

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE
INDIAN FACTORIES ACT
IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
FOR THE YEAR 1933

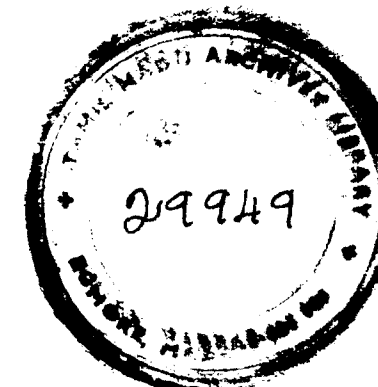
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LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Subject.

Factories—Indian Factories Act, 1911—Administration Report for 1933—Submitted.

Letter from J. B. BROWN, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner of Labour, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated 23rd May 1934, No. C-4-1691/34.

I have the honour to submit the report of the Chief Inspector of Factories on the administration of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, and the rules framed thereunder, during the year 1933.

2. The total number of factories on the registers increased from 1,633 at the end of the year 1932 to 1,655 at the end of the year 1933. The number of factories actually working was 1,503 (691 perennial and 812 seasonal); the remaining 152 factories remained closed, mainly on account of trade depression.

3. The average daily number of operatives employed in the factories in 1933 was 137,775 as compared with 132,960 in 1932. The Chief Inspector of Factories attributes this increase to the increase in the number of factories and in a few cases to slightly improved trade conditions. The figure for 1933 is practically the same as that for 1931, the small decrease in 1932 having been made up again.

4. The number of women and children employed in the factories during the year was 84,189 and 6,235, the corresponding figures for 1932 being 33,212 and 6,246 respectively. The Chief Inspector of Factories ascribes the increase in the number of women to the increase in the number of factories. Under the category of women the figure is slightly higher than that for 1931 also.

5. The number of factories left uninspected during the year was 36 as against 50 in 1932. Thirty-one of these were found closed, two were registered late in the year and three were closed for the season. The total number of inspections and visits by departmental officers for 1933 was 4,196 as compared with 3,976 in 1932.

6. The health of the operatives was generally good. Cleanliness was maintained in factory premises. Three more factories provided housing accommodation for their operatives during the year (274 factories had already provided such accommodation up to the end of 1932). Medical facilities on tea estates and in large industrial concerns were provided as usual.

7. The figures furnished in paragraph 13 of the report indicate that there is on the whole a decrease in wages of both skilled and unskilled labour.

8. There were only four strikes in registered factories and none of them proved serious.

9. The majority of the factories in the Presidency continued to work more than 54 hours a week.

10. The number of accidents decreased from 1,623 in 1932 to 1,560 in 1933, the frequency

rate being .0046 as against .0042 in 1932. The Chief Inspector of Factories states that the railway workshops continue to be responsible for a large percentage of the accidents and that this is due partly to the large number of labourers employed and partly to the organized system of reporting accidents in these workshops. But he observes that the total number of accidents in all the railway workshops in the Presidency appears to be on the decrease—916 in 1931 as against 949 in 1932.

11. Occupiers and managers of 98 factories, 126 persons in all, were prosecuted during the

year, the corresponding figures for 1932 being 50 and 57 respectively.

12. The number of plans of factories scrutinized by the Factory Inspectors during the year was 204 as against 291 in 1932.

13. The bulk of the inspections under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act continue to be done by the Factory Inspectors. Proposals are under consideration for the allocation of inspection under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act in an equitable manner between the Factory Inspectors and officers of the Agricultural department.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT (ACT XII OF 1911) IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1933.

I.—FACTORIES AND THEIR INSPECTION.

There were six circles in the Presidency for the purpose of administration of the Indian Factories Act. The Chief Inspector of Factories with a Personal Assistant was in charge of the First Circle, Madras, and an Inspector was in charge of each of the other five circles. The headquarters of the Circle Inspectors were Rajahmundry, Guntur, Bellary, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly.

The year began with 1,633 factories under the operation of the Act. Eighty-six new factories were brought on the register during the twelve months under review; the number being made up as follows:—Printing and book-binding 9, oil-mills 3, general engineering 2, Asphalt concrete mixing factory 1, leather baling press 1, jewellery workshop 1, railway workshops 2, glass works 1, saw mills 2, rice mills 12, decorticating and oil extracting 1, bleaching and dyeing 1, tobacco redrying 1, decorticating 8, decorticating, rice and oil mill 1, turmeric polishing 1, ginning and decorticating 4, decorticating and rice milling 5, decorticating and flour milling 1, cotton ginning 9, decorticating, rice milling and turmeric polishing 1, metal works 3, tea 1, cotton ginning, decorticating and rice milling 1, cotton weaving 1, cotton spinning 1, cotton spinning and weaving 1, cigarette manufacture 1, manufacture of materials for match making 1, tannery 1, gram mills 5, motor repair works 1, coffee-curing 1, and cotton ginning and rice milling 1.

