes from the withering loft to the ground.

The preventative measures commented upon in last year's report in connection with kapok factories have also been pursued during the year and appear to be effective. The Inspector chiefly concerned with this class of factory comments on the matter as follows:—

"Fire hazards in the kapok milling industry and the steps taken to ensure the safety of workers, have been previously mentioned. The safety measures consisted of (1) isolating the delivery ends of the ginning machines from the rest of the factory, (2) providing sufficient number of exits for use in case of fire and (3) preventing sparks from electric wires and bulbs. It is not too early to express an opinion on the efficacy of this scheme of isolation as a measure of safety, since the experience gained during the year shows that it has proved its value. Formerly these factories frequently suffered from outbreaks of fire and more often than not resulted in loss of life. During the year 1938, for instance, four lives were lost and taking into account the comparatively few persons employed in this industry the figures must be considered high. During the year under report, however, and although several cases were reported, they were not attended by any loss of life. In one case the fire was so disastrous that it destroyed the factory completely, the buildings together with all equipment being gutted. All the ginning machines were in operation at the time of outbreak and, therefore, the maximum quantity of kapok fluff present in the air. The fire, however, on account of the precautions previously enforced, was confined within the enclosed chamber at the delivery ends of the machines and some time elapsed before it could spread to outside that chamber. The workers in consequence had sufficient time to get away and no casualty occurred."

6.—Prosecutions.

21. The number of factories prosecuted was 81 (including 3 factories prosecuted by the District Magistrate, Birbhum). The total number of cases instituted was 102, of which 47 were against managers, 42 against occupiers and 13 against managers and occupiers jointly.

The various offences and the number of cases under each were—

Notices and registers.

Failing to submit annual return	...	4
Failing to notify the existence of a factory	...	12
Failing to display the notice of periods for work	...	10
Failing to protect the notice of periods for work from the effects of weather	...	1
Failing to maintain the register of workers correctly or in the prescribed form	...	6
Failing to maintain the register of adult workers	...	2
Failing to maintain the register of child workers	...	1
Failing to maintain the space and ventilation register	...	1
Failing to maintain the limewashing and painting register	...	2

Illegal employment.

Employing persons contrary to the notice of periods for work	...	8
Illegal employment of women	...	1
Non-observance of weekly holiday	...	5
Illegal employment of children and adolescents	...	4

Sanitation and ventilation.

Failing to provide latrines	...	1
Failing to provide latrine in accordance with the provision of rule 23 (3) of the Bengal Factories Rules, 1935	...	1
Failing to provide septic tank latrines or to provide septic tank latrines in accordance with the prescribed standards	...	2
Failing to provide washing facilities	...	2
Failing to paint doors and windows	...	1
Failing to limewash the inside surfaces of walls of the huller room godowns, etc., and to keep the factory premises in a sanitary condition	...	2
Failing to provide drinking water	...	2
Failing to provide adequate measures to prevent injury to the health of workers	...	1

Safety.

Failing to fence machinery, moving parts, etc.	...	22
Failing to provide safe means of access to overhead electric wires	...	1
Failing to maintain a machine in safe condition	...	1
For allowing a person to throw off the belt of an elevator whilst dressed in loose clothing	...	1
Failing to keep the guy ropes of chimney suitably clamped or anchored	...	1
Failing to report an accident	...	3
Failing to provide the required first-aid appliances	...	4

Twenty-five cases were undecided at the close of the year, but taking into account the 24 cases pending at the close of the previous year, the total number of cases disposed of during the year under report was 101, of which 95 ended in conviction, one in acquittal, one released under section 245, Criminal Procedure Code, 3 filed owing to the death of the accused person and one dropped as warrant could not be served, the factory having been closed down.

The table below and that published in last year's report is of some interest respecting the degree of fining by the courts concerned.

Courts.	Number of convictions.	Rs. 10 and under.	Per cent.	Over Rs. 10 but not more than Rs. 20.	Per cent.	Over Rs. 20 but not more than Rs. 30.	Per cent.	Over Rs. 30.	Per cent.
Calcutta ..	6	1	16·6	2	33·3	1	16·6	2	33·3
Alipore ..	7	1	14·2	3	42·8	1	14·2	2	28·5
Sealdah ..	5	..	..	..	..	1	20	4	80
Barrackpore ..	12	..	..	..	..	3	25	9	75
Howrah ..	17	1	5·8	1	5·8	7	41·1	8	47
Uluberia ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100
Hooghly ..	2	1	50	1	50	..	..	..	..
Asansol ..	12	6	50	3	25	2	16·6	1	8·3
Birbhum ..	4	..	..	..	..	2	50	2	50
Dinajpur ..	4	3	75	..	..	..	..	1	25
Darjeeling ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	100	..	..

Particulars of all cases instituted, including those by the District Magistrate, Birbhum, are given in Appendix 2, pages 31-39, and the usual statement of convictions appears on page 103.

There is little outstanding in connection with these cases except that their numerability on the basis of classes of factory chiefly concerned, as indicated hereunder, is a fair measure of the directions in which the Inspectors' authority is least respected either as the result of ineffective fining by Magistrates or lack of concentration through insufficient inspection staff:—

Rice mills	...	...	...	26
Small engineering works	...	...	...	12
Hosiery factories	...	...	...	8
Printing presses	...	...	...	8
Jute mills	...	...	...	5
Cotton mills	...	...	...	5

The extent to which some cases are prolonged also, is not only a severe tax on the Inspectors' zeal but affects the general administration. A case occurred during the year in which the Inspector was obliged to attend the court on no fewer than 10 occasions and in another instance the case followed the itinerary of cognisance by Additional District Magistrate, transfer from Subdivisional Officer to Deputy Magistrate,

conviction by latter, Sessions appeal on the ground that the trying Magistrate had no jurisdiction as the Subdivisional Officer had no right to transfer a case originally transferred to him, admission of appeal and finally, retrial by the original Subdivisional Officer. The case instituted in March was still pending at the close of the year.

Appeals.—Five appeals were preferred, 4 by accused persons and one by the Crown.

Of the appeals by accused, 3 were dismissed and the other sent back to the lower court for retrial.

The Crown appeal which was heard in the High Court, concerned one of the six cases pending against the occupier of a cotton mill at the close of the last year and in view of its importance in the matter of the interpretation of section 71 of the Act, the judgment is quoted, *in extenso*, below.

The six cases referred to all ended in conviction but conviction of subordinates of the accused occupier, the learned Magistrate of the subordinate court having accepted the application of the accused occupier under the abovementioned section and acquitted the latter without adhering to the procedure laid down in clauses (a) and (b) of subsection (I) of that section. The judgment now clarifies the position and is a guide to trying Magistrates as to the manner in which the section must be interpreted and that the burden of responsibility on occupiers with respect to any offence under the Act, is not one that can be lightly discharged by the mere nomination of a subordinate accused.

It is hoped that the result of this case will have a wholesome effect on those employers hitherto inclined to shelve their responsibilities and thereby saddle the ignomy of conviction upon subordinates in the manner of paid accused.

JUDGMENT.

(Government Appeal No. 6 of 1939.)

The Local Government has appealed against the discharge of L. N. Birla in a case under sections 60 (a) (iii), 32 (a) and 24 (I) (c) of the Factories Act, 1934, and Rule 46 of the Bengal Factories Rules, 1935. In the connected proceedings, Revision No. 599 of 1939, a rule has been issued at the instance of the Local Government calling upon B. K. Rana to show cause why the order of conviction and sentence passed upon him under the same sections of the Factories Act and the Factories Rules should not be set aside and such further or other order be made as to this Court may seem fit and proper.

These cases are two out of 6 cases instituted by the Local Government against L. N. Birla for various alleged contraventions of the Factories Act and the rules made thereunder.

The Keshoram Cotton Mills, Ltd., is the occupier of the factory and L. N. Birla is admittedly one of the directors of that Company.

Proceedings have been instituted against Birla as the person responsible for the alleged offences, and Birla has in each case before us complained against Rana as the "actual offender" and has claimed discharge from liability under the provisions of section 71 of the Act.

The Local Government contend that the procedure adopted by the trying Magistrate was irregular and that the conviction of Rana and the acquittal of Birla was in each case without jurisdiction and illegal.

We have called for the records in all the connected cases and we are satisfied that the learned Magistrate adopted the same procedure at each trial.

The proceedings arose out of an inspection by Mr. R. C. Parsons, Inspector of Factories, Bengal, of the Keshoram Cotton Mill as on the 1st and 3rd August, 1938, when he found that various provisions of the Factories Act had been contravened.

In the appeal before us the contravention related to inadequate fencing of the mill machinery. Under section 60 of the Act the "manager and occupier shall each be punishable for such contravention." Mr. Wright, who was the manager at the time of the inspection, had already left.

Section 70 (2) of the Act provides that "where the occupier of a factory is a Company, any one of the directors thereof.....may be prosecuted and punishedfor any offence for which the occupier of the factory is punishable."

The Company had not given notice as permitted by the proviso to section 70 (2) nominating a director to be "the occupier", and Birla was, therefore, *prima facie* punishable as one of the directors.

Section 71 (1) of the Factories Act provides:

"Where the occupier or manager of a factory is charged with an offence against this Act, he shall be entitled upon complaint duly made by him to have any other person whom he charges as the actual offender brought before the Court at the time appointed for hearing the charge; and if, after the commission of the offence has been proved, the occupier or manager of the factory proves to the satisfaction of the Court—

- (a) that he has used due diligence to enforce the execution of this Act, and
- (b) that the said other person committed the offence in question without his knowledge, consent or connivance,

that other person shall be convicted of the offence and shall be liable to the like fine as if he were the occupier or manager, and the occupier or manager shall be discharged from any liability under this Act."

The Inspector's complaint was received on October 10, 1938. On November 19th Birla availed himself of the provisions of section 71 (1) of the Factories Act and complained against Rana praying that he might be brought before the Court at the hearing of Birla's case. Notice was issued to Rana on some date between November 22nd and 27th.

On February 20th, 1939, the Magistrate heard law points. Rana was absent and the defence undertook to produce him.

After various adjournments the case again came on for trial on March 28th, when Birla was presented under the provisions of section 205, Criminal Procedure Code, by his Muktear, Nani Lal Ghosh, who was examined under section 242 and pleaded not guilty.

Inspector Parsons then gave evidence of the commission of the offence and was cross-examined on behalf of Birla.

Rana was offered an opportunity to cross-examine the witness but refused.

The learned Magistrate then further examined Nani Lal Ghosh under section 342, Criminal Procedure Code, when he stated "I am innocent. Rana was in charge, it is he who committed the offence. I had no knowledge about the matter or gave consent in the matter".

The learned Magistrate held that the offence had been committed. He then started a fresh order sheet and proceeded with the trial of Rana on the complaint of Birla.

Rana on being examined under section 342, Criminal Procedure Code, pleaded guilty. The learned Advocate for the Crown at that stage contended that in view of the provisions of sections 60 and 71 (1) of the Factories Act Rana could not be convicted nor Birla discharged until Birla had proved the matter set out in clauses (a) and (b) of section 71 (1), viz., that he had used due diligence to enforce the execution of the Act, and that Rana had committed the offence without his knowledge, consent or connivance. The Magistrate overrules this plea and refused to allow the learned Advocate for the Crown to adduce evidence that no due diligence had been exercised by the occupier of the factory in connection with these offences.

