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**REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE
FACTORIES ACT, 1934, IN THE MADRAS
PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1937,
WITH A NOTE ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE MADRAS MATERNITY
BENEFIT ACT, AND THE PAYMENT OF
WAGES ACT.**

I. FACTORIES AND THEIR INSPECTION.

The year opened with 1,649 factories under the operation of the Act. Two hundred and ninety-four factories were brought on the register during the year, viz., decorticating and rice 12, ginning and decorticating 5, decorticating, turmeric polishing and rice 1, decorticating and oil 3, wool weaving, carding, and spinning 1, oil extraction 3, industrial schools 5, Government Textile Institute 1, leather baling 1, printing and binding 12, motor repairs 2, snuff manufacture 1, rice milling 17, bone crushing 1, rice and flour milling 1, decorticating 8, rice milling, decorticating and oil 1, ginning, decorticating and oil 1, mortar mill 1, engineering and brass foundry 1, cigarette manufacture 1, steel rolling 1, tea 2, ginning 9, ginning and rice 7, engineering and carpentry 2, coffee 1, manufacture of veneers and splints 3, hosiery 2, umbrella handles manufacturing 1, metal works 1, rice, oil and flour 1, pipe manufacture 1, ginning, decorticating and rice 1, cotton spinning 3, ginning, rice and water pumping 1, sugar 1, rice, decorticating and flour 1, gram milling and oil 1, electric generating 1, rice, flour, gram, decorticating and oil 1, carpet-weaving 1, rice, flour, decorticating and oil 2, coach and motor works 1, ginning and workshop 1, gram milling 1, also 168 factories were notified under section 5 (1) of the Act. These comprise mostly match, beedi and ground-nut decorticating factories which were notified as a class.

Sixty-seven factories were struck off the registers during the year for the following reasons:—Ten factories were kept closed for a number of years; in 19 the machinery was dismantled; in 23 no proof of employment of over 19 persons was established; in 11 the premises ceased to be occupied as factories; two factories were completely burnt; one was clubbed with another factory and one had to be notified afresh owing to the change of occupier and the name of the factory. The number of factories on the register at the end of the year was 1,876. Of these 1,786 factories were in commission during the year as against 1,784 factories in 1936, the remaining 90 being closed for various reasons.

Of the 1,786 factories in commission, 1,276 were perennial and 510 seasonal.

2. *Number of operatives.*—The average daily number of operatives employed in the 1,786 factories that were in commission during the year was 186,630 as against 170,800 in 1936. Of these 5,324 operatives (5,316 in perennial and 8 in seasonal) were employed in Government and Local Fund factories and the rest in private factories. Sixty-four thousand one hundred and fifty-eight operatives were engaged in the cotton spinning and weaving industry during the year and 5,176 were employed in jute spinning and weaving mills.

3. *Number of women, adolescents and children.*—Forty-seven thousand nine-hundred and eighty-five women, 9,374 adolescents and 5,509 children were employed in the registered factories during the year. Practically every adolescent worker was declared fit for adult's work.

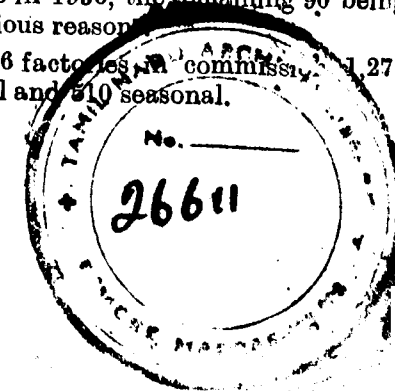
4. *Certification of children and adolescents.*—District Medical Officers continue to be Certifying Surgeons in their respective districts as laid down in sub-paragraph (51) of Article 250 of the Civil Medical Code. Where necessary Government or Local Fund Medical Officers were appointed as Certifying 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 14,574 as against 19,977 in 1936.

5. *Number of inspections.*—Of the 1,786 factories that were in commission during the year, 586 were inspected once, 697 twice, 300 thrice and 78 more than three times. The total number of inspections by all Inspectors including 688 made by Additional Inspectors was 3,210 as against 3,316 in the previous year.

