

BRM 1135 of 1940

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GOVERNMENT OF THE  
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR



15036

# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE

## FACTORIES ACT, 1934 (XXV OF 1934)

IN THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE

31ST DECEMBER 1939

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GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C. P. & BERAR  
1940

[ Price—Re. 1-8-0 ]

# ISSUE SLIP

Date of Issue	Issue Number	Date of Issue	Issue Number

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GOVERNMENT OF THE  
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR  
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT

FROM

C. C. DESAI, Esq., I.C.S.,  
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

TO

THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,  
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

*Nagpur, the 23rd August 1940*

SUBJECT.— *Annual Report on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1934, during the year 1939.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 4525-D, dated the 14th June 1940, forwarding the annual report on the administration of the Factories Act, 1934, and other Acts administered by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Central Provinces and Berar, during the year 1939.

2. The total number of factories coming within the purview of the Factories Act rose from 1,085 to 1,119, the increase being contributed mainly by the new rice mills registered during the year. The number of factories actually at work was 337 [221] non-seasonal, 403 [549] seasonal, the total being 740 [737]. The number of workers employed increased from an average daily figure of 61,974 to 64,494. Improved industrial activity due to war conditions accounts for this rise.

3. Government is pleased to note a marked improvement in the number of inspections made by District Magistrates and additional inspectors which rose from 277 to 540 and hopes that it will be maintained in future. There was a slight decrease in the number of inspections made by expert inspectors which fell from 1,285 to 1,122. This is explained by the longer time taken on individual inspections and the new duties imposed by other Acts including the search for concerns due for registration under the Unregulated Factories Act. Government trusts that notwithstanding increasing calls on the time of the expert inspectors there will be no relaxation of their vigilance which is so necessary for the enforcement of the wholesome provisions of the Factories and allied Acts.

4. The total number of accidents shows a slight rise from 869 to 931, but fortunately the rise is mainly in minor accidents. The rise appears to have been correctly attributed to increased employment since the incidence of accidents has remained steady. The number of serious accidents shows a definite decrease while that of fatal accidents is the same as in the preceding year. It has been said in the report that a large number of minor accidents were caused by bad lighting arrangements. This is an easily remediable defect to which, therefore, special attention should be paid by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

5. It is observed that although the number of prosecutions instituted rose from 90 to 120, in as many as 13 cases the accused were acquitted and in 20 cases they were let off with a warning. The Chief Inspector mentions certain difficulties in this connection. It is urged that it is not possible for expert inspectors to attend courts in all cases. While they may appear in courts only when necessary, the Chief Inspector of Factories should bring to the notice of the District Magistrate any difficult case so that he may take suitable action to have the prosecution properly represented.

6. Government is pleased to read that the Payment of Wages Act is working satisfactorily and that infringements of the provisions of the Act are now infrequent. The application of the Act to factories coming within the scope of the Unregulated Factories Act, being recent, may raise some difficulties but it is to be hoped that when the provisions of the Act are more widely known, the working will be as smooth as in ordinary factories.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. C. DESAI,

*Secy. to Govt., C. P. & Berar,  
Commerce and Industry Department.*

No. 4525-D

FROM

K. D. GUHA, ESQ., M.Sc. (L'pool),  
DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,  
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR,  
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

*Nagpur, the 14th June 1940.*

SUBJECT.—*Annual Report on the administration of the Factories Act, 1934, during the year 1939.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the administration of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1939.

I have the honour to be,  
SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

K. D. GUHA,  
*Director of Industries,  
Central Provinces and Berar.*





## ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1934 (XXV of 1934)\*

In the Central Provinces and Berar for the year ending  
the 31st December 1939

[Figures in brackets refer to the previous year]

**Introductory.**—The Economy Committee appointed by Government took up the question of levying licence fees for the inspection of factories as is done for boilers and electrical undertakings. As a result of their recommendations, a Bill providing for licensing of factories on payment of fees graduated on the scale of maximum number of persons employed therein was passed into law by the Central Provinces and Berar Factories (Amendment) Act, XXXVI of 1939. It was, however, decided by the Government to bring the said Act into force from the beginning of the financial year, *i.e.*, 1st April 1940.

The improvement in industrial conditions due to revival in trade and general prosperity in the country continued during 1939. In the rice tract normal and timely rainfall produced a good rice crop, which coupled with the upward tendency in prices kept the rice mills working in full swing. Better season together with world trade conditions anticipating a war as well as that following the declaration of war contributed to increased activities in the industries concerned. Improvement was specially marked in the Gun Carriage Factory, Textiles, Rice and Flour Mills as well as in seasonal factories. All these contributed to an increase of 2,500 persons on average daily employment in factories since last year. A set-back, however, was observed in the cotton textile industry as was evident from the closing of night shifts in some cotton mills and gradual reduction in the number of working looms and spindles. It did not, however, affect the number of employees to any great extent as the tone of the market remained more or less firm and prices shot up just after the war.

2. The Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories was held by Mr. P. T. Koman Nayar while Messrs. Oka, Rege and Verkhedkar continued as Inspectors of Factories. Mr. Rege was appointed to officiate as Labour Officer from the 23rd November 1939, *vice* Rai Sahib P. K. Sen, who was appointed as Deputy Director of Industries.

A proposal to decentralise the Factory Department and put each Inspector in charge of his office located at the centre of his jurisdiction was considered, but it had to be postponed on account of financial stringency.

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\* Also of other Acts administered by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Central Provinces and Berar.

## FACTORIES AND THEIR INSPECTIONS

3. The number of factories borne on the Register of Factories under the Factories Act increased from 1,085 to 1,119 of which 367 [237] were classed as non-seasonal and 752 [848] as seasonal. The decrease in the latter is due to transfer of 97 rice mills and other factories from the seasonal to the non-seasonal group. This was done in accordance with the instructions of Government. Fifty-seven factories were newly registered and 23 struck off the register. The latter had either been dismantled or curtailed employment to less than 10 persons. The net increase thus stood at 34 at the close of the year.