The learned Advocate for Birla contends that the latter plea does not appear on the record and that although the petition contains a statement to that effect the petition is not verified by an affidavit.

We find from the connected records that the Crown has in some instance put in a petition praying for leave to adduce evidence and we see no reason for disbelieving the statement in the petition that the learned Magistrate said that he would note the plea of the Crown and that it was unnecessary to put in a petition in each case Rana was convicted on his plea of guilty and fined Rs. 50 and Birla was discharged. The contention on behalf of the Crown is that Birla is the "occupier" and as such primarily liable if an offence has been committed, and that he can only avoid punishment by proving due diligence and lack of knowledge, etc., as provided by section 71 (1) (a) and (b) of the Factories Act.

Until he has given such proof to the satisfaction of the Court he cannot be discharged.

In the present instance Birla has not given evidence himself and he has not called evidence on which the learned Magistrate could come to a finding that Birla had proved to his satisfaction the facts required by section 71 (1) (a) and (b).

The words of section 71 of the Factories Act, 1934, are identical with the words of section 42 of the Factories Act, 1911, and it was held in *Government of Bengal versus Murray*, I.L.R. 56 Cal. 400, where the procedure under section 42 of the former Act was explained, that it was incumbent on the manager or occupier to give evidence himself in order to discharge the onus which is upon him when he avails himself of the provisions of the Act which alone grant him exemption from liability.

In *Murray's* case the Manager Murray gave evidence on oath and was acquitted on his own sworn testimony. The Crown appealed on the ground amongst others, that Murray as an accused could not give evidence. This Court held that the procedure adopted by the Magistrate was not irregular and on this point stated as follows: "The structure of the portion of the section quoted above [i.e., section 41 (1) of the Act of 1911] indicates that one proceeding is split up into two proceedings and that while the manager or occupier is accused of having committed an offence under the Act, he is also a complainant on his complaint against the other person or persons he has brought in. In the proceeding in which the manager or the occupier is the complainant, he is liable to be cross-examined by the other person or persons who has or have been brought before the Court on his complaint. This of course must mean that the manager or occupier *qua* complainant must give evidence himself. The procedure indicated above is a special one prescribed by the Act and would appear from an examination of the record in this case that the Magistrate has in no way departed from that procedure. In our opinion, there is no substance in the objection that the manager or occupier who initially is charged with an offence against the Act cannot go into the witness box and give evidence himself. In the circumstances contemplated in the latter part of the section quoted above he goes into the witness box not as an accused in the case originally started against him but in his own right as a complainant on his complaint against the other person or persons whom he has brought in." As stated by the learned Judges in the judgement quoted—"The procedure is a special one provided by the Act."

The offence is a statutory offence and the legislature has laid down the procedure to be adopted in ascertaining whether the offence has or has not been committed, and the person or persons responsible. The learned Advocate-General has drawn our attention to the words of section 141 of the English Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, which, except for a provision as to costs, is almost identical with the words of section 71 of the Indian Act. Undoubtedly the draftsman of the Indian Act took the English section as his model, but apparently he was unmindful at the time of the very considerable difference in the criminal procedure of the two countries, which, in England permits the accused to give evidence on oath. Be that as it may, the procedure to be adopted in the trial of cases under the Factories Act has been laid down by that Act and a Bench of this Court has held that according to that procedure the manager or occupier is not only a competent witness but "*qua* complainant he must give evidence himself".

It is difficult to conceive how otherwise he could satisfy the Court that the "other person committed the offence without his knowledge, consent or connivance".

It is certainly not proved by the statements of Nani Lal Ghosh under section 242 or 342 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

It is true that section 342 (3) permits the Court to take into consideration the answers given by the accused. That is very different to saying that an admission of the offence by one of the accused is proof that the other accused had used due diligence to prevent the offence or that the offence was committed without his connivance. For the defence reference has been made to a number of cases to support the contention that the statement by Nani Lal Ghosh may be taken for all purposes as the statement of Birla. Admitting that to be so, the authorities do not assist us in the present enquiry for they do not contemplate a provision such as that contained in section 71 (1) requiring the "occupier" to adduce proof. In the case before us the Magistrate had no power to convict Rana or discharge Birla until the proof envisaged by section 71 (1) (a) and (b) was before him. No such proof was given and no findings on those matters are recorded.

Mr. N. K. Basu for Birla complains that there should be an appeal by the Crown from the acquittal of his client when the actual offender has been convicted and he argues that the general policy of the law is to proceed against the person actually responsible for the offence. In support of this argument he refers to section 71 (2) of the Factories Act which empowers the actual offender without first proceeding against the occupier or manager. But section 71 (2) is by way of exception to the general rule that the person primarily responsible is the manager or occupier.

The whole scheme of the Factories Act appears to be to bring pressure on the controlling authority to see that the provisions which the legislature has made for the safety and welfare of employees are carried out—

Section 9 provides for the nomination of a "manager".

Section 2 (1) defines "occupier".

Section 70 provides for the determination of the occupier in the case of a firm or company.

Section 60 provides that if there is any contravention of the Act the manager or occupier shall each be punished.

Clearly the primary responsibility is laid upon the person in ultimate control and he can only avoid liability by giving the proof required by section 71; and that section requires proof not only of the actual offender but proof that the controlling authority has not shirked his responsibility.

Then and not till then can he be discharged. This Court has already pointed out in Murray's case that the offence is an offence created by the statute and that the statute also provides the procedure for determining the offender.

That procedure is in many ways different to the procedure contemplated by the Criminal Procedure Code and no doubt that is the reason why the lower court has failed to appreciate the interpretation of the statute which has already been given in the case to which I have referred. It appears, therefore, desirable once again to set forth the procedure which in our view is contemplated by the legislature in section 71 (1) of the Factories Act, 1934.

The complaint is made in the first instance by the Inspector of Factories against the manager or occupier under section 60 of the Factories Act.

The manager or occupier is then entitled under section 71 to complain against the actual offender and if he does so, the actual offender is given notice and brought before the court and the trial proceeds as against both persons complained against; for, as stated in I. L. R. 56 Cal., at page 405, "the section contemplates both sets of complainants and accused being before the court at the same time". The carriage of proceedings is with the original complaint on whom the onus lies of proving that the offence has been committed.

Both parties complained against are concerned with the finding on this issue and both are entitled to cross-examine the prosecution witnesses at this stage, and to lead evidence to disprove the charge, but being accused persons they would not be entitled to give evidence themselves.

If the prosecution fails to prove the offence both the accused must be acquitted.

If the offence is proved, the court should record an order to that effect and the manager or occupier is guilty under section 60 of the Act. Section 71, however, affords the manager or occupier an opportunity of escaping liability provided he can give satisfactory proof of the facts required by section 71 (1) (a) and (b).

The onus of proof, however, is now shifted to the manager or occupier and he is entitled to call evidence or to give evidence himself. The actual offender, who is, if I may so name him, the ultimate accused, would be entitled to call evidence, but not to give evidence himself. The difference in procedure being due to the fact that the actual offender occupies the role only of an accused, whereas the occupier or manager at this stage, besides being an accused, has to discharge the onus of positive proof required by section 71 (1) (a) and (b), and in all probability he alone is capable of proving certain facts of which proof is thereby required.

In our view the Crown, which has initiated the proceedings, and has throughout retained the carriage of the proceedings, is entitled at this stage to cross-examine the occupier or manager if he gives evidence, and any witnesses called by him in support of his charge, and to call rebutting evidence.

The relevant section of the English Act on which the Indian section is based has placed the matter beyond all doubt by the insertion of the following proviso in the English Factories Act, 1937: "The prosecution shall have the right in any such case to cross-examine the occupier or owner if he gives evidence and any witnesses called by him in support of his charge, and to call rebutting evidence."

It is true that no such proviso appears in the Indian Act, but it appears to us to be beyond doubt that such would be the rights of the prosecution in India as well as in England in the procedure contemplated by both the English and the Indian Acts.

In the result the appeal of the Legal Remembrancer is allowed, and the Rule in Revision No. 599 of 1939 is made absolute. The conviction of Rana and the discharge of Birla are both set aside.

The learned Advocate for Birla has stated that his client pleads guilty and prays that this Court will now deal with the case. The Crown has no objection. We find Birla guilty. He is convicted of the offence and fined Rs. 100 or, in default, simple imprisonment for one month. Rana is acquitted and the fine, if paid by him, must be refunded.

7.—Complaints.

22. Exclusive of those of Payment-of-Wages-Act interest, a total of 135 complaints were received during the year, 15 coming from trade unions, 51 from workers, 21 from persons residing in the neighbourhood of factories and the remaining 48 from anonymous writers, probably workers.

The matters involved in the complaints were as follows:—

	Number of complaints.
(a) Illegal employment ...	49
(b) Unsatisfactory sanitary conditions ...	14
(c) Defective drinking water arrangements	2
(d) Unsafe machinery or plant ...	7
(e) Miscellaneous ...	37
(f) Defects concerning unregistered establishments ...	26

On account of the shortage of inspection staff a small proportion could not be investigated; all complaints, however, respecting concerns with unsatisfactory records were promptly pursued and appropriate action taken where necessary. The latter in six instances included the institution of prosecution proceedings.

Although practically all classes of factory are represented in these complaints, yet as indicated in the following analysis registered and unregistered printing presses and small engineering concerns situated in the Calcutta industrial area are responsible for more than 40 per cent. of them:—

	Number of complaints.
Registered printing presses ...	19
Unregistered printing presses ...	14
Registered engineering concerns (small) ...	13
Unregistered engineering concerns ...	9
Total	55

The larger establishments of the major industries were practically free from complaints although a large cotton mill with an unenviable reputation for infracting the Act contributed its usual quota in spite of prosecutions.

Complaints from persons residing in the neighbourhood of factories chiefly concerned nuisances created by the manufacturing processes carried on and were generally outside the scope of the Factories Act. Inspectors, however, made every effort to eliminate such nuisances and, when unsuccessful, referred the matter to other and more appropriate authorities.

8.—Notes on the Administration of the Bengal Jute Ordinance, 1938.

23. The responsibilities of Inspectors under this Ordinance continued until the latter's withdrawal by Government on the 19th February. Thereafter the requisite restriction in output of jute mills by way of control of working hours and looms became the direct responsibility of the Jute Mills Association implemented by its own Working Agreement.

During the short period of the year in which Inspectors continued to function under the Ordinance, no information was forthcoming through complaints as to suggest that the provisions were not being complied with nor were any infractions discovered by surprise inspections.

9.—Report on the Administration of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act for the cotton year ending the 31st August 1939.

24. During the cotton year 1938-39 seventeen factories were found amenable to the Act, there being no increase or decrease on last year's total. One ginning factory was found closed throughout the year and a jute press although having obtained a special mark failed to carry out any cotton pressing operations; these two concerns in consequence have been excluded from the above total. The various types of factory subject to the Act were as follows:—

	Number.
Purely Cotton Ginning Factories	... 5
Purely Cotton Pressing Factories	... 1
Purely Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories	... 2
Jute Press Factories (Ginning Cotton)	... 1
Jute Press Factories (Pressing Cotton)	... 7
Jute Press Factories (Ginning and Pressing Cotton)	... 1
Total	... 17

Inspections.—On account of sickness and leave together with additional responsibilities now incurred by the inspectorate, all factories could not be visited. Fourteen inspections, however, were made and embracing those concerns considered to require the most administrative attention.