Sixty-four factories were struck off the registers for the following reasons:—Twelve of these were closed for a number of years, in 19 of these machinery had been dismantled, in 27 there was no proof of over 19 persons being simultaneously employed as required by the Act, 4 were treated as part of the main factories, 1 was removed and registered again and 1 was closed and the premises leased for a Government industrial school. Of the 1,655 factories on the register at the end of the year, 1,503 were in commission during the year as against 1,452 in 1932, the remaining 152 being closed, due partly to the general trade depression. Of the 1,503 factories in commission, 691 were perennial and 812 seasonal.

2. *Number of operatives.*—The average daily number of operatives employed in the 1,503 factories that were in commission during the year was 137,775 as against 132,960 in 1932. The increase is mainly due to the increase in the number of factories and in a few cases to slightly improved trade conditions. Of these, 4,735 operatives (4,633 in perennial and 102 in seasonal) were employed in Government and local fund, and the rest, in private factories. Forty-one thousand, two hundred and eight operatives were engaged in the cotton spinning and weaving industry during the year, while 5,539 were employed in jute spinning and weaving mills.

3. *Number of women and children.*—The total number of women and children employed in registered factories during the year was 34,189 and 6,235 as against 33,212 and 6,246 respectively in 1932. The increase in women may be attributed to the increase in the number of factories.

4. *Certification of children.*—District Medical Officers continue to be certifying surgeons in their respective districts as laid down in subparagraph 51 of article 250 of the Civil Medical Code. The number of certificates issued during the year was 9,318 as against 8,347 in 1932. Prosecutions were taken up for violation of section 23 in six cases and convictions obtained in all of them. One case taken up in 1932 was disposed of during the year under report and conviction obtained.

5. *Number of inspections.*—Of the 1,503 factories that were in commission during the year, 301 were inspected once, 611 twice, 405 thrice and 150 more than three times. The total number of inspections by all Inspectors including 717 made by Additional Inspectors, was 3,426 as against 3,288 in the previous year.

Thirty-six, out of the 1,503 factories in commission were not inspected during the year by departmental officers for the following reasons:—Thirty-one were found closed and could not be inspected; 2 were registered late in the year, and 3 were closed for the season.

Four hundred and sixty-seven joint inspections of factories were made by the full-time Inspectors with District and Municipal Health Officers in their capacity as Additional Inspectors of Factories.

In addition to the above, the following visits were made by the full-time Inspectors of this department. Five hundred and sixty-eight factories were visited but found closed. Two hundred and thirty-seven night visits were made to ascertain whether the relevant provisions of the Act were observed or not. Prosecutions were taken up in two cases and conviction obtained in one of them; one case is pending sanction of the District Magistrate. The other factories were found either closed or working in accordance with the Act.

Three hundred and ninety-eight Sunday visits were made with reference to section 22. Prosecutions were taken up in two cases for contravention of this section and convictions obtained.

Ninety-two surprise visits other than night and Sunday visits were also made. Prosecution was taken up in one case and conviction obtained.

Eighteen special visits were made to factories during the year.

During the inspections of factories in Madras City, returns under the Cotton Statistics Act were also checked.

All the circle offices were inspected by the Chief Inspector once during the year.

One hundred and seventy-four unregistered factories were also inspected by full-time Inspectors; oral instructions wherever necessary, were given for fencing and guarding dangerous parts of machinery.

In addition to the above, eleven unregistered factories were inspected by Additional Inspectors; 39 of the registered factories visited by them were found closed.

The total number of inspections and visits by the departmental officers for 1933 is 4,196 as against 3,976 in 1932.

Visits under the Act made by certifying surgeons during the year were as follows:—

District Medical Officers ...	2
Certifying Surgeons ...	100

The following inspections were made under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act during the year:—

Officers of the Agricultural department ...	58
Factory Inspectors ...	357

II.—HEALTH, WELFARE AND SAFETY.

6. *Health.*—The health of operatives was generally good.

7. *Sanitation.*—The cleanliness of factory premises and their surroundings was well maintained. Orders issued departmentally and also on the suggestions of the District and Municipal Health Officers were as a rule promptly carried out. Prosecutions had however to be resorted to in 12 cases; convictions were obtained in all of them.

8. *Housing accommodation for factory operatives.*—Thirty-five houses were made available for the staff of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Locomotive Running Shed at Pakala. Two other factories also provided housing accommodation for their workmen. Fifteen huts were added to the existing 50 huts already provided by the Chrome Leather Factory, Chrompet. Two blocks consisting of eight units each in the Western India Match Factory colony at Tiruvottiyur were converted into Foremen's quarters as there was a greater demand for this type of house. Housing accommodation was provided in three factories in addition to the 274 factories mentioned in the last year's report.

Education of factory children.—Educational facilities already provided in factories were continued during the year.

9. *Welfare work.*—Medical facilities on tea estates and in large industrial concerns were provided as usual. Medical aid was also provided in eleven tea factories during the year.

The welfare committees mentioned in the previous report continued to function during the year. A Sanitary Inspector has been appointed in the Western India Match Factory at Tiruvottiyur to be in special charge of the anti-malarial campaign.

10. *Limewashing and painting.*—The periodical limewashing of the inside walls, and painting or limewashing of wood work, in factories were generally well attended to. No factory was granted exemption from limewashing during the year. Attention of managers was drawn to the rules wherever necessary; prosecutions were taken up in 11 cases and convictions obtained in 10 of them. One case is pending.

