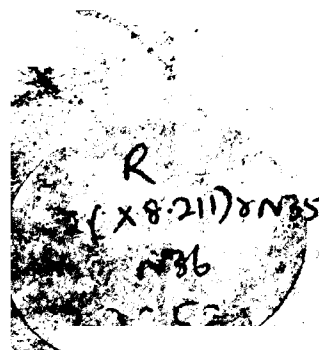


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Report on the working of the Factories Act
1934, in the Madras presidency for the
year 1935, with a Note on the
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maternity Benefit Act

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Report on the working of the Factories Act, 1934, in the Madras Presidency for the year 1935, with a Note on the Administration of the Madras Maternity Benefit Act.

I.—FACTORIES AND THEIR INSPECTION.

The Factories Act, 1934, came into force on the first day of January 1935, replacing the old Act which was in force from 1912. It embodies many of the recommendations made by the Whitley Commission on Labour and includes some alterations and revision of the Factory Law that experience had shown to be desirable. The most important changes are: (1) the reduction in the maximum daily and weekly limits of working hours for adult workers in perennial factories from 11 to 10 hours per day and from 60 to 54 hours per week and for child workers, from 6 to 5 hours per day; adult workers on continuous processes in such factories are however allowed to work 56 hours a week; (2) the new Act requires that the daily hours of work for adults shall lie within a span of 13 hours and for children within a span of 7½ hours; (3) another important alteration in the law is that "adolescent workers", i.e., young persons between the ages of 15 and 17 years are now required to have certificates of fitness for such work before they are permitted to work adult hours; (4) powers are conferred on the Local Government in regard to the provisions of shelters for workers during the rest period, cæches, first aid boxes, etc.; (5) the penal clauses have been stiffened.

2. It was decided by the Government to continue the temporary arrangement made during 1934 under which the Commissioner of Labour was appointed Chief Inspector of Factories. With the introduction of the new Factory Act and the Maternity Benefit Act the preparation of draft rules under them and the necessity for interpretation and rulings by the Commissioner of Labour, the combination of the two posts has been found administratively convenient. At the beginning of the year there were six Inspectors' circles in the Presidency for the administration of the Act and following previous practice the Chief Inspector continued to be in charge of the First or Madras Circle with a Personal Assistant of the status of Assistant Inspector until the end of October 1935. Having regard to the Commissioner of

Labour's duties and the fact that he has no technical training in mechanical engineering, it was recommended to the Government and accepted that the First (Madras) and Fourth (Bellary) Circles should be merged into one circle with headquarters at Madras, that a senior Inspector should be in charge of this combined circle with the assistance of an Assistant Inspector, and that the Inspector should also be Personal and Technical Assistant to the Chief Inspector. This arrangement came into force on 1st November 1935, and so far has worked satisfactorily. One advantage is that it affords an opportunity of training probationary Assistant Inspectors without putting them immediately in full charge of circles when leave vacancies occur. The headquarters of the Second circle were changed from Rajahmundry to Cocanada during the year as it was considered a more central place and it was easier to get suitable office and residential accommodation for the Inspector. The headquarters of the Third, Fourth (previously Fifth) and Fifth (previously Sixth) Circles continued to be at Guntur, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly and no alteration was made in the jurisdiction of the Inspectors.

3. The year opened with 1,687 factories under the operation of the Act. One hundred and twelve were brought on to the register during the year, namely, groundnut decorticating and rice milling 3, printing presses 8, carpentry and cabinet making 2, sugar factories 3, cotton pressing and groundnut shelling 1, match factory 1, foundry 1, kerosene tinning and packing 1, railway workshop 1, saw mill 1, rice milling, groundnut decorticating and oil extracting 2, rice milling 24, oil extracting 1, decorticating 2, ginning and decorticating 4, tobacco 1, engineering 1, ice and mortar mills 1, reinforced concrete pipe manufacture 2, decorticating and oil extraction 1, lace winding 1, tea factories 5, cotton ginning 14, cotton spinning and weaving 1, cotton spinning 4, printing, oil extracting, grinding and coffee powdering 1, tile manufacturing 3, mechanical engineering, textile, hand and power loom weaving, electric wiring and printing 1, tile manufacturing, sawing and electric light outfits 1, manufacturing of ink, soap and french polish 1, coir yarn pressing 1, rice milling and match materials 1, activated carbon for refining sugar, purification of water and oils, deodorization and recovery of benzol 1, fitting, bench work, blacksmithing,

machine work, carpentry, rattan and upholstery 1, dye works 1, manufacturing of drug-gets 1, electric generating stations 2, polishing chemical diamonds 2, repairing tools 1, cotton weaving 1, sewage pumping 1, rice milling and ice manufacture 1, water pumping stations 2, motor workshops 2, and docking and repairing steamers 1. The variety of manufacturing processes undertaken in some of the factories is noteworthy.

Two hundred and thirty-nine factories were struck off the registers during the year for the following reasons:—Thirty-one factories were kept closed for a number of years; in 18, machinery was dismantled; in 175, no proof of employment of over 19 persons was established; in 3, the premises ceased to be occupied as factories; in 2, factory buildings were completely burnt down; in 9, the notifications were cancelled by Government as registration was no longer considered necessary; and one was found to be subject to the Indian Mines Act. The number of factories on the register at the end of the year was 1,560. Of these, 1,491 were in commission during the year as against 1,553 in 1934, the remaining 69 being closed for various reasons. Although there is a fall in the number of registered factories, industrial activity had not diminished, the number of persons employed during the year having increased by about 16,000.

Of the 1,491 factories in commission, 952 were perennial and 539 seasonal.

4. *Number of operatives.*—The average daily number of operatives employed in the 1,491 factories that were in commission during the year was 162,745 as against 146,779 in 1934. Of these 4,451 operatives (4,443 in perennial and 8 in seasonal) were employed in Government and Local Fund Factories and the rest in private factories. Fifty-five thousand three hundred and forty-two operatives were engaged in the cotton spinning and weaving industry during the year; while, 6,650 were employed in jute spinning and weaving mills.

5. *Number of women, adolescents and children.*—Thirty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty-five women, 9,851 adolescents and 6,495 children were employed in the registered factories during the year. Practically every adolescent worker was declared fit for adult's work.

6. *Certification of children and adolescents.*—District Medical Officers continue to be Certifying Surgeons in their respective districts as laid down in sub-paragraph 51 of Article 250 of the Civil Medical Code. Where necessary Government or Local Fund Medical Officers were appointed as Certifying Surgeons for particular areas for the convenience of factory owners and to relieve District Medical Officers where the work of

certification was likely to interfere unduly with their other duties. The number of certificates issued during the year was 34,949 as against 10,724 in 1934. The abnormal increase is due to the issue of certificates to adults and adolescent workers under the new Act, who were on the border line of the legal qualification, and an extraordinary rush for certificates in one district due apparently to a belief that possession of a certificate would be a passport to employment. Prosecutions were instituted for violation of sections 51 and 52 in 24 cases. Convictions were obtained in 22 cases and 2 cases were withdrawn.

The Chief Inspector, during his inspections of textile factories especially considered that some of the children, who were not fit for work in factories, had been certified fit for employment and that in the case of "adolescents," fitness to work as adults had been too easily interpreted, age apparently being taken as the sole qualification. In certain textile factories in Coimbatore numbers of boys of poor physique were found working nine-hour night shifts. He instructed the managers to get these children re-examined and also requested the Certifying Surgeons to be more strict in regard to physical fitness when granting certificates. The Surgeon-General was also asked to issue general instructions to all medical officers likely to act as Certifying Surgeons, while Factory Inspectors were directed to pay particular attention to this aspect of child and adolescent labour.

7. *Number of inspections.*—Of the 1,491 factories that were in commission during the year, 289 were inspected once, 656 twice, 387 thrice and 90 more than three times. The total number of inspections by all Inspectors including 651 made by Additional Inspectors was 3,137 as against 3,400 in the previous year.