Infractions and observations.—The following table gives the position in a convenient form:—

Section or rule.	Infractions.	Remarks.
3(a) Ginning Register	.. 2	(i) Entries were recorded in maunds. (ii) Register not strictly in the prescribed form.
3(b) Pressing Register	.. Nil	....
3(c) Production of Register	.. Nil	....
3(d) Destruction of Register	.. Nil	....
4 Marking of bales	.. Nil	....
5 Weekly Returns	.. Nil	All returns received. Total number of bales pressed— 55,506 (1938-39). 44,792 (1937-38). Increased—10,714.
6(a) Scales (accuracy)	.. 1	....
6(b) Weights	.. 1	(i) Weights were not English Avoirdupois. (Cotton ginned for local consumption and not for export.)
9(a) Ginning house (entrances and exits)	.. 2	Defects now in course of being rectified.
9(b) Ginning house construction	.. Nil	Platform widths all found in order.
9(c) Press house floors	.. Nil	....
15 Display of press marks	.. Nil	....

Prosecutions.—No prosecution was considered necessary.

10.—Notes on the Administration of the Employment of Children Act (as amended up to the 1st October 1939).

25. This Act which is a Central Government enactment became of provincial interest during the year by reason of the amending Act of 1939, by which powers were conferred on the Provincial Government in the direction of excluding children under the age of 12 years from employment in premises covered by the definition of "Workshop" in which the following scheduled processes are carried on:—

- (1) Bidi-making.
- (2) Carpet-weaving.
- (3) Cement manufacture, including bagging of cement.
- (4) Cloth-printing, dyeing and weaving.
- (5) Manufacture of matches, explosives and fireworks.
- (6) Mica-cutting and splitting.
- (7) Shellac manufacture.
- (8) Soap manufacture.
- (9) Tanning.
- (10) Wool cleaning.

The amending Act came into force on the 1st October 1939, but the rules framed thereunder were not published at the same time and had not been published at the close of the year. In consequence during the interim period and since no returns were forthcoming from the various workshops as required by section 3B of the Act, administration chiefly concerned their discovery. For this purpose District Magistrates, district boards and municipalities throughout the province were circularised as to the existence of the Act and requesting information as to the situation of all such workshops within their respective jurisdictions.

From the particulars thus received it appears that there are approximately 3,000 of such workshops and well distributed throughout the province. Inspectors of Factories have been appointed Inspectors under this Act by notification and although the Act only contains one substantive provision, namely, the prohibition of children under the age of 12 years, the time absorbed in actual inspection work and travel will obviously be very substantial and on that account be a further burden on an already understaffed inspectorate.

11.—Staff.

26. The inspectorate functioned under severe handicap due to shortage of gazetted staff occasioned by sickness and necessitous leave.

During the major portion of the year only four Inspectors were available for the work normally carried out by a complement of eight.

Although an additional Inspector, Mr. G. C. Roy, was appointed on the 20th June 1939, he will not be effective to any substantial degree until the essential probationary period for training has expired.

These exceptional circumstances necessitated frequent changes in the jurisdictions of the officers remaining and the withdrawal of the resident Inspector at Jalpaiguri to Calcutta so that the province could be more efficiently apportioned for administrative purposes.

Difficulties were further increased by the coming into force towards the end of the year of the Employment of Children (Workshops) Act and although in the circumstances actual inspection work with respect to the latter was impossible, yet the essential clerical work entailed in the discovery of the concerns effected by that Act was an additional burden on the clerical staff.

This new Act together with the work involved in the administration of the Bengal Maternity Benefit Act in the ensuing year and also the possibility of the scope of Factories Act being widened in the near future to include concerns employing from 10 to 19 persons must be a pointer to Government that the present staff, both gazetted and clerical, is inadequate for effective administration and that it will be inadvisable to postpone further the establishment of additional branch offices in certain selected areas.

Mr. R. C. Parsons officiated as Chief Inspector of Factories during my absence on leave in Europe from the 20th January to the 1st November 1939 and I record my appreciation of that officer's work and of the staff generally in most difficult circumstances.

J. B. McBRIDE.

APPENDIX 1(b).

Jute mill machinery accidents during the past five years.

Year.	Textile machinery in jute mills.																			
	Softeners.				Carding.				Drawing.				Roving.				Spinning.			
	Fatal.	Seri-ous.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Seri-ous.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Seri-ous.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Seri-ous.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Seri-ous.	Minor.	Total.
1935	1	11	3	15	1	67	41	109	—	18	13	31	—	46	33	79	—	52	98	150
1936	—	6	9	15	2	89	56	147	—	27	24	51	—	44	46	90	—	57	137	194
1937	—	12	10	22	1	75	77	153	1	21	35	57	1	50	59	110	—	70	198	268
1938	—	3	10	13	1	84	97	182	—	27	28	55	—	43	73	116	—	79	265	344
1939	1	6	13	20	—	75	81	156	—	25	25	50	—	47	73	120	—	65	376	441

APPENDIX 1(b).—concl'd.

Jute mill machinery accidents during the past five years—concl'd.

Year.	Textile machinery in jute mills.																			
	Winding.				Looms.				Calendering.				Unclassified.				Grand Total.			
	Fatal.	Seri-ous.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Seri-ous.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Seri-ous.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Seri-ous.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Seri-ous.	Minor.	Total.
1935	—	29	40	69	—	146	286	432	—	11	1	12	1	76	97	174	3	456	612	1,071
1936	—	58	138	196	—	207	516	723	—	25	9	34	—	72	141	213	2	585	1,076	1,663
1937	—	60	99	159	—	240	658	898	—	17	11	28	—	69	156	225	3	614	1,303	1,920
1938	—	61	137	198	1	257	627	885	1	8	12	21	—	99	161	260	3	661	1,410	2,074
1939	—	53	163	216	—	211	668	879	—	10	8	18	1	104	245	350	2	596	1,652	2,250

APPENDIX 2.

Particulars of the prosecution cases during the year showing different kinds of offences in groups.

Class of factory.	District.	Persons prosecuted.	Reasons for prosecution.	Result of prosecution.
1. Printing Press ..	Calcutta ..	Manager ..	For failing to observe weekly holiday.	Convicted and fined Rs. 50.
2. Hosiery ..	24-Parganas ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Pending.
3. Laundry ..	Howrah ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Convicted and fined Rs. 20.
4. Hosiery ..	Burdwan ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Convicted and fined Rs. 15.
5. Printing Press ..	Dacca ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Pending.
6. Cotton Mill ..	24-Parganas ..	Do. ..	For employing persons contrary to the notice of periods for work.	Convicted and fined Rs. 50.
7. Silk Mill ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
8. Cotton Mill ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	For allowing children to work otherwise than in accordance with the notice of periods for work for children.	Convicted and fined Rs. 25.
9. Jute Mill ..	Howrah ..	Do. ..	For employing persons contrary to the notice of periods for work.	Convicted and fined Rs. 100.
10. General Engineering ..	Do. ..	Occupier ..	Ditto ..	Convicted and fined Rs. 75.
11. Hosiery ..	Do. ..	Manager ..	Ditto ..	Convicted and fined Rs. 30.
12. Laundry ..	Do. ..	Occupier ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
13. Laundry ..	Do. ..	Manager ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.

Class of factory.	District.	Persons prosecuted.	Reasons for prosecution.	Result of prosecution.
14. Oil Mill	Burdwan ..	Occupier ..	For employing persons contrary to the notice of periods for work.	Convicted and fined Rs. 50.
15. Rice Mill (instituted by the District Magistrate, Birbhum).	Birbhum ..	Do. ..	For employing women after 7 p.m.	Convicted and fined Rs. 250.
16. Tobacco Factory (2 cases)	24-Parganas ..	Manager ..	(1) For allowing adolescents to work without certificate of fitness. (2) For allowing a child to work without certificate of fitness.	(1) Convicted and fined Rs. 50. (2) Convicted and fined Rs. 25.
17. Cotton Mill	Do. ..	Do. ..	For allowing children to work without certificate of fitness.	Convicted and fined Rs. 50.
18. Printing Press ..	Calcutta ..	Manager occupier. and	For failing to maintain the register of workers correctly.	Pending.
19. Hosiery	24-Parganas ..	Occupier ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 50.
20. Hosiery	Do. ..	Manager ..	Ditto	Pending.
21. Iron Smelting and Steel Rolling Mill (2 cases).	Do. ..	(a) Occupier .. (b) Manager.	(1) For failing to maintain the register of workers correctly. (2) For failing to maintain the register of workers in the prescribed form.	(1) (a) Convicted and fined Rs. 35. (b) Ditto. (2) (a) Convicted and fined Rs. 10. (b) Convicted and fined Rs. 30.
22. Cotton Mill	Do. ..	Manager ..	For failing to maintain the register of workers.	Convicted and fined Rs. 125.
23. Cotton Mill	Do. ..	Do. ..	For failing to maintain the register of child workers.	Convicted and fined Rs. 25.
24. Rice Mill	Hooghly ..	(a) Occupier .. (b) Manager.	For failing to maintain the register of workers correctly.	(a) Convicted and fined Rs. 15. (b) Ditto.

25. General Engineering ..	Burdwan ..	Manager ..	For failing to maintain the register of workers.	Pending.
26. Printing Press (2 cases)	Calcutta ..	(a) Two occupiers (b) Manager.	(1) For failing to maintain the space and ventilation register. (2) For failing to maintain the limewashing and painting register.	(1) Ditto. (2) Ditto.
27. Tin Factory ..	24-Parganas ..	Manager ..	For failing to maintain the limewashing and painting register.	Convicted and fined Rs. 30. Appeal preferred by the accused but dismissed.
28. Oil Mill ..	Calcutta ..	(a) Occupier (b) Manager.	For failing to fence moving parts of machinery.	(a) Convicted and fined Rs. 25. (b) Ditto.
29. Rice Mill ..	24-Parganas ..	Manager ..	For failing to fence the bevel gears transmitting power from a low countershaft to the driving shaft of an elevator.	Convicted and fined Rs. 100. Appeal preferred by the accused and the case sent back to the lower court for retrial.
30. Rice Mill ..	Do. ..	Occupier ..	For failing to fence the backshaft and the main rope drive.	Pending.
31. Tin Factory ..	Do. ..	(a) Occupier (b) Manager.	For failing to fence power presses	(a) Convicted and fined Rs. 150. Appeal preferred by the accused but dismissed. (b) Ditto.
32. Jute Mill ..	Do. ..	Manager ..	For failing to fence moving parts of machinery.	Convicted and fined Rs. 200.
33. Metal Works ..	Do. ..	(a) Occupier (b) Manager.	For failing to guard press dies ..	(a) Convicted and fined Rs. 175. (b) Convicted and fined Rs. 75.
34. Iron and Steel Smelting ..	Howrah ..	Manager ..	For failing to provide safe means of access to overhead electric wires.	Released under section 245, Criminal Procedure Code.
35. Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ..	Do. ..	For failing to fence moving parts of machinery.	Convicted and fined Rs. 25.