The particulars regarding the factories newly registered and those removed from the register are shown below :—

Nature of industry	Newly Registered	Removed
Ginning and pressing ..	10	14
Rubber factory ..	1	..
Saw mills ..	2	..
Ceramic works ..	1	..
Rice mills ..	16	3
Shellac factories ..	2	..
Electric works ..	1	..
Oil mills ..	9	..
Dal mills ..	2	..
Dye and bleach works ..	..	1
Printing works ..	4	1
Flour mills ..	1	..
Power loom factories ..	1	1
Motor works ..	..	1
Government farms ..	5	..
Engineering works ..	1	..
Graphite works ..	1	..
Ice factory ..	..	1
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>57</b>	<b>23</b>

4. The number of factories inspected was 689 [729] of which 320 [219] were non-seasonal and 369 [510] seasonal. The number of factories inspected once was 175 [301], twice 250 [220], thrice 146 [126] and more than three times 118 [82]. It is to be noticed that though the number of factories visited once is

much lower than that of the previous years, those visited twice, thrice or more are far more numerous. This clearly indicates a shift in the centre of activity from extensive work in covering larger number of factories to intensive work through repeated visits. In effect the total decrease in the number of factories visited is only 40, which hardly amounts to 5 per cent.

5. The total number of inspections was 1,662 [1,562]. Departmental Inspectors are responsible for 1,122 [1,285] inspections and district magistrates and additional inspectors for 540 [277]. Fifty-one factories remained uninspected. The slight decrease in the number of inspections by Departmental Inspectors is due to one of the Inspectors being busy with labour questions most of the time, and one of the Inspectors recruited last year being new to the job. Moreover the application of the Unregulated Factories Act to four important districts in the province threw a heavy burden on the inspectorate and the time spent on visiting and registering bidi and shellac factories reduced the available time for inspections of factories under the Factories Act.

The number of factories actually at work was 337 [221] non-seasonal and seasonal 403 [549].

6. A statement showing the number of inspections carried out by the district magistrates and sub-divisional magistrates is given in the Appendix.

7. The average daily number of workers employed was—

	1939	1938
Men ..	44,414	41,631
Women ..	19,372	19,641
Total ..	63,786	61,272
<i>Adolescents—</i>		
Males	426	488
Females ..	27	27
Children	255	187
Total ..	64,494	61,974

The following industries mainly show increase or decrease in the number of workers employed:—

	Decrease	Reasons
Cement works	503	Due to stoppage of work in one factory.

An increase in the number of workers employed is mainly noticeable in the following industries:—

Industry	Increase	Reasons
Gin and press factory ..	1,043	} Due to increased demand.
Gun Carriage Factory ..	73	
Textiles ..	1,280	
Electric works ..	56	
Flour mills ..	81	
Rice and dal mill ..	160	
Oil mills ..	131	} Due to registration of new concerns.
Lac Factories ..	98	

### HEALTH AND SAFETY

8. Fencing and safety devices.—There is a marked increase in the total number of accidents reported during the year. The number increased from 869 to 931, the number of fatalities being 10. The incidence of accidents however has remained the same. This is undoubtedly due mainly to general expansion in industrial activity and to the greater number of workers employed, which always involve a greater accident risk. The figures therefore clearly indicate that the high standard of fencing and safety devices in the larger establishments has been well maintained while that in the seasonal factories or smaller concerns is being improved. Special attention has been paid by the inspectorate on the problem of improvised guards and makeshifts which all new factories or smaller establishments at first adopt. This however cannot be properly eradicated unless suitable workshops in the province provide cheap wire-gauze fencings and sheet metal guards manufactured on designs approved by the department. It would not only solve the immediate problem but ensure supply of correct or improved type of guards for all occasions, and would be cheaper in the long run. Safety measures in Great Britain have developed on these lines due to specialised manufacture of guards and protective devices by workshops like Broughton Works, Udals of Birmingham and others. "Safety illustrations" on all such matters have been prepared and obtained by Rai Saheb Sen for the use of the department.

In the case of two rice mills and one ginning factory it was found necessary to issue prohibitory orders under section 26 on account of the dangerous conditions of the chimney and engine, respectively.

9. Lighting.—In spite of numerous new electric installations during the past few years, advance in lighting efficiency has generally failed to keep step with progress in those factory conditions, e.g., fencing, in respect of which there are legal requirements. The need for proper uniform illumination and its effects on production have not yet been realised by most of the factory owners. Avoidance of dark spots as well as glare, and the desirability of suiting the diffused as well as local lighting to the needs of the industry are being studied and preached by the

inspectors. The potential danger of bad lighting is not confined to eye strain but extends to definite increase in the accident rate. Low rate of production, too, in many cases may be traced to bad lighting system or insufficient illumination. Improvements in these matters are only possible if the inspectors are provided with suitable portable photometers for checking the efficiency of lighting and the factories are made to maintain a minimum standard of illumination.

**10. Ventilation and Humidification.**—The ventilation and humidification in factories specially in cotton mills is generally found satisfactory. Conditions in seasonal factories, however, need a good deal of improvement. The greatest problem arises out of the dust nuisance which is most common in rice mills, cotton ginning and pressing factories, cement factories, dal mills and all such industries that generate some kind of dust during the course of manufacture. It is difficult to combat the dust nuisance without elaborate arrangements of costly fans and air-filters which most of the seasonal factories are not in a position to provide. Some improvement, however, has been noticed by insisting upon ridge ventilation in all such cases.

Humidification in cotton mills has been mostly maintained up to the prescribed standard. *Kata* readings and humidity records show that mill ventilation is satisfactory in relation to the humidity maintained inside the textile mills. This result has been obtained by some means of air conditioning with the help of fans and humidifiers. It will take a long time to expect similar arrangements in other factories.

**11. Sanitation.**—On the whole a satisfactory standard of sanitation has been maintained in most of the factories. Sanitary arrangements prescribed under the Act have been insisted upon by the inspectors and requisitions made by them even in the case of seasonal factories have met with satisfactory results. The water from paddy soaking tanks in rice mills still continues to cause nuisance to the neighbourhood and the standard of cleanliness in the oil mills leaves much to be desired. To remedy these defects and improve sanitation in factories the Director of Public Health and the Civil Surgeons have been appointed as additional inspectors by Government. It may be reasonably hoped that in course of time much progress in this direction will be effected through their co-operation and by means of joint inspections arranged by the two departments.