Sixty-nine, out of 1,491 factories in commission were not inspected during the year by the departmental officers for the following reasons:—Twenty-eight were closed at the time of attempted inspection, one was reported to be not working, 33 were left uninspected as the Factory Inspector was on leave without substitute, 2 were reported closed, 2 were left uninspected for want of time and 2 were registered late in the year.

Three hundred and fifty-six joint inspections of factories were made by the full-time Inspectors with District Health Officers 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. Two hundred and eighty-two factories were visited but found closed, 133 night visits were made and the relevant provisions of the Act and Rules

were found duly observed except in one case where a prosecution was taken up and conviction obtained.

Two hundred and twelve visits were made with reference to weekly holidays. Prosecutions were launched in 9 cases. Convictions were obtained in all excepting two, which were pending trial at the close of the year.

Seventy-seven surprise visits, other than night and Sunday visits, were also made to check for employment during notified rest period or after hours. Prosecutions were launched in 10 cases all of which ended in conviction.

Sixty-six special visits were made to factories during the year.

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

All the 5 circle offices were inspected by the Chief Inspector of Factories during the year and he made 71 check inspections of registered factories.

One hundred and ninety-nine unregistered factories were inspected by the full-time Inspectors. Verbal instructions, wherever necessary, were given for fencing and guarding dangerous parts of machinery.

In addition to the above, 22 unregistered factories were inspected by Additional Inspectors. They also made 2 special and 9 surprise visits to registered factories.

The total number of inspections and visits by the departmental officers for 1935 is 3,455 as against 3,962 in the previous year. The Commissioner of Labour as Chief Inspector does less routine inspections than the previous whole-time Chief Inspector and some of the officers were on leave for short periods and substitutes were not appointed in the leave vacancies.

Visits under the Act made by the Certifying Surgeons were as follows:—

District Medical Officers	...	Nil
Certifying Surgeons	...	113

II.—HEALTH, WELFARE AND SAFETY.

8. *Health.*—The health of operatives was generally good and no epidemic was reported from any of the factories during the year.

9. *Sanitation.*—Cleanliness of factory premises and their surroundings was fairly 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 8 cases and all ended in conviction.

10. *Housing accommodation for factory operatives.*—Housing accommodation was provided by the management of one factory

in addition to the 225 factories mentioned in last year's report.

11. *Education of factory operatives.*—Educational facilities in factories previously reported were continued during the year. In addition, a school for children of work people in Sri Lakshmi Narayana Rice Mill, Tilaru, an elementary school in Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Rice Mill, Amidalavalsah, and an elementary school in Manipal Tile Works, Manipal, South Kanara district, are reported to have been maintained.

12. *Welfare work.*—Medical facilities on tea estates and in large industrial concerns were provided as usual. The welfare committees mentioned in the previous report continued to function during the year.

13. *Limewashing and painting.*—The periodical limewashing of the inside walls and painting or limewashing of wood work in factories were generally well attended to. Attention of managers was drawn to the rules wherever necessary; prosecutions were launched in 10 cases of which 9 ended in conviction and one was pending trial.

14. *Latrine exemptions.*—Latrine exemption was granted by the Chief Inspector during the year to two factories. Exemptions previously granted were revoked in the case of six factories as the conditions justifying the exemption no longer existed. The provisions of latrine accommodation and the maintenance of latrines in a sanitary condition have been insisted upon, but it is an uphill task as the municipal scavenging service on which factories frequently rely is generally very inadequate, the latrines being cleaned at most twice a day. Nine prosecutions had to be instituted to enforce compliance and convictions were obtained in all of them.

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

16. *Wages.*—The first 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 factories in the Tinnevely district, which has been selected this year for comparison.

In second statement the Presidency has been divided into five groups corresponding to the five factory circles and daily average rates of wages worked out for each of these groups in addition to the Presidency average calculated from the 26 districts averages and shown in column 3 of the first statement.

A comparison of the rates of wages for 1934 and 1935 shows that in respect of skilled labour there has been a slight increase in the case of engine drivers, oilmen, fitters, riveters, boilermiths, blacksmiths, moulders, bricklayers, compositors, weavers and spinners in jute mills and decrease in the case of firemen, turners, printers' machinists, weavers and spinners in cotton mills. For unskilled labour both male and female coolies in jute and cotton presses show a rise as also female agricultural labour, while wages of male and female coolies in ginning factories, female coolies in rice mills and male agricultural coolies show a fall.

The reduction in the hours of work seems to have adversely affected wages in the cotton textile industry. In the textile mills much of the work is on a piece-rate basis, and the operatives have not made up for the shorter hours worked by improved production. In one mill about a strike in which I

made inquiry, the management admitted that their machinery and power plant were so old that they could not speed it up to give the workers a chance to show better results. The wages earned in this mill were miserable but the management said they were between the devil of severe competition in yarn prices and the deep sea of inefficient old machinery. They promised to consider however the possibility of increasing the bonus for regular attendance at work which is a feature of India-managed textile mills in this Presidency. From the information furnished to me by one large textile concern it would appear that the situation caused by reduced hours of working was met by not giving an increase of wages that would otherwise have been given. There seems little hope of a real rise in industrial wages until agricultural wages rise and until in the textile industry the competition of Japan is mitigated.

Average daily rate of wages paid.

Main class of labour.	In all factories in the Presidency.		In factories in the Tinnevely district.	Prevailing rates outside the factories in Tinnevely district.
	1934.	1935.		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1)	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Skilled Labour.				
Engine driver	1 1 9	1 1 11	0 14 6	0 10 8
Fireman	0 10 1	0 10 0	0 12 10	0 10 0
Oilman	0 8 10	0 7 8	0 8 2	0 7 0
Fitter	1 1 2	1 1 8	1 0 10	0 10 3
Turner	1 3 8	1 3 5	0 12 2	..
Rivetter	0 15 0	0 15 2	..	..
Boilermith	1 3 3	1 5 11	0 11 6	..
Blacksmith	1 0 6	1 1 0	0 14 5	0 11 6
Moulder	1 0 0	1 0 5	0 14 6	..
Carpenter	0 15 9	0 15 9	0 13 6	0 10 0
Bricklayer	0 13 6	1 0 2	0 13 2	0 12 8
Compositor (Printer)	0 11 0	0 12 2	..	..
Machinist (do.)	1 1 1	0 13 2	..	..
Weaver, Cotton, Men	0 15 0	0 12 8	0 10 5	0 8 0
Do. Boys	0 4 1	0 3 2	..	..
Spinner, Cotton, Men	0 9 7	0 8 5	0 5 6	0 5 0
Do. Boys	0 4 7	0 3 11	0 2 5	0 2 0
Weaver, Jute, Men	0 8 11	0 8 11	..	..
Do. Boys	0 3 4	0 4 2	..	..
Spinner, Jute, Men	0 7 0	0 7 5	..	..
Do. Boys	0 6 8	0 7 0	..	..
Unskilled labour.				
Female coolie (Gin)	0 4 0	0 3 11	0 4 5	0 3 0
Male do.	0 6 5	0 6 1	0 7 2	0 5 0
Female coolie (Press)	0 4 11	0 5 2	0 5 0	..
Male do.	0 8 9	0 8 10	0 8 0	..
Female coolie (Rice Mill)	0 4 2	0 3 11	0 5 0	0 4 0
Male do.	0 6 0	0 5 11	0 8 0	0 7 0
Female coolies in fields	0 3 7	0 3 10	0 3 0	..
Male do.	0 5 9	0 5 6	0 6 0	..

Average daily rates of wages paid in factory circles during 1935.