Class of factory.	District.	Persons prosecuted.	Reasons for prosecution.	Result of prosecution.
36. Jute Mill	Howrah	Manager	For failing to maintain a machine in safe condition.	Manager acquitted but one of his subordinates convicted and fined Rs. 150.
37. Jute Mill	Do.	Do.	For failing to fit a safety device on a jute roving machine.	Convicted and fined Rs. 100.
38. General Engineering	Do.	Do.	For failing to fence an emery wheel.	Convicted and fined Rs. 40.
39. General Engineering	Do.	Occupier	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 130 jointly with the case bearing serial No. 90.
40. Rice Mill	Hooghly	(a) Occupier (b) Manager.	For failing to provide fencing to the ground shaft.	(a) Convicted and fined Rs. 10. (b) Ditto.
41. Rice Mill	Burdwan	Occupier	For failing to fence moving parts of machinery.	Case filed owing to the death of the accused.
42. Rice Mill	Do.	Do.	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 25.
43. Oil Mill	Do.	(a) Occupier (b) Manager.	Ditto	(a) Warned and discharged. (b) Convicted and fined Rs. 20.
44. Rice Mill	Do.	Occupier	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 25.
45. Rice Mill	Do.	Manager and occupier.	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 20.
46. Chemicals	Do.	Manager	Ditto	Pending.
47. Rice Mill	Do.	Occupier	For failing to fence the belt driving the disintegrator.	Ditto.
48. Bricks and Tiles	Do.	Manager	For failing to fence an engine flywheel.	Ditto.

49.	Rice Mill	..	Birbhum	..	(a) Occupier .. (b) Manager,	For failing to provide fencing for main ground shaft.	(a) Convicted and fined Rs. 200. (b) Ditto.
50.	Jute Press	..	Tippera	..	Manager	For failing to fence an engine pulley.	Pending.
51.	Rice Mill	..	Dinajpur	..	Do.	For failing to suitably clamp or anchor the guy ropes of the chimney.	Convicted and fined Rs. 200.
52.	Tea Factory	..	Jalpaiguri	..	Do.	For failing to fit the savage cutter with a belt striking gear.	Pending.
53.	Bone Mill	..	24-Parganas	..	(a) Occupier .. (b) Manager.	For allowing a person to throw off the belt of an elevator whilst dressed in loose clothing.	Ditto.
54.	Canvas Proofing	..	Do.	..	Manager	For failing to report an accident	Convicted and fined Rs. 25.
55.	General Engineering	..	Do.	..	Do.	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 15.
56.	Metal Works	..	Do.	..	Do.	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 150.
57.	General Engineering	..	Howrah	..	Manager and Occupier.	For failing to submit annual return.	Convicted and fined Rs. 10.
58.	Hosiery	..	Do.	..	Do.	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 35.
59.	Rice Mill	..	Darjeeling	..	Do.	Ditto	Manager and occupier acquitted but one of his subordinates convicted and fined Rs. 25.
60.	Tea Factory	..	Do.	..	Do.	Ditto	Case dropped as warrant could not be served. Factory closed down.
61.	Card-board Box Factory	..	Calcutta	..	Occupier	For failing to send the notice of commencement of work.	Acquitted.

Class of factory.	District.	Persons prosecuted.	Reasons for prosecution.	Result of prosecution.
62. Printing Press ..	Calcutta ..	Occupier ..	For failing to send the notice of commencement of work.	Convicted and fined Rs. 20.
63. Printing Press ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 5.
64. Card-board Box Factory	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 25.
65. General Engineering ..	24-Parganas ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 15.
66. Canvas Proofing ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 20.
67. Hosiery	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 5.
68. Shellac Factory ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Pending.
69. General Engineering ..	Howrah ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 30.
70. General Engineering ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 25.
71. General Engineering ..	Do. ..	4 occupiers ..	Ditto	Pending.
72. Hosiery	Dacca ..	Occupier ..	Ditto	Ditto.
73. Cement, Lime and Pot-teries.	Howrah ..	Do. ..	For failing to display notice of periods for work.	Convicted and fined Rs. 25.
74. Rice Mill	Burdwan ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Case filed owing to the death of the accused.
75. Rice Mill	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 10.
76. Rice Mill	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Ditto.
77. Rice Mill	Do. ..	Manager ..	Ditto	Ditto.
78. Rice Mill (instituted by the District Magistrate, Birbhum).	Birbhum ..	Two occupiers ..	Ditto	One occupier convicted and fined Rs. 30 and the other released under section 248, Criminal Procedure Code.

79.	Jute Press	..	..	Dacca	..	..	Manager	..	Ditto	..	..	Pending.
80.	Rice Mill	..	..	Dinajpur	..	..	Do.	..	Ditto	..	..	Convicted and fined Rs. 5.
81.	Rice Mill	..	..	Do.	..	..	Do.	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto.
82.	Rice Mill	..	..	Do.	..	..	Do.	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto.
83.	Jute Press	..	..	Tippera	..	..	Do.	..	For failing to protect the notice of periods for work from the effects of weather.	..	..	Pending.
84.	Jute Press	..	..	24-Parganas	..	..	Do.	..	For failing to paint the doors and windows.	..	..	Ditto.
85.	Miscellaneous (processes relating to wood, stone and glass).	..	..	Do.	..	..	Do.	..	For failing to provide adequate measures to prevent injury to the health of workers.	..	..	Ditto.
86.	Printing Press	..	..	Calcutta	..	..	Do.	..	For failing to provide washing facilities.	..	..	Convicted and fined Rs. 20.
87.	Tin Factory	..	..	24-Parganas	..	..	(a) Occupier (b) Manager.	..	Ditto	..	..	(a) Convicted and fined Rs. 75. Appeal preferred by the accused but dismissed. (b) Ditto.
88.	Jute Mill	..	..	Do.	..	..	Two occupiers	..	For failing to provide septic tank latrines according to the prescribed standards.	..	..	Convicted and fined Rs. 250 each.
89.	Match Works	..	..	Do.	..	..	Manager	..	For failing to provide septic tank latrines.	..	..	Convicted and fined Rs. 60.
90.	General Engineering	..	..	Howrah	..	..	Occupier	..	For failing to provide the latrine in accordance with the provision of rule 23 (3) of the Bengal Factories Rules, 1935.	..	..	Convicted and fined Rs. 130 jointly with the case bearing serial No. 39.
91.	Electrical Engineering	..	..	24-Parganas	..	..	Do.	..	For failing to provide latrine accommodation.	..	..	Pending.

Class of factory.	District.	Persons prosecuted.	Reasons for prosecution.	Result of prosecution.
92. Rice Mill	Burdwan	Manager	For failing to limewash the inside surfaces of walls of the huller room, godowns, etc.	Convicted and fined Rs. 5.
93. Rice Mill	Do.	Manager and occupier.	For failing to limewash the inside surfaces of walls of the huller rooms and for failing to keep the factory premises in a sanitary condition.	Ditto.
94. Rice Mill (instituted by the District Magistrate, Birbhum).	Birbhum	Occupier	For failing to provide drinking water.	Convicted and fined Rs. 30.
95. Jute Press	Tippera	Manager	Ditto	Pending.
96. General Engineering	Howrah	Occupier	For failing to provide stores of first-aid appliances.	Convicted and fined Rs. 40.
97. Rice Mill	Burdwan	Do.	Ditto	Case filed owing to the death of the accused.
98. Rice Mill	Do.	Do.	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 10.
99. Jute Press	Tippera	Manager	For failing to provide a requisite supply of first-aid appliances.	Pending.

Result of the cases shown as pending in last year's report.

Class of factory.	District.	Persons prosecuted.	Reasons for prosecution.	Result of prosecution.
1. Mineral Works ..	24-Parganas ..	Manager ..	For not observing weekly holiday.	Convicted and fined Rs. 75.
2. Cotton Mill ..	Do. ..	Occupier ..	For not fencing moving parts of machinery.	Occupier acquitted but one of his subordinates convicted and fined Rs. 50. Appeal preferred by the Crown against the acquittal of the occupier in the High Court. Subordinate acquitted and the occupier convicted and fined Rs. 100.
3. Cotton Mill ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Occupier acquitted but one of his subordinates convicted and fined Rs. 60.
4. Rice Mill ..	Murshidabad ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Convicted and fined Rs. 15.
5. Jute Mill ..	24-Parganas ..	Manager ..	For failing to keep the latrine and urinals and the surrounding land in a clean and sanitary state.	Convicted and fined Rs. 100.
6. Oil Mill ..	Murshidabad ..	Occupier ..	For not limewashing walls and painting doors.	Convicted and fined Rs. 15.
7. Rice Mill ..	Howrah ..	Do. ..	For not displaying notice of periods for work.	Convicted and fined Rs. 50.
8. Match Factory ..	Dacca ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Convicted and fined Re. 1.
9. Match Factory ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	For not displaying the notice containing abstracts of the Act and the Rules.	Ditto.
10. Oil Mill ..	Murshidabad ..	Do. ..	For not providing stores of first-aid appliances.	Convicted and fined Rs. 10.
11. Rice Mill ..	Howrah ..	Do. ..	For not sending the notice of commencement of work.	Convicted and fined Rs. 100.

Class of factory.	District.	Persons prosecuted.	Reasons for prosecution.	Result of prosecution.
12. Cotton Mill	24-Parganas ..	Occupier ..	For employing persons contrary to the notice of periods for work.	Occupier acquitted but one of his subordinates convicted and fined Rs. 30.
13. Cotton Mill	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Occupier acquitted but one of his subordinates convicted and fined Rs. 50.
14. Cotton Mill	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Occupier acquitted but one of his subordinates convicted and fined Rs. 30.
15. Kapok Factory ..	Howrah ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 45.
16. Cotton Mill	24-Parganas ..	Do. ..	For permitting a child within the factory premises.	Occupier acquitted but one of his subordinates convicted and fined Rs. 50.
17. Glass Works	Dacca ..	Manager ..	For not providing adequate ventilation in the factory.	Convicted and fined Rs. 5.
18. Glass Works	Do. ..	Do. ..	For employing a child without medical certificate.	Convicted and fined Rs. 10.
19. Match Factory ..	Do. ..	Occupier ..	For employing children without medical certificates.	Convicted and fined Rs. 5.
20. Match Factory ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	For employing a child below the legal age.	Ditto.
21. Kapok Factory ..	Howrah ..	Manager ..	For failing to report the outbreak of fire.	Convicted and fined Rs. 25.
22. Glass Works	Dacca ..	Do. ..	For obstructing the main way of the factory by stacking and storing materials.	Convicted and fined Rs. 10.
23. Oil Mill	Murshidabad ..	Occupier ..	For displaying a notice of working hours showing 15 hours spreadover limit.	Ditto.
24. Glass Works	Dacca ..	Manager ..	For failing to produce the last inspection report.	Convicted and fined Rs. 5.

STATEMENT I.

Totals of Factories.

