

Sl. No: 560



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF  
FACTORIES ACT 1948  
1990-2000**

*Directorate of Economics & Statistics  
2004*



## **PREFACE**

*Welfare of Labour Force has a very important role in the economic development of a country. With the growth of Industrial Units, the country has assumed new obligations to administer, control and regulate, to increase the security and welfare amenities of the business community, comprising both the employers and employees. A number of labour legislation have been enacted with a view to provide a healthier, safer and more pleasant environment for the workers to improve their conditions of service. Factories Act 1948 is an important legislation on labour. Statistics relating to the implementation of Factories Act for the period from 1990 to 2000 is included in this publication. A publication on Implementation of Maternity Benefit Act has already published. I hope this also will be found very useful to the data users and other agencies in this field.*

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## Results at a Glance - 2001

<b>Area</b>	:	38863 Sq.KM	
<b>Population</b>	:		
Female	:	16369955	
Male	:	15468664	
Total	:	31838619	
<b>% of female population to total population</b>	:	51.42	
<b>Sex ratio (Females /1000 males )</b>	:	1058	
<b>Density of population</b>	:	819	
<b>Literacy rate</b>	:		
Female	:	87.9	
Male	:	94.2	
Total	:	90.9	
			% to total population
<b>Workers</b>	:		
Female	:	2500736	15.3
Male	:	7790522	50.4
Total	:	10291258	32.3
<b>Non workers</b>	:		
Female	:	13869219	84.7
Male	:	7678142	49.6
Total	:	21547361	67.7
<b>Category of workers</b>			% to total workers
<b>1. Cultivators</b>	:		
Female	:	117679	4.7
Male	:	622724	8.0
Total	:	740403	7.2
<b>2. Agricultural labours</b>	:		
Female	:	550284	22.0
Male	:	1103317	14.2
Total	:	1653601	16.1
<b>3. Workers in house hold Industry</b>	:		
Female	:	182835	7.3
Male	:	181935	2.3
Total	:	364770	3.5
<b>4. Other workers</b>	:		
Female	:	1649938	66.0
Male	:	5882546	75.5
Total	:	7532484	73.2

## Chapter - I

### 1. Introduction

Labour Bureau Government of India is the agency for the collection, compilation and publication of all India Labour Statistics. Statistics play a vital role in the economic progress of a country. In Kerala Department of Economics and Statistics is entrusted to collect and forward statistics relating to the implementation of various provisions of Factories Act' 1948, Maternity Benefit Act 1961 and Payment of Wages Act 1936 to Labour Bureau. The details for preparing the reports are collected from Director of Factories and Boilers and Chief Inspectorate of Plantations, Kottayam. Here an attempt is made to bring out a publication incorporating the details relating to the implementation of Factories Act 1948 in Kerala for the period form 1990 to 2000 on the basis of the Annual Report sent to Labour Bureau. Annual reports are prepared to examine how the various provisions of Acts are implemented in the State.

### 2. Factories Act 1948

The Factories Act, 1948 extends to the whole of the Indian Union and applied to all those factories which are covered section 2m(1), 2m(ii) and 85 (85P and 85 NP) of the Act. Section 2m(i) covers factories working on any day of the proceeding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of the power and having 10 or more workers are working. Section 2m(ii) covers factories working on any day of the proceeding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on without the aid of power, and having 20 or more workers are working. Section 85 covers those factories to which all or any of the provisions of the Factories Act are extended by notification in the official gazette by the State Governments. Factories registered under section 85 is further classified in to two division. That is 85 (P) and 85 (NP). Section 85 (P) covers all the factories employing less than ten workers and working with the aid of power while 85 (NP) covers all the factories employing less than twenty workers and working with out the aid of power. The Act covers any person employed, directly or though any agency including a contractor with or with out the knowledge of the principal employer whether for remuneration or not in any manufacturing process. Under this Act the manager, occupier or owner of the factory is required to furnish to the inspector or other officer appointed by Government an annual return in Form No 21 (in respect of calendar year) on Employment, Hours of work, Mondays worked, annual leave with wages Holidays with pay and other such information. In the half yearly return (Form No 22) the factories are required to furnish information regarding daily member of workers employed and number of days worked by the factory during the first half of the year ending 30<sup>th</sup> June.

### 3. Implementation of the Act

The chief Inspector of Factories (Director of Factories and Boilers) is the State Authority for Registration, renewal and cancellation of the factories at State level.

The Director of Factories and Boilers forward the statutory returns (Annual and Half yearly) to the Director, Economics and Statistics for preparing annual reports. The Director (F & B) with the concerned officers conduct periodic inspections in the factories to see that the various provision of the Act is properly maintained. He also inform the details of Inspectorate Staff under Factories Act, Factories carrying on dangerous operations, fatal and non fatal accidents analysed by cause and sex, Inspection and conviction, etc to Directorate of Economics and Statistics. Labour section in the Directorate of (E&S) compile all the above information in the specified formats and prepare annual reports. These annual reports are being sent to labour Bureau, Government of India regularly.

Through out the period 1990-2000 the sanctioned staff strength of under the factories Act remains the same, which is given below.

Sl. No.	Category	Sanctioned post
1	Chief Inspector of Factories (Director of Factories & Boilers)	1
2	Deputy chief Inspector of Factories (Joint Director of Factories & Boilers)	4
3	Deputy chief Inspector of Factories (Joint Director of Factories & Boilers-Medical)	1
4	Regional Inspector of Factories (Inspector of Factories & Boilers grade I)	8
5	Inspector of Factories & Boilers, grade II)	16
6	Medical Inspector of Factories (Medical officers)	4
7	Other field Inspector staff	
	1 Additional Inspector of Factories	23
	2 Technical officer	1
	3 Chemical Inspector	4
	4 Technical Assistant	1
	Total	63



#### 4. Submission of Annual Returns

Even though the submission of annual returns is a matter of statutory obligation on the part of the registered factories, the response shown in this regard by the management was quite unsatisfactory. It is seen that only 31.18% of the factories have submitted the return during the year under report and which is less than that of the previous year, by 5.71%. The details are given in the following table.