Name of labour.	I Circle— Madras, Chingleput, Bellary, North Arcot, Chittoor, Anantapur and Guddaph.		II Circle— Ganjam, Vizagapatam, East Godavari, and West Godavari.		III Circle— Guntur, Kistna, Kurnool and Nellore.		IV Circle— Coimbatore, South Kanara, Malabar and the Nilgiris.		V Circle— South Arcot, Tanjore, Tiruchinopoly, Madurai, Ramanad, Tinneveli and Salem.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Skilled labour.										
Engine driver	1 2 9	1 1 2	1 3 6	1 1 6	1 0 11	..	..	..	..	..
Fireman	0 11 6	0 7 0	0 10 9	0 9 9	0 9 10	..	..	..	..	..
Oilman	0 9 3	0 5 2	0 8 0	0 7 6	0 7 4	..	..	..	..	..
Fitter	1 4 11	0 13 1	1 2 2	0 10 2	1 2 10	..	..	..	..	..
Turner	1 6 3	0 13 7	1 3 0	1 2 10	1 3 6	..	..	..	..	..
Rivetter	0 13 10	0 13 11	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 5 11	..	..	..	..	..
Boilermith	1 15 4	0 11 1	1 3 2	0 15 2	1 8 11	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmith	1 3 4	0 13 5	1 4 0	0 15 10	0 15 9	..	..	..	..	..
Moulder	1 1 0	0 11 0	1 3 7	1 0 5	1 1 10	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenter	1 0 5	0 12 10	1 3 2	0 14 9	0 15 5	..	..	..	..	..
Bricklayer	1 1 7	0 10 6	1 0 11	0 14 1	0 15 6	..	..	..	..	..
Compositor (Printer)	0 14 2	0 11 6	0 13 8	0 10 2	0 11 7	..	..	..	..	..
Machinist (do.)	1 7 1	1 0 0	0 10 3	0 9 5	0 9 3	..	..	..	..	..
Weaver, Cotton, Men	1 2 2	..	0 13 4	0 10 5	0 11 1	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Boys	..	..	..	0 3 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spinner, Cotton, Men	1 5 4	0 7 2	..	0 3 6	0 5 9	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Boys	0 8 11	0 4 0	..	0 2 6	0 2 7	..	..	..	..	..
Weaver, Jute, Men	..	0 11 1	0 4 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Boys	..	0 4 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spinner, Jute, Men	..	0 7 8	0 7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Boys	..	0 7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unskilled labour.										
Female coolie (Gin)	0 3 7	0 4 0	0 3 11	0 4 5	0 4 0	..	..	..	..	..
Male do.	0 5 3	0 6 0	0 5 5	0 6 11	0 6 10	..	..	..	..	..
Female coolie (Press)	0 6 8	0 4 0	0 4 8	0 4 1	0 5 5	..	..	..	..	..
Male do.	0 10 3	0 6 0	0 7 1	0 8 8	0 11 1	..	..	..	..	..
Female coolie (Rice Mill)	0 3 8	0 3 10	0 4 1	0 3 5	0 4 1	..	..	..	..	..
Male do.	0 4 10	0 5 2	0 5 11	0 7 1	0 6 8	..	..	..	..	..
Female coolies in fields	0 3 2	0 3 2	..	0 3 1	0 3 4	..	..	..	..	..
Male do.	0 4 8	0 4 11	..	0 6 9	0 5 8	..	..	..	..	..

17. *Strikes.*—Eight hundred and fifty-four workers of the Cambodia Mills, Ltd., Irugur, Coimbatore district, struck work on 4th January 1935 on a cut being made in wages owing to reduction in working hours. The strike ended on 6th January 1935 on the management agreeing to pay the same wages as before. Three-hundred workers of the spinning section of the same mills struck work on 12th March 1935 demanding more wages; but the workers returned to work unconditionally after eight days.

Forty-four out of fifty workers employed in the Swarajya Lakshmi Indian Match Company, Chittoor, struck work on 17th January 1935 apparently at the instigation of the manager as the staff were not given any bonus for the year 1934. The remaining six workers also joined the strikers the next day. The manager was dismissed from service and the strikers returned to work unconditionally on 30th January 1935.

About 2,800 out of about 3,000 workers employed in the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Coimbatore, struck work on 19th January 1935, under a misapprehension that their wages would be reduced on account of the reduction in the hours of work prescribed in the Factories Act, 1934. They returned to work on 22nd January 1935, on the understanding that they would be treated like the workmen in the other mills in Coimbatore and that their grievances would be discussed at a conference.

About 300 workmen employed in the Guntur Cotton, Jute and Paper Mills, Guntur, struck work on 6th February 1935, demanding extra leisure during the morning working hours. They returned to work unconditionally on 8th February 1935.

About 150 out of 680 workers of the Malabar Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Kallai, Malabar district, struck work on 9th February 1935 protesting against a reduction in their earnings consequent on reduction in the hours of work in the factory. The remaining workers in the factory joined the strike on 12th February 1935, as their negotiations with the management for the settlement of the dispute broke down. The strike was called off from 25th February 1935 on the management taking back the man who started the agitation and who had been dismissed and promising to increase their piece-rate wages to compensate for the loss sustained by them on account of the reduction of hours of work.

About 700 coolies employed in the Feroke Tile Works, Feroke, Malabar district, struck work on 4th March 1935 demanding that their wages should not be reduced consequent on the reduction in their working hours. The management engaged 500 new coolies on 5th March 1935 for work in the factory. About 50 Mappilla coolies who struck work also rejoined duty in the factory.

On 18th March 1935 about 350 workers in the Guntur Cotton, Jute and Paper Mills, Guntur, struck work as a protest against 15 per cent cut in their wages effected by the management. The workers resumed work on 25th March 1935 as the contractors who work the mill for the management agreed to pay the workers their usual wages.

On 28th March 1935 about 90 out of about 250 workers in Messrs. C. Aaron & Sons Weaving Factory, Pappinaserri, Malabar district, struck work demanding the reinstatement of a dismissed worker. The workers gradually returned to work from 2nd April 1935, only 16 of them not having been taken on for want of vacancies. The 74 strikers who were taken on, agreed to the reduction of their wages by one pie per yard of cloth woven by them for a period of six months and not to associate themselves with the Union formed by the local Congressmen.

About 240 women coolies employed in the Pankaja Mills, Coimbatore, struck work on 16th July 1935, demanding higher rates of wages for reeling yarn. As the management complied with their demand they resumed work, about 165 joining on 16th July 1935 and the rest on 17th July 1935.

About 240 of the 246 labourers employed in the Vuyyur Sugar Factory, Vuyyur, Kistna district, struck work on 1st August 1935 protesting against reduction of their wages. They gradually returned to work and on 8th August 1935 about 226 coolies were working in the factory.

All the 90 workers of the Vani Press, Bezvada, struck work on 8th October 1935 demanding the payment of arrears of wages for three months due to them. The strikers later wanted to join the Press unconditionally but the management refused to take them in. The strikers have sought employment elsewhere.

Some of the workers of the spinning section of the Pankaja Mills, Coimbatore, stopped away from work on 27th and 28th October 1935 as a protest against the hardship involved in the working of a new shift system. They demanded also the grant of the usual bonus for the "Deepavali" festival. They resumed work on 29th October 1935 on the management agreeing to rectify the defects in the shift system. The men did not press their claim for the usual "Deepavali" bonus.

About 300 workers in the spinning department of the Kaleeswarar Mills, Coimbatore, struck work on 5th November 1935 as a protest against a re-arrangement of shifts which involved for them three weeks night duty in a month of which two weeks were continuous night duty. They resumed work on 6th November 1935 as the management agreed to revise the arrangements.

About 220 workers in the spinning department of the Malabar Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Kallai, Malabar district,

struck work on 11th November 1935 for the reason that the demands made by them after the strike in February last were not granted by the management. They alleged also that labourers were asked to work on Sunday to clean the machinery without payment of wages and that married women were being discharged to avoid liabilities under the Madras Maternity Benefit Act. The whole mill, employing about 650 men, was closed on 13th November 1935 and was reopened on 21st November 1935. About 100 new workers were employed by the management in place of the strikers. The strike ended on 17th January 1936, the workers returning to work unconditionally. During the progress of strike the workers were given a concession by which the attendance bonus of Rs. 1-8-0 a month which was formally subject to a deduction at the rate of one week's bonus for one day's absence is now only subject to a deduction at the rate of one anna for a day's absence.