**12. Housing.**—A slight improvement in the direction of housing of workers has been effected through exertions of this department. As a result of negotiations carried on by the Labour Officer, improved housing schemes have been adopted by the Potteries at Jubbulpore and Cement Asbestos Factory at Kymore. Similar schemes are being prepared for other industries which can afford to provide necessary housing accommodation. The problem of industrial housing should be taken up by Government and local authorities at the earliest opportunity, as soon as the financial conditions of Provincial Government or local bodies and economic condition of the industry permit. The matter has



been receiving attention of the Government for some time past, but for lack of financial support it was impossible to formulate a comprehensive scheme.

At present hardly 10 per cent of the workers are provided with housing accommodation by the employers but the larger concerns which provide housing have maintained the same in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

**13. Crèches.**—The number of babies as reported to be accommodated in crèches provided was 229 [196]. A good attendance was observed at the crèches as a result of the enforcement of the provisions of rule 69 of the Central Provinces Factories Rules, and crèches are found to be getting more popular. If the factory owners employing female labour show sympathetic attitude and the local medical authorities take active interest in the matter much progress can be expected in this direction.

**14. Fires.**—It was one of the chief concerns of the inspectors to check during their visits to factories if emergency exits were properly provided for escape during fire. Fire drills have been continued systematically in a few large concerns. A few outbreaks of fire were, however, reported during the year. Of these, fires occurring at the Savatram Mills, Akola, Cement Works at Kymore and Chanda Match Works resulted in a loss of about Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000. In one Pressing Factory working at night loose cotton caught fire causing injuries to 20 workers.

**15. Accidents.**—The total number of accidents increased from 869 to 931 this year, while serious and fatal accidents numbered 31 against 42 of last year. This indicates that in spite of better reporting of accidents which is reflected by the total increase in the number of accidents the efficacy of the guards and fencings adopted is apparent from the gradually decreasing number of serious and fatal accidents. The following comparative statement of accidents for the last five years would indicate that the incidence of accidents is going up, which may be due to better reporting but mostly to a more general expansion in industrial activity and to the greater number of workers employed. Long spell of unemployment or employment of new workers involves a greater accident risk among such workers. It is well-recognised in industrial world that a spurt of industrial prosperity is always attended with higher incidence of accidents. Out of the 10 fatal accidents, five however are due to an outbreak of fire in a seasonal factory. The details of the accidents are given below :—

Year	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total	Incidence of accidents per mille
1935	7	48	509	564	9.4
1936	4	23	507	534	8.5
1937	2	52	547	601	9.8
1938	10	37	822	869	14.0
1939	10	21	900	931	14.0

16. A classification of accidents by industries shows that the largest number occurred in the textile industry, but the incidence is low as a large number of persons are permanently employed in this industry. The highest incidence is shown in the Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore, where 225 accidents are reported from an average number of 2,093 workers daily employed. A high rate of accidents is shown in the engineering trade as a whole including workshops, pumping stations, electric power houses and railways. Further classification of the accidents is appended herewith. The analysis shows that the highest number of accidents is due to textile machinery and the looms are responsible for nearly half the number. The transmission machinery is responsible for six out of 21 serious accidents and one out of 10 fatal accidents while 28 minor accidents have been caused by the same. It is evident that this machinery requires better guards or more efficient fencing arrangements. Attention should also be paid to wood working machinery which is found responsible for one fatal and 28 minor accidents. Machine tools contributed to 69 accidents, two of which were of serious nature. Large number of miscellaneous accidents and accidents due to persons falling or due to falling objects may be caused by bad lighting arrangements and carelessness on the part of the workers. Fires were responsible for 21 accidents, five of which proved fatal. It brings home the necessity of providing suitable arrangements for prevention of fire.

*The number of accidents by industries.*

	Number of accidents	Average number of workers
1. Textile ..	415	22,230
2. Cement and Pottery ..	89	4,446
3. Bengal-Nagpur Railway and Great Indian Peninsula Rail- way.	119	788
4. Gun Carriage Factory ..	225	2,093
5. Oil mills ..	15	1,733
6. Rice and dal mills ..	4	4,148
7. Flour mills ..	3	188
8. Ceramic Industries ..	1	59
9. Printing Press ..	1	707
10. Electric Power House ..	11	455
11. Pumping Station ..	2	33
12. Workshop ..	7	348
13. Ginning and Pressing Factories	39	25,237
Total ..	931	62,465

The above figures represent the number of accidents and the average number of workers employed daily in the main industries in which the accidents occurred during the year under report.

*Details of fatal accidents.*—(1) Two workers in the Gun Carriage Factory at Jubbulpore were caught by the belting on a machine shaft, which resulted in death.

(2) A Khalashi in a cement factory died as a result of fall from the second storey.

(3) An engineer met his death due to the collapse of roof in a Pottery.

(4) A shafting oil man while washing his clothes on the partition wall of the tank fell in the hot water and succumbed.

(5) As a result of outbreak of fire at the opener in a Cotton Pressing Factory 20 persons were injured out of which five died of burns.

**17. Prosecutions.**—The rise in the number of prosecutions is also another indication of industrial activity which makes illegal employment worthwhile for the factory owners. 120 [90] cases were instituted against the occupiers and managers of 51 [45] factories, of these 52 [31] resulted in conviction with fines ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100. In 13 cases, the accused were acquitted and in 20 managers were let off with warnings. Thirty-five cases were pending in Courts. The 52 offences in which conviction was obtained were made up as follows :—

For breach of section 9—3.

For breach of section 13—1.

For breach of section 20—2.

For breach of section 24—1.

For breach of section 32—1.

For breach of section 34—1.

For breach of section 35—5.

For breach of section 36—1.

For breach of section 38—1.

For breach of section 39—10.

For breach of section 41—6.

For breach of section 42—11.

For breach of section 45—3.

For breach of section 47—1.

For breach of section 50—1.

For breach of section 51—2.

For breach of section 54—1.

For breach of section 76—1.

Total—52.

Cases pending at the close of the last year were disposed of with adequate fines.

In some cases of acquittal, it was found that the trying magistrates came to the conclusion that the premises did not constitute a factory within the meaning of the Act, without even asking the Inspector to prove it or giving him a chance to disprove this conclusion. Besides, labour employed by contractors within the premises of a factory was not treated as "Workers". This view

taken by the magistrates was pointed out to the District Magistrate who on his part issued a circular to all magistrates in the district concerned defining the term "Worker" so as to include all persons, whether employed by the manager or an outside agency, engaged on any work connected with the manufacturing process in the factory. Prosecutions were withdrawn in some other cases where it was held that the premises registered under the Act were visited after the Commerce and Industry Department notification was issued in January 1939, declaring premises to be a factory under the Act employing ten or more workers on any one day of the twelve months preceding the date of notification in question. The premises were not therefore subject to the said notification and no offence committed at the time of these visits was actionable.