District.	Factories as defined in section 2(i) of the Act.		Factories notified under section 5(I) of the Act.		Total for 1939.		Total for 1938.	
	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.
Calcutta ..	161	..	4	..	165	..	162	..
24-Parganas ..	524	4	2	..	526	4	533	6
Nadia ..	3	2	..	..	3	2	3	..
Murshidabad ..	2	1	..	..	2	1	2	2
Khulna ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Jessore ..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
Burdwan ..	82	..	..	..	82	..	85	..
Birbhum ..	54	..	..	..	54	..	56	..
Bankura ..	18	..	..	..	18	..	19	..
Midnapore ..	66	..	..	..	66	..	66	..
Hooghly ..	62	..	..	..	62	..	60	..
Howrah ..	221	1	2	..	223	1	221	10
Dacca ..	33	23	..	..	33	23	29	26
Mymensingh ..	3	10	..	..	3	10	3	9
Faridpur ..	1	2	..	..	1	2	1	2
Bakarganj ..	7	..	..	..	7	..	7	..
Chittagong ..	15	17	..	..	15	17	14	18
Tippera ..	..	17	..	..	..	17	..	18
Noakhali ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Rajshahi ..	3	2	..	..	3	2	3	2
Dinaipur ..	38	4	..	..	38	4	35	4
Jalpaiguri ..	10	151	..	1	10	152	8	152
Rangpur ..	10	1	..	..	10	1	9	1
Bogra ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Pabna ..	9	6	..	..	9	6	9	6
Malda ..	3	1	..	..	3	1	3	1
Darjeeling ..	14	120	..	7	14	127	14	129
Total ..	1,346	363	8	8	1,354	371	1,348	387

P—Indicates perennial.

S—Indicates seasonal.

STATEMENT II.

Enumeration of Factories.

1	Calcutta.	24-Paraganas.	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Khulna.	Jessore.	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Bankura.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Howrah.	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
I.—Government and Local Fund Factories.															
(Perennial.)															
Coach-building and motor-car repairing.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton mills	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dockyard	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Electrical engineering	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (general)	..	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Mints	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ordnance factories	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing presses	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Railway workshops	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
Saw mills
Tanneries	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telegraph	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water-pumping stations	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen mills	1	..	..
Miscellaneous	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	11	20	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	7	4	..	..

STATEMENT II—continued.

Enumeration of Factories—continued.

	Bakar-ganj.	Chitta-gong.	Tippera.	Noa-khali.	Raj-shahi.	Dinaj-pur.	Jalpai-guri.	Rang-pur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Malda.	Dar-jeeling.	Total.	Total for the year 1938.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
I.—Government and Local Fund Factories.														
(Perennial.)														
Coach-building and motor car repairing.	1	1
Cotton mills	1	..
Dockyard	4	4
Electrical engineering	2	..	..	..	1	9	9
Engineering (general)	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	10
Mints	1	1
Ordnance factories	3	3
Printing presses	1	11	11
Railway workshops	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	16	14
Saw mills	1	1	1
Tanneries	1	1
Telegraph	1	1
Water-pumping stations	5	5
Woolen mills	1	1
Miscellaneous	1	3	3
Total	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	4	68	65

STATEMENT II—continued.

Enumeration of Factories—continued.

	Calcutta.	24-Paraganas.	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Khulna.	Jessore.	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Bankura.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Howrah.	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faizpur.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
II.—All other factories.															
(Seasonal.)															
<i>Food, Drink and Tobacco.</i>															
Sugar	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Tea
Total	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
<i>Chemical, Dyes, etc.</i>															
Lac
Total

STATEMENT II—continued.
Enumeration of Factories—continued.

1	Bakar- ganj.	Chitta- gong.	Tippera.	Noa- khali.	Raj- shahi.	Dinaj- pur.	Jaipal- guri.	Rang- pur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Malda.	Dar- jeeling.	Total.	Total for the year 1938.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
II.—All other factories.														
(Seasonal.)														
<i>Food, Drink and Tobacco.</i>														
Sugar	2	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	12
Tea	..	12	..	..	..	..	(a)150	..	..	..	..	126	288	291
Total	..	12	..	..	2	4	150	..	..	..	1	126	301	303
<i>Chemical, Dyes, etc.</i>														
Lac	1
Total	1

(a) Has a sugar mill attached.

STATEMENT II—continued.

Enumeration of Factories—continued.

	Calcutta.	24-Parganas.	Nadla.	Murshidabad.	Khulna.	Jessore.	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Bankura.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Howrah.	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
II.—All other factories—continued.															
<i>Gins and Presses.</i>															
Cotton ginning and bailing ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Jute presses ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	9	2
Total ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	22	9	2
Total Seasonal ..	..	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	23	10	2
(Perennial.)															
<i>Textiles.</i>															
Cotton (spinning, weaving and other) factories.	..	9	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	6	..	..
Hosiery ..	5	13	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	13	1	..	..
Jute mills ..	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	24	..	..	..
Silk mills ..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
Total ..	6	86	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	24	48	7	..	..

STATEMENT II—continued.
Enumeration of Factories—continued.

1	Bakar- ganj.	Chitta- gong.	Tippera.	Noa- khali.	Raj- shahi.	Dinaj- pur.	Jalpai- guri.	Rang- pur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Malda.	Dar- jeeling.	Total.	Total for the year 1938.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
II.—All other factories— continued.														
<i>Gins and Presses.</i>														
Cotton ginning and baling	(a)4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	18
Jute presses	1	17	1	..	..	2	1	..	6	..	1	62	65
Total	5	17	1	..	..	2	1	..	6	..	1	70	83
Total Seasonal	17	17	1	2	4	152	1	..	6	1	127	371	387
 <i>(Perennial.)</i>														
<i>Textiles.</i>														
Cotton (spinning, weaving and other) factories.	33	29
Hosiery	8	..	..	41	38
Jute mills	97	97
Silk mills	6	6
Miscellaneous	6	5
Total	8	..	..	183	175

(a) Has a rice mill attached.

STATEMENT II—continued.

Enumeration of Factories—continued.

	Calcutta.	24-Paraganas.	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Khulna.	Jessore.	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Bankura.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Howrah.	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
II.—All other factories—continued.															
<i>Engineering.</i>															
Coach-building and motor car repairing.	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical engineering ..	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical generating and transforming stations.	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..
General engineering ..	10	61	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	2	1	67	3	1	1
Kerosene tinning and packing	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metal stamping ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Railway workshops ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	3	..	..	..
Ship-building and engineering	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
Tramway works ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total ..	25	105	2	..	..	..	10	..	1	7	1	86	4	2	1

STATEMENT II—continued.

Enumeration of Factories—continued.

	Bakar-ganj.	Chitta-gong.	Tippera.	Noa-khali.	Raj-shahi.	Dinaj-pur.	Jalpai-guri.	Rang-pur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Malda.	Dar-jeeling.	Total.	Total for the year 1938.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
II.—All other factories—														
<i>continued.</i>														
<i>Engineering.</i>														
Coach-building and motor car repairing.	16	17
Electrical engineering	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	14
Electrical generating and transforming stations.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	11
General engineering ..	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	162	161
Kerosene tinning and packing	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12
Metal stamping	8	8
Railway workshops	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	12	13
Ship-building and engineering	12	12
Tramway works	2	2
Miscellaneous	10	8
Total	2	8	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	259	258

STATEMENT II—continued.

Enumeration of Factories—continued.

	Calcutta.	24-Paraganas.	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Khulna.	Jessore.	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Bankura.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Howrah.	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
II.—All other factories—continued.															
<i>Minerals and Metals.</i>															
Iron and steel smelting and rolling mills.	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Lead smelting and lead rolling mills.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Total ..	2	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
<i>Food, Drink and Tobacco.</i>															
Bakeries, biscuit and confectionery.	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Breweries and distilleries ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flour Mills ..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Food canning and bottling ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ice and aerated waters ..	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
Rice Mills ..	..	113	..	..	..	..	48	51	16	57	29	18	3	1	..
Tobacco ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	12	134	..	..	..	..	40	51	16	57	29	25	4	1	..

STATEMENT II—continued.

Enumeration of Factories—continued.

1	Bakar-ganj.	Chittagong.	Tippera.	Noakhali.	Rajshahi.	Dinajpur.	Jalpaiguri.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Malda.	Darjeeling.	Total.	Total for the year 1938.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
II.—All other factories—continued.														
<i>Minerals and Metals.</i>														
Iron and steel smelting and rolling mills.	6	5
Lead smelting and lead rolling mills	1	1
Mica	1	1
Miscellaneous	5	5
Total	13	12
<i>Food, Drink and Tobacco.</i>														
Bakeries, biscuit and confectionery.	8	9
Breweries and distilleries	2	2
Flour Mills	11	11
Food canning and bottling	2	2
Ice and aerated waters	12	12
Rice mills	..	4	..	..	2	(a) 36	(b) 5	5	2	..	(c) 3	(d) 7	400	411
Tobacco	4	4
Miscellaneous	3	3
Total	..	4	..	..	2	36	5	5	2	..	3	7	442	454

(a) Has a sugar mill attached.
 (b) Has a flour mill attached.

(c) One has atta and sugar mills attached.
 (d) Has an oil mill attached.

STATEMENT II—continued.

Enumeration of Factories—continued.

	Calcutta.	24-Paraganas.	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Khulna.	Jessore.	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Bankura.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Howrah.	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
II.—All other factories—															
<i>continued.</i>															
<i>Chemical, Dyes, etc.</i>															
Bone and manure	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
Chemicals	13	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..
Gas works	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Lac	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matches	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Oil mills	12	3	..	2	..	5	2	1	..	1	4	..	..	..
Paints	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Soaps	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Total	13	64	..	2	..	6	2	1	2	5	15	3	..	..
<i>Paper and Printing.</i>															
Paper mills	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper pulp	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, book-binding, etc. ..	78	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	89	15	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	9	..	..

STATEMENT II—continued.

Enumeration of Factories—continued.

1	Bakar-ganj.	Chittagong.	Tippera.	Noakhali.	Rajshahi.	Dinajpur.	Jalpaiguri.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Malda.	Darjeeling.	Total.	Total for the year 1938.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
II.—All other factories—continued.														
<i>Chemical, Dyes, etc.</i>														
Bone and manure	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	10
Chemicals	19	15
Gas works	5	6
Lac	7	5
Matches	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	17
Oil mills ..	1	..	..	..	..	(a) 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	35
Paints	9	8
Soaps	11	13
Miscellaneous	8	8
Total ..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	118	117
<i>Paper and Printing.</i>														
Paper mills	3	3
Paper pulp	1	1
Printing, book-binding, etc.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	96
Miscellaneous	17	17
Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	117

(a) Has a rice mill attached.

STATEMENT II—continued.

Enumeration of Factories—continued.

	Calcutta.	24-Paraganas.	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Khulna.	Jessore.	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Bankura.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Howrah.	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
II.—All other factories—continued.															
<i>Processes relating to wood, stone and glass.</i>															
Bricks and tiles	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpentry and cabinet-making	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Cement, lime and potteries	7	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Glass	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Saw mills	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone dressing	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	37	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	6	2	..	..
<i>Processes connected with skins and hides.</i>															
Leather and shoe	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanneries	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT II—continued.

Enumeration of Factories—continued.

	Bakar-ganj.	Chittagong.	Tippera.	Noakhali.	Rajshahi.	Dinajpur.	Jalpaiguri.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Malda.	Darjeeling.	Total.	Total for the year 1938.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
II.—All other factories—continued.														
<i>Processes relating to wood, stone and glass.</i>														
Bricks and tiles	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Carpentry and cabinet-making	1	12	11
Cement, lime and potteries	13	12
Glass	12	12
Saw mills	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	11	13
Stone dressing	3	3
Miscellaneous	4	4
Total	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	58	58
<i>Processes connected with skins and hides.</i>														
Leather and shoe	2	2
Tanneries	3	3
Total	5	5

STATEMENT II—concluded.

Enumeration of Factories—concluded.