About 188 out of 200 workers in the Public Works Department Workshops, Madras, struck work on 29th November 1935, demanding (1) the reinstatement of two workers discharged for damaging machinery and for having been impertinent, (2) the cancellation of the notice of discharge given to 16 workers and (3) abolition of the system of giving work on contract. They returned to work on 2nd December 1935. The management agreed, (1) to reinstate the two discharged men on their tendering an apology, (2) not to terminate the services of the 16 men before 23rd December 1935 and (3) as far as possible not to give work on contract and to permit the Union to form gangs to do work on contract basis.

About 1,000 out of about 2,400 workers in the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Coimbatore, struck work for an hour on 23rd December 1935 demanding a holiday on 25th December 1935. The holiday was granted by the management. About 1,000 workers of the same mill struck work again on 30th December 1935 demanding the cancellation of a new system of work involving 10 hours work a day for five days and a half day of 4 hours in the week proposed to be introduced from 15th January 1936. About 2,000 workers were on strike again on 31st December 1935. Later on the strikers demanded wages for the days they were on strike, a bonus for regular attendance and an increase in their wages. They returned to work on 9th January 1936 as their demands for cancellation of the new system of hours of work and the grant of bonus were conceded by the management.

It will be noticed that a large proportion of the strikes were in textile mills in Coimbatore where we have a number of new mills with the latest machinery driven by cheap electrical power and some old mills which in

the present position of the yarn trade can hardly face the expenditure involved in bringing their equipment thoroughly up-to-date. With the rapid increase in industrial activity in the area, labour is unsettled and some employers are new to the problems of management. There is a Millowners' Association and it would probably be to the advantage of all concerned if a strong and well-managed textile employees Union could be organized. There was a registered Union but its registration was cancelled as it practically ceased to function and did not comply with the requirements of the Trades Union Act. There is at present an unregistered Union working, but it seems to lack steadiness and proper guidance and is not recognized by the employers.

18. *Fires*.—There were seven cases of fire during the year as against 13 in 1934. They occurred in factories engaged in cotton ginning, groundnut decorticating, rice milling and oil extraction. In three cases fire is stated to have been caused by the sparks of fire emitted by the boiler chimneys; in one case the fire started by the sparks coming from the neighbouring thatched huts which were on fire; in the three other cases, cause of fire could not be ascertained. The total estimated loss was reported to be Rs. 94,900 of which Rs. 30,390 were recovered from the insurance companies. Orders were issued wherever necessary for the provision of fire extinguishers, fire-buckets, safe means of exit in case of fire and the safe handling and storing of inflammable materials.

19. *Fencing*.—Fencing and guarding of dangerous parts of ways, works and machinery were well attended to. The dangers involved in unfenced machinery were explained to employers and employees wherever necessary and steps were taken to see that the orders issued in this respect were duly complied with. At the same time the risks are sometimes infinitesimal and the Inspectors were instructed not to overdo demands for fencing and guards which sometimes make machinery too difficult of access for working purposes. Although large machinery manufacturers might be expected by now to have made themselves familiar with the elementary guards required, it is remarkable in new factories where the lay out is quite good, how many instances of guards and fencing being insufficient occur. In one large new sugar factory, with the most up-to-date equipment no less than 31 orders had to be made at the result of a joint inspection by the Chief Inspector and Inspector. Twenty-eight prosecutions were instituted for contravention of the provisions relating to the fencing and guarding of dangerous parts of machinery. In 25 cases, convictions were obtained and three were pending trial.

III.—HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.

20. *Rest interval*.—The rest interval of one hour prescribed by section 37 (a) of the Act

was observed by 1,325 factories. Two printing presses in Madras and one printing press in Trichinopoly availed themselves of the provisions of section 37 (b) of the Act. Exemption from section 37 applicable to the majority of operatives was availed of by 94 factories on the usual condition that sufficient time though not a fixed period was allowed for meals. Returns were not received from 69 factories.

21. *Weekly holiday*.—Sundays were observed as holidays in the case of 645 factories. Substituted holidays were granted in 763 factories in lieu of Sundays worked. Exemption from section 35 had been availed of in 114 factories subject to the condition that no persons would be allowed to work for more than 13 days without a holiday for a whole day. Returns were not received from 69 factories.

22. *Exemptions*.—Exemptions granted by the Government under section 30 (1) of the old Act and which were in force during the year 1935 continued to work satisfactorily. Under section 44 (1) of the new Act, fresh exemptions were granted to 14 factories by the Government from all or any of the provision of sections 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 of the Act. During the year the Commissioner of Labour on application from the employers fixed the number of persons permitted to avail of the various exemptions granted by Government under section 30 of the old Act, in respect of 8 factories as against 2 in the previous year. Under section 44 (2), the Chief Inspector of Factories, granted exemption for exceptional press of work in respect of 7 factories.

The second proviso to section 41 (1) of the Act was not made use of during the year.

Perennial Factories.

23. *Weekly hours*.—The number of perennial factories in which the normal weekly hours were not above 42 was 61 for men and 109 for women; above 42 and not above 48 was 167 for men and 74 for women; above 48 was 688 for men and 508 for women. The 30-hour week for children was observed in 136 factories.

Seasonal Factories.

The number of seasonal factories in which the normal weekly hours were not above 48 was 33 for men and 62 for women; above 48 and not above 54 was 113 for men and 96 for women; above 54 was 360 for men and 341 for women. The 30-hour week for children was observed in 5 factories.

24. At the beginning of the year there was a shortage in the number of copies of the Act available at the Government Press for sale to the public and at the time of writing the draft rules under the new Act which were submitted in a final form in May 1935 have not yet been confirmed and issued by Government. Consequently a certain amount of

latitude has had to be allowed to factory managements in regard to compliance with the provisions of the Act which were new and warning and explanation have been resorted to rather than prosecutions. Section 39 has been found difficult to work in factories where men have to be changed about according to the nature of the work coming in and the holiday for a whole day in section 35 coupled with the definition of "day" in section 2 (d) has been found difficult of application in connexion with shifts and the change over in continuous process factories.

The Act contains no provision for dealing with cases where relief in shift systems fail to turn up to work and men have to be kept on at work till suitable arrangements can be made. Managers of concerns were informed that they should report such cases to the Factory Inspectors and provided they do not occur to an extent which suggests that the concern is under-staffed no action is taken for the technical breach of the Act as regards working hours.

IV.—NOTICES AND REGISTERS.

25. *Notices.*—Notices and returns were generally submitted by managers of factories during the year as required by the Act. In 35 cases legal action was taken to enforce compliance and convictions were obtained in 34 cases. In one case the accused was acquitted.

26. *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 instituted in 18 cases and convictions were obtained in all of them.

27. *Accidents.*—The total number of accidents reported this year shows an increase from 1,508 to 1,605 mainly due to the increase of minor accidents in the railway workshops and an increase in serious accidents in miscellaneous factories, but the frequency rate for the Presidency is 0.0038 as against 0.004 in 1934. All serious accidents were carefully enquired into by the Inspectors. In textile mills, workers still continue to take risks with moving machinery in the most crass and stupid way notwithstanding all warnings.

The increase is marked under "falling weights," "slips," "falls" and "miscellaneous." In spite of the formation of safety first committees in the railway workshops

and the co-operation that is extended by employers to this department in the attempt to keep down the incidence of accidents, no marked reduction in the number of accidents due to carelessness, disobedience, ignorance or foolhardiness seems likely.

Of the 19 fatal and 420 serious accidents, 4 of the former and 135 of the latter category were caused by machinery moved by mechanical power. Of the 420 serious accidents, 6 resulted in loss of limb, one in partial loss of limb, one in the loss of power in limb, 3 in partial loss of power in limb, 20 in loss of fingers, 30 in partial loss of fingers, 2 in loss of power in fingers, 5 in partial loss of power in fingers, one in loss of toes, one in partial loss of toes, 3 in loss of eyes, one in loss of vision in one eye, and one in partial loss of vision in one eye. Of the 1,166 minor accidents, one resulted in partial loss of finger and one in loss of teeth.

No accident due to intoxication was reported during the year, but there was one in which a man in search of liquor in a distillery vat temporarily out of use, caused an explosion by striking a match and was burnt to death.