18. **Certification of children.**—686 [1,357] children were reported to be examined by the certifying surgeons, of these 127 [451] were certified as half-timers and 466 [799] as adolescents fit for employment as full-timers. Ninety-three children were refused certificates, being either underage or physically unfit. Some of the certifying surgeons were not aware of the method of certifying adolescence and many adolescents were found to work without necessary certificates.

19. **Factory schools.**—The number of children receiving education during the last three years is given below :—

Year	Average daily number of children employed in factories	Number receiving education
1937 ..	155	68
1938 ..	187	77
1939 ..	255	96

In addition, 549 children of workers received education in schools maintained by factories and 625 elsewhere. A welcome increase in the number of children in factory schools may be attributed to the increase in the number of children employed in the industry.

20. **General health of workers.**—It has been observed that importance of first aid to the injured has not been well-understood by many factory owners. In some cases first aid boxes were maintained empty, while none of these concerns had a single person trained in giving first aid. Maintenance of fully equipped boxes was insisted upon by the inspectors at their visits to such factories. No outbreaks of any serious epidemic were however reported during the year. The general health was reported to be good. The dispensaries maintained in factories continued their usual activities and 127,926 [143,388] cases were reported to be treated by the medical officers attached to them.

21. **Hours of employment and holidays.**—As usual the larger non-seasonal factories continued to conform strictly to the rules regarding hours of employment and weekly holidays. But the seasonal factories, particularly the cotton ginning and pressing factories and rice mills were found to be the habitual offenders against the provisions regulating hours of employment

during the busy season. Owners of factories had in many cases forced the management to work beyond hours with a view to increase their output. Such offenders were prosecuted and convicted in most cases. The system of recruitment of labour through contractors exists in most of the seasonal factories and the owners are generally found reluctant to take the responsibility of observing the provisions of law in respect of such labour. These workers equally need the protection of law against exploitation. Inspectors have however impressed on factory owners the necessity of treating all such labour as "Workers" under the Act.

**22. Exemptions.**—Revised rules regarding exemptions were finally adopted by Government during the year. The frequent requisitions for a short period exemption from the Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore, and the Superintendent, Government Press, Nagpur, were granted as usual under powers conferred by section 44 (2) of the Act to enable these factories to meet exceptional press of work. At the close of the year exemption from the provisions of sections 34, 35 and 36 was granted by the Provincial Government under section 8 of the Act to the Gun Carriage Factory and the Garrison Engineering Workshop, Jubbulpore, on the ground of public emergency created by the war.

**23. Notices and registers.**—Irregularity in the submission of notices and returns under the provisions of various Acts continued as usual, particularly in seasonal factories, which may be due to the ignorance of the provisions of the law. In these cases prosecutions had to be resorted to which resulted in conviction.

**24. General wages.**—The particulars furnished by the factory owners indicate the average wages of various classes of workers as given below :—

	Average monthly wages for 1939	Average monthly wages for 1938
<i>Skilled labour</i>		
Fitter ..	34	36
Blacksmith ..	28	30
Carpenter ..	28	30
Engine driver ..	27	29
Fireman ..	15	23
Mason ..	27	26
Spinner ..	15	16
Weaver ..	25	26
Dyer ..	16	16
<i>Unskilled labour</i>		
Cooly (male) ..	10	10
Cooly (female) ..	6	6

The wage level has remained practically the same except for a slight reduction in the case of skilled workers due to competition in the labour market and new operatives being available on lower rates of pay.



25. **Industrial disputes.**—There was almost an epidemic of strikes and lockouts during the year under review. A major strike occurred when about 1,000 out of 1,045 workers of the Raja Gokuldas (Cotton Spinning and Weaving) Mills, Jubbulpore, resorted to strike as a protest against the closing of the mills which were finally closed down owing to depression in textile trade. There were strikes also in the potteries and cement industry in the Jubbulpore district. But by far the greatest number of strikes occurred in the bidi industry in the districts in which the Unregulated Factories Act and the Payment of Wages Act were recently applied. The total loss of working days as a result of these disputes comes to nearly one lakh.

Where possible the good offices of the Labour Officer to Government and of the Deputy Commissioners in charge of the districts were utilized with success to bring about a settlement of disputes. The Bidi Industry Committee was constituted in September 1939 with comprehensive terms of reference. The details of disputes in some of the important factories are tabulated below :—

Name of the concern	Duration of strike	Settlement
<i>Potteries and Cement.</i>		
1. Asbestos Cement Ltd., Kymore, district Jubbulpore.	From the 18th May to 25th June 1939.	The settlement was brought about through the intervention of the Government Labour Officer and the Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, with the following terms :— (1) Assurance of no victimization. (2) Maintenance of <i>status quo</i> . (3) Consideration of grievances put up by a representative committee and not by the Union. (4) Six, instead of four days' working in the week.
2. The Perfect Pottery Co., Ltd., Jubbulpore.	From the 31st May to 14th June 1939.	The settlement was reached through the intervention of the Government Labour Officer after slight increase in wages and better housing were agreed to by the management.
3. Burr and Co., Ltd., Jubbulpore.	From the 1st December to 12th December 1939.	Unconditional return to work on the grievances of the workers being taken up with the management by the Labour Officer.
<i>Textile.</i>		
4. Raja Gokuldas Mills Ltd., Jubbulpore.	From the 13th June to 11th September 1939.	Mills closed down for good owing to depression in the trade.
5. Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Empress Mills, Nagpur.	From the 15th to 16th March 1939.	Resumption of work on assurance of inquiry by Government.
6. Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Empress Mills, Nagpur.	From the 1st to 4th May 1939.	Return to work through the good offices of the Labour Officer on assurance of inquiry by Government.