**Table-1**

Year	Total number of working factories	Number of factories submitting returns	Percentage
1990	12448	7687	61.75
1991	13255	8083	60.98
1992	14608	8279	56.67
1993	15132	7767	51.33
1994	15305	7134	46.61
1995	15331	4597	29.98
1996	16434	6013	26.59
1997	17336	6627	38.23
1998	17719	7281	41.09
1999	18504	6826	36.89
2000	18544	5785	31.18

The above table illustrates the poor state of attention shown by the management in the timely submission of returns which in turn reduces the quality of the data. Proper awareness has to be given to the factory owners in this regard.

Timely submission of the data and necessary steps has also to be taken by the authorities get the data promptly since the submission of returns is a statutory obligation.

#### 5. Limitations

Labour statistics have to be collected with utmost care and promptness to keep them free from deficiencies. But the experience of the agencies charged with the responsibility for collecting and maintaining these statistics suffered from a number of shortcomings mainly the following

- A, Poor response in the submission of returns
- B, Delay in getting the returns
- C, Defects in the returns
- D, Incomplete returns

## CHAPTER II

## I. Growth of Factories in Kerala during the period from 1970 to 2000

The data relating to total registered working factories and average number of workers employed in such factories for the year 1970 to 2000 is given in the following table.

Table-2

Year	Total number of working factories	Average number of workers
1970	3040	205174
1974	6036	258960
1976	6921	281201
1980	9106	300515
1982	9988	286268
1984	10647	290104
1986	11530	292852
1988	12028	280688
1990	12448	383672
1991	13255	391964
1992	14608	375736
1993	15132	388758
1994	15305	390260
1995	15331	375148
1996	16434	405067
1997	17336	428840
1998	17719	443841
1999	18504	436474
2000	18544	438750

From the above table it is seen that the total number of registered factories have increased by 510% from 3040 in 1970 to 18544 in 2000. When the decadal growth rate is considered the maximum percentage of increase reported during the period 1970 to 1980. Similarly the average number of workers in such factories have increased by 113% and reached 438750 persons in 2000 from 205174 in 1970. Maximum decadal growth rate in employment was also reported during 1970-80.

Table-3

## Growth of private sector and public sector factories in Kerala

Year	Working factories			Employment		
	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total
1990	12035	413	12448	239562	115988	355550
1991	12800	455	13255	243211	125527	368738
1992	14113	495	14608	248198	127538	375736
1993	14646	486	15132	277266	111492	388758
1994	14824	481	15305	281669	108591	390260
1995	14840	491	15331	263878	111270	375148
1996	15906	528	16434	293923	111144	405067
1997	16803	533	17336	317592	111248	428840
1998	17177	542	17719	334143	109698	443841
1999	17955	549	18504	318727	117747	436474
2000	17986	558	18544	336895	101855	438750

The above table shows the growth of factories under private and public sector and its corresponding employment growth. There is considerable increase in the number of factories and employment in private sector.

## 2. Growth of factories and employment under various section of factories Act

The section wise details of number of working factories and employment for different period is given in the following table 4(a), 4(b), 4(c), 4(d)

Table-4(a)

Section 2m(i)

Year	Registered working factories	Average daily number of workers employed in the factories submitting return	Estimated Average daily number workers in factories not submitting returns	Average daily workers in factories together in submitting and not submitting Factories	Proportionate	
					to Total factories %	Total employment %
1994	3930	166734	88514	255248	25.6	65.4
1995	3803	92075	152125	244200	24.8	65.1
1996						
1997	4763	150402	133814	284216	27.4	66.2
1998	4944	157591	135333	292924	27.9	66.0
1999	5092	135932	153453	289385	27.5	66.3
2000	5150	120816	156442	277258	27.7	63.1

Table-4 (b)

Section: 2m(2)

Year	Registered working factories	Average daily number of workers in factories submitting return	Estimated average daily number of workers in factories not submitting return	Average daily workers in factories together in submitting and not submitting Factories	Proportionate to	
					Total factories %	Total employment %
1994	249	48589	21090	69679	1.6	17.8
1995	264	1875	67202	69077	1.7	18.4
1996						
1997	312	38668	38539	77207	1.8	18.0
1998	320	21594	59158	80752	1.8	18.2
1999	340	19494	55381	74875	1.8	17.1
2000	351	23996	50034	74030	1.9	16.8

Table-4(c)

Section 85 (p)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1994	10477	19045	40826	59871	68.4	15.3
1995	10601	10467	46179	56646	69.1	15.1
1996						
1997	11602	16284	45958	62242	66.9	14.5
1998	11786	19990	48746	68736	66.5	15.5
1999	12372	17699	49002	66701	66.8	15.3
2000	12362	28236	55670	83906	66.6	19.1

Table - 4(d)

Section 85(NP)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1994	649	2209	3253	5462	4.2	1.4
1995	663	1669	3556	5225	4.3	1.4
1996						
1997	659	1863	3312	5175	3.8	1.2
1998	669	1429	4718	6147	3.8	1.4
1999	700	1729	3784	5513	3.8	1.3
2000	681	21	3535	3556	3.7	0.8

From the above tables it is clear that about 25% of total factories registered under 2m(1) section provides more than 65% of total employment. About 66% of the total factories are registered under 85 (P) section. But it provides only about 15% of total employment.

### 3. District wise distribution of working factories and employment

District wise distribution of working factories is given in Table 5

Table 5

District	Factories										
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
TVM	655	606	712	864	855	809	850	868	892	923	898
KLM	1179	1188	1415	1440	1425	1498	1654	1735	1787	1899	1927
PTA	292	586	329	366	442	363	382	430	470	498	526
APA	750	802	901	921	1098	1024	1059	1111	1140	1194	1211
KTM	963	799	1098	1127	1126	1180	1247	1283	1293	1302	1294
IDI	278	289	292	302	251	290	303	305	303	341	325
EKM	1931	1933	2274	2299	2294	2364	2543	2686	2700	2924	2931
TSR	1692	1591	1939	1986	1987	1944	2084	2188	2364	2547	2557
PKD	1220	1330	1574	1638	1692	1620	1774	1972	1966	2028	1993
MPM	672	650	816	856	857	815	894	912	924	963	995
WYN	122	125	129	126	128	128	151	180	176	139	140
KKD	1386	1981	1565	1635	1703	1582	1656	1778	1777	1749	1764
KNR	1137	1182	1359	1369	1296	1473	1579	1614	1636	1738	1716
KSD	171	193	205	203	151	241	258	274	291	259	267
<b>Total</b>	<b>12448</b>	<b>13255</b>	<b>14608</b>	<b>15132</b>	<b>15305</b>	<b>15331</b>	<b>16434</b>	<b>17336</b>	<b>17719</b>	<b>18504</b>	<b>18544</b>