One hundred and twenty-five out of 1,786 factories in commission were not inspected during the year by the departmental officers for the following reasons:—Fifty-four were closed at the time of inspections; 5 were registered late in the year; 21 were found closed when the Inspector was in the area; in 5 the season was over; 2 started working late in the year; one was treated as a separate factory late in the year and 37 due to want of time.

One hundred and ninety-five 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; 337 factories were visited but found closed; 90 night visits were made and



the relevant provisions of the Act and Rules were found duly observed except in three cases where prosecutions were launched and convictions obtained.

One hundred and thirty-six visits were made with reference to weekly holidays. Prosecutions were launched in 14 cases. Convictions were obtained in 12 cases, and 2 cases are pending. Forty-one surprise visits other than night and Sunday visits were also made to check for employment during notified rest period or after hours. Prosecutions were ordered in 21 cases. Convictions were obtained in 16 and 5 cases are pending. Twenty-one special visits were made to factories during the year; 13 prosecutions were taken up, of which 11 ended in conviction and 2 pending trial.

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

One Circle office was inspected by the Commissioner of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories during the year and he also made 15 check inspections of registered factories.

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

The total number of inspections and visits by the departmental officers for 1937 was 3,362 as against 3,452 in the previous year.

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

District Medical Officers Nil.
Certifying Surgeons 17

II. HEALTH, WELFARE AND SAFETY.

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

7. *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; 7 ended in convictions and 1 case is pending.

8. *Housing accommodation for factory operatives*.—In addition to the housing accommodation provided in the 232 factories mentioned in the previous year's report, free housing accommodation was provided for the workers in Sri Vittal Oil Mill, Kallur, Anantapur district; Mettur Workshops, Mettur, Salem district; and in Indian Sugars and Refineries, Limited, Hospet, Bellary district. The housing accommodation was increased in the Chittivalsah Jute Mills, Chittivalsah, Vizagapatam district. Coolie lines were provided in the Terrace Tea Factory, Naduvattam, Nilgiris

district. Quarters at very low rents were provided in Sarada Mills, Podanur, Coimbatore district. Free housing for all permanent staff was provided in Malabar Fisheries Company, Chalayam, Malabar district. Four tiled and 2 thatched houses for maintaining two families in each house were provided in the Manipal Tile Works, Udipi, South Kanara district. One house for the driver is provided in Sri Sivakamisundari Rice Mill, Vallampadugai, South Arcot district. Fifty quarters were provided for workers in Marine Workshops and Dry Dock, Mandapam, Ramnad district. Forty-six additional houses were provided in Madura Mills Company, Limited, Tuticorin, Tinnevely district.

9. *Education for factory operatives*.—Educational facilities in factories previously reported continued during the year. Elementary schools have been newly provided in the India Sugar and Refineries, Limited, Hospet, Bellary district; in Sarada Mills, Podanur, Coimbatore district and in Malabar Fisheries, Chalayam, Malabar district. A night school was established in Mettur Workshops, Mettur, Salem district.

10. *Welfare work*.—Medical facilities on tea estates and in large industrial concerns were provided as usual. In addition, a co-operative society is being maintained by the India Sugar and Refineries, Limited, Hospet, Bellary district, and the company contributes for the out-door games played by workers. Two double unit bath rooms, one for men and the other for women were erected, and a sports club with football, hockey fields and a volley ball court was also opened in the Coimbatore Cement Company, Limited, Madukarai, Coimbatore district. The non-working children of the workers are given a free meal on all working days in Talapoya Estate Tea Factory, Malabar district. A welfare committee called "Staff Welfare Committee" is formed by the workers of the Golden Rock Locomotive, Carriage, Wagon and Central Workshops, Trichinopoly, the resolutions of which are considered by the employer. A reading room and a sports club are maintained in Marine Workshops and Dry Dock, Mandapam, Ramnad district.

11. *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 8 cases and all of them ended in convictions.

12. *Latrine exemptions*.—Latrine exemption was not granted by the Chief Inspector of Factories during the year to any factory nor was any revoked. Four prosecutions had to be instituted to enforce compliance and convictions were obtained in all of them.

13. *Drinking water*.—Pressure continued to be exerted to compel the proper supply of drinking water in factories. Orders were issued wherever necessary and prosecutions were resorted to in 9 cases and all of them ended in convictions.

14. *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 Vizagapatam district which has been selected this year for comparison.