Accidents may be classed as follows:—

Caused by machinery moved by mechanical power	254
Cuts	64
Falling weights	358
Carriage wheels	12
Burns	64
Hot liquids and molten metals	32
Flying splinters	117
Treading on splinters	15
Trapping between bodies	100
Falls	53
Slips	69
Missing the mark	14
Handles of hammer, etc., breaking	2
Shuttles flying	14
Electric shock	1
Escape of steam and fumes	5
Rebounding bodies	17
Miscellaneous	414
Total	1,605

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

Industry.	Men.			Women.			Children.			Total.	Total number of operatives employed during the year.	Percentage.
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.			
Cotton spinning and weaving	3	105	154	1	5	6	..	..	1	275	16,717,435	0016
Cotton gins and presses	..	10	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	2,368,458	001
Ice mills	1	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	3,355,249	0005
Railway workshops	4	137	679	..	..	..	..	..	..	820	3,662,698	0023
Others	10	142	285	..	6	20	..	2	3	468	16,004,073	0029
Total	18	407	1,136	1	11	26	..	2	4	1,605	42,107,913	0038

V.—PROSECUTIONS.

28. *Prosecutions.*—Occupiers and Managers of 85 factories involving 97 persons were prosecuted during the year. In one case the accused was acquitted as he, being the managing agent, could not be deemed to be an occupier under section 2 (b). In one case the accused requested the trying Magistrate to include the two occupiers also under section 71 (1). These were accordingly charged, convicted and fined but preferred an appeal to the District Court where the conviction was upheld but the fine reduced. In one case, out of the two complaints under section 42 and three under section 45 (1) (b), the Magistrate convicted the accused on one charge of each of the above sections and permitted the withdrawal of the remaining three charges in view of the orders in a similar case passed by the Madras High Court. In one case the District Magistrate refused to sanction the prosecution as he considered a mere warning would suffice. Five cases were pending trial at the close of the year. Two cases taken up during the previous year were disposed of during this year and convictions obtained; in one of these cases the accused was acquitted on a point of law. In four cases the charges were withdrawn as defects had been rectified subsequent to the institution of the prosecution in three of them while in one the accused gave an assurance that in future the factory law would not be contravened. Convictions were obtained in all on 181 counts, the fines levied ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 200 per count. Two prosecutions under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act and the rules thereunder were instituted and conducted by the Inspectors of Factories during the year and convictions obtained.

Orders were issued during the year by the Commissioner of Labour cancelling previous instructions that a separate case should be launched for each worker involved in a single breach of the factory law, and that in future there should only be one case however many workers had been effected. The Inspectors were directed to press for proportionately heavy sentences where the number of workers involved was large.

VI.—GENERAL REMARKS.

29. Twenty plans of cotton ginning factories and 84 plans of other factories were scrutinized during the year. In three cases legal proceedings were instituted under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act against the factory owners who had constructed ginning factories without the plans being previously approved by the Commissioner of Labour.

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

31. *Statements.*—The usual statistical information required under the Factories Act is appended.

32. *The Madras Maternity Benefit Act, 1934.*—The Act which is made applicable to the whole of the Madras Presidency came into force on the first day of April 1935. It applies only to women employed in non-seasonal factories. The Madras Maternity Benefit Act is largely based on the Bombay and Central Provinces Acts and is designed to prevent the employment of women for sometime before and at least four weeks after confinement and to provide for payment of a maintenance or maternity benefit to them during the period. The Chief Inspector of Factories appointed under section 10 (2) of the Factories Act is made responsible for the due administration of this Act and the rules made thereunder. The Act being new, many employers and most employees are still unfamiliar with its provisions and the total number of claims has been few. Inspectors, however, during their visits, have been taking steps to make them widely known to all women workers and to employers of such. Its interpretation has not always been easy. The chief points raised have been whether it applies to unmarried women, whether Sundays, which are normally holidays and not paid for, are to be counted as days of absence from work and paid for—the act speaks of weeks of absence and not days—whether notice given more than three weeks before confinement is allowable and how the problem of absenteeism is to be dealt with. The Government have ruled that the Act applies to all women, that the week is a seven-day week for purposes of payment of benefit and after consultation with important employers of female labour and with the approval of Government the Commissioner of Labour issued executive instructions that leave with permission up to any period and absence without leave which was condoned by re-employment up to a total of 14 days would not operate to break the nine months period of continuous employment prior to notice which is required by the Act. A woman, who within the nine months prior to notice is absent without leave for more than 14 days in all, forfeits her claim.

Some employers especially those on the West Coast, who have to compete with the factories in Travancore and Cochin, calculating the probable number of cases on the Madras birth-rate and the fact that most of their female employees were of child-bearing age, had dismal forebodings of a heavy increase in labour costs, but possibly due to ignorance of the Act or birth-control methods, claims seem to have been very few.

It was also apprehended at the beginning that there would be a considerable decrease in the employment of women, but the returns

show that there has been no fall in the employment of women workers. Though one old fashioned Indian employer naively expressed to the Chief Inspector that any woman showing signs of pregnancy was immediately got rid of and this practice is possibly followed by those like him, there has been co-operation with the administration by the big well-managed factories and the managers have sometimes followed the spirit more than the letter of the law and benefits were paid in 31 cases to a sum amounting to Rs. 356-8-0 though there was no legal obligation to do so. Having regard to the average rate of woman's wages in this Presidency, the rate of benefit allowed at 8 annas a day is liberal and so also the period of seven weeks. If a woman gives notice sufficiently early she can draw in all Rs. 24-8-0 to which she subscribes nothing against a probable wage total of Rs. 7-14-0 to Rs. 10-8-0 if she were working instead. The total benefit is Sh. 36/9

against Sh. 40 in England where the benefit is partially paid for by the contributions of the workers. In England a woman who is herself a factory worker can also get additional benefit through a friendly society to which she subscribes. The compulsory period of absence is three weeks.

A sum of Rs. 7,143-12-0 was paid in all to 354 women and 2 nominees of women who died in child birth.

Statistical information required under the Madras Maternity Benefit Act is also appended to the report.

T. G. RUTHERFORD,
*Commissioner of Labour and
Chief Inspector of Factories.*

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,
MADRAS, 25th April 1936.

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the totals of factories.

Factories as defined in section 2 (j)	..	..	Seasonal	..	539
			Perennial	..	951
Factories as defined in section 5 (1)	..	..	Seasonal	..	..
			Perennial	..	1
Total				..	1,491

II All other factories—
Food, drink and tobacco—
Coke.

[illegible]

Factories as defined in section 2 (i) of the
Act

Factories notified under section 5 (1) of the
Act

STATEMENT II (b)—Perennial—Enumeration of Factories.

[illegible][illegible]
$$\begin{array}{c} R \\ \Rightarrow 2(x8.211) \approx N35 \\ N36 \end{array}$$

STATEMENT II (6)—Perennial—Enumeration of Factories—cont.

(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)	(27)	(28)	(29)
Processes relating to wood, stone and glass—	Anantapur.	Arco, North.	Arco, South.	Bellary.	Chingleput.	Chittoor.	Cumbhachore.	Cuddapah.	Ganjam.	Godavari, East.	Godavari, West.	Guntur.	Kanara, South.	Kistna.	Kurnool.	Madras.	Madura.	Madurai.	Mellore.	Nalgonda, The.	Ramanud.	Salem.	Tanjore.	Tinnevely.	Trichinopoly.	Vizagapatnam.	Total for 1934.	Total for 1935.
Brick and tiles—																												
Tiles																												
Tile and hooley																												
Reinforced and concrete Hume																												
pipe making																												
Brick and tiles																												
Brick, tile and lime																												
Tiles and match materials																												
Carpentry and cabinet making																												
Glass works																												
Cement works																												
Cement, lime and potteries																												
The, sawing and electric lights outfit.																												
Diamond cutting																												
Saw mills—																												
Saw mills and carpentry																												
Saw mills and oil extraction																												
Sawing, oil, ice and tile making																												
Miscellaneous—																												
Match materials																												
(veneer)																												
Manufacturing of pencils																												
Granite metal																												
Barytes crushing																												
Total																												
Processes connected with skins and hides—																												
Leather and shoes																												
Tanneries																												
Total																												
Gins and presses—																												
Ginning and rice milling																												
Ginning, pressing, decortiating and oil																												
Ginning, decortiating and flour																												
Ginning, decortiating and oil																												
Cotton pressing and decortiating																												
Ginning, decortiating and water																												
pumping																												
Ginning, decortiating, rice, turning																												
and casing																												
Ginning, decortiating, oil, flour and																												
gram milling																												
Cotton and senna leaves pressing																												
Cotton ginning and pressing of cotton																												
and senna leaves																												
Cotton ginning, cleaning of fibre and																												
pressing of cotton, fibre and senna.																												
Cotton and fibre press																												
Ginning and decortiating																												
Ginning, decortiating and rice																												
Ginning, decortiating, rice and oil																												
Jute pressing, decortiating and oil																												
Pressing waste cotton, senna and																												
fibre																												
Presses																												
Total																												