Table 6

## District wise distribution of employment in factories

District	Employment										
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
TVM	27740	28043	27021	27986	31378	28431	29013	28300	29582	29502	29123
KLM	134966	135673	140937	133512	135433	103706	120973	139283	143957	134112	137014
PTA	8083	8080	4797	9699	6418	8522	9302	9863	10880	11873	12325
APA	18467	18998	17955	21417	20048	22366	23719	24058	24839	25149	26359
KTM	15728	16543	13976	15650	17683	17482	17544	17692	18389	17436	17504
IDI	7058	7019	7452	7508	7361	6269	7668	7958	7887	7982	8032
EKM	60438	62571	56500	54020	55429	65626	70117	70340	71988	64949	64815
TSR	27179	28547	31485	32740	32951	40376	36361	38261	41338	37599	36206
PKD	20493	21076	17666	23678	23097	19552	23036	24329	24442	24425	24462
MPM	8773	8919	8855	9407	11009	9144	9869	9954	10344	12917	13357
KKD	27865	28355	26278	27961	26007	30358	31506	28978	29371	26653	25822
WYN	2167	2139	1935	1966	1738	2377	2759	2387	2600	16983	17001
KNR	22297	23346	18884	20943	19917	18595	20286	23278	23807	23810	23562
KSD	2418	2655	1995	2271	1791	2344	2914	4159	4417	3084	3168
<b>Total</b>	<b>383672</b>	<b>391964</b>	<b>375736</b>	<b>388758</b>	<b>390260</b>	<b>375148</b>	<b>405067</b>	<b>428840</b>	<b>443841</b>	<b>436474</b>	<b>438750</b>

**4. Factories under section 87 of the Act**

Factories under certain categories have been declared as those carrying on dangerous operation under section 87 of the factories Act. The category wise distribution of such factories with average daily employment for the period from 1990 to 2000 is given in table 7. As per this table the maximum number of employment in these type of factories is from manufacture of food products followed by non-metallic mineral products.

**Table 7**

Factories carrying on operation declared dangerous under section 87 and workers employed in such operations.

Period	Major group of Industries and No of workers												Total					
	Manufacture of food products		Manufacture of Beverage, tobacco and related products		Manufacture of Textile products (including swearing apparel)		Manufacturing paper and paper products, printing and publishing and allied products		Manufacture of rubber, plastic petroleum and coal products processing nuclear food		Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products		Manufacture of metal products and parts except machinery		Other Manufacturing Industries			
	Factories	No of persons employed	Factories	No of persons employed	Factories	persons employed	Factories	persons employed	Factories	persons employed	Factories	persons employed	Factories	persons employed	Factories	persons employed		
1990	588	59846	22	1093	108	975	194	8512	250	7775	467	14479	126	1791	28	438	1783	94909
1991	629	60125	22	1093	114	1719	199	8670	300	8980	496	15179	129	11792	31	505	1920	98063
1992	655	62716	23	1128	116	1778	209	9081	323	9774	548	16375	129	1782	31	505	2034	103139
1993	749	70966	26	1105	128	2604	216	8093	422	10756	666	18064	142	1617	31	498	2380	113703
1994	770	75887	27	1196	140	4543	207	8143	437	11371	799	20696	155	1774	33	529	2668	124139
1995	99	4498	10	233	13	527	90	1732	150	1959	133	1919	101	993	9	82	605	11943
1996	315	23048	17	471	23	1102	93	1751	361	5184	235	3430	114	1086	10	132	1168	36204
1997	495	27618	23	524	28	1196	98	11794	584	8011	300	4788	159	1447	13	181	1700	45559
1998	541	30619	22	502	32	1130	87	1815	674	8822	403	5984	195	1614	17	250	1971	50736
1999	546	30763	26	747	45	1651	98	2096	699	9551	457	6891	201	1767	20	375	2092	53841
2000	68	3639	5	303	1	20	8	246	39	1066	42	727	2	221	64	3096	129	9318

CHAPTER III  
INDUSTRIAL INJURIES AND ACCIDENTS

One of the main problem in Industry is the industrial injuries and accidents. Any injury is defined as one which prevented the affected workers from attending to work for a period of 48 hours or more immediately following the injury. In the western countries, the mandays lost due to industrial injuries is much higher to the loss of manday due to industrial disputes. But in India it is in the reverse order.

Industry wise fatal and non-fatal accidents are classified in table 8. The Maximum fatal accidents were reported during 1998 and maximum non-fatal accidents were reported during 1991. Manufacture of cotton textile industries reported highest number of non-fatal accidents.

1. Industry wise fatal and non-fatal accidents

Table 8

Period	Mining and non metallic minerals not else where classified		Manufacture of food products		Manufacture of cotton textiles		Manufacture of jute and other vegetable fibre textiles		Manufacture of textiles products		Manufacture of wood and wood products, furniture and fixtures		Manufacture of paper and paper products and printing, publishing and allied industries		Manufacture of basic chemicals and chemical products		Manufacture of rubber plastic, petroleum, coal, products, processing of nuclear fibres			Manufacture of non metallic fibre products	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1990	A	B	1	66	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	
1991			2	48		1013	2	112		403	3	164		1		3	269	2	331		
1992			2	38	1	884		24		413	1	225	1	7	1		87	1	602		
1993				51	1	1355		28		59	1	164	1	3	2	179	1	36	1	21	
1994																					
1995			2	16		628		23		8	2	101		3		151		13	1	245	
1996				27		567		18		1	3	90		8		229	3	23	1	250	
1997	1	4	1	39	1	624		2		4	1	9	1	2	2	111	2	27	1	107	
1998			3	14	3	695		10			3	9	1	4	3	140	2	98	2	147	
1999			3	13		542		4				7	2	8	6	128	2	19	3	117	
2000	1	1		32		317		6		1	2	2		6		308	2	8	3	127	



Table 8 Contd..