26. **The Workmen's Compensation Act.**—The administration of this Act lies with the Judicial Department and this department is only concerned with bringing the provisions of the Act to the notice of the injured or his dependants, and his employers. This work is being satisfactorily carried out by the inspectors under executive instructions only, without any legal or statutory authority. As a result some of the recalcitrant employers interpret this action on the part of the inspectors as undue interference and refuse information which may help the inspector to execute his work more efficiently. Sometimes, the inspectors are required to decide the degree of responsibility of the worker in causing the accident and the degree of incapacity resulting from the accident. Such points can only be decided by a competent Court and the evidence of the inspectors can be called by the Court with definite advantage in such cases. A comparative statement of accidents and compensation paid is given herewith. It is needless to add that a small investment in maintaining guards in efficient condition or providing protective clothings, and adoption of safety measures under a properly worked safety organization would pay for itself by the saving effected in the payment of compensations:—

	Minor	Serious	Fatal
Total number of accidents	900	21	10
Number of accidents compensated.	185	18	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount of compensation paid.	1,648	2,017	3,780

27. **Maternity Benefit Act.**—The number of women who claimed benefit during the year was reported to be 822, of these 793 were found to be entitled to it and the employers paid Rs. 11,197-11-3 as benefit. The details are given below:—

Industry	Average number	Number of claimants	Number paid	Amount		
				Rs.	a.	p.
Textile ..	5,002	752	723	10,272	14	9
Cement and Potteries ..	1,987	55	55	734	12	6
Paints ..	16	4	4	42	0	0
Glass Works ..	69	5	5	66	0	0
Railway Workshops ..	37	1	1	14	0	0
Rubber Factory ..	21	5	5	68	0	0
Total ..	..	822	793	11,197	11	3

The privileges under the Act have been explained to women workers and they are encouraged to maintain regular attendance so as to entitle them to the benefit.

**28. Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.—**388 licences for ginning and pressing factories were issued by the department during the year, resulting in an income of Rs. 3,880. Almost all such factories obtained licence before starting work. Seven plans of new factories were received during the year for approval, four of which were finally approved and the other three returned for carrying out certain additions and alterations. The requirements of the Act were complied with by owners. However a case for admixture of cotton against a ginning and pressing factory was instituted under section 3-A (5) and section 3 (2) of the Act. The case is still pending in the Court.

**29. Central Provinces Unregulated Factories Act.—**The Act has been applied to only six districts in the province, *viz.*, Nagpur, Bhandara, Jubbulpore, Bilaspur, Nimar and Akola districts. The managing staff being totally ignorant of the provisions of the Act and Rules inspectors had to educate them in the matter. Factories engaging 50 and more workers daily come within the purview of the Act and soon after the registration of these factories was taken in hand the occupiers reduced the number of workers to 40. They even went to the length of breaking the establishment and opening two or more small factories in different localities of the town just to escape registration under the Act. To avoid uneven competition in the industry it is desirable that Government exercises the powers vested under section 5 of the Act and applies the Act to factories engaging 25 and more workers daily.

The total number of factories subject to the provisions of the Act was 123 in which the average daily number of workers employed was 6,846 (3,979 men, 2,485 women and 382 children).

For want of prescribed forms the certifying surgeons have granted certificates which do not contain the prescribed information.

In bidi factories cleanliness and ventilation was adequate, but most of the lac factories were wanting in both. The water used for washing was seen stagnating in the vicinity and requisitions had to be made to remove it at a distance through a pucca drain. Ventilation, especially in Chhattisgarh, is far from satisfactory. Structural alterations have been suggested at the first visit; no improvement is possible unless the factory owners erect their own buildings, which is not possible in the near future due to depression in this trade.

Overcrowding was noticed in about 50 per cent of the bidi factories, and some of the workers accommodate themselves in open sheds. As no suitable rented houses are readily available, the provisions of the rules have not been insisted on for fear of some of the workers being thrown out of employment.

Latrine and urinal accommodation has not been insisted on in village factories where there are no municipalities.

It is rather difficult to prohibit the presence of small children accompanying their parents coming from villages. The management has been advised to allocate a room or shed where they should be allowed to sit. In some of the factories there

is still a tendency to engage uncertified children of tender age who are made to run away at the approach of the inspector. The occupiers have been served with severe warning.

*Interval of rest.*—The majority of workers attend the factory between 9 and 10 a.m. and the women come for duty by 10-30 a.m. after taking their meals. They are not in favour of the interval of rest and some of their time is wasted in examination of leaf and finished bidis, in receiving tobacco and leaf. They prefer deletion of the provisions of section 22 (2) altogether. The monthly staff engaged for packing, bundling and counting bidis get one hour recess. They are also reported to have been engaged at night in case of rush of work. This practice is being discouraged.

*Weekly holidays.*—The provisions of the Act are detrimental to the workers when festival days intervene. The wording of section 35 of the Factories Act will meet the case.

*Children.*—No separate registers have been maintained for this class of workers neither they are supplied with tokens.

*Prosecutions.*—No prosecutions have been instituted during the year as it was thought advisable to go slow at the beginning.

**30. Deductions.**—The question of deductions has been engaging the attention of the department for some time. Irregular deductions have been mostly stopped by the issue of notices and circulars by the department. Still deductions in the shape of contribution for "Security deposits", rejection of bad work, compulsion to provide their own materials such as thread for tying Bidis, etc., for the process of manufacture are common, and steps are being taken to rectify them. It is understood, the Bidi Industry Committee appointed by the Provincial Government will enquire into these and suggest means to eradicate them.

**31. Payment of Wages Act—Application.**—The Act is applicable to all factories coming within the purview of section 2 (j) of the Factories Act, establishments under the Central Provinces Unregulated Factories Act and Railway Administration. This department is concerned with the administration of the Act in the first two cases only. Serious infringements of the Act are comparatively infrequent now, but they do occur to a greater extent in the establishments to which the Unregulated Factories Act has been recently applied. Further application of the Act will be limited by the experience gained in these industries. The difficulties of administration in connection with the following were referred to in a memorandum for the Labour Conference:—

- (1) the revision of section 2 (vi) so as to make the definition of "Wages", which is vital to the whole operation of the Act, more explicit in its meaning;
- (2) amendment of the Act to remove the anomaly in the term "Wages" by which a workman, who absents himself during a period which he is required to do overtime, should be paid less than if he had never been required to do overtime.