11. *Latrine exemptions.*—Latrine exemptions were granted by the Chief Inspector during the year to four factories under the powers vested in him by rule 29 of the Madras Factory Rules. Exemption previously granted was revoked in the case of 21 factories as the conditions justifying the exemption had since changed.

The provision of latrine accommodation and the maintenance of latrines in a sanitary condition have been insisted upon. Twenty prosecutions had to be taken up to enforce compliance; convictions were obtained in 19 cases; one is pending trial.

12. *Drinking water.*—Due provision was made in most of the factories for the supply of drinking water. Orders were issued wherever necessary and legal remedies were resorted to four cases which ended in conviction.

13. *Wages.*—The statement given below shows the daily average rate of wages earned by various classes of labour employed in factories in the presidency as compared with those paid inside and outside the factories in Madura district.

It will be seen that the average wages paid in factories during the year under report vary when compared with those paid in 1932. In eight cases of skilled labour, there is an increase and in 18 cases there is a decrease; in the case of unskilled labour, there is decrease in all the eight cases.

The wages paid in factories in Madura district in 1933 as compared with those paid in factories in the presidency in the same year show an increase in the case of unskilled labour and decrease in the case of skilled labour. The prevailing rates of wages earned by skilled labour outside factories in 1933 are more in five cases and less in 12 cases as compared with those inside factories in Madura district.

Main class of labour.	Average daily rate of wages paid			
	In all factories in the Presidency.		In factories in the Madura district.	Prevailing rates outside the factories in Madura district.
	1932.	1933.	1933.	1933.
<i>Skilled labour.</i>				
Engine driver ..	1 5 5	1 4 1	1 3 3	0 11 0
Fireman ..	0 11 1	0 11 5	0 2 3	0 10 0
Oilman ..	0 8 8	0 8 9	0 6 11	0 5 0
Fitter ..	1 2 5	1 0 9	0 12 0	1 0 0
Turner ..	1 5 8	1 3 3	1 2 3	1 1 0
Rivetter ..	0 14 9	0 15 7	..	1 0 0
Boilersmith ..	1 6 7	1 3 10	1 1 2	..

Main class of labour.	Average daily rate of wages paid.			
	In all factories in the Presidency.		In factories in the Madura district.	Prevailing rates outside the factories in Madura district.
	1932.	1933.	1933.	1933.
<i>Skilled labour—cent.</i>				
Blacksmith ..	1 2 3	1 1 2	1 0 2	1 0 0
Moulder ..	1 0 11	1 0 3	0 12 9	1 0 0
Carpenter ..	1 1 5	1 0 5	0 10 8	1 3 0
Bricklayer ..	0 15 7	0 15 4	1 0 2	1 0 0
Compositor (printer) ..	0 15 10	0 13 6	0 6 0	0 11 6
Machinist (printer) ..	0 15 4	0 15 5	0 12 4	0 11 6
Weaver, Cotton, Men ..	0 14 4	1 0 8	0 8 0	0 6 6
Do. Boys ..	0 5 2	0 4 5	0 4 0	0 3 0
Spinner, Cotton, Men ..	0 11 2	0 12 0	0 6 1	..
Do. Boys ..	0 5 3	0 4 10	0 2 9	..
Weaver, Jute, Men ..	0 9 8	0 10 6	..	..
Do. Boys ..	0 8 4	0 3 4	..	..
Spinner, Jute, Men ..	0 7 11	0 7 8	..	..
Do. Boys ..	0 4 10	0 5 1	..	..
<i>Unskilled labour.</i>				
Female, coolie, (Gin) ..	0 6 3	0 4 1	0 4 3	0 4 0
Male, do. ..	0 6 10	0 6 7	0 7 1	0 7 0
Female, coolie, (Press) ..	0 5 5	0 5 0	0 6 0	..
Male, do. ..	0 9 5	0 9 0	0 11 4	..
Female, coolie, (Rice mil) ..	0 4 7	0 3 11	0 5 1	0 4 0
Male, do. ..	0 6 3	0 6 0	0 7 4	0 7 0
Female, coolies in fields ..	0 4 2	0 4 0	..	0 3 0
Male, do. ..	0 6 5	0 6 3	..	0 5 0

14. *Strikes.*—The strikes in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Workshops at Perambur and Arkonam referred to in the previous report ended on 9th January 1933 the men resuming work unconditionally.

The workers of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Workshops, Perambur, again stopped work on 11th July 1933, as a protest against the discharge of the general Secretary of the union from the railway service. Work was however resumed on the next day.

About 120 out of the 150 workers employed in the Jamal Glass Works, Tondiarpet, Madras, struck work on 24th August 1933, as a protest against the dismissal of two workers for neglect of work and disobedience of orders but returned to work on 28th August 1933, unconditionally.

One hundred and ninety-one out of a total of 207 workers employed in the Commonwealth Tile Factories, Jeppo, Mangalore, struck work on 12th October 1933, as a protest against the system of contract payment rates for their work, and demanded that some other minor grievances should also be redressed. Work was resumed on 19th October 1933, as the management agreed to revert to the old system of payment of wages.