In the second statement, the Presidency has been divided into five groups corresponding to the 5 factory circles and daily average rate of wages worked out for each of these groups in addition to the Presidency average calculated from the 25 districts average and shown in column (3) of the first statement.

A comparison of the rate of wages for 1936 and 1937 shows that in respect of skilled labour there has been a slight increase in the case of engine driver, oilman, fitter, rivetter, blacksmith, moulder, carpenter, bricklayer, weaver-cotton-men, spinner-cotton-men,

weaver-jute-men, and spinner-jute-boys and decrease in the case of fireman, turner, boiler-smith, compositor (printer), machinist (printer), weaver-cotton-boys and spinner-cotton-men.

For unskilled labour there has been a slight increase in the case of female coolie (gin), male coolie (press), male and female coolie (rice mill).

With a view to have more accurate information regarding the wages that are paid to various classes of workers in the following seven important industries of the Presidency, Inspectors have been directed to gather particulars from a few selected factories, and they are tabulated and furnished below :—(1) Rice mills, (2) decorticating factories, (3) cotton ginning and pressing factories, (4) printing presses, (5) cotton spinning and weaving mills, (6) sugar works, and (7) engineering workshops.

Particulars regarding average daily rates of wages paid to various classes of workers in the above 7 major industries in this Presidency will be furnished in the future reports in these new forms with the approval of Government.

Average daily rate of wages paid.

Main class of labour.	In all factories in the Presidency.						In factories in Vizagapatam district.	Prevailing rates outside the factories in Vizagapatam district.				
	1936.			1937.								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)						
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.			
<i>Skilled labour.</i>												
Engine driver	1	1	4	1	1	8	1	5	10	1	0	0
Fireman	0	10	8	0	10	3	0	9	1	0	6	0
Oilman	0	7	2	0	7	5	0	6	0	0	5	0
Fitter	1	0	5	1	1	10	0	14	5	1	0	0
Turner	1	3	6	1	2	0	0	15	3	1	4	0
Rivetter	0	14	0	1	0	0	0	15	10	1	0	0
Boilersmith	1	5	6	1	3	11	0	8	6	1	4	0
Blacksmith	1	1	1	1	1	7	0	15	11	1	0	0
Moulder	0	14	11	0	15	11	1	2	10	1	2	0
Carpenter	0	15	3	1	0	4	0	15	5	1	0	0
Bricklayer	0	15	4	0	15	5	0	13	3	1	0	0
Compositor (Printer)	0	13	2	0	11	7	..	..	..	0	12	0
Machinist (do.)	0	13	11	0	13	1	..	..	..	1	0	0
Weaver, Cotton, Men	0	12	9	0	14	2	..	..	..	0	10	0
Do. Boys	0	3	8	0	3	4	..	..	..	0	4	0
Spinner, Cotton, Men	0	9	3	0	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Boys	0	4	5	0	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weaver, Jute, Men	0	11	5	1	2	1	1	2	1	..	..	..
Do. Boys	0	4	2	0	5	3	0	5	3	..	..	..
Spinner, Jute, Men	0	7	11	0	11	4	0	11	4	..	..	..
Do. Boys	0	6	7	0	8	6	0	8	6	..	..	..
<i>Unskilled labour.</i>												
Female coolie (Gin)	0	3	10	0	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Male do.	0	5	10	0	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female coolie (Press)	0	4	8	0	4	8	0	3	0	0	4	0
Male do.	0	7	7	0	8	7	0	6	0	0	8	0
Female coolie (Rice Mill)	0	3	11	0	4	0	0	3	1	0	3	0
Male do.	0	5	9	0	5	11	0	5	7	0	4	0
Female coolie in fields	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	6
Male do.	0	5	7	0	5	7	0	5	0	0	5	0

Average daily rate of wages paid in factory circles during 1937.