Miscellaneous—																												
Laundries																												
Rope works—																												
Rope works																												
Rope works and cinchona bark																												
Rope works and printing																												
Rope works, garbling pepper and																												
ginger																												
Rope works and workshop																												
Umbrella and soap making																												
Soap, ink and French polish																												
Jewellery work																												
Dressmaking and embroidery																												
Asphalt concrete grinding																												
Total																												
Total (Perennial)																												
Factories as defined in section 2 (j) of the																												
Act																												
Factories notified under section 5 (1) of the																												
Act																												
Total (Perennial)																												
Grand Total (Seasonal and Perennial)																												

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

Class of operatives.	Ramanad.		Salem.		Tanjore.		Tinnevely.		Trichinopoly.		Vizagapatam.		Total for 1935.		Grand total for 1935.	Grand total for 1934.	Grand total for 1933.
	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	
All Industries—																	
Adults—																	
Males	1,800	182	783	12	1,068	1,319	4,281	10	4,776	964	5,285	13,608	93,186	106,744	108,272	97,851	
Females	796	45	570	1	419	514	2,426	8	490	198	1,365	13,655	25,970	39,655	37,195	34,189	
Total	2,596	227	1,353	13	1,487	1,833	6,707	18	5,266	1,162	6,640	27,263	119,156	146,399	145,467	131,540	
Adolescents—																	
Males	6	3	83	..	23	4	524	..	3	..	406	284	7,159	7,393	..	..	
Females	2	..	27	..	5	5	522	..	6	..	59	244	2,214	2,458	..	..	
Total	8	3	110	..	27	9	1,046	..	9	..	465	478	9,373	9,851	..	..	
Children—																	
Males	..	..	36	..	13	..	579	..	12	..	100	12	3,682	3,694	3,494	3,491	
Females	..	..	73	..	7	..	837	..	..	..	2	125	2,676	2,801	2,818	2,744	
Total	..	..	109	..	20	..	1,416	..	13	..	103	137	6,358	6,495	6,313	6,235	
Total average daily number	2,163	233	1,571	13	1,594	1,843	9,169	18	5,287	1,163	7,207	27,908	134,837	162,745	146,779	137,775	
Cotton spinning and weaving mills—																	
Adults—																	
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,676	..	..	..	..	..	32,762	32,762	30,483	27,686	
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,190	..	..	..	..	..	10,981	10,981	9,216	8,070	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,866	..	..	..	..	..	43,743	43,743	39,699	35,756	
Adolescents—																	
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	524	..	..	..	..	..	5,091	5,091	..	..	
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	520	..	..	..	..	..	1,719	1,719	..	..	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,044	..	..	..	..	..	6,810	6,810	..	..	
Children—																	
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	571	..	..	..	..	..	2,641	2,641	2,635	2,702	
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	826	..	..	..	..	..	2,148	2,148	2,259	2,150	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,397	..	..	..	..	..	4,789	4,789	4,894	4,852	
Total average daily number	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,307	..	..	..	..	..	55,243	55,243	44,599	41,208	
Jute Mills—																	
Adults—																	
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,708	4,708	4,928	4,851	
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,333	1,333	1,447	1,075	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,041	6,041	6,375	5,926	
Adolescents—																	
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	438	438	..	..	
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	69	..	..	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	507	507	..	..	
Children—																	
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100	114	108	
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	6	5	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	103	120	113	
Total average daily number	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,650	6,650	6,495	5,539	

STATEMENT V.(a).—Perennial factories—Intervals, holidays and hours.

District.	Number of factories																		
	Total.	In which intervals are			In which holidays are granted on			In which normal weekly hours are			In which majority of workers are exempted from								
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
		One hour or more.	Two half hours.	One half hour.	Sundays only.	Week days and Sundays.	Not above 42.	Above 42 and not above 48.	Above 48.	Not above 42.	Above 42 and not above 48.	Above 48.	Employing children.	Section 34.	Section 35.	Section 36.	Section 37.	Section 38.	Returns were not received.
(1)	(2)																		
Anantapur	6	6			3	3		4				2	2		1				
Arcoot, North	10	9			3	3		7				4	1						
Arcoot, South	11	11			3	3		10				9	1						
Bellary	6				3	3		4				4							
Chingleput	12	12			3	3		4				4							
Chittoor	12	12			3	3		4				4							
Cuddalore	79	75			32	42		10				9	6		3				
Cuddapah	3	3			3	3		6				3	2						
Gadagah	20	19			10	10		12				2							
Godavari, East	58	53			23	23		46				3	6		1				
Godavari, West	82	77			35	45		58				4	1		1				
Guntur	73	68			32	32		18				10	1		1				
Kanara, North	56	53			33	35		46				3	1		2				
Kanara, South	78	75			34	41		50				7	37						
Kistna	4	4			1	3		4				2	4						
Kurnool	124	120			63	59		59				4	21						
Madras	38	32			9	23		30				7	7		1				
Madura	60	60			30	30		64				22	22		4				
Malabar	22	22			13	9		19				19							
Nellore	6	6			4	1		1				3			1				
Nilgiris, The	8	7			5	2		5					1						
Ramanad	28	27			9	18		25				3	3						
Salem	55	53			18	35		43				8	3						
Tanjore	16	16			6	10		16				6	5		1				
Tinnevely	39	35			18	12		21				6	2		2				
Trichinopoly	50	47			20	25		37				3	2		2				
Vizagapatam	900	861	3	433	461	61	167	688	109	74	508	138	4	22	8	13	4	36	
Total	952	900	3	433	461	61	167	688	109	74	508	138	4	22	8	13	4	36	

STATEMENT V-(b).—Seasonal factories—Intervals, holidays and hours.

[illegible]

STATEMENTS VI, VII AND VIII—Accidents, Convictions and Inspections.