About 70 out of a total 110 workers employed in the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, struck work on 2nd December 1933, demanding cancellation of piece and contract work. They returned to work on 14th December 1933, practically under the same conditions as those existing before the strike.

15. *Fires.*—There were five cases of fire during the year; two in rice mills in West Godavari and Ganjam districts, one in a ginning factory in Guntur district, one in a groundnut decortiating factory in Kurnool district, and one in a cotton press in Bellary district. Causes of fire

were unknown in three cases; in the two remaining cases, the fire is said to have been caused by spontaneous combustion in a groundnut factory and in a cotton pressing factory respectively. The total loss has been estimated at Rs. 70,971. Only two of these cases were covered by insurance to the extent of Rs. 3,900. No loss of life or injury to operatives has been reported on account of these fires.

16. *Fencing.*—Fencing and guarding of dangerous parts of ways, works, machinery and plant were well attended to. The dangers involved in unfenced machinery were explained to employers and operatives wherever necessary and steps were taken to see that the orders issued in this respect were duly complied with. Wearing of tight clothing by oilers, drivers, etc., has been enforced and orders issued wherever irregularities were noticed.

Dangerous structures were noticed in four cases and orders served on occupiers and managers with a view to the early rectification of defects. Sixty-one prosecutions were taken up for contravening the provisions relating to fencing and guarding of dangerous parts of machinery and convictions obtained in 57 cases. The accused was acquitted in one case; and three cases are pending. One prosecution taken up during the previous year was disposed of in 1933 and conviction obtained.

III.—HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.

17. *Rest interval.*—The rest interval of one hour prescribed by section 21 (1) (a) (i) of the Act was observed in 1,330 factories. Two printing presses in Madras and one printing press in Trichinopoly have availed themselves of the proviso to section 21 (1) (a) (ii) with the sanction of Government. Exemption from section 21 applicable to the majority of operatives

has been availed of by 86 factories on the usual condition that sufficient time though not a fixed period is allowed for meals. Returns were not received from 84 factories.

18. *Weekly holiday*.—Sundays are observed as holidays in the case of 587 factories. Substituted holidays were granted in 726 factories in lieu of Sundays worked. Exemption from section 22 has been availed of by 106 factories subject to the condition that no person shall be allowed to work for more than 14 days without a holiday for a whole day. Returns were not received from 84 factories.

19. *Exemptions*.—Exemptions granted by Government under section 30 (1) of the Act continued to work satisfactorily. A printing press at Ootacamund was exempted by Government from the provisions of sections 28 and 22 under section 30 (2) due to exceptional pressure of work.

During the year the Commissioner of Labour was pleased to fix the number of persons permitted to avail of the various exemptions granted by Government under section 30 of the Act in respect of two factories as against five factories in 1932. As in the previous year, the necessity for such exemptions does not appear to have been keenly felt.

20. *Weekly hours*.—The number of factories in which the normal weekly hours were not above 48 was 251 for men and 255 for women; above 48 and not above 54, 245 for men and 157 for women; above 54 was 923 for men and 792 for women. The 30-hour week for children was observed in 28 factories and more than 30, in 103 factories.

IV.—NOTICES AND REGISTERS.

21. *Notices*.—Notices and returns were generally submitted by managers of factories during the year as required by the Act. In 59 cases, legal action was taken to enforce compliance; convictions were obtained in 52 cases; seven are pending trial. In one case taken up in 1932, the accused was acquitted.

22. *Accidents*.—One thousand five hundred and sixty accidents occurred in factories during the year as against 1,623 in the previous year; the frequency rate for the Presidency for 1933 is .0046 as against .0042 in 1932.

Particulars of 15 fatal accidents that occurred during the year are given in Appendix I of the report.

An accident is classed as "serious" if it disables the injured person from attending to his duties for 21 days or more or if the injury caused by it results in or is equivalent to, the loss of an eye or a limb. A large number of accidents however are placed in column 3 of the statement below not on account of any severe injury but merely because the injured persons did not return to work within 21 days and these cases cannot therefore be considered as serious in the strict sense of the term.

Of the 15 fatal and 356 serious accidents, 6 of the former and 106 of the latter category were caused by machinery moved by mechanical power. Of the 366 serious accidents, three resulted in loss of limb, three in partial loss of limb, two in loss of power in limb, one in partial loss of power in limb, 12 in loss of fingers, 26 in partial loss of fingers, one in loss of power in fingers, eight in partial loss of power in fingers, one in loss of toes, one in loss of eye, six in loss of vision in one eye, two in partial loss of vision in one eye, one in partial loss of two fingers and loss of power in thumb, one in loss of limb and loss of power in foot and one in partial loss of carrying capacity. Of the 1,176 minor accidents one resulted in loss of finger, two in partial loss of fingers, two in partial loss of power in fingers and one in loss of a tooth.

No accident due to drink was reported during the year.