Main class of labour.	I Circle— Madras, Chingleput, Bellary, North Arcot, Chittoor, Anantapur and Guddapah.			II Circle— Vizagapatam, East Godavari, and West Goda- vari.			III Circle— Guntur, Kistna, Kurnool and Nellore.			IV Circle— Colombatore, South Kanara, Malabar and the Nilgiris.			V Circle— South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramanad, Tinnevely and Salem.		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Skilled labour.															
Engine driver	1 0 1	1 4 0	1 1 2	1 2 8	1 2 1	1 2 1	1 2 8	1 2 1	1 2 1	1 2 1	1 2 1	1 2 1	1 2 1	1 2 1	1 2 1
Fireman	0 11 3	0 8 10	0 9 6	0 8 6	0 11 5	0 11 5	0 8 6	0 11 5	0 11 5	0 11 5	0 11 5	0 11 5	0 11 5	0 11 5	0 11 5
Oilman	0 7 10	0 6 8	0 7 0	0 7 7	0 7 5	0 7 5	0 6 8	0 7 7	0 7 5	0 7 5	0 7 5	0 7 5	0 7 5	0 7 5	0 7 5
Fitter	1 5 11	0 14 0	1 0 7	1 0 5	1 0 10	1 0 10	1 0 7	1 0 5	1 0 10	1 0 10	1 0 10	1 0 10	1 0 10	1 0 10	1 0 10
Turner	1 3 9	0 13 8	1 1 11	0 14 1	1 3 11	1 3 11	1 3 9	0 13 8	1 1 11	0 14 1	1 3 11	1 3 11	1 3 11	1 3 11	1 3 11
Rivetter	1 3 9	0 11 3	0 7 1	1 0 0	1 3 11	1 3 11	1 3 9	0 11 3	0 7 1	1 0 0	1 3 11	1 3 11	1 3 11	1 3 11	1 3 11
Boilersmith	1 9 0	0 13 0	1 4 0	0 11 9	1 6 2	1 6 2	1 9 0	0 13 0	1 4 0	0 11 9	1 6 2	1 6 2	1 6 2	1 6 2	1 6 2
Blacksmith	1 3 9	0 15 6	1 1 4	1 0 10	1 0 11	1 0 11	1 3 9	0 15 6	1 1 4	1 0 10	1 0 11	1 0 11	1 0 11	1 0 11	1 0 11
Moulder	0 14 6	0 13 5	0 11 3	0 13 1	1 4 6	1 4 6	0 14 6	0 13 5	0 11 3	0 13 1	1 4 6	1 4 6	1 4 6	1 4 6	1 4 6
Carpenter	1 0 0	0 14 3	0 15 8	0 14 11	1 0 5	1 0 5	1 0 0	0 14 3	0 15 8	0 14 11	1 0 5	1 0 5	1 0 5	1 0 5	1 0 5
Bricklayer	1 0 4	0 13 1	0 13 4	0 14 2	1 0 5	1 0 5	1 0 4	0 13 1	0 13 4	0 14 2	1 0 5	1 0 5	1 0 5	1 0 5	1 0 5
Compositor (Printer)	0 11 1	0 15 0	0 13 8	0 11 8	0 9 1	0 9 1	0 11 1	0 15 0	0 13 8	0 11 8	0 9 1	0 9 1	0 9 1	0 9 1	0 9 1
Machinist (do.)	0 13 8	1 0 8	1 0 3	0 11 2	0 10 7	0 10 7	0 13 8	1 0 8	1 0 3	0 11 2	0 10 7	0 10 7	0 10 7	0 10 7	0 10 7
Weaver, Cotton, Men	1 12 4	0 13 4	..	0 9 0	0 12 8	0 12 8	1 12 4	0 13 4	..	0 9 0	0 12 8	0 12 8	0 12 8	0 12 8	0 12 8
Do. Boys	..	..	..	0 3 4	..	..	..	..	..	0 3 4	..	..	..	..	..
Spinner, Cotton, Men	1 1 9	0 7 8	..	0 6 4	0 8 7	0 8 7	1 1 9	0 7 8	..	0 6 4	0 8 7	0 8 7	0 8 7	0 8 7	0 8 7
Do. Boys	0 11 1	0 4 2	..	0 4 2	0 3 8	0 3 8	0 11 1	0 4 2	..	0 4 2	0 3 8	0 3 8	0 3 8	0 3 8	0 3 8
Weaver, Jute, Men	..	1 2 1	..	..	..	..	..	1 2 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Boys	..	0 5 3	..	..	..	..	..	0 5 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spinner, Jute, Men	..	0 11 4	..	..	..	..	..	0 11 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Boys	..	0 8 6	..	..	..	..	..	0 8 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unskilled labour.															
Female coolie (Gin)	0 3 7	0 4 5	0 4 2	0 3 10	0 3 9	0 3 9	0 3 7	0 4 5	0 4 2	0 3 10	0 3 9	0 3 9	0 3 9	0 3 9	0 3 9
Male do.	0 5 3	0 7 2	0 5 5	0 6 5	0 5 11	0 5 11	0 5 3	0 7 2	0 5 5	0 6 5	0 5 11	0 5 11	0 5 11	0 5 11	0 5 11
Female coolie (Press)	0 4 7	0 4 0	0 4 6	..	0 5 7	0 5 7	0 4 7	0 4 0	0 4 6	..	0 5 7	0 5 7	0 5 7	0 5 7	0 5 7
Male do.	0 7 11	0 7 0	0 6 6	..	0 10 11	0 10 11	0 7 11	0 7 0	0 6 6	..	0 10 11	0 10 11	0 10 11	0 10 11	0 10 11
Female coolie (Rice Mill)	0 3 11	0 3 9	0 4 0	0 3 1	0 3 11	0 3 11	0 3 11	0 3 9	0 4 0	0 3 1	0 3 11	0 3 11	0 3 11	0 3 11	0 3 11
Male do.	0 5 8	0 5 9	0 5 6	0 6 8	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 5 8	0 5 9	0 5 6	0 6 8	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 6 9
Female coolie in fields	0 3 2	0 3 11	0 3 9	0 3 7	0 3 8	0 3 8	0 3 2	0 3 11	0 3 9	0 3 7	0 3 8	0 3 8	0 3 8	0 3 8	0 3 8
Male do.	0 5 1	0 5 0	0 5 4	0 6 0	0 5 11	0 5 11	0 5 1	0 5 0	0 5 4	0 6 0	0 5 11	0 5 11	0 5 11	0 5 11	0 5 11