Period	Basic metal and alloys industries		Manufacture of metal products and parts except machinery and equipment		Manufacture of machinery and equipment other than transport equipment		Manufacture of transport equipment and parts		Other Manufacturing industries		Repairs of capital goods		Electrical generation transmission and distribution		Water transport		Air transport		Manufacture of wool, silk and manmade fibre textiles		Storage and warehousing services		Others		Total			
	A	B	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47		
1990	1	81		52		197	1	62											1	848								
1991		44		10	1	161	2	53											2	1009								
1992	1	14		8		172		55												729								
1993	1	572		12	1	147		60												1098			1					
1994																												
1995	3	63		48		64		29											2	363								
1996		73	1	24	1	45		58	1		4									356								
1997	2	19		28	1	38		57		4	10									208								
1998	1	58	2	87		17		60	1	4	8																	
1999		102		62		6	1	46		2	4									5								
2000	1	144		9		13	2	29		2	10																	

A - Fatal Accident

B - Non Fatal Accident

## 2. Cause of accidents

Major causes of accidents in factories are mainly by, prime movers, machinery moved by mechanical power, transport, electricity, explosion, fire etc. Originally accident prevention movement was started by social workers with the idea that human suffering should be mitigated and the management of factories also showed interest as philanthropists. Later statutory enactments have forced to maintain safe conditions for work. To Pinpoint, the reasons for the efforts for prevention of accidents are

- a) Needless destruction of life and health is a moral evil
- b) Failure to make necessary precaution against predictable accidents involves moral responsibility for these accidents
- c) Accidents produce social harm also
- d) Accidents limit efficiency and productivity

## 3. Non fatal accidents analysed by cause

An analysis showing the causes of accidents is given below

Table 9

Sl. No.	Cause of accidents	Period										
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1	Prime movers	97	43	97	135		61	48	186	2		
2	Machinery moved by mechanical power	47	18	48	61		55	71	32	29		
3	Transport	5	1	3	7		4	6	32	3		
4	Electricity		6	12	10		1	2	14	1	8	1
5	Explosion		2	8	4		2		5			
6	Fire	15	8	5	17		12		1	4	9	8
7	Gasing	43	23	42	60		7		45	7	5	5
8	Molten and other corrosive substance	38	71	88	120		31	17	68	50	30	25
9	Machinery moved by machine power	218	49	154	210		12	85	43	36	11	6
10	Hand tools	380	323	162	339		21	28	69	78	66	24
11	Struct falling bodies	435	324	265	692		216	369	72	128	11	
12	Personnel falling	421	487	359	417		388	427	142	176	177	145
13	Step on or against objects	652	700	280	339		208	24	11	141	106	80
14	Handing tools	523	336	854	415		114	43	98	357	204	194
15	Others	875	1517	1113	957		627	653	486	344	440	530
	Total	3749	3908	3490	3788		1759	1773	1304	1356	1067	1018

It is seen from the table that majority of the accident occurred due to, machinery moved by mechanical power, usage of hand tools, personnel falling, hand tools etc.

#### 4. Fatal and not fatal accidents in factories and mandays lost

The details of fatal and non-fatal accidents in factories and the mandays lost there by is given below

**Table 10**

Year	Number of fatal accidents	No. of persons died	No. of non-fatal accidents	Accidents in which the worker returned to work during the current year			
				Occurred during the year	Mandays lost	Occurred during the previous year	Mandays lost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1990	11	11	3749	3569	28876	77	728
1991	15	15	3908	3846	30914	180	1382
1992	7	9	3490	3430	5592	129	839
1993	10	10	3788	3745	18287	90	1059
1994	10	10	2429	2429	14223		
1995	10	10	1759	1759	10144		
1996	10	10	1773	1748	10489	25	139
1997	13	13	1304	1298	9065	27	475
1998	21	37	1356	1377	6291	708	1860
1999	18	24	1067	1043	1438	24	164
2000	12	15	1018	986	4977	30	492

The maximum number of fatal accidents were reported during 1998 and non-fatal accidents during 1991. The maximum number of mandays lost was also during 1991.

#### 5. Accident analysed by Sex

Fatal and non-fatal accident analysed by sex is given below

**Table-II**

Period	Fatal Accident			Non Fatal Accident		
	No. of Persons died	Male	Female	No of Accident	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1990	11	10	1	3749	3657	92
1991	15	13	2	3908	3839	69
1992	9	7	2	3490	3419	71
1993	10	10		3788	3718	70
1994	10	10		2429	2364	65
1995	10	10		1759	1708	51
1996	10	10		1773	1687	86
1997	13	11	2	1304	1250	54
1998	37	29	8	1356	1302	54
1999	24	24		1067	1015	52
2000	15	13	2	1018	981	37

It is clear from the table that the number of accidents suffered by male workers is greater than that of female workers for both fatal and non-fatal accidents.

## CHAPTER IV

## Employment

The size of employment of each factory is available in its annual returns, Average daily employment in factories submitting returns and estimated average daily employment in not submitting factories is shown separately for Public Sector and Private Sector in tables 12 (a) and 12 (b).

The mandays generated in factories submitting returns is given below. As the number of Factories

Year	Mandays generate in (lakhs)		
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1990	151	326	477
1991	140	378	518
1992	145	369	514
1993	145	396	541
1994	135	406	541
1995	96	216	312
1996	--	--	--
1997	121	376	497
1998	143	372	515
1999	91	228	319
2000	82	251	333

Submitting returns is decreasing, the mandays generated also shows a decreasing trend.