Accidents may be classed as follows:—

Caused by machinery moved by mechanical power	215
Cuts	93
Falling weights	322
Carriage wheels	12
Burns	60
Hot liquids and molten metals	21
Flying splinters	138
Treading on splinters	18
Trapping between bodies	112
Falls	69
Slips	31
Missing the mark	15
Handle of hammer breaking	2
Shuttles flying	5
Electric shock	17
Escape of steam and fumes	1
Rebounding of bodies	416
Snapping of chains	
Miscellaneous	
Total	1,560

As pointed out in the last report, comparisons in accident statistics cannot be made except on a common basis of man-days worked. Nevertheless, it is observed that in keeping with the progress in 1931 and 1932, the number of accidents decreased also during the period under review as follows:—

4.04 per cent under 'total number of accidents,' 6.51 per cent under 'accidents caused by machinery moved by mechanical power,' and 7.17 per cent under the headings 'Falling weights and flying splinters.'

It is seen that there were in all 215 machinery accidents for the whole province or one for every 158,751 man-days worked during the year. This number also includes trivial accidents caused by machinery such as simple scratches and bruises which prevent the injured person from attending to work for not more than a few days.

The statement below shows the important percentage of accidents to the total number of industries in which accidents occurred and the man-days worked during the year:—

Industry.	Men.			Women.			Children.			Total number of man-days worked during the year.	Frequency rate per 100 man-days.	
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Cotton spinning and weaving.	1	77	149	..	7	2	..	7	2	245	12,508,886	0.0020
Cotton gins and presses.	3	8	8	1	3	4	..	..	..	27	2,385,108	0.0011
Rice mills	..	2	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	2,050,782	0.0004
Railway work-shops.	2	140	774	..	..	..	..	..	..	916	3,557,578	0.0258
Others	8	116	222	..	5	10	..	..	2	363	13,629,127	0.0027
All industries	14	343	1,159	1	16	16	..	7	4	1,560	34,131,481	0.0046

* Railway workshops continue to be responsible as usual for a large percentage of accidents primarily due to the proportionately large number of labourers employed in them and also to the well organized system of reporting injuries occurring to work people during the course of their employment. The total number of accidents in all the railway workshops in the Presidency appears to be on the decrease—916 in 1933 as against 949 in 1932.

23. *Registers*.—Registers prescribed under the Act and the rules were on the whole well maintained. Orders relating to these were issued wherever necessary. Prosecutions were taken up in 31 cases of failure to comply with the provisions of the Act and convictions obtained in 26 cases; 5 cases are pending trial. The accused was acquitted in one case taken up in 1932.

24. *Prosecutions*.—Occupiers and managers of 98 factories involving 126 persons were prosecuted during the year. Of these the occupiers and/or managers of four factories were prosecuted twice in the year. In one case, a retrial was ordered by the High Court to which an appeal was preferred by the accused against his conviction in the Subdivisional Magistrate's Court. In four cases, occupiers transferred their liability to their managers, three of these were found guilty and convicted; in one case in which three persons were prosecuted, the trying Magistrate convicted one accused who accepted full liability and acquitted the two others. Seven cases are pending trial.

In four cases in which sanction to prosecute was applied for by this department, the matter was dropped at the instance of the District Magistrate who accepted the undertaking of the managers to observe the provisions of the Act strictly in future.

Of the three cases taken up during the previous year, two were disposed of in 1933 and convictions obtained; one case was withdrawn as it was proved that the accused had ceased his connexions with the factory prior to the institution of the case.

Convictions were obtained on 440 counts, the fines levied ranging from As. 4 to Rs. 300 per count.

Three prosecutions under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act and the rules thereunder instituted by the Director of Agriculture were conducted by the Factory Inspectors and convictions obtained.

V.—GENERAL REMARKS.

25. In G.O. No. 41, Development, dated the 10th January 1933, a proviso was added to rule 25 (1) of the Madras Factories Rules by which discretion is given to the Chief Inspector to reduce the number of latrine seats prescribed by this rule in factories in which only partial urinal accommodation is provided.

On a representation made by the Director of Industries, Madras, glass factories were exempted under section 30 (1) (c) of the Indian Factories Act from the provisions of sections 21 and 22 in G.O. No. 889, Development, dated 26th July 1933. A new item 9 was accordingly added to the schedule of exemptions attached to Notification No. III.

In G.O. No. 1315, Development, dated 27th October 1933, Government exempted factories handling and redrying tobacco from the provisions of sections 27 and 28. The schedule attached to Notification No. X was consequently amended.

As stated in previous reports, the greater part of the inspections under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act and rules still continue to be done by Factory Inspectors to the detriment of their regular duties under the Indian Factories Act. A representation was once again made to the Commissioner of Labour on this subject as a result of which proposals have been formulated allocating this inspection work between the officers of the Factory Inspection department and of the Agricultural department.

Two hundred and four plans were scrutinized during the year. In 83 cases, the plans were received after the buildings had already been constructed. The attention of local bodies was drawn wherever desirable to the irregularity involved in issuing licences for the installation of machinery without the plans being previously approved by the Factory Inspectors concerned.