Average daily rate of wages paid in rice mills.

Class of workers.	Name of districts.					
	West Godavari.	Guntur.	Tanjore.	..	..	..
Engine driver	0 13 1	1 1 4	1 1 2	..	..	..
Fitter	0 11 0	0 15 4	0 11 8	..	..	..
Fireman	0 9 0	0 9 4	0 7 6	..	..	..
Oilman	0 6 0	0 9 4	0 6 9	..	..	..
Hullerman	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 9 4	..	..	..
Kata coolie	0 6 0	0 9 0	0 4 6	..	..	..
Male coolie	0 5 0	0 4 8	0 5 4	..	..	..
Female coolie	0 4 0	0 3 6	0 3 8	..	..	..

Average daily rate of wages paid in decorticating factories.

Class of workers.	Kurnool district.	
	RS.	A. P.
Engine driver	1 0 0	..
Fireman	0 5 6	..
Kata coolie	0 10 0	..
Male coolie—	..	..
Kernel carrier	0 5 0	..
Seed carrier	0 3 0	..
Husk carrier	0 4 0	..
Female coolie—	..	..
Kernel carrier	0 3 0	..
Seed carrier	0 3 0	..
Husk carrier	0 3 0	..

Average daily rate of wages paid in cotton ginning and pressing factories.

Class of workers.	Name of districts.					
	Colombatore.	Ramanad.	..	..	..	..
Engine driver	1 1 6	1 3 5	..	..	..	..
Fireman	1 0 0	1 3 0	..	..	..	..
Fitter	0 11 4	1 5 8	..	..	..	..
Gin fitter	0 13 9	1 6 10	..	..	..	..
Valve-man	0 11 0	1 4 3	..	..	..	..
Stampor	0 9 0	0 6 8	..	..	..	..
Wegher	0 7 6	0 10 0	..	..	..	..
Gin coolie—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Male	0 6 4	0 6 3	..	..	..	..
Female	0 4 0	0 4 3	..	..	..	..
Press coolie—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Male	0 6 9	0 8 0	..	..	..	..
Female	0 5 0	0 3 9	..	..	..	..

Average daily rate of wages paid in printing presses.

Class of workers.	Madras district.	
	RS.	A. P.
Proof reader	1 8 1	..
Compositor foreman	1 12 0	..
Compositors—	..	..
Adults	1 0 8	..
Children	0 12 0	..
Printers foreman	2 3 4	..
Hand pressman	0 11 4	..
Letter press machineman	1 7 4	..
Paper box machine attendant	0 12 0	..
Engraver	1 14 4	..
Binding foreman	0 10 0	..
Binder	..	..
Adults	0 14 8	..
Children	..	..