32. **Payments.**—Larger concerns and perennial factories mostly comply with the requirements of the law, but the smaller seasonal factories have been found to make payment on holidays or infringe the provisions of regular and timely payment. Some factories were found to make no periodical wage settlement but carry on the wage account up to the end of the season, making intermediate payments of advance whenever required. Managers of all such factories have been enlightened on the requirements under the Act and have been warned to avoid delay in payment. Payment of unclaimed wages have been more or less regularized by asking managers to put up notices to that effect.

33. **Fines.**—The procedure of inflicting fines has almost been regularized as the fines have been authorized to be imposed only on items approved by the Chief Inspector. Only such items as were found to be most reasonable were approved and disbursement of fines was allowed only for such purposes as were calculated to be conducive to the welfare of the workers. A scheme of sickness benefit has been sponsored by the Labour Officer, which will give adequate medical help from the fine fund maintained and also provide for sick pay wherever necessary. The utilisation of the fine fund for this purpose is being strongly recommended to big concerns.

34. **Complaints.**—Several complaints were received during the year regarding the delay in the payment or non-payment of wages which were promptly investigated by the inspectors and Labour Officer and settled out of court. The difficulty of getting evidence admissible in a court of law in cases where workers themselves are not prepared to stand by their rights would be as great an obstacle as it has been with regard to establishing offences of illegal working.

35. **Unclaimed wages.**—The Provincial Government has already proposed that unclaimed wages due to workers should not accrue to the benefit of the owner but must go to a special fund like the "Fine Fund". If this is accepted, refund of wages and compensation refused by workers can go to the same fund.

36. **Work of inspectors and office staff.**—All the inspectors did their work very well and took up the extra burden of work laid upon them ungrudgingly. The office staff co-operated fully and the work has been satisfactory. The Assistant Superintendent of the office and the Head Clerk were very helpful.

P. K. SEN,  
*Chief Inspector of Factories,*  
*Central Provinces and Berar.*





## STATEMENT No. I

## Totals of Factories

Description	Central Provinces	Berar	Total
<i>Perennial.</i>			
Factories as defined in section 2 (j) of the Act.	173	18	191
Factories as defined in section 5 (1) of the Act.	132	14	146
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..	305	32	337
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Seasonal.</i>			
Factories as defined in section 2 (j) of the Act.	130	235	365
Factories as defined in section 5 (1) of the Act.	18	20	38
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..	148	255	403
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand Total for 1939 ..	453	287	740
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total for the year 1938 ..	423	314	737
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

## STATEMENT

## Enumeration of

Industry	Nagpur	Wardha	Bhandara	Chandia	Jubbulpore	Saugor	Hoshangabad	Chhindwara	Betul
<i>Perennial</i>									
<b>I.—Government and Local Fund Factories</b>									
Army clothing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breweries and distilleries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpentry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dockyards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical engineering	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (General)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Foundries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glass works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jute mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather and shoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mints	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ordnance factories	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Printing Presses	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway workshops	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Saw mills	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Stone dressing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanneries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telegraphs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water pumping stations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Perennial group	..	2	..	1	3	1	..	..	..
<i>Seasonal</i>									
Bricks and tiles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forge presses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Total of Seasonal group	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Total of Perennial and Seasonal groups.	..	3	..	1	4	2	..	..	..
<b>II.—All other Factories</b>									
<i>Textile.</i>									
<i>Perennial</i>									
Cotton (spinning, weaving and other) factories.	7	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hosiery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jute mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	7	3	..	1	..	..	..	..



STATEMENT  
Enumeration of

Industry	Nagpur	Wardha	Bhandara	Chanda	Jubbulpore	Saugor	Hoshangabad	Chhindwara	Betul
<i>Perennial</i>									
<b>II.—All other Factories—</b>									
<i>contd.</i>									
<i>Engineering.</i>									
Coach-building and motor car repairing.	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Electrical generating and transforming stations.	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..
General engineering	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	2	..
Kerosene tinning and packing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metal stamping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway workshops	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ship-building and engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steel trunk, lock and cutlery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tramway works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	9	2	1	2	3	1	1	3	..
<i>Minerals and metals.</i>									
Copper smelting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foundries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron and steel smelting and steel rolling mills.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead smelting and lead rolling mills.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum refineries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Food, drinks and tobacco.</i>									
Bakeries, biscuit and confectionery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breweries and distilleries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Coffee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dairy produce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flour mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food canning and bolting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water pumping stations	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	36	4	3	..	15	..	..
Total	1	..	36	4	4	..	15	1	1









## STATEMENT

## Enumeration of

Industry	Nagpur	Wardha	Bhandara	Chanda	Jubbulpore	Saugor	Hoshangabad	Chhindwara	Betul
<i>Perennial</i>									
<b>II.—All other Factories—</b>									
<i>concl'd.</i>									
<i>Miscellaneous</i>									
Brushes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canvas proofing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fodder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gramophone records	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reeds and combs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rope works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rubber goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Perennial group	..	43	10	41	15	28	4	19	8
<i>Food, drinks and tobacco.</i>									
<i>Seasonal</i>									
Ice and aerated waters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Process relating to wood, stone and glass.</i>									
Brick and tiles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Gins and presses.</i>									
Cotton ginning and baling	..	30	34	..	11	..	..	7	3
Jute presses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	32	34	..	11	..	..	7	3
Total of Seasonal group	..	33	34	..	11	1	1	7	3
Grand Total	..	76	44	41	26	29	5	26	11





Average daily number of

Industry	Nagpur	Wardha	Bhandara	Chanda	Jubbulpore	Saugor	Hoshangabad	Chhindwara	Betul
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Perennial

### I.—Government and Local Fund Factories

Army clothing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breweries and distilleries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpentry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dockyards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical engineering	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (General)	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..
Foundries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glass works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jute mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather and shoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mints	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ordnance factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing presses	..	240	..	..	2,093	..	..	..	..
Railway workshops	..	..	..	..	33	27	..	..	..
Saw mills	..	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	..
Stone dressing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanneries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telegraphs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water pumping stations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total of Perennial group</b>	..	<b>254</b>	..	..	<b>76</b>	<b>2,198</b>	<b>27</b>	..	..
Brick and tiles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forage presses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	18	..	..	47	48	..	..	..
<b>Total of Seasonal group</b>	..	<b>18</b>	..	..	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>	..	..	..
<b>Grand Total</b>	..	<b>272</b>	..	..	<b>76</b>	<b>2,245</b>	<b>75</b>	..	..