As in the previous year, this department was asked to comment upon several subjects mainly connected with the Whitley Commission Recommendations. Remarks were offered to the Commissioner of Labour on the following subjects:—

The feasibility of enacting legislation on the lines of the Payment of Wages Bill; the fixation by statute of hours of work for dock labourers in the Presidency and the agency for administering the proposed

legislation relating to this class of labour; the appointment under the Indian Factories Act of part-time Inspectors for inspecting cotton ginning, seasonal and other factories; the possibility of adopting the Punjab design of dust extracting machinery referred to on page 85 of the Whitley Commission Report to ginning factories in this Presidency. Besides the above, the question of the abatement of dust nuisance in existing as well as new factories to come into existence in future, by a wider use of section 10 of the Act was examined in detail and a report submitted to the Commissioner of Labour.

Action in regard to international collaboration in measures affecting the protection of workers mentioned in the previous report was continued during the year. As stated in paragraph 22 above, there has been a general decrease in the total number of accidents in all factories and also in the class of factories known as Railway Workshops.

In G.O. R. No. 279, Development, dated the 14th November 1933, Mr. S. A. Cartledge, who

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,
MADRAS, 2nd April 1934.

has been holding the office of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Madras, since 1918 was granted leave on average pay for four months and 23 days from 3rd January 1934 and leave on half average pay up to and inclusive of 30th December 1934 in continuation thereof with permission to prefix Christmas and New Year holidays preparatory to retirement. In G.O. Ms. No. 1155, Development, dated 21st September 1933, he was permitted to retire from service with effect from 31st December 1934, and was accordingly relieved of his duties in the afternoon of the 21st December 1933 after 19 years of service in the department.

26. *Valuable stock and service registers.*—The inventory of valuable stock was maintained and service registers kept up to date.

27. *Statements.*—Statements required in G.O. Ms. No. 580, Development, dated 23rd April 1923, as revised by G.Os. Nos. 691, dated 8th May 1925; 884, dated 17th June 1926; 1119, dated 17th August 1932; 499, dated 28th April 1933; and 1140, dated 18th September 1933, are appended.

W. FYFE,
Chief Inspector of Factories.

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the totals of factories.

		Seasonal	..	805
Factories as defined in Section 2 (3) (a)	..	Perennial	..	678
		Seasonal	..	7
Factories as defined in Section 2 (3) (b)	..	Perennial	..	13
		Total	..	1,503

STATEMENT II (a)---Seasonal---Enumeration of

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STATEMENT IV—Average daily number of persons employed in (seasonal and perennial) factories in different districts classified into adults and children.

[illegible]

STATEMENT V--Intervals, Holidays and Hours.

Total Number of factories--	54	4	26	6	9	108	2	12	6	11	135	25	43	15	6	4	57	6	70	84	33	6	47	28	56
In which intervals are granted under--																									
Section 21 (1) (a) (i)	45	4	23	5	7	94	2	11	5	11	103	21	34	15	5	4	55	6	70	81	33	6	43	26	55
Section 21 (1) (a) (ii)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Proviso to section 21 (1) (a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
In which intervals are granted on--	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sundays only	21	1	20	2	7	49	1	3	2	2	25	10	23	10	2	1	18	1	16	41	14	1	38	9	
Week days and Sundays	24	2	3	4	7	45	..	8	3	7	75	11	11	5	3	3	37	5	54	40	19	..	5	17	
In which normal weekly hours are--	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
For men--	4	1	3	3	1	6	1	4	2	3	..	2	2	6	3	1	11	3	31	6	9	..	5	11	
Above 43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Above 43 and not above 54	4	1	3	1	1	6	1	5	1	..	12	2	3	2	3	1	13	..	17	9	4	..	34	10	
Above 54	37	3	17	2	5	86	1	2	2	8	112	19	29	7	..	2	32	3	22	66	20	6	4	16	
For women--	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Not above 43	5	..	6	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	12	..	3	7	3	1	14	4	42	12	13	2	4	7	
Above 43 and not above 54	..	..	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	18	1	5	1	2	1	8	..	6	3	1	..	3	1	
Above 54	37	1	11	1	5	85	1	2	2	7	96	17	26	6	..	2	32	2	19	66	19	4	1	16	
For children--	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Not above 30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	7	..	1	4	..	..	..	8	..	4	..	2	2	2	3	
Above 30	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	5	21		
Exempted from Section 24 (a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
In which the majority of opera- tions are exempted from--	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Section 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Section 22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Section 26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Section 27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Section 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Section 29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
From which returns not received	9	..	3	..	1	14	..	1	1	..	6	2	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	4	2	1	

STATEMENT IV—Average daily number of persons employed in (seasonal and perennial) factories in different districts classified into adults and children—cont.

[illegible]

STATEMENT V--Intervals, Holidays and Hours--cont.