Statement VI—Accidents.										Statement VII—Convictions.										Statement VIII—Inspections.											
Districts.	Fatal.			Serious.			Minor.			Total.			Employment and hours of work.					Safety.					Remarks.								
	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	General.	Women.	Children.	Outside specified hours.	Weekly holiday.	Others.	Notices, registers and returns.	Machinery.	Ways, works and plants.	Others.	Health and sanitation (including Others).	Twice.	Thrice.	More than three.	Total.	Not inspected.	Total number of factories.	
Anantapur	1	2	19	21	120	142	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1 (1)	20	2	..	22 (3)	22	44	
Arco, North	3	13	51	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5 (1)	2	1	..	5 (1)	10	1
Arco, South	3	13	51	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	3	..	27 (6)	39	5	2	70 (14)	84	11	
Bellary	3	38	231	322	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	4 (2)	6	6	
Chingleput	1	6	5	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1 (1)	1	7	..	12	12	12	
Chittoor	1	25	52	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	24 (15)	28	79	1	114 (6)	4	118	
Colimatore	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1 (6)	4	53	17	23 (6)	3	26	
Cuddapah	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	3	3	
Ganjam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	16 (3)	4	20	
Godavari, East.	..	12	70	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	24	12	58	58	58	
Godavari, West.	1	6	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	11 (4)	8	56	24	72 (6)	3	82	
Guntur	1	4	17	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	2	..	24 (9)	7	34	28	72 (6)	1	73	
Kanara, South	..	9	15	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2 (1)	9	44	2	55 (6)	1	56	
Kistna	..	7	4	11	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	4 (1)	4	48	17	78 (6)	1	78	
Kurnool	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	..	53 (6)	1	54	
Madras	1	66	172	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	5 (5)	2	14	107	124	124	124	
Madura	2	33	33	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3 (2)	2	6	10	33	33	33	
Malabar	1	36	30	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2 (2)	18	22	18	22 (6)	1	60	
Nellore	..	5	16	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	7 (2)	1	13	8	22	22	22	
Nilgiris, The	..	1	10	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 (1)	2	9	13	24	24	24	
Rannad	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	6	1	6	6	6	
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	12 (10)	..	15	12	28	28	28	
Tanjore	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6 (2)	5	17	32	32	32	
Timerville	..	17	28	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	2	25	5	32	32	32	
Trichinopoly	1	29	201	231	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	5 (3)	4	6	14	35	35	35	
Vizagapatnam	1	13	52	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	1 (6)	7	17	24	47 (m)	7	50	
Total for the year 1935.	17	366	1,140	1,553	5	1	2	4	2	..	..	..	10	23	12	4	..	..	..	201	231	47	3	83 (35)	201	231	47	482	57	539	
Grand total for 1935	19	420	1,166	1,605	9	1	2	7	2	..	..	..	10	38	18	3	..	..	..	228	288	340	87	940	228	288	340	940	12	952	
Total for 1934	2	27	337	623	17	13	..	3	2	..	..	..	1	42	25	6	8	12	15	109	425	132	56	812	109	425	132	812	21	833	
Grand total for 1934	10	364	1,072	1,446	20	7	..	6	2	..	..	..	4	27	9	6	..	..	..	56	348	272	36	712	56	348	272	712	8	720	
Total for 1934	12	391	1,405	1,508	46	20	3	72	2	..	..	..	1	5	69	34	12	8	17	255	773	404	92	1,524	255	773	404	1,524	29	1,553	

NOTE.—(1) Figures in brackets represent the number of persons convicted.

NOTE.—(1) Figures in brackets represent the number of persons concerned.
(2) Total amount of fines levied on all counts is Rs. 4,122.

(8) The average fine imposed on each count is Rs. 22-12-0.

(4) Fine imposed on any one particular count—
(i) Maximum Rs. 200.

(i) Maximum Ba. 20%.

(a) One factory was inspected four times and the other five times

(b) Inspected four times.

(c) Of these, eight factories were inspected four times and two factories were inspected three times.

(6) Of these, three were again questioned and all three admitted to be not working then.

(f) Of these, three were inspected four times and two six times.

(g) Of these fourteen were inspected four times and four five times.

(h) Of these ten were inspected four times and one five times.

(h) Of these ten were inspected four times and one five times.

(i) Of these seven were inspected four times and three five times.

(1) Left uninspected as the Factory Inspector was on leave for two days.

(f) Registered late in the year.

(7) Of these, six were left uninspected as the Factory Inspector was found closed at the time of inspection and two were reported closed.

(m) Of these one was left uninspected as the Factory Inspector was on holiday, closed at the time of inspection and one was reported on.

time of inspection; three could not be inspected for want of the year.

the year.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the particulars of fatal accidents during the year 1935.

Serial number and name of factory.	Date of accident.	Sex.	Age.	Nature of injury.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Pankaja Mills, Limited, Coimbatore.	3rd January 1935.	Male	45	Had electric shock and was admitted in the hospital with symptoms of Hydrophobia. Died on 5th January 1935.
2 The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Workshops, Perambur, Chingleput district.	16th January 1935.	Do.	37	Finger was hurt while chipping. Died later on account of pneumonia, said by medical authority, to be not related to the accident.
3 The South Indian Railway Central Workshops, Golden Rock, Trichinopoly district.	28th January 1935.	Do.	45	After drinking water from the water tap, he dropped down and was immediately sent to the hospital where his life was found extinct. The death was due to heart failure.
4 The East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, Nellikuppam, South Arcot district.	2nd February 1935.	Do.	45	The deceased entered an empty vat without the knowledge of any one in the distillery and struck a match which ignited spirit vapour and caused his clothes to catch fire which resulted in serious burns and subsequently died in the hospital.
5 Chittivalsah Jute Mills Company, Limited, Chittivalsah, Vizagapatam district.	31st January 1935.	Do.	32	While engaged in erecting the roof of a jute godown, part of the scaffolding broke and he fell to the ground from a distance about 20 feet. Died on 2nd February 1935.
6 Highland Coffee Works, Mangalore, South Kanara district.	4th February 1935.	Do.	50	The deceased and another coolie who were the only two workers in peeler room had given information to the engine driver through the iron window connecting the peeler room with the engine room, that the cleaning of peeler trough was over. There was no coffee of a fresh lot for work in the peeler and all the coolies had gone out to the drying yard to bag the dried coffee and bring them to the peeler room. The engine driver, in the absence of any information to the contrary and owing to the intimation that the two coolies had given him before, had taken it for granted that nobody was working in the peeler trough and as he had to restart the engine for peeling a fresh lot he began to move the flywheel by hand in order to bring the piston to centre. As he did so, a huge cry was raised by the coolie and it was found that the coolie in question was dragged by the peeler rake for about 4 feet in the trough. He had a knock on the knee and he was complaining of the severe pain on the hip. He was removed to the hospital and expired on 9th February 1935.
7 Sri Venkateswara Rice Mill, Ellore, West Godavari district.	11th February 1935.	Do.	50	While standing on the steps leading to the water tank and leaning on the parapet wall by the side of the tank to see whether the water was properly flowing into the tank or not, the parapet wall gave way and the person fell down on the ground, the broken wall piece falling on him. After being removed to his house, died there on the date of accident.
8 Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, Chirala, Guntur district.	9th March 1935.	Do.	40	The deceased while hauling down leaf cases from the wagon met with a minor accident due to the case slipping from his hands and crushing his left foot. The wound was being treated by the company's doctor for some time. On the suggestion of the company's doctor, the injured person was sent to the Government Headquarters Hospital, Guntur, for treatment but he died of tetanus on 21st March 1935.
9 The East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, Nellikuppam, South Arcot district.	10th March 1935.	Do.	25	Whilst repairing a juice heater, the back cover of heater burst scalding him with hot juice and the injured died in the hospital on 12th March 1935.
10 Do. do.	10th March 1935.	Do.	25	Whilst repairing a juice heater, the back cover of heater burst scalding him with hot juice and the injured died in the hospital on 21st March 1935.
11 Messrs. Massey (1930), Limited, Madras.	18th March 1935.	Do.	26	Reported to have died by drinking muriatic acid while in the factory.
12 The East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, Ranipet, North Arcot district.	1st May 1935.	Do.	35	Died of Bronchial pneumonia presumably caused by acid fumes inhaled in the course of duty.
13 Madura Mills Company, Limited, Madura.	8th May 1935.	Do.	45	Whilst standing at the mixing room hoist opening, dropping a rope for hoisting up bales, hoist coolie swung out the hoist hook which knocked him down and losing his balance fell over the edge. He fractured his legs and died in the hospital on 10th May 1935.
14 The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Workshops, Perambur, Chingleput district.	16th May 1935.	Do.	48	Death caused by serious injuries to the skull and other parts of the body consequent on the accidental falling of a sliding door in the rail car shop.
15 Madura Mills Company, Limited, Madura.	17th June 1935.	Female.	25	Whilst coming down along with other reelers, she slipped and fell and thus fractured her skull and died in the hospital on 17th June 1935.
16 Nallamudi Estate Tea Factory, Mudis Post, Anamalais, Coimbatore district.	15th September 1935.	Male	22	The deceased climbed up the feed table of the machine and caught hold of the driving belt of the cutter. As soon as the leaves had been brushed off, the machine began to move and the deceased before he could leave the hold on the belt was dragged up and thrown down on the floor as a result of which death was instantaneous.
17 St. Vincent Industrials, Calicut, Malabar district.	2nd October 1935.	Do.	16	While working on a small lathe the belt slipped off and the deceased caught hold of the belt and he was carried on by the belt and got entangled on the overhead shaft. Died the same day.
18 The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Workshops, Perambur, Chingleput district.	4th October 1935.	Do.	44	Died as a result of injuries to the head caused by a pit board which fell while being lifted by a jib crane.
19 Kaleeswarar Mills, Coimbatore	21st October 1935.	Do.	35	While shifting belt from fast to loose pulley and vice versa during stripping he was carried and thrown down. Died on 12th November 1935.