Table 12 (a)

## Number of Factories and average daily employment.

## Public Sector

Year	Number of factories	Mandays generated	Submitting return			Not submitting return		Total number of factories and employment (Submitted + not submitted)	
			Average daily employment's			Number of Factories	Estimated average daily employment	Factories	Employment
			Man	Women	Total				
1990	297	15095209	39183	24579	63762	116	59226	413	122898
1991	292	14017508	40382	14263	54645	163	73882	455	128527
1992	274	14511750	39341	9074	48415	221	79123	495	127538
1993	314	14485899	39047	41791	80838	172	30654	486	111492
1994	263	13466941	33067	38497	71564	218	37027	481	108591
1995	178	9582472	26106	4266	30372	313	80898	491	111270
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	238	12092940	26459	30017	56476	295	54772	533	111248
1998	259	14312018	33670	23189	56859	283	52839	542	109698
1999	217	9095793	28528	11245	39773	332	77974	549	117747
2000	210	8159039	25099	5301	30400	348	71455	558	101855

Table - 12 (b)  
Number of Factories and average daily employment

## Private Sector

Year	Submitting return		Average daily employment			Not submitting return		Total number of factories and employment (Submitted + not submitted)	
	Number of factories	Mandays generated	Man	Women	Total	Number of Factories	Estimated average daily employment	Factories	Employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1990	7390	32656735	93622	49279	142901	4645	117873	12035	260774
1991	7791	37842578	108226	60628	168854	5009	94583	12800	263437
1992	8005	36896220	90338	64818	155156	6108	93042	14113	248198
1993	7453	39623129	91889	67016	158905	7193	118361	14646	277266
1994	6871	40597012	80696	84317	165013	7953	116656	14824	281669
1995	4419	21574910	57827	17887	75714	10421	188164	14840	263878
1996									
1997	6389	37578381	76369	74372	150741	10414	166851	16803	317592
1998	7022	37160058	87589	56156	143745	10155	190398	17177	334143
1999	6609	22837727	82564	52517	135081	11346	183646	17955	318727
2000	5575	25086830	88319	54350	142669	12411	194226	17986	336895

## CHAPTER V

## 1. Working factories according to working strength

The total factories submitting returns in Public and Private Sector have been distributed separately according to their working strength and shown in tables 13 (a) and 13 (b). Factories having less than 10 workers occupy the major share of factories. Total Factories submitting returns classifies according to working strength and the percentage of workers to total employment is shown below.

Table 13

Year	No of Factories with workers (submitting returns)										Percentage of workers in factories with respect to Total workers									
	Less than 10	10 or more up to 20	20 or more up to 50	50 or more up to 100	100 or more up to 500	500 or more up to 1000	1000 or more up to 5000	5000 or more	Total	Col.2	Col.3	Col.4	Col.5	Col.6	Col.7	Col.8	Col.9	Col.10 Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
1990	5489	920	650	238	286	54	30	20	7687	12.5	6.6	10.2	8.0	28.0	16.0	11.9	6.8	100.0		
1991	6040	836	629	240	256	67	13	2	8083	13.3	5.2	9.1	8.0	28.7	20.8	9.4	5.5	100.0		
1992	5966	1000	697	272	268	63	13		8279	13.1	6.7	10.4	9.3	28.8	20.4	11.3		100.0		
1993	7250	175	108	67	91	57	19		7767	11.0	6.0	8.8	8.3	27.4	26.9	11.6		100.0		
1994	4975	931	586	235	289	98	20		7134	10.3	5.3	7.6	6.8	30.7	27.4	11.9		100.0		
1995	3053	771	444	170	135	20	4		4597	18.8	11.4	13.3	11.4	26.5	11.9	6.7		100.0		
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1997	4505	910	609	232	289	67	15		6627	10.4	5.9	9.1	7.9	35.3	22.2	9.2		100.0		
1998	4966	985	687	279	300	54	10		7281	12.0	6.7	10.5	9.0	34.7	19.7	6.8		100.0		
1999	4742	921	580	261	273	38	11		6826	13.4	7.2	10.2	10.6	34.8	15.0	8.8		100.0		
2000	3834	800	571	264	267	38	10	1	5785	10.9	6.3	10.3	10.6	33.1	15.6	9.9	3.3	100.0		

Table - 13 (a)

## Working factories according to working strength. (Public)

Category	Period										
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Less than 10 Workers	No of Factories	17	20	15	14	17	8	14	19	16	20
	Workers	94	119	88	90	108	44	92	126	112	110
10 or more but less than 20 workers	No of factories	21	38	31	30	23	22	24	28	24	26
	Workers	276	518	457	433	329	309	326	407	330	357
20 or more but less than 50 workers	Factories	41	73	75	70	52	48	59	57	56	61
	Workers	1140	2351	2500	2312	1683	1576	1921	1912	1907	2085
50 or more but less than 100 workers	Factories	44	55	62	57	44	36	32	45	41	42
	Workers	2337	3944	4408	3997	2894	2610	2249	3178	2860	2855
100 or more less than 500 workers	Factories	106	73	64	77	65	48	65	73	57	47
	Workers	13972	18083	14175	20401	17009	11755	18922	20548	14997	11587
500 or more but less than 1000 workers	Factories	21	25	20	55	52	13	39	31	18	10
	Workers	12024	16887	13446	37575	35772	8583	26372	21990	12612	6865
1000 or more but less than 5000 workers	Factories	27	8	7	11	10	3	5	6	5	4
	Workers	19961	12743	13341	16030	13769	5495	6594	8698	6955	6541
5000 or more	Factories	20									
	Workers	13958									
Total	Factories	297	292	274	314	263	178	238	259	217	210
	Workers	63762	54645	48415	80838	71564	30372	56476	56859	39773	30400



Table- 13 (b)  
Working factories according to working strength (Private)

Category	Period										
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Less than 10 Workers	No of factories	5472	6020	5951	7236	4958	3045	4491	4947	4726	3814
	Workers	25759	29532	26639	26204	24333	19916	21528	24024	23311	18788
10 or more but less than 20 workers	No of factories	899	798	969	145	908	749	886	957	897	774
	Workers	13306	11093	13284	13819	12280	11861	11889	13064	12176	10588
20 or more but less than 50 workers	No of factories	609	556	622	38	534	396	550	630	524	510
	Workers	19977	18083	18687	18877	16293	12511	16888	19105	15877	15690
50 or more but less than 100 workers	No of factories	194	185	210	10	191	134	200	234	220	222
	Workers	14156	13872	14356	15799	13193	9536	14156	16081	15723	15468
100 or more but less than 500 workers	No of factories	180	183	204	14	224	87	224	227	216	220
	Workers	43877	46054	44606	45334	55577	16306	54180	48982	45805	45624
500 or more but less than 1000 workers	No of factories	33	42	43	2	46	7	28	23	20	28
	Workers	21139	29583	27999	27005	28928	4001	19677	17613	13719	20139
1000 or more but less than 5000 workers	No of factories	3	5	6	8	10	1	10	4	6	6
	Workers	4687	8173	9585	11867	14409	1583	12423	4876	8470	10653
5000 or more	No of factories		2	2							1
	Workers		12464								5719
Total	Factories	7390	7791	8005	7453	6871	4419	6389	7022	6609	5575
	Workers	142901	168854	155156	158905	165013	75714	150741	143745	135081	142669