1	Calcutta.	24-Paraganas.	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Khuina.	Jessore.	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Bankura.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Howrah.	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
II.—All other factories—concluded.															
<i>Gins and Presses.</i>															
Jute presses	2	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Total	2	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>															
Canvas proofing .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gramophone records .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundries .. ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Reeds and combs .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rope works .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Rubber goods .. ..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	4	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
Total	4	28	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	21	..	..	..
Total Perennial	165	526	3	2	2	3	82	54	18	66	62	223	33	3	1
Grand Total	165	530	5	3	2	3	82	54	18	66	62	224	56	13	3

STATEMENT II—concluded.

Enumeration of Factories—concluded.

	Bakar-ganj.	Chitta-gong.	Tippera.	Noa-khal.	Raj-shahi.	Dinaj-pur.	Jalpal-guri.	Rang-pur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Malda.	Dar-jeeling.	Total.	Total for the year 1938.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
II.—All other factories—concluded.														
<i>Gins and Presses.</i>														
Jute presses	33	33
Total	33	33
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>														
Canvas proofing	1	..
Gramophone records	1	1
Laundries	7	7
Reeds and combs	1	1
Rope works	5	5
Rubber goods	17	19
Miscellaneous	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	21
Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	54
Total Perennial	7	15	..	..	3	38	10	10	2	9	3	14	1,354	1,348
Grand Total	7	32	17	1	5	42	162	11	2	15	4	141	1,725	1,735

STATEMENT III.

Average daily number of workers employed by different industries.

1	Calcutta.	24-Paraganas.	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Khulna.	Jessore.	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Bankura.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Howrah.	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
I.—Government and local fund factories.															
(Perennial.)															
Coach-building and motor car repairing.	..	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton mills .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..
Dockyards .. ..	..	1,815	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233	..	..
Electrical engineering ..	65	467	..	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	333	..	..	..
Engineering (general) ..	700	780	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	108	91	..	..
Mints	933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ordnance factories .. ..	..	9,275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing presses	1,732	1,215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	318	227	..	..
Railway workshops .. ..	..	5,234	..	..	..	..	990	..	..	..	..	6,435	..	..	..
Saw mills .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanneries .. ..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telegraph .. ..	..	1,118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water-pumping stations ..	..	686	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	..
Woollen mills .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	..	..
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	265	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3,430	21,021	..	..	..	..	1,132	..	..	..	103	7,194	712	..	..

STATEMENT III—continued.

Average daily number of workers employed by different industries—continued.

	Bakar-ganj.	Chitta-gong.	Tippera.	Noa-khal.	Raj-shahl.	Dinaj-pur.	Jalpal-guri.	Rang-pur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Malda.	Dar-jeeling.	Total.	Total for the year 1938.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
I.—Government and local fund factories.														
(Perennial.)														
Coach-building and motor car repairing.	134	131
Cotton mills	19	..
Dockyards	2,048	2,176
Electrical engineering	135	..	..	..	31	1,115	1,066
Engineering (general)	82	..	..	..	..	..	93	..	..	..	..	1,912	1,993
Mints	933	818
Ordnance factories	9,275	6,845
Printing presses	29	3,521	3,128
Railway workshops	42	..	2,419	..	53	..	..	15,173	15,323
Saw mills	25	25	16
Tanneries	32	37
Telegraph	1,118	1,134
Water-pumping stations	770	1,412
Woolen mills	161	178
Miscellaneous	168	433	456
Total	82	..	..	..	42	..	2,647	..	53	..	253	36,669	34,713

STATEMENT III—continued.

Average daily number of workers employed by different industries—continued.

	Calcutta.	24-Paraganas.	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Khulna.	Jessore.	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Bankura.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Howrah.	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
II.—All other factories.															
(Seasonal.)															
<i>Food, Drink and Tobacco.</i>															
Sugar	106	1,282	499	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	274	307	..
Tea
Total	106	1,282	499	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	274	307	..
<i>Chemical, Dyes, etc.</i>															
Lac
Total

STATEMENT III—continued.

Average daily number of workers employed by different industries—continued.

1	Bakar- ganj.	Chitta- gong.	Tippera.	Noa- khali.	Raj- shahi.	Dinaj- pur.	Jalpai- guri.	Rang- pur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Malda.	Dar- jeeling.	Total.	Total for the year 1938.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
II.—All other factories.														
(Seasonal.)														
<i>Foo, Drink and Tobacco.</i>														
Sugar	407	652	..	..	..	..	31	..	3,558	2,431
Lac	511	..	..	..	..	13,326	..	..	..	..	4,991	18,828	18,904
Total	511	..	..	407	652	13,326	..	..	..	31	4,991	22,386	21,335
<i>Chemical, Dyes, etc.</i>														
Lac	44
Total	44

STATEMENT III—continued.

Average daily number of workers employed by different industries—continued.

1	Calcutta.	24-Paraganas.	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Khulna.	Jessore.	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Bankura.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Howrah.	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
II.—All other factories—continued.															
<i>Gins and Presses.</i>															
Cotton ginning and baling ..	..	640	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	616	..	..
Jute Presses ..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,854	1,248	224
Total ..	..	710	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	7,470	1,248	224
Total Seasonal ..	..	816	1,282	499	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	7,744	1,555	224
 (Perennial.)															
<i>Textile.</i>															
Cotton (spinning, weaving and other) factories.	..	12,614	2,343	..	423	..	..	..	..	..	5,250	5,373	5,856	..	..
Hosiery ..	130	758	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	773	22	..	..
Jute mills ..	..	168,835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49,842	62,552	..	..	..
Silk mills ..	..	1,814	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	26	830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	35	..	..	..
Total ..	156	184,851	2,343	..	423	..	13	..	..	..	55,192	68,805	5,878	..	..

STATEMENT III—continued.

Average daily number of workers employed by different industries—continued.

	Bakar-ganj.	Chittagong.	Tipperra.	Noakhali.	Rajshahi.	Dinajpur.	Jalpalguri.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Malda.	Darjeeling.	Total.	Total for the year 1938.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
I.—All other factories—														
<i>continued.</i>														
<i>Gins and Presses.</i>														
Cotton ginning and baling	902	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,363	2,772
Jute presses	20	2,811	433	..	..	91	236	..	829	..	53	12,869	14,374
Total	922	2,811	433	..	..	91	236	..	829	..	53	15,232	17,140
Total Seasonal	..	1,433	2,811	433	407	652	13,417	236	..	829	31	5,044	37,618	38,525
 (Perennial.)														
<i>Textiles.</i>														
Cotton (spinning, weaving and other) factories.	31,859	31,447
Hosiery	249	..	..	1,945	2,320
Jute mills	281,229	279,034
Silk mills	1,886	1,882
Miscellaneous	991	201
Total	249	..	..	317,910	314,884

STATEMENT III—continued.

Average daily number of workers employed by different industries—continued.

1	Calcutta.	24-Paraganas.	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Khulna.	Jessore.	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Bankura.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Howrah.	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
II.—All other factories—continued.															
<i>Engineering.</i>															
Coach-building and motor car repairing.	495	1,055	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical engineering ..	219	1,427	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical generating and transforming stations.	..	1,711	..	..	..	..	265	..	..	539	..	13	82	19	..
General engineering ..	334	10,872	62	..	..	..	2,847	..	..	58	263	9,468	559	94	63
Kerosene tinning and packing	55	2,321	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metal stamping ..	..	1,114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	509	..	..	..
Railway workshops ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	15	8,403	..	515	..	..	..
Ship-building and engineering	..	7,164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,065	..	..	..
Tramway works ..	..	921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	125	1,245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..
Total ..	1,228	27,830	62	..	..	..	3,152	..	15	9,000	263	18,700	641	113	63

STATEMENT III—continued.

Average daily number of workers employed by different industries—continued.

	Bakar-ganj.	Chittagong.	Tippera.	Noakhali.	Rajshahi.	Dinajpur.	Jalpaiguri.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Malda.	Darjeeling.	Total.	Total for the year 1938.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
II.—All other factories—continued.														
<i>Engineering.</i>														
Coach-building and motor car repairing.	1,550	1,789
Electrical engineering	248	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,894	1,958
Electrical generating and transforming stations.	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,673	2,350
General engineering ..	576	179	..	..	10	..	75	..	..	..	..	20	25,480	24,664
Kerosene tinning and packing	..	402	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,778	2,650
Metal stamping	1,623	1,567
Railway workshops	2,118	..	..	..	..	216	..	..	..	..	292	11,599	11,441
Ship-building and engineering	15,229	14,926
Tramway works	1,011	1,005
Miscellaneous	1,410	1,186
Total ..	576	2,991	..	..	10	..	291	..	..	..	..	312	65,247	63,536

Average daily number of workers employed by different industries—continued.

	Bakar-ganj.	Chitta-gong.	Tippera.	Noa-khall.	Raj-shahi.	Dinaj-pur.	Jalpai-guri.	Rang-pur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Malda.	Dar-jeeling.	Total.	Total for the year 1938.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
II.—All other factories—														
<i>continued.</i>														
<i>Minerals and Metals.</i>														
Iron and steel smelting and rolling mills.	16,914	15,248
Lead smelting and lead rolling mills.	262	252
Mica	22	23
Miscellaneous	435	375
Total	17,633	15,898
<i>Food, Drink and Tobacco.</i>														
Bakeries, biscuit and confectionery.	1,121	1,117
Breweries and distilleries	309	334
Flour mills	1,181	1,036
Food canning and bottling	58	56
Ice and aerated waters	645	684
Rice mills	202	..	..	..	57	2,059	229	192	89	..	110	249	18,742	18,635
Tobacco	1,339	1,440
Miscellaneous	791	755
Total	202	..	..	..	57	2,059	229	192	89	..	110	249	24,186	24,057

STATEMENT III—continued.

Average daily number of workers employed by different industries—continued.

	Bakar-ganj.	Chittagong.	Tippera.	Noakhali.	Rajshahi.	Dinajpur.	Jalpaiguri.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Malda.	Darjeeling.	Total.	Total for the year 1938.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
II.—All other factories—														
<i>continued.</i>														
<i>Minerals and Metals.</i>														
Iron and steel smelting and rolling mills.	16,914	15,248
Lead smelting and lead rolling mills.	262	252
Mica	22	23
Miscellaneous	435	375
Total	17,633	15,898
<i>Food, Drink and Tobacco.</i>														
Bakeries, biscuit and confectionery.	1,121	1,117
Breweries and distilleries	309	334
Flour mills	1,181	1,036
Food canning and bottling	58	56
Ice and aerated waters	645	684
Rice mills	202	..	..	..	57	2,059	229	192	89	..	110	249	18,742	18,635
Tobacco	1,339	1,440
Miscellaneous	791	755
Total ..	202	..	..	..	57	2,059	229	192	89	..	110	249	24,186	24,057

STATEMENT III—continued.

Average daily number of workers employed by different industries—continued.

1	Calcutta.	24-Paraganas.	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Khulna.	Jessore.	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Ban-kura.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Howrah.	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
II.—All other factories—															
<i>continued.</i>															
<i>Chemical, Dyes, etc.</i>															
Bone and manure .. ..	..	1,022	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	473	394	..	..	..
Chemicals .. ..	..	3,172	..	..	..	..	123	..	..	84	394	43	..	..	..
Gas works .. ..	..	825	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	22	..	..	..
Lac .. ..	..	1,012	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matches .. ..	..	4,613	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	..	..
Oil mills .. ..	..	679	274	..	66	..	246	84	56	..	72	531	..	..	..
Paints .. ..	..	733	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	820	..	..	..
Soaps .. ..	..	67	577	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	321	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	..	..
Total	746	12,549	..	66	..	..	369	84	56	108	939	2,062	77	..	..
<i>Paper and Printing.</i>															
Paper mills .. ..	..	3,475	..	..	..	..	1,937	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper pulp .. ..	..	856	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, book-binding, etc. ..	5,585	256	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	328	294	..	..
Miscellaneous	475	621	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6,060	5,208	..	..	..	..	1,937	..	..	..	..	328	294	..	..