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 1935.

Serial number and name of district.	Name of factory.	Date of accident.	Compensation deposited or paid.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS. A. P.
1 Madras	Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Limited, Tondiarpet Petrol Installation.	1925	42 0 0
2 Do.	Messrs. Massey (1930), Limited, Engineering Works	10th October 1933	176 6 4
3 Do.	The Carnatic Mill	20th June 1934	756 0 0
4 Do.	Addison & Co.'s Motor Works	23rd October 1934	8 4 0
5 Do.	The Buckingham Mill	3rd November 1934	75 9 7
6 Do.	The Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.	27th November 1934	31 8 0
7 Do.	Public Works Workshops	1st December 1934	810 0 0
8 Do.	Messrs. Binny & Co.'s Beach Engineering Works	10th January 1935	Half-monthly wages were paid for 2 months and 2 days.
9 Do.	Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Limited, Shell Installation.	19th January 1935	882 0 0
10 Do.	Public Works Workshops	9th September 1935	3 5 4
11 Chingleput	The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Workshops, Perambur.	22nd January 1934	Half-monthly wages were paid for 1½ years.
12 Do.	Do.	9th March 1934	504 0 0
13 Do.	Do.	23rd May 1934	84 0 0
14 Do.	Do.	15th November 1934	756 0 0
15 Do.	Do.	19th November 1934	630 0 0
16 Do.	Do.	14th February 1935	756 0 0
17 Do.	Do.	7th March 1935	567 0 0
18 Do.	Do.	16th May 1935	3,500 0 0
19 Do.	Do.	4th October 1935	630 0 0
20 East Godavari	The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Loco Running Shed, Rajahmundry.	30th September 1934	102 14 0
21 Do.	Deccan Tile Works, Samalkot	1st February 1935	420 0 0
22 West Godavari	Sri Krishna Oil Mills, Ellore	25th January 1935	23 1 7
23 Do.	Sri Venkateswara Rice Mill, Ellore	11th February 1935	630 0 0
24 Do.	The Krishna Jute and Cotton Mills, Limited, Ellore	13th April 1935	115 8 0
25 Vizagapatam	The Chittivalsah Jute Mills, Chittivalsah	31st January 1935	900 0 0
26 Do.	Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Rice Mills, Kottavalsah, Waltair R.S.	2nd March 1935	106 0 0
27 Guntur	Sri Mahalakshmi Oil Mill, Ongole	2nd August 1934	210 14 0
28 Do.	The Indian Leaf Tobacco Company, Limited, Chirala	9th March 1935	550 0 0
29 Kistna	Sri Durga Nageswara Rice Mill No. 2, Gudivada	26th January 1935	70 0 0
30 Kurnool	Sri Satyanarayana Ginning, Shelling and Oil Mills, Nandyal	11th March 1935	420 0 0
31 Do.	Sri Ramakrishna Venkateswara Ginning and Cotton Press Company, Kurnool.	22nd March 1935	175 0 0
32 North Arcot	The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Engineering Works, Arkonam.	22nd September 1934	42 0 0
33 Bellary	The India Sugars and Refineries, Limited, Hospet	29th January 1935	70 0 0
34 Do.	Khan Bahadur Ginning and Decorticating Factory, Bellary	15th February 1935	462 0 0
35 South Kanara	Mizar's Cashew Pelling and can Manufacturing Works, Mangalore.	1st May 1934	313 12 0
36 Do.	Highland Coffee Works, Mangalore	4th February 1935	550 0 0
37 Malabar	The New Malabar Timber Yards and Saw Mills, Limited, Kallai.	25th February 1935	264 0 0
38 Do.	The Commonwealth Weaving Factory, Cannanore	15th April 1935	67 0 0
39 The Nilgiris	South Indian Railway Locomotive Repair Shop, Coonoor R.S.	9th July 1934	1,008 0 0
40 Coimbatore	Islamia Coffee Curing Works Company, Mettupalayam	31st January 1935	35 0 0
41 Trichinopoly	The South Indian Railway Central Workshops, Golden Rock	22nd September 1934	220 8 0
42 South Arcot	The East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, Nellikuppam.	10th March 1935	550 0 0
43 Do.	Do.	Do.	1,200 0 0
44 Do.	Do.	3rd May 1935	38 8 0
45 Madura	Madura Mills Company, Limited, Madura	8th May 1935	550 0 0
46 Do.	Do.	17th June 1935	500 0 0
47 Ramnad	Virudupatti Gins, Limited, Virudunagar	3rd July 1935	378 0 0



Government of Madras

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1052, 29th June 1936

Factories—Administration Report—1935—Recorded.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the statistical information in respect of the maternity benefits paid in the year 1935.

Town or district.	Total average daily number of women employed.	Total average daily number of women employed in persons who are entitled to which Madras Maternity Benefit Act applies.	Number of women who claimed maternity benefits, section 6 (1).	Number of women who were paid maternity benefits for actual births.	Number of other persons who were paid maternity benefits, section 7.	Total amount of maternity benefits paid.
						RS. A. P.
Anantapur	789	23	..	..	..	..
Arcot, North	74	54	..	..	..	79 8 0
Arcot, South	147	147	4	4	..	82 8 0
Bellary	1,760	76	..	..	..	68 0 0
Chingleput	213	213	3	3	..	217 0 0
Chittoor	64	55	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	9,521	5,758	14	12	..	..
Cuddapah	438	5	..	..	..	..
Ganjam	178	178	..	..	..	..
Godavari, East	776	729	1	1	..	14 0 0
Godavari, West	1,150	1,150	2	..	..	..
Guntur	3,897	2,898	..	..	..	..
Kanara, South	2,966	2,312	35	33	..	675 0 0
Kistna	1,286	1,110	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	1,035	71	..	..	..	..
Madras	341	341	1	1	..	17 0 0
Madura	5,549	4,247	223	158	..	3,175 8 0
Malabar	3,881	2,681	64	60	..	1,216 8 0
Nellore	217	200	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris, The	366	17	..	..	..	..
Ramnad	842	45	..	..	..	..
Salem	725	597	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	425	424	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely	3,487	2,948	99	47	2	1,006 12 0
Trichinopoly	504	496	..	..	..	..
Visagapatam	1,612	1,414	39	31	..	597 0 0
Grand total	42,118	28,184	489	354	2	7,148 12 0

READ—the following paper :—

From the Commissioner of Labour, dated 25th April 1936.

Order—No. 1052, Development, dated 29th June 1936.

Recorded.

2. The attention of the Commissioner of Labour is invited to the letter from the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, No. L. 3050, dated the 14th September 1935, communicated to him with G.O. No. 1385, Development, dated 7th October 1935. In Statement VII attached to the report, the heading "Children" has not been altered to "Children and adolescents."

(By order of the Governor in Council)

C. J. PAUL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Labour.

„ the Director of Industries.
„ the Education and Public Health Department.
„ the Surgeon-General
„ the Director of Public Health } through Education and Public Health Department.
„ the Commissioner of Police.
„ the Superintendent, Government Press.
„ all District Magistrates.
„ the High Commissioner for India.

Press.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. J. PAUL,
Secretary to Government.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

No. 1053.

From

M.R.RY. RAO BAHADUR C. J. PAUL AVARGAL,

Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Development Department,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

Dated Fort St. George, the 29th June 1936.

SIR,

[Provincial Factories Report, 1935.]

I am directed to forward a copy of the proceedings of this Government, No. 1052, dated 29th June 1936, recording the report on the working of the Indian Factories Act, 1934, during 1935, with the prescribed statements.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. J. PAUL,

Secretary to Government.