Total	67	127	28	13	24	55	1	24	29	6	23	7	21	5	9	63	34	10	11	26	52	17	812	691	1,503	1,452
number of factories—																										
in which intervals are granted																										
under																										
Section 21 (1) (a) (i)	63	121	25	12	7	52	..	24	..	6	23	4	20	4	8	59	31	9	11	20	51	17	681	649	1,390	1,294
Section 21 (1) (a) (ii)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	8	
in which holidays are granted on—																										
Sundays only	24	68	10	4	1	29	..	8	..	4	5	3	7	2	6	21	10	5	8	15	22	7	297	290	587	569
Week days and Sundays	39	56	15	8	..	23	..	19	..	2	17	1	12	2	2	37	21	4	3	..	29	9	369	357	726	703
in which normal weekly hours are																										
For men—																										
Not above 48	1	72	1	1	3	5	..	3	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	7	17	7	64	187	251	229
Above 48 and not above 54	1	54	1	2	17	..	..	2	18	2	..	1	1	1	..	11	..	..	1	1	10	3	83	162	245	293
Above 54	61	18	23	..	12	37	..	13	12	..	23	3	19	3	8	46	33	9	10	16	24	7	608	315	923	888
For women—																										
Not above 48	..	4	1	1	7	6	..	3	12	3	..	..	2	..	..	11	1	..	1	..	17	4	108	147	255	294
Above 48 and not above 54	1	6	1	7	12	11	..	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	10	15	7	76	81	157	158
Above 54	61	4	23	4	5	22	..	19	5	..	23	3	16	3	5	37	31	7	10	17	22	7	554	288	792	757
For children—																										
Not above 36	..	3	..	6	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	1	97	38	35	35
Above 36 and not above 48	..	24	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	1	1	91	103	122	122
Exempt from Section 24 (a)	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
in which the majority of operatives are exempted from—																										
Section 21	..	1	..	..	17	1	..	..	29	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	74	12	86	83
Section 22	..	2	..	..	23	1	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	..	1	12	196	108	108
Section 23	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	29																	

Districts.	Employment and hours of work.										Safety.			Remark.	Total number of factories.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	Outside specified hours.			Weekly holiday.			Others.	Machinery.		Way works and plants.	Health and sanitation (including welfare).	Others.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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NOTE.—(1) Figures in brackets in the column (total) represent the number of persons convicted.
 (2) Total amount of fine levied on all counts is Rs. 6,830-12-0.
 (3) The average fine imposed for each count is Rs. 48-7-7.
 (4) Fine imposed on any one particular count—
 (a) maximum Rs. 300-0-0.
 (b) minimum Rs. 0-4-0.

(5) Two were inspected four times each and two five times each.
 (6) Six were inspected four times each, three five times each and five six times each.
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APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the particulars of fatal accidents during the year 1933.

Serial number and name of factory.	Date of accident.	Sex.	Age.	Nature of injury.
1 The East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, Nellikuppam, South Arcot district.	8th February 1933.	Male	40	The deceased was sitting on a plank 17 feet above the ground and fitting a guard to a gear chain above his head. The cloth tied round his head was accidentally pulled off by this chain. Through fright, he fell off the plank on to the floor and died instantaneously.
2 Ralli Brothers, Limited, Virudunagar, Rannad district.	15th March 1933.	Do.	19	While pulling a kapas bundle for feeding the opener, the deceased carelessly placed his leg in the kapas feed opening and was seriously injured. He died in hospital three days later.
3 Chittivalsa Jute Mills, Chittivalsa, Visagapatam district.	18th March 1933.	Do.	32	While taking kutcha bales from godowns 12 bales fell from the pile one of the bales hitting the man on the thigh knocked him down, while other bales fell on top of him. He died on 26th March 1933.
4 The South Indian Railway Central Workshops, Golden Rock, Trichinopoly.	4th April 1933	Do.	25	While cutting the rivets of gantry rails of the yard crane on the traverser way, a piece of the rivet head accidentally hit the deceased on the left knee and penetrated into the flesh. He died in hospital on 20th April 1933 as a result of these injuries.
5 Mundur Gangappa Ginning Factory, Bellary.	8th April 1933	Do.	40	The deceased Mochi of this factory went inside the main driving shaft tunnel to adjust the driving belt of a gin. In doing so, he slipped and fell on the pulley and belt and consequently received multiple injuries and died the same night.
6 Aska Sugar Works and Distilleries, Aska, Ganjam district.	22nd April 1933.	Do.	50	While standing on a scaffolding 10 feet high and adjusting a chamber of the still which was raised and replaced by means of a pulley the deceased slipped and fell on the floor. He died the same day as a result of the injuries.
7 Sri Ramalinga Factory, Tiruchengode, Salem district.	15th July 1933.	Female.	30	The injured woman carelessly placed her leg on the feed opening of a groundnut decorticator while pulling groundnut bags. Her left leg slipped into the machine and was fractured. She died in the hospital later.
8 Sri Visweswara Ginning and Shelling Factory, Nandiyal, R.S., Kurnool district.	21st July 1933.	Male	18	The deceased was feeding groundnuts into the decorticator. One of his legs slipped into the machine and the whole body was dragged in by the beater arms. The machine was stopped immediately, but he was seriously injured all over the body. He was removed to the hospital where he died on 23rd July 1933 as a result of the wounds.
9 Sri Seetharamanjaneya Rice and Oil Mill, Mylavaram, Kistna district.	23rd August 1933.	Do.	18	While removing the partially extracted groundnut stuff and feeding it into the mortar of the oil chuck the deceased did not let off the cake (partially ground stuff) which became stuck in the grooved portion of the pestle. Four fingers of his right hand were crushed between the mortar and the pestle of the oil chuck. He was removed to the hospital and attended to, but died of tetanus on 30th August 1933.
10 The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Workshops, Perambur, Chingleput district.	4th September 1933.	Do.	47	A wooden splinter penetrated the left foot of the deceased while he was lifting a derrick post. The wound became septic and ultimately proved fatal.
11 Cocanada Jute Press, Cocanada, Has Godavari district.	18th September 1933.	Do.	50	The leg of the deceased was entangled in the loop of some jute hanging loose from the bale which he threw from upstairs and he was patted down to the ground with the bale. He died the same night as a result of this fall.
12 The Comorin Investment and Trade Company, Limited, Tuticorin, Tinnevely district.	11th October 1933.	Do.	55	While he was coming out from the half press box after stacking fibre in it, his right leg was severed about the middle. He died in hospital on 12th October 1933.
13 P. Kristna Gowndar and Varsaraja Gowndar Rice Mill and Decorticating Factory, Arni, North Arcot district.	18th October 1933.	Do.	56	The deceased was employed near the furnace while he was removing hot ashes standing under the fire bars, a small quantity of burning ash fell on his back causing a small wound. He was treated at the Government Hospital, but died there a week after the accident.
14 Nellimeria Jute Mills, Nellimeria, Visagapatam district.	20th November 1933.	Do.	...	While removing bales from a godown, the deceased was buried underneath the bales which fell from the top of the stack. Death occurred four days later.
15 The Buckingham Mills, Madras	...	Do.	85	The deceased was attempting to subdue an outbreak of fire and coming in contact with a section of a stack which was on fire, he sustained extensive burns on his body and died in hospital the same day.