STATEMENT III—continued.

Average daily number of workers employed by different industries—continued.

	Bakar-ganj.	Chittagong.	Tippera.	Noakhali.	Rajshahi.	Dinajpur.	Jalpaiguri.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Malda.	Darjeeling.	Total.	Total for the year 1938.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
II.—All other factories—														
<i>continued.</i>														
<i>Chemical, Dyes, etc.</i>														
Bone and manure	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,941	1,770
Chemicals	3,816	3,536
Gas works	871	758
Lac	1,012	735
Matches	14	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	4,728	5,400
Oil mills	14	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,074	2,095
Paints	1,553	1,445
Soaps	813	932
Miscellaneous	404	379
Total	14	66	..	..	..	52	24	..	..	..	..	..	17,212	17,050
<i>Paper and Printing.</i>														
Paper mills	5,412	5,434
Paper pulp	856	835
Printing, book-binding, etc.	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,575	6,820
Miscellaneous	1,096	1,067
Total	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,939	14,156

STATEMENT III—continued.

Average daily number of workers employed by different industries—continued.

1	Calcutta.	24-Paraganas.	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Khulna.	Jessore.	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Bankura.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Howrah.	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
II.—All other factories—continued.															
<i>Processes relating to wood, stone and glass.</i>															
Bricks and tiles	390	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpentry and cabinet-making	15	632	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	..	..	..
Cement, lime and potteries	1,771	..	..	..	..	1,646	..	..	..	..	97	..	..	..
Glass	1,450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	415	415	..	..
Saw mills	453	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone dressing	171	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	408	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	15	4,885	..	..	..	..	2,036	41	..	..	..	640	415	..	..
<i>Processes connected with skins and hides.</i>															
Leather and shoe	3,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanneries	267	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4,017	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT III—continued.

Average daily number of workers employed by different industries—continued.

	Bakar-ganj.	Chittagong.	Tippera.	Noakhali.	Rajshahi.	Dinajpur.	Jalpaiguri.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Malda.	Darjeeling.	Total.	Total for the year 1938.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
II.—All other factories—continued.														
<i>Processes relating to wood, stone and glass.</i>														
Bricks and tiles	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	541	397
Carpentry and cabinet-making	41	816	954
Cement, lime and potteries	3,514	2,970
Glass	2,280	2,110
Saw mills	18	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	517	493
Stone dressing	212	259
Miscellaneous	408	395
Total	169	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	41	8,288	7,578
<i>Processes connected with skins and hides.</i>														
Leather and shoe	3,750	3,344
Tanneries	267	198
Total	4,017	3,542

STATEMENT III—concluded.

Average daily number of workers employed by different industries—concluded.

1	Calcutta.	24-Paraganas.	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Khulna.	Jessore.	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Bankura.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Howrah.	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
II.—All other factories—concluded.															
<i>Gins and Presses.</i>															
Jute presses	2,245	13,187	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,723	..	..	..
Total ..	2,245	13,187	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,723	..	..	..
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>															
Canvas proofing .. ..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gramophone records ..	..	675	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundries .. ..	..	345	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	..	..	..
Reeds and combs .. ..	..	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rope works .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,082	..	..	..
Rubber goods .. ..	..	3,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	774	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	180	1,209	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	..	885	289	..	..	..
Total ..	180	6,183	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	..	885	2,280	..	..	..
Total Perennial ..	15,001	289,505	2,405	66	423	95	26,973	2,348	579	11,635	58,379	106,918	8,135	137	63
Grand Total ..	15,001	290,321	3,687	565	423	95	26,973	2,348	579	11,635	58,379	107,123	15,879	1,692	287

STATEMENT III—concluded.

Average daily number of workers employed by different industries—concluded.

	Bakar-ganj.	Chittagong.	Tippera.	Noakhali.	Rajshahi.	Dinajpur.	Jalpalguri.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Malda.	Darjeeling.	Total.	Total for the year 1938.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
II.—All other factories—concluded.														
<i>Gins and Presses.</i>														
Jute presses	19,155	18,705
Total	19,155	18,705
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>														
Canvas proofing	60	..
Gramophone records	675	718
Laundries	480	446
Reeds and combs	86	81
Rope works	1,082	986
Rubber goods	4,582	5,545
Miscellaneous	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,700	2,371
Total	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,665	10,147
Total Perennial	792	3,462	..	..	67	2,153	590	2,839	89	302	110	855	533,921	524,266
Grand Total	792	4,895	2,811	433	474	2,805	14,007	3,075	89	1,131	141	5,899	571,539	562,791

STATEMENT IV.
Average daily number of workers employed.

District.	I.—All Industries.									Total average daily number.
	Adults.			Adolescents.			Children.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Calcutta—										
Perennial ..	14,787	32	14,819	170	..	170	12	..	12	15,001
Seasonal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24-Parganas—										
Perennial ..	258,769	28,901	287,670	1,470	91	1,561	272	2	274	289,505
Seasonal ..	315	501	816	..	..	..	..	..	..	816
Nadia—										
Perennial ..	2,304	35	2,339	66	..	66	..	..	..	2,405
Seasonal ..	1,282	..	1,282	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,282
Murshidabad—										
Perennial ..	66	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
Seasonal ..	499	..	499	..	..	..	..	..	..	499

Khulna—											
Perennial	..	302	..	392	31	..	31	..	..	..	423
Seasonal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jessore—											
Perennial	..	95	..	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
Seasonal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burdwan—											
Perennial	..	23,484	3,376	26,860	70	41	111	2	..	2	26,973
Seasonal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Birbhum—											
Perennial	..	1,106	1,174	2,280	28	25	53	10	5	15	2,348
Seasonal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bankura—											
Perennial	..	286	293	579	..	..	..	..	..	..	579
Seasonal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapore—											
Perennial	..	9,834	1,798	11,632	..	..	..	1	2	3	11,635
Seasonal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

District.	I.—All Industries.									
	Adults.			Adolescents.			Children.			Total average daily number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Hooghly—										
Perennial ..	49,129	8,311	57,440	822	117	939	..	..	..	58,379
Seasonal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Howrah—										
Perennial ..	97,118	8,312	105,430	1,167	23	1,190	298	..	298	106,918
Seasonal ..	205	..	205	..	..	..	..	..	..	205
Dacca—										
Perennial ..	7,744	78	7,822	274	..	274	39	..	39	8,135
Seasonal ..	6,764	685	7,449	69	15	84	211	..	211	7,744
Mymensingh—										
Perennial ..	64	..	64	73	..	73	..	..	..	137
Seasonal ..	1,421	81	1,502	47	..	47	6	..	6	1,555

Faridpur—											
Perennial	..	55	..	55	..	..	..	8	..	8	63
Seasonal	..	213	11	224	..	..	..	..	..	..	224
Bakarganj—											
Perennial	..	731	..	731	37	..	37	24	..	24	792
Seasonal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong—											
Perennial	..	3,387	61	3,448	7	4	11	3	..	3	3,462
Seasonal	..	768	526	1,294	71	37	108	13	18	31	1,433
Tippera—											
Perennial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seasonal	..	2,699	70	2,769	15	1	16	26	..	26	2,811
Noakhali—											
Perennial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seasonal	..	378	..	378	35	..	35	20	..	20	433
Rajshahi—											
Perennial	..	63	4	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Seasonal	..	407	..	407	..	..	..	..	..	..	407

I.—All Industries.

District.	I.—All Industries.									Total average daily number.
	Adults.			Adolescents.			Children.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Dinajpur—										
Perennial ..	1,838	315	2,153	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,153
Seasonal ..	652	..	652	..	..	..	..	..	..	652
Jalpaiguri—										
Perennial ..	537	38	575	14	1	15	..	..	..	590
Seasonal ..	8,336	3,264	11,600	1,246	244	1,490	245	82	327	13,417
Rangpur—										
Perennial ..	2,826	10	2,836	1	..	1	2	..	2	2,839
Seasonal ..	236	..	236	..	..	..	..	..	..	236
Bogra—										
Perennial ..	61	28	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	89
Seasonal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

<i>Pabna—</i>											
Perennial	..	293	..	293	..	..	..	9	..	9	302
Seasonal	..	799	20	819	..	..	..	10	..	10	829
<i>Malda—</i>											
Perennial	..	86	24	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
Seasonal	..	31	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
<i>Darjeeling—</i>											
Perennial	..	798	34	832	23	..	23	..	..	..	855
Seasonal	..	3,193	1,695	4,888	75	65	140	13	3	16	5,044
<i>Total—</i>											
Perennial	..	475,853	52,824	528,677	4,253	302	4,555	680	9	689	533,921
Seasonal	..	28,198	6,853	35,051	1,558	362	1,920	544	103	647	37,618
Grand total	..	504,051	59,677	563,728	5,811	664	6,475	1,224	112	1,336	571,539
Total for the year 1938	..	495,183	59,859	555,042	5,560	715	6,275	1,369	105	1,474	562,791

II.—Cotton spinning and weaving mills.

District.	II.—Cotton spinning and weaving mills.									Total average daily number.
	Adults.			Adolescents.			Children.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Calcutta .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24-Parganas ..	11,713	875	12,588	16	2	18	8	..	8	12,614
Nadia	2,242	35	2,277	66	..	66	..	..	..	2,343
Murshidabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khulna	392	..	392	31	..	31	..	..	..	423
Jessore .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burdwan .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Birbhum .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bankura .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapore .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hooghly	4,783	403	5,186	62	21	83	..	..	..	5,269
Howrah	4,983	335	5,318	55	..	55	..	..	..	5,373
Dacca	5,672	18	5,690	166	..	166	..	..	..	5,856
Mymensingh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Faridpur .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bakarganj .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tippera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Noakhali .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dinajpur .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jalpaiguri .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bogra .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pabna .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malda .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darjeeling .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	29,785	1,666	31,451	396	23	419	8	..	8	31,878
Total for the year 1938 .. ..	..	29,334	1,521	30,855	514	24	538	54	..	54	31,447

III.—Jute mills.

District.	III.—Jute mills.									Total average daily number.
	Adults.			Adolescents.			Children.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Calcutta
24-Parganas ..	144,856	23,342	168,198	530	73	603	34	..	34	168,835
Nadia
Murshidabad
Khulna
Jessore
Burdwan
Birbhum
Bankura
Midnapur
Hooghly	41,550	7,446	48,996	754	92	846	..	..	..	49,842
Howrah	55,570	6,746	62,316	236	..	236	..	..	..	62,552
Dacca
Mymensingh
Faridpur

Bakarganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tippera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Noakhali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dinajpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jalpaiguri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bogra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pabna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darjeeling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	241,976	37,534	279,510	1,520	165	1,685	34	..	34	281,229
Total for the year 1938 ..	..	241,271	36,537	277,808	1,071	146	1,217	9	..	9	279,034

STATEMENT V-A.

Perennial Factories.

Intervals, Holidays and Hours.