2. Number of days worked

Classification of factories and workers according to number of days worked is illustrated in tables 14, 14 (a) and 14 (b) in the case of returns submitted factories. Distribution of total number of factories submitting returns according to number of days worked is shown below.

Table 14

Year	60 days or less		61-120 days		121-180 days		181-240 days		241-300 days		More than 300 days		Total	
	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers
1990	141	2868	458	21292	774	35454	1327	13584	2981	51770	2006	66605	7687	191573
1991	382	18855	457	26575	717	16744	1338	17631	3629	79474	1560	56220	8083	215499
1992	476	7254	453	17533	708	25175	1359	17132	3478	66319	1805	70158	8279	203571
1993	216	38746	395	11698	631	20733	1288	30896	3474	68585	1763	69085	7767	239743
1994	217	27307	352	16898	591	31892	1170	33416	3168	61102	1676	65972	7134	236577
1995	108	1365	330	1685	398	3191	898	7707	2292	62510	571	29628	4597	106086
1996														
1997	153	13076	349	19070	600	18860	1213	27232	2940	77022	1372	51957	6627	207217
1998	135	3607	390	20873	606	13318	1259	23835	3790	93768	1101	45203	7281	200604
1999	129	2841	332	4478	628	11260	1190	25823	3281	82127	1266	48325	6826	174854
2000	92	1576	197	6511	483	14684	887	24181	2576	56994	1550	69123	5785	173069

**Table 14 (a)**  
**Distribution of working factories according to number of days worked. Public**

Period	10 days or less		60-120 days		121-180 days		181-240 days		241-300 days		More than 300 days		Total	
	Factories	workers	Factories	workers	Factories	workers	Factories	workers	Factories	workers	Factories	workers	Factories	Workers
1990	1	24	12	6286	27	16637	7	852	119	14161	131	20802	297	58762
1991	22	11228	4	809	4	532	5	702	151	22841	106	18533	292	54645
1992	3	25	10	3957	8	488	6	463	125	20344	122	23138	274	48415
1993	55	35033	1	286	7	2629	11	3453	129	16539	111	22898	314	80838
1994	37	25062	16	6263	8	5260	6	177	96	14618	100	20094	263	71564
1995	2	783	4	110	2	98			96	14890	74	14491	178	30372
1996														
1997	13	8224	27	12410	4	997	10	3619	92	18029	92	13197	238	56476
1998	2	1040	24	12276	5	873	9	4407	125	21758	94	16505	259	56859
1999	1	24			2	25	15	5004	113	19967	86	14753	217	39773
2000	2	298	1	10	5	609	5	836	82	11481	115	17166	210	30400

Table 14 (b)

## Distribution of working factories according to number of days worked (Private)

Period	10 days or less		60-120 days		121-180 days		181-240 days		241-300 days		More than 300 days		Total	
	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers
1990	140	2844	446	15006	747	18817	1320	12732	2862	37609	1875	45803	7390	132811
1991	360	7627	453	25766	713	16212	1333	16929	3478	56633	1454	37687	7791	160854
1992	473	7229	443	13576	700	24687	1353	16669	3353	45975	1683	47020	8005	155156
1993	161	3713	394	11412	624	18104	1277	27443	3345	52046	1652	46187	7453	158905
1994	140	2245	336	10535	583	26632	1164	33239	3072	46484	1576	45878	6871	165013
1995	106	582	326	1575	396	3093	898	7707	2196	47620	497	15137	4419	75714
1996														
1997	140	4852	322	6660	596	17863	1203	23613	2848	58993	1280	38760	6389	150741
1998	133	2567	366	8597	601	12445	1250	19428	3665	72010	1007	28698	7022	143745
1999	128	2817	332	4478	626	11235	1175	20819	3168	62160	1180	33572	6609	135081
2000	90	1278	196	6501	478	14075	882	23345	2494	45513	1435	51957	5575	142669

3. NORMAL HOURS WORKED

Distribution of working factories according to normal hours worked by the employees sexwise is shown below for the factories submitted returns in tables 15 (a) & 15(b)

Table 15 (a)  
MALE WORKERS

Year	42 and below			43-45			46-48			Above 48			Total		
	Facto- ries	Work- ers	% of total male workers	Facto- ries	Work- ers	% of total Male workers	Facto- ries	Work- ers	% of total male work- ers	Facto- ries	Work- ers	% of total male work- ers	Facto- ries	Work- ers	% to total male work- ers
1990	1466	19946	16.9	598	16582	14.1	5366	76618	65.1	201	4579	3.9	7631	117715	100
1991	1881	24565	17.5	516	18653	13.3	5559	94556	67.2	115	2834	20	8071	140608	100
1992	2486	25413	8.5	542	15338	13.5	4662	80487	70.6	220	8425	7.4	7910	129663	100
1993	2449	32664	24.9	620	15925	12.2	4519	78250	59.8	103	4097	3.1	7691	130936	100
1994	2083	31233	27.5	682	14278	12.5	4051	58470	51.4	256	9782	8.6	7072	113763	100
1995	2501	40555	48.3	503	11687	13.9	1381	27576	32.9	169	4115	4.9	4554	83933	100
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	3010	41408	40.3	680	11633	11.3	2657	43497	423	203	6290	6.1	6550	102828	100
1998	1666	29365	24.2	748	12193	10.0	4694	78672	64.9	69	1032	0.9	7177	121262	100
1999	1002	11644	10.5	480	7314	6.6	5165	87539	78.8	136	4595	4.1	6783	111092	100
2000	1424	23301	18.9	607	14518	11.8	3429	66002	53.5	320	19533	15.8	5780	123354	100