Average daily rate of wages paid in printing presses—cont.

Class of workers.	Madras district.	
	RS.	A. P.
Ballor	0 10 2	..
Cutter	1 4 6	..
Ruling machine feeder	0 9 6	..
Treadle machineman	1 3 0	..
Rubber-stamp maker	1 4 6	..
Typo caster	0 12 8	..
Maistri	2 6 8	..
Bundler	0 15 0	..
Monotype and linotype operator	3 2 0	..
Do. cleaner	1 8 0	..
Rotary plate caster	0 10 0	..
Litho artist	1 4 0	..
Off-set machine feeder	1 1 6	..
Painter	1 3 0	..
Carpenter	1 3 1	..

Average daily rate of wages paid in cotton spinning and weaving mills.

Class of workers.	Name of districts.		
	Madras.	Colombatore.	Madura.
Engine driver	1 6 10	..	1 10 8
Fitter	1 6 8	0 11 9	1 8 0
Fireman	1 5 3	0 9 5	1 0 0
Oilman	0 11 3	0 7 4	0 12 8
Blacksmith	1 6 8	0 14 1	1 4 0
Carpenter	1 6 8	0 14 10	1 0 0
Blow room coolie	0 12 0	0 6 10	0 10 0
Carding tenter	0 12 9	0 6 3	0 11 0
Lap carrier	0 12 9	0 6 6	0 10 0
Drawing frame coolie	1 0 6	0 7 10	0 12 0
Slubbing frame coolie	1 1 0	0 12 1	0 14 0
Intermediate frame coolie	1 0 0	0 11 9	0 12 9
Roving frame coolie	0 12 9	0 10 7	0 13 0
Doffer	0 10 0	0 4 5	0 8 0
Jobber (Carding and spinning)	1 11 0	0 15 0	1 3 4
Bobbin boy	0 4 3	0 4 5	0 11 0
Reeler	0 8 6	0 5 8	0 8 4
Bundler	1 5 3	0 8 3	0 11 0
Winder	0 12 9	0 5 9	0 8 8
Warper	2 6 3	0 12 11	0 10 0
Sizer	2 6 3	0 10 0	..
Drawer	1 2 3	0 12 0	..
Weaver	1 5 3	0 9 4	..
Weaving jobber	0 14 9	1 1 4	..
Finisher	..	0 8 6	..
Bleacher and dyer	0 12 9	0 7 4	..
Calendering man	1 5 3	0 9 4	..
Male coolie	0 10 0	0 6 5	0 8 5
Female coolie	0 5 3	0 3 3	0 5 3
Children	..	0 3 3	0 4 6

Average daily rate of wages paid in sugar works.

Class of workers.	Name of districts.			
	Vizagapatam.	East Godavari.	Tinnevely.	South Arcot.
Engineer	12 8 0	3 6 0	4 2 8	19 2 8
Driver	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 7 4	0 10 0
Oilman	0 5 4	0 6 0	..	..
Blacksmith	1 0 8	1 1 4	1 4 0	0 13 6
Fitter coolie	0 6 4	0 5 4	0 11 4	0 15 0
Fireman	0 9 6	0 6 8	0 10 4	0 10 0
Coalman	0 4 6	..	0 5 4	0 10 0
Bag washer	0 5 4	0 7 4	0 5 8	0 14 0
Pan man	..	..	1 1 4	1 7 4
Pan coolie	0 5 0	0 5 4	0 6 8	0 9 4
Centrifugal Supervisor	0 10 0	0 8 8	0 7 4	0 14 0
Do. worker	..	..	0 6 0	0 9 4
Male coolie	0 4 9	0 5 0	0 4 8	0 10 4
Female coolie	0 2 6	0 3 4	..	0 6 0

Average daily rate of wages paid in engineering works.

Class of workers.	Name of districts.	
	Madras.	Vizagapatam.
Chargeman	..	2 4 8
Maistri	2 2 0	..
Engine driver	1 4 8	1 0 0
Boiler attendant	1 7 0	..
Moulder	1 2 4	1 2 0
Chipper	1 7 0	..
Machinist	..	1 8 0
Driller	0 13 7	0 12 0
Welder	1 10 9	..
Rivet, bolt and nut maker	1 0 10	..