Seasonal







Average daily number of

Industry	Nagpur	Wardha	Bhandara	Chanda	Jubbulpore	Saugor	Hoshangabad	Chhindwara	Betul
<i>II.—All other Factories—contd.</i>									
<i>Food, drinks and tobacco.</i>									
Bakeries, biscuit and confectionery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breweries and distilleries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	30
Coffee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dairy produce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flour mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food canning and bolting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water pumping station	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	248	8	45	..	186	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>30</b>
<i>Chemicals and dyes</i>									
Bone and manures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and bleaching	610	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gas works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lac	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matches	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil mills	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	..	..
Paints	71	111	62	78	69	41	114	47	5
Soaps	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..
Turpentine and rosin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>5</b>
<i>Paper and printing.</i>									
Paper mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper pulp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, book-binding, etc.	432	..	74	..	154	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<i>Process relating to wood, stone and glass.</i>									
Carpentry and cabinet making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cement, lime and potteries	243	..	..	..	59	4,164	..	..	..
Glass works	244	..	131	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saw mills	18	..	..	..	10	..	..	38	9
Stone dressing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	41	..	..	..	..	..	126	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>4,174</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>9</b>

\*Figures not known as the annual return not received.



No. III—contd.

workers by different industries—contd.

Group—contd.	Nirmar	Raipur	Bilaspur	Drug	Balaghat	Akola	Amraoti	Buldana	Yeotmal	Total	Total for the year 1938.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	61
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	107
..	126	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	34
..	969	2,326	14	47	..	..	..	..	..	3,843	2,018
..	1,095	2,388	14	47	..	..	..	..	..	4,148	2,220
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	632	674
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	202
64	109	38	77	..	..	247	237	310	91	1,733	1,602
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	37
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	109	115	..	..	..	247	237	310	91	2,512	2,515
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	707	688
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	707	688
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,466	4,969
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	375	344
..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	76
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	152
..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,120	5,541

Average daily number of

Industry	Nagpur	Wardha	Bhandara	Chanda	Jubbulpore	Saugor	Hoshangabad	Chhindwara	Betul
<b>II.—All other Factories—concl'd.</b>									
<i>Process relating to skins and hide.</i>									
Hides	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather and shoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanneries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
Brushes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canvas proofing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fodder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gramophone records	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reeds and combs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rope works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rubber goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Perennial group	.. 12,801	4,754	526	372	7,910	80	439	275	49
<i>Food, drinks and tobacco.</i>									
Ice and aerated waters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Process relating to wood, stone and glass.</i>									
Brick and tiles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Gins and presses.</i>									
Cotton ginning and baling	.. 1,476	1,923	..	454	..	..	500	157	..
Jute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	.. 137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	.. 1,613	1,923	..	454	..	..	500	157	..
Total of Seasonal group	.. 1,631	1,923	..	454	47	48	500	157	..
Grand Total	.. 14,432	6,677	526	826	7,957	128	939	432	49

\* Figures not known as the annual return not received.



## STATEMENT No. IV

## Average daily number of workers

Industry	Central Provinces	Berar	Total	Total for the year 1938
<i>All industries—Perennial group.</i>				
Adults—				
Males	25,782	4,682	30,464	27,918
Females	6,509	1,311	7,820	7,474
Adolescents—				
Males	324	102	426	488
Females	23	4	27	27
Total	32,638	6,099	38,737	35,907
Children—				
Boys	225	..	225	187
Girls	5	..	5	..
Total	230	..	230	187
Grand Total of average daily number	32,868	6,099	38,967	36,094
<i>All industries—Seasonal group</i>				
Adults—				
Males	4,498	9,452	13,950	13,713
Females	4,176	7,376	11,552	12,167
Adolescents—				
Males	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..
Children—				
Males	25	..	25	..
Females	..	..	..	..
Total	8,699	16,828	25,527	25,880
Grand Total of average daily number	8,699	16,828	25,527	25,880
Total of average daily number (perennial and seasonal).	41,567	22,927	64,494	61,974
<i>Cotton spinning and weaving mills.</i>				
Adults—				
Males	12,836	4,005	16,841	15,292
Females	3,903	1,030	4,933	5,238
Adolescents—				
Males	171	102	273	308
Females	..	4	4	..
Total	16,910	5,141	22,051	20,838
Children—				
Males	179	..	179	112
Females	..	..	..	..
Total	179	..	179	112
Total of average daily number	17,089	5,141	22,230	20,950

## STATEMENT No. V-A

## Perennial Factories

Intervals, holidays and hours.

	Central Provinces	Berar	Total
Total No. of Factories ..	305	32	337
Number of factories in which intervals are—			
One hour ..	246	4	250
Two half hours ..	..	..	..
One half hour ..	..	..	..
Number of factories in which holidays are granted on—			
Sundays only ..	69	..	69
Week days and Sundays ..	184	4	188
Number of factories in which normal weekly hours are—			
For men—			
Not above 42 ..	28	..	28
Above 42 and not above 48 ..	38	3	41
Above 48 ..	239	29	268
For women—			
Not above 42 ..	25	..	25
Above 42 and not above 48 ..	23	2	25
Above 48 ..	138	18	156
Number of factories in which children are employed.	8	..	8
Number of factories in which majority of workers are exempted from—			
Section 34 ..	..	..	..
Section 35 ..	52	28	80
Section 36 ..	..	..	..
Section 37 ..	59	28	87
Section 38 ..	..	..	..



## STATEMENT No. V-B

## Seasonal Factories

*Intervals, holidays and hours.*

	Central Provinces	Berar	Total
Total No. of Factories	148	255	403
Number of factories in which intervals are—			
One hour	148	255	403
Two half hours	..	..	..
One half hour	..	..	..
Number of factories in which holidays are granted on—			
Sundays only	27	105	132
Week days and Sundays only	121	150	271
Number of factories in which normal weekly hours are—			
For Men—			
Not above 48	10	26	36
Above 48 but not above 54	3	8	11
Above 54	135	221	356
For Women—			
Not above 48	10	24	34
Above 48 but not above 54	5	8	13
Above 54	115	200	315
Number of factories in which children are employed.			
Number of factories in which majority of workers are exempted from—			
Section 34	..	..	..
Section 35	..	..	..
Section 36	..	..	..
Section 37	..	..	..
Section 38	..	..	..