Table 15 (b)

## FEMALE WORKERS

Year	42 and below			43-45			46-48			Above 48			Total		
	Factories	Workers	% to total Female workers	Factories	Workers	% to total Female workers	Factories	Workers	% to total Female workers	Factories	Workers	% to total Female workers	Factories	Workers	% to total Female workers
1990	512	4863	6.6	193	3577	4.8	2042	61771	83.7	65	3647	4.9	2812	73858	100
1991	676	6607	8.8	222	2291	3.1	2185	65161	87.0	45	832	1.1	3128	74891	100
1992	890	9250	12.5	210	2149	3.0	1937	59602	80.6	58	2907	3.9	3095	73908	100
1993	1034	16231	14.9	249	2330	2.1	1862	89873	82.6	31	373	0.4	3176	108807	100
1994	812	22640	18.4	346	3451	2.8	1494	92426	75.3	138	4297	3.5	2790	122814	100
1995	924	10114	45.7	207	3038	13.7	570	8319	37.6	44	682	3.0	2383	22153	100
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	1244	34980	33.5	278	3540	3.4	1196	62291	59.7	115	3578	3.4	2833	104389	100
1998	901	12011	15.1	366	3631	4.6	1883	62895	79.3	27	805	1.0	3177	79342	100
1999	320	4516	7.1	142	1506	2.4	2792	57203	89.7	52	537	0.8	3306	63762	100
2000	401	12581	25.3	104	3438	6.9	162	26049	52.4	89	7647	15.4	756	49715	100

In both the above cases it is seen that majority of the workers worked between 46 to 48 hours in a week.

Classification of workers according to normal hours worked is separately shown for both Public and Private sectors as tables 15 (c) and 15 (d).

Table 15 (c)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING FACTORIES ACCORDING TO NORMAL HOURS WORKED (PUBLIC)

Year	Men												Women											
	42 and below		43-45		46-48		Above 48		Total		42 and below		43-45		46-48		Above 48		Total					
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21				
1990	66	5813	49	9884	181	18484	1	2	297	34183	33	648	39	1214	116	22717	-	-	188	24579				
1991	67	5458	38	6505	175	27799	11	620	291	40382	48	925	29	933	114	12396	2	9	193	14263				
1992	64	7253	37	6019	128	20361	44	5708	273	39341	51	1345	28	703	85	6372	17	654	181	9074				
1993	59	8555	33	6368	196	21659	26	2465	314	39047	48	2662	23	762	147	38262	8	105	226	41791				
1994	70	6138	26	5074	150	20811	16	1044	262	33067	52	3035	18	853	110	34561	6	48	186	38497				
1995	58	7956	26	4867	74	11653	15	1630	173	26106	45	1055	19	1141	47	2027	6	43	117	4266				
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
1997	78	8276	19	3752	125	12002	16	2429	238	26459	56	3650	13	572	96	24453	8	1342	173	30017				
1998	59	8119	23	2537	171	22882	4	90	257	33628	49	1841	16	613	127	20705	1	27	193	23186				
1999	20	2324	10	3113	184	21091	2	2000	216	28528	16	205	10	547	134	10483	1	10	161	11245				
2000	35	3388	19	5674	146	13626	10	2411	210	25099	50	1639	17	478	44	3121	4	63	115	5301				

A = Number of factories  
B = Number of workers

**Table 15 (d)**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING FACTORIES ACCORDING TO NORMAL HOURS WORKED (PRIVATE)**

Year	Men												Women											
	42 and below		43-45		46-48		Above 48		Total		42 and below		43-45		46-48		Above 48		Total					
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B				
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21				
1990	1400	14133	549	6688	5185	58124	200	4577	7334	83532	479	4215	154	2363	1926	39054	65	3647	2624	49279				
1991	1814	19107	478	12148	5384	66737	104	2214	7780	100226	628	5682	193	1358	2071	52765	43	823	2935	60628				
1992	2422	18160	505	9319	4534	60126	176	2717	7637	90332	839	7905	182	1446	1852	53230	41	2253	2914	64834				
1993	2390	24109	587	9557	4323	56591	77	1632	7377	91889	986	13569	226	1568	1715	51611	23	268	2950	67016				
1994	2013	25095	646	9204	3901	37659	240	8738	6800	80696	760	19605	328	2598	1384	57865	132	4249	2604	84317				
1995	2443	32599	477	6820	1307	15923	154	2485	4381	57827	879	9059	188	1897	523	6292	38	639	1628	17887				
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
1997	2932	33132	661	7881	2532	31495	187	3861	6312	76369	1188	31330	265	2968	1100	37838	107	2236	2660	74372				
1998	1607	21246	725	9656	4523	55790	65	942	6920	87589	852	10170	350	3018	1756	42190	26	778	2984	56156				
1999	982	9320	470	4201	4981	66448	134	2595	6567	82564	304	4311	132	959	2245	46720	51	527	2732	52517				
2000	1389	19913	588	8844	3283	52464	310	17122	5575	98330	351	10942	87	2960	118	22928	85	7584	641	44414				

A = Number of factories  
B = Number of workers



**4. CAUSE OF POISONING AND DESEASE NOTIFIED**

A Statement showing cause of Poisoning and decease notified under section 89 of the factories Act is given in table 16. No report of Poisoning was reported either from Public Sector or from Private Sector during the entire Period.

**Table -16  
CAUSE OF POISONING AND DISEASES NOTIFIED UNDER SECTION 89 OF THE FACTORIES ACT 1948**

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
1990		Industry for major Group	Lead poisoning	Lead Telrechthylene poisoning	Phosphorous poisoning or its sequelae	Sequelae	Mercury poisoning or its Sequelae	Manganese Poisoning of its sequelae	Arsenic Poisoning of its sequelae	Poisoning by Nitrous fumes	Benzene poisoning or is sequelae	Carbon bio - sulphate poisoning	Chrome Ulceration or its sequelae	Anthrax	Cilliosis	Poisoning by Halogene or Halogen	Pathological manifestation due to radium or radio active substance or X-ray	Primary optitheliametous cancer or skin	Toxic annexia	Toxic jaundies due to poisonous substances	Oil scone or dermatic due to mineral oils and componus containing mineral oils base	Dyascosis	Asbestos	Occupational or contract dermatitis	Notice induced hearing loss	Total		
1991																												
1992																												
1993																												
1994																												
1995																												
1996																												
1997																												
1998																												
1999																												
2000																												

NIL

## CHAPTER VI

## WELFARE MASURES.

## 1. Facilities such as Canteens, Creches etc.

A Statement showing facilities such as canteens creches etc available in factories is given below  
TABLE -17.