15. *Strikes.*—(1) The general strike of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway which commenced in the later part of 1936 in which Waltair Locomotive running shed workers were also involved ended during the year on the 10th February 1937.

(2) Eighty workers of Sri Meenakshi Mills, Madura, struck work on 16th January 1937 due to reduction of wages of workers to the level prevalent in the Mahalakshmi Mills of the same place. They resumed work on the 17th January 1937 as the management agreed to pay the workmen old scale of wages.

Fifty-five workers of the ring frame department of the above mill again struck work on the 29th January 1937 as a protest against the suspension of a maistri of the ring frame department for misconduct. As the mill could not run when this department was not working, the management locked out all their workers. The local labour leader pointed out to the workers that their having gone on strike was irregular. The local authorities also persuaded the management to take back the workers. They were accordingly permitted to resume work on the 30th January 1937.

(3) One hundred workers struck work in the South Indian Export

(5) About 73 workers struck work in Sri Sarada Mills, Podanur, Coimbatore district, on the 2nd April 1937 at 7 a.m. The strikers demanded that Sunday should not be substituted as a working day instead of a holiday declared immediately before or after the Sunday. The management agreed to the demand and the strikers resumed work the same day. The strike lasted for 4½ hours.

About 800 workers of the same mills struck work on the 27th October 1937, demanding yearly bonus for Dipavali. The strikers resumed work on the 1st November 1937 after the management agreeing to pay a bonus of 25 per cent on their wages.

(6) About 65 labourers of the ring frame department of the Mahalakshmi Textile Mills, Pasumalai, Madura district, struck work from 8 p.m. on the 19th April 1937, demanding an increase in their wages by one anna. The management granted their request and they resumed work on the afternoon of the 20th April 1937.

(7) Nineteen workers struck work in the Sri Ganeshar Aluminium Factory, Madras, on the 22nd June 1937, for having dispensed with the services of two workers for insolent and impertinent behaviour. The strikers resumed work on the 6th July 1937.

Again 346 men struck work on the 29th July 1937 owing to the dismissal of a worker owing to breakage of 62 pieces given to him for making tumblers. The strikers resumed work on the 13th August 1937 as a result of the discussion of the representative of the factory and the Secretary of the Workers' Union with the Labour Minister. The terms of settlement were: (1) the strikers should be taken back; (2) the Union of the factory workers should be recognized by the employers; and (3) the appointment of a Conciliation Board by the Government under the Trade Disputes Act was further agreed to.

There was another strike in this factory on the 19th October 1937 owing to the dismissal of two workmen of the cutting department for unsatisfactory work. The workers resumed work unconditionally on the 25th October 1937.

(8) As a protest against the introduction of piece-work and turn system, the workers in the Public Works Department Workshops, Madras, struck work on the 12th July 1937. The men resumed work on the afternoon of the 22nd July 1937 as a result of the discussion pending investigation of the memorandum of grievances.

(9) About 2,800 workers in the Madura Mills Company, Limited, Madura, struck work on the 9th September 1937 owing to the introduction of new shifts in the ring-frame department. The Government intervened and appointed a Court of Enquiry under the Trade Disputes Act. The Collector intimidated the

wishes of the Government on the 15th September 1937 and the workers resumed work on the 16th September 1937.

(10) Out of 32 workers in the Good Pastor Press, Madras, 7 struck work on the 10th September 1937 as the management dismissed 3 men for misbehaviour. The management promised to take back the strikers as fresh hands when vacancies occurred but not the dismissed workers. The strike was called off on the 5th October 1937.

(11) About 163 workers in the Commonwealth Tile Factory, Puthiyora, Calicut, Malabar district, struck work on the 11th September 1937 due to the suspension and dismissal of a pug mill coolie for disobedience of instructions given to him. The strike was called off unconditionally on the 11th October 1937.

(12) Out of 4,200 workers in the Madura Mills Company, Limited, Tuticorin, Tinnevely district, 126 night shift workers of the ring-frame department struck work on the 18th September 1937 without any notice. The strikers resumed work unconditionally on the 20th September 1937 on the advice of the Collector of Tinnevely to return to work and represent their grievances to the management in a constitutional manner