## STATEMENT No. VI

## Accidents

District	Fatal		Serious		Minor		Total		Grand total
	Perennial group	Seasonal group	Perennial group	Seasonal group	Perennial group	Seasonal group	Perennial group	Seasonal group	
Central Provinces	4	..	12	..	808	1	824	1	825
Berar	1	5	8	1	59	32	68	38	106
Total for the year 1939	5	5	20	1	867	33	892	39	931
Total for the year 1938	7	3	28	9	789	33	824	45	869

## STATEMENT No. VII

## Convictions under the Factories Act during the year 1939

Offences relating to	Number of convictions						Grand total
	Central Provinces			Berar			
	Perennial	Seasonal	Total	Perennial	Seasonal	Total	
1. Employment and hours of work—General ..	1	1	2	..	1	1	3
Women—29 and 45 ..	1	..	1	..	2	2	3
Children 27, 50, 51, 52, 53 and 58 ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	4
2. Notices, registers and returns 9, 30, 35, 39, 40, 41, 42, 76, 77.	18	6	24	2	10	12	36
3. Safety 21 to 24 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
4. Health and sanitation (including welfare) 13 to 14, 18, 19 and 28.	4	..	4	..	..	..	4
5. Others, 47, 52, etc.	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>52</b>

## STATEMENT No. VIII

		Inspections			
		Central Provinces	Berar	Total	Total for the year 1938
Number of factories inspected during the year 1939—					
Once—					
Perennial	..	66	6	72	60
Seasonal	..	49	54	103	241
Total	..	115	60	175	301
Twice—					
Perennial	..	85	8	93	54
Seasonal	..	48	109	157	166
Total	..	133	117	250	220
Thrice—					
Perennial	..	58	8	66	50
Seasonal	..	18	62	80	76
Total	..	76	70	146	126
More than three times—					
Perennial	..	80	9	89	55
Seasonal	..	11	18	29	27
Total	..	91	27	118	82
Total—					
Perennial	..	289	31	320	219
Seasonal	..	126	243	369	510
Total	..	415	274	689	729
Not inspected ..					
Perennial	..	16	1	17	2
Seasonal	..	22	12	34	6
Total	..	38	13	51	8
Grand Total	..	453	287	740	737

## STATEMENT No. IX

Statement showing the number of inspections made by the District Magistrates and the Sub-Divisional Magistrates during the year 1939

	Central Provinces	Berar	Total	Total for the year 1938
Number of factories inspected during the year 1939—				
Once—				
Perennial	124	11	135	73
Seasonal	78	101	179	156
Total	202	112	314	229
Twice—				
Perennial	55	..	55	13
Seasonal	11	8	19	8
Total	66	8	74	21
Thrice—				
Perennial	21	..	21	1
Seasonal	..	..	..	1
Total	21	..	21	2
More than three times—				
Perennial	5	..	5	..
Seasonal	..	..	..	..
Total	5	..	5	..
Total—				
Perennial	205	11	216	87
Seasonal	89	109	198	165
Total	294	120	414	252
Not inspected—				
Perennial	100	21	121	134
Seasonal	59	146	205	351
Total	159	167	326	485
Grand Total	453	287	740	737



## Classification of Accidents

	In non-seasonal factories			In seasonal factories		
	Minor	Serious	Fatal	Minor	Serious	Fatal
<b>I.—Machinery—</b>						
(a) Prime movers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>(b) Transmission machinery—</b>						
(1) Mills gearing, shafts, pulleys.	19	6	1	1	..	..
(2) Belts .. .. .	7	..	..	1	..	..
<b>(c) Lifting machinery—</b>						
(1) Hoists .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Other lifting gear .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>(d) Working machinery—</b>						
<b>(1) Textile machinery—</b>						
(a) Blow room machinery.	3	2	..	..	..	..
(b) Carding machinery	11	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Drawing machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Speed frames .. .. .	22	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Spinning machinery	2	1	..	..	..	..
(f) Looms .. .. .	72	1	..	..	..	..
(g) Calendars .. .. .	2	..	..	..	..	..
(h) Unclassified textile machinery.	39	2	..	1	1	..
<b>(2) Machine tools—</b>						
(a) Milling machine .. .. .	3	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Lathes .. .. .	25	1	..	..	..	..
(c) Drills .. .. .	11	1	..	..	..	..
(d) Power Presses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Others .. .. .	28	..	..	..	..	..
<b>(3) Wood working machinery—</b>						
(a) Circular saws .. .. .	4	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Planning machines	1	..	1	..	..	..
(c) Vertical spindles or moulding machines.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Band saws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Others .. .. .	23	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Miscellaneous unclassified machinery	7	2	..	..	..	..
<b>(5) Machinery not moved by mechanical power—</b>						
(a) Lifting tackles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>II.—Transport—</b>						
(a) Rolling stock on lines .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Rolling stock not on lines .. .. .	2	..	..	..	..	..
<b>III.—Persons falling—</b>						
(a) From altitude .. .. .	8	..	..	2	..	..
(b) Into excavations, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) On levels .. .. .	4	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Slipping .. .. .	51	..	..	3	..	..
<b>IV.—Falling objects—</b>						
(a) Handled by injured persons	29	..	..	1	..	..
(b) Not handled by injured persons.	19	..	..	..	..	..

## Classification of Accidents—concl'd.

	In non-seasonal factories			In seasonal factories		
	Minor	Serious	Fatal	Minor	Serious	Fatal
V.—Hand tools (including chips and particles set in motion by them)—						
(a) In hands of injured persons..	61	..	..	1	..	..
(b) In hands of other persons ..	3	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Missing marks ..	11	..	..	..	..	..
VI.—Struck by flying object—						
(a) Flying splinters ..	22	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Flying shuttles ..	11	..	..	1	..	..
(c) Flying hammer heads or tool ..	17	..	..	..	..	..
VII.—Electricity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII.—Poisons, corrosive substances and occupational diseases.	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX.—Explosions and fires—						
(a) Boiler and steam pressure ..	6	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Other explosion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Fires ..	1	..	..	15	..	5
(d) Hot substances and flames ..	8	..	..	..	..	..
X.—Miscellaneous—						
(a) Heat prostration ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Stepping on or striking objects.	42	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Gassing ..	..	..	..	1	..	..
(d) Others ..	292	..	..	5	..	..
Total ..	867	20	5	33	1	5