District.	Total.	Number of factories—																
		In which intervals are granted under—			In which holi- days are granted on—		In which normal weekly hours are—						Employing children.	In which majority of workers are exempted from—				
		One hour or more.	Two half-hours.	One half-hour.	Sundays only.	Week days and Sundays.	For men.			For women.				Section 34.	Section 35.	Section 36.	Section 37.	Section 38.
							Not above 42.	Above 42 and not above 48.	Above 48.	Not above 42.	Above 42 and not above 48.	Above 48.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Calcutta	165	75	24	50	108	53	21	53	91	3	4	2	5	4	4	4	16	14
24-Parganas	526	290	14	62	229	134	29	154	343	38	70	152	21	78	163	72	160	50
Nadia	3	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murshidabad	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khulna	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jessore	3	1	..	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burdwan	82	14	..	1	9	11	11	30	41	9	27	32	1	14	62	14	67	14
Birbhum	54	1	..	..	3	..	11	20	23	8	23	21	3	..	51	..	53	..

Bankura	18	2	..	..	2	..	1	8	9	..	7	10	..	..	16	..	16	..
Midnapore	66	6	..	..	1	5	12	33	21	12	32	20	1	3	60	3	60	3
Hooghly	62	29	..	..	22	8	13	14	35	11	13	26	..	19	32	19	33	19
Howrah	223	154	6	32	124	67	10	53	160	8	22	59	14	14	32	10	31	10
Dacca	33	25	..	3	11	17	6	7	20	4	1	3	6	2	5	2	5	3
Mymensingh	3	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	1
Faridpur	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bakarganj	7	2	1	..	1	2	1	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	4	..
Chittagong	15	12	..	2	7	7	2	11	2	2	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rajshahi	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Dinajpur	38	1	..	..	..	2	3	11	24	2	10	17	..	..	36	..	37	..
Jalpaiguri	10	4	..	1	4	1	1	6	3	1	2	3	..	..	5	..	5	..
Rangpur	10	4	..	1	1	3	..	4	6	..	1	2	1	1	6	1	6	1
Bogra	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..
Pabna	9	9	..	..	6	3	..	1	8	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Malda	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	3	..
Darjeeling	14	4	..	2	5	1	1	7	6	3	4	1	..	1	8	1	8	1
Total	1,354	642	45	156	541	319	128	419	807	101	219	352	59	138	494	128	511	117
Total for 1938	1,348	641	43	150	503	350	122	438	788	121	231	331	74	86	495	79	514	53

STATEMENT V-B.

Seasonal Factories.

Intervals, Holidays and Hours.

District.	Total.	Number of factories—																
		In which intervals are granted under—			In which holidays are granted on—		In which normal weekly hours are—						Employing children.	In which majority of workers are exempted from—				
		One hour or more.	Two half-hours.	One half-hour.	Sundays only.	Week days and Sundays.	For men.			For women.				Section 34.	Section 35.	Section 36.	Section 37.	Section 38.
							Not above 48.	Above 48 and not above 54.	Above 54.	Not above 48.	Above 48 and not above 54.	Above 54.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
24-Parganas ..	4	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nadia	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	2
Murshidabad	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
Howrah	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca	23	22	..	..	20	2	2	4	17	2	2	9	18	1	1	1	1	1
Mymensingh	10	10	..	..	8	2	..	7	3	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Faridpur	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong	17	..	..	..	3	2	13	3	1	12	..	1	5	..	12	..	12	..
Tippera	17	17	..	..	17	..	5	9	3	5	6	1	7	..	..	..	..	..

Noakhali	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1
Dinajpur	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	1
Jalpaiguri	152	2	..	..	2	..	103	28	21	108	4	2	22	..	150	..	150
Rangpur	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pabna	6	6	..	..	6	..	2	1	3	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Malda	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Darjeeling	127	1	..	..	1	..	60	41	26	106	13	2	3	..	126	..	126
Total	371	75	2	..	65	7	186	99	86	241	28	19	54	6	299	6	294
Total for 1938	387	91	1	..	69	16	195	111	81	255	35	18	68	4	302	4	295

STATEMENT VI.

Accidents.

Districts.	Fatal.		Serious.		Minor.		Total.	
	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.
Calcutta .. ..	..	..	5	..	68	..	73	..
24-Parganas	39	..	970	..	4,929	..	5,938	..
Nadia .. ..	..	..	1	3	20	2	21	5
Murshidabad .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Khulna .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Burdwan	6	..	130	..	1,490	..	1,626	..
Midnapore .. ..	..	..	103	..	57	..	160	..
Hooghly .. ..	..	..	187	..	517	..	704	..
Howrah	10	..	336	..	1,493	..	1,839	..
Dacca	1	1	5	6	84	47	90	54
Mymensingh .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Bakarganj .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
Chittagong .. ..	..	..	16	2	178	2	194	4
Tippera .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	6
Rajshahi .. ..	..	1	..	6	..	6	..	13
Dinajpur .. ..	..	..	1	2	5	2	6	4
Jalpaiguri .. ..	..	3	2	12	3	11	5	26
Rangpur .. ..	..	..	4	..	105	..	109	..
Bogra	1	..	..	..	3	..	4	..
Pabna .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	3
Darjeeling .. ..	..	2	3	3	4	4	7	9
Total	57	7	1,763	36	8,962	83	10,782	126
Total for 1938	54	2	1,675	37	7,550	39	9,279	108

P—Indicates perennial.
S—Indicates seasonal.

STATEMENT VII.

Convictions under the Factories Act, 1934, during 1939.

Offences relating to—	Number of convictions.		Remarks.
	Perennial factories.	Seasonal factories.	
(1) Employment and hours of work—			
General	16	..	
Women	1	..	
Children and adolescents	8	..	
(2) Notices, registers and returns	32	..	
(3) Safety	26	..	
(4) Health and sanitation (including welfare).	12	..	
(5) Others .. ..	..	..
Total	95	..	

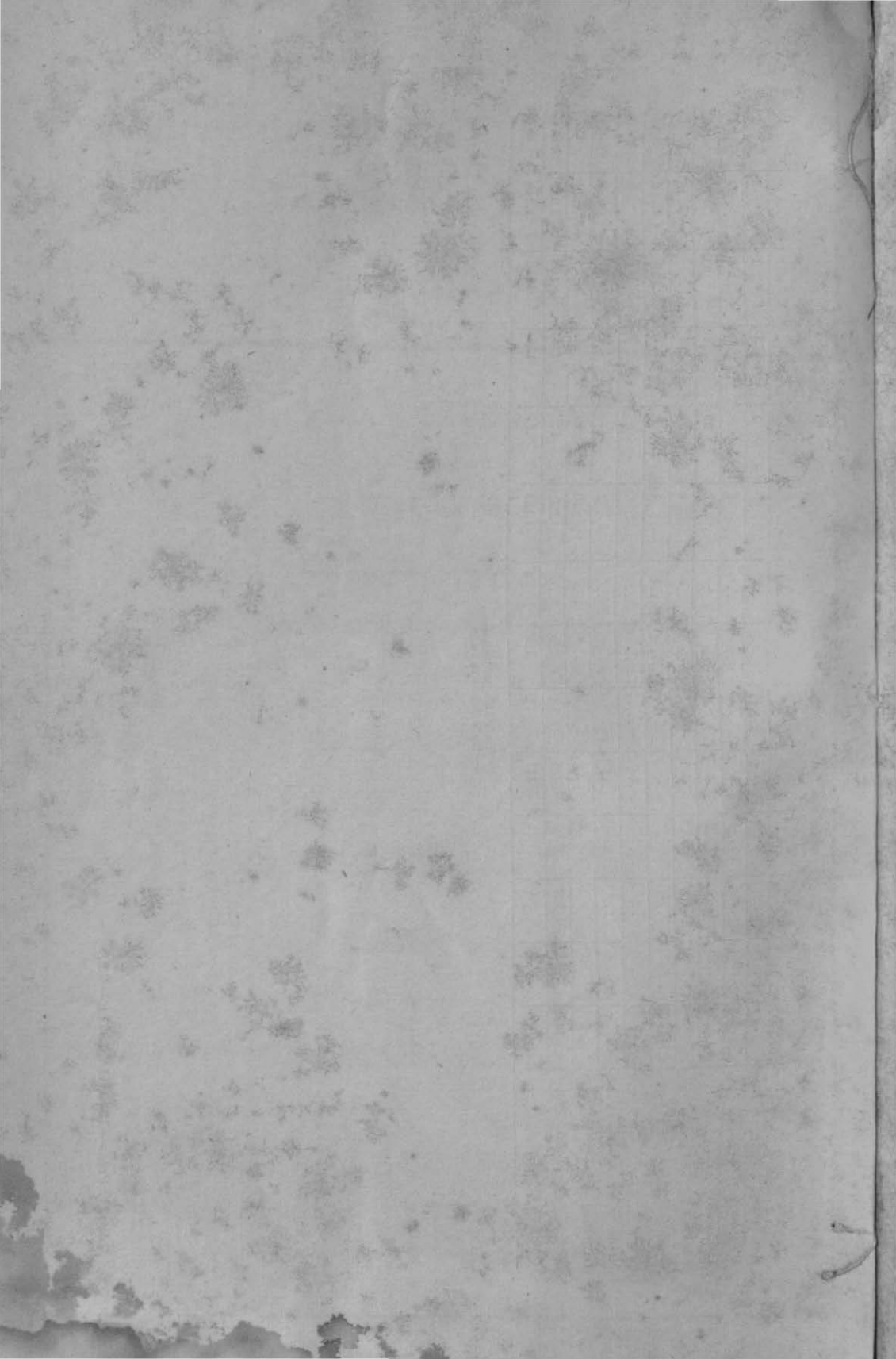
STATEMENT VIII.

Inspections.

District.	Number of factories inspected during the year.								Total.		Not inspected.		Grand Total.	
	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		More than three times.							
	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.
Calcutta	104	..	36	..	11	..	14	..	165	..	..	..	165	..
24-Parganas	245	1	121	1	86	1	74	..	526	3	..	1	526	4
Nadia	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	3	2
Murshidabad	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1
Khulna .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..
Jessore	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Burdwan	39	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	40	..	82	..
Birbhum	31	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	22	..	54	..
Bankura	16	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	18	..
Midnapore	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	8	..	66	..
Hooghly	35	..	10	..	5	..	11	..	61	..	1	..	62	..
Howrah	130	1	54	..	18	..	21	..	223	1	..	..	223	1
Dacca	24	23	6	..	..	..	..	..	30	23	3	..	33	23
Mymensingh	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	5	3	10
Faridpur .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2
Bakarganj	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	7	..
Chittagong	13	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	16	2	1	15	17
Tippera .. ..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	6	..	17

Noakhali	1	..	1
Rajshahi	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	2
Dinajpur	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	26	4	38	4
Jalpaiguri	..	5	56	1	2	..	1	..	6	59	4	93	10	152	
Rangpur	..	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	6	1	4	..	10	1
Bogra	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..
Pabna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	9	6
Malda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	1
Darjeeling	..	9	47	1	4	..	1	..	10	52	4	75	14	127	
Total	..	743	162	237	8	121	3	120	..	1,221	173	133	198	1,354	371
Total for 1938	..	748	223	200	32	111	14	130	6	1,189	275	159	112	1,348	387

P—Indicates perennial.
S—Indicates seasonal.



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