Government of Madras

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 831, 22nd June 1934

Factories—Administration Report—1933—Recorded.

APPENDIX II.

Particulars of accidents in registered factories in which compensation was deposited or paid under the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act during the year 1933.

Serial No. (1)	District. (2)	Name of factory. (3)	Date of accident. (4)	Compensation deposited or paid. (5)
				RS. A. P.
1	Madras	Department of Industries Workshops	27th July 1932	84 0 0
2	Do.	The Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Ltd.	16th November 1932	210 0 0
3	Do.	Do.	10th January 1933	48 1 0
4	Do.	The Buckingham Mills	5th August 1933	157 8 0
5	Do.	The Carnatic Mills	28th October 1933	84 0 0
6	Do.	The Buckingham Mills	27th November 1933	900 0 0
7	Chingleput.	The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Workshops, Perambur.	5th August 1932	360 0 0
8	Do.	Do.	4th October 1932	32 0 0
9	Do.	Do.	9th January 1933	220 8 0
10	Do.	Do.	27th February 1933	105 0 0
11	Do.	Do.	6th April 1933	1,050 0 0
12	Do.	Do.	22nd April 1933	384 5 0
13	Do.	Do.	30th May 1933	777 0 0
14	Ganjam	Aska Sugar Works and Distillery, Aska	22nd June 1933	240 0 0
15	Vizagapatam	Nellimeria Jute Mills, Nellimeria	23rd December 1932	600 0 0
16	Do.	Chittivalsa Jute Mills, Chittivalsa	18th March 1933	457 8 0
17	Do.	Nellimeria Jute Mills; Nellimeria	20th November 1933	360 0 0
18	Malabar	The Commonwealth Tile Factory, Codacal	21st January 1933	201 10 0
19	Do.	Feroke Tile Works, Feroke	8th June 1933	100 12 10
20	Coimbatore	Thaymudi Estate Tea Factory, Mudis, P.O.	8th March 1933	25 4 0
21	Do.	The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., Coimbatore.	14th April 1933	384 4 10
22	South Arcot	The South Indian Railway Running Shed, Villupuram	20th January 1933	582 12 0
23	Do.	The East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Ltd., Nellukuppam.	18th February 1933	900 0 0
24	Salem	Cauvery-Mettur Project Workshops, Mettur	18th April 1933	151 8 0
25	Trichinopoly	The South Indian Railway Central Workshops, Golden Rock.	22nd September 1932	224 3 0
26	Do.	Do.	23rd January 1933	378 0 0
27	Do.	Do.	31st January 1933	126 0 0
28	Do.	Do.	4th April 1933	457 8 0
29	Do.	Do.	7th April 1933	231 0 0
30	Do.	Do.	25th April 1933	194 4 0
31	Do.	Do.	14th June 1933	262 8 0
32	Madura	Madura Mills Company, Ltd., Madura	26th September 1932	42 0 0
33	Do.	Do.	7th March 1933	25 8 2

READ—the following paper :—

From the Commissioner of Labour, dated 23rd May 1934, No. C-4-1691/34.

Order—No. 831, Development, dated 22nd June 1934.

Recorded.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

C. A. HENDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Labour (with copy of letter to the Government of India).
 „ the Director of Industries.
 „ the Local Self-Government (P.H.) Department.
 „ the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras (through Local Self-Government Department).
 „ the Director of Public Health (through Local Self-Government (P.H.) Department).
 „ the Commissioner of Police, Madras.
 „ the Public Works and Labour Department.
 „ the Superintendent, Government Press.
 „ all District Magistrates.

Press.

1934, recording the report on the working of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, during 1933 with the prescribed statements.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. A. HENDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

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