## FACTORIES HAVING CANTEENS, CRESHES, RESTROOMS ETC.

SL NO	Facilities available	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1	Canteen (nos)											
	Public Sector	65	119	195	149	139	119		119	135	137	141
	Private Sector	403	399	672	419	765	812		840	650	403	404
	Total	468	518	857	568	904	931		959	785	540	545
2	Average daily no of employment in factories having canteen											
	Public sector	12430	30826	40657	40947	48964	26973		33188	36366	33315	33320
	Private Sector	59761	55285	81071	54362	116700	120542		94384	65841	35257	35239
	Total	72191	86111	121728	95309	165664	147515		127572	102207	68572	68559
3	Creches (nos)											
	Public Sector	15	103	88	148	6	21		111	180	68	70
	Private Sector	172	805	975	1067	323	372		1067	975	610	613
	Total	187	908	1063	1215	329	393		1178	1155	678	683
4	Restrooms and lunch rooms											
	Public sector	151	174	205	237	397	253		203	214	182	184
	Private sector	1617	1757	1887	1439	1092	1184		2000	2208	1959	1956
	Total	1768	1931	2092	1676	1489	1437		2203	2422	2141	2140

**2. LEAVE WITH WAGES**

Yearly details of persons employed, persons entitled to annual leave and granted leave, workers discharged from service and number of discharged workers paid wages are given below for the factories submitting returns.

**Table 18**

Year	Total number of persons employed during the year	Number of persons entitled to annual leave during the year	No of persons granted leave during the year	No of workers discharged during the year	No of discharged workers paid wages in lieu of leave
1990	246800	182807	166436	3737	19050
1991	389176	183281	158381	4522	3367
1992	409331	195547	177606	5967	4263
1993	349971	225369	191764	6491	4350
1994	226193	215193	190309	5220	3100
1995	111219	93369	83627	3042	2032
1996	-	-	-	-	-
1997	268650	184873	171484	6984	4214
1998	295247	193704	173970	7711	4385
1999	248229	166365	154654	6713	4109
2000	173069	123679	114185	5473	3242

The above details are classified sexwise and sector wise in tables 18 (a) and 18 (b) respectively.

TABLE -18 (a)

LEAVE WITH WAGES AND COMPENSATORY HOLIDAYS

PUBLIC SECTOR

Year	Total number of persons employed during the year			No of person entitled to annual leave with wages during the year			No of persons granted leaves during the year			No of workers discharged from service during the year	No of discharged workers paid wages in lieu of leave
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1990	34555	24914	59469	34153	23835	57988	34374	21741	56115	486	3
1991	74667	18887	93554	42181	12230	54411	36626	8988	45614	986	888
1992	47841	10025	57866	43163	6444	49607	41193	4611	45804	998	878
1993	61279	74240	135519	44865	41229	86094	39150	28326	67476	1948	1274
1994	39835	40493	80328	36386	35875	72261	33814	26314	60128	2089	1464
1995	32138	5022	37160	29251	3971	33222	26148	3711	29859	899	527
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	37926	38831	76757	30152	23914	54066	29942	19449	49391	2053	1340
1998	42726	25255	67981	38096	22972	61068	35093	15805	50898	1432	876
1999	34081	12689	46770	30753	9702	40205	29581	8146	37492	1237	784
2000	25099	5301	30400	20091	4173	24264	19699	3617	23316	983	610

TABLE -18 (b)

LEAVE WITH WAGES AND COMPENSATORY HOLIDAYS

PRIVATE SECTOR

Year	Total number of persons employed during the year			No of person entitled to annual leave with wages during the year			No of persons granted leaves during the year			No of workers discharged from service during the year	No of discharged workers paid wages in lieu of leave
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1990	131165	56166	187331	79969	44850	124819	74101	36220	110321	3251	1947
1991	204967	90655	295622	80157	48713	128870	74424	38343	112767	3536	2479
1992	231111	120354	351465	89614	56326	145940	82405	49397	131802	4969	3385
1993	128106	86346	214452	85282	53993	139275	79743	44545	124288	4543	3076
1994	93425	96382	189807	76645	66287	142932	72083	58098	130181	3131	1636
1995	60859	17138	77997	47498	12649	60147	41962	11786	53768	2143	1505
1996	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1997	102823	89070	191893	71835	58972	130807	67753	54340	122093	4931	2874
1998	151032	76234	227266	84013	48623	132636	78158	44914	123072	6279	3509
1999	117931	83528	201459	78034	48126	126160	72493	44669	117162	5476	3325
2000	88319	54350	142669	59997	39418	99415	56418	34451	90869	4490	2632

CHAPTER VII

INSPECTION

The Director of Factories and Boilers in the state is responsible for the inspection of factories. The details of inspection done during the period is given below.

Year	No of Inspection conducted in factories					Total
	Once	Twice	Thrice	More than thrice		
1990	8434	2571	288	7		11300
1991	8829	2208	220	27		11284
1992	8829	2208	220	27		11284
1993	10454	1969	188	22		12633
1994	10569	1620	126	6		12321
1995	10868	1635	259	31		12793
1996	11255	1422	179	10		12866
1997	12573	1401	216	50		14240
1998	13294	1280	212	33		14819
1999	13231	1251	220	23		14725
2000	13247	1280	204	17		14748

Convictions obtained. for offenses under factories Act

Number of convictions obtained under Factories Act for offenses is listed below.

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Offenses reported	101	122	91	46	60	59	19	30	66	79	54
Convictions obtained	65	37	53	26	28	28	11	8	34	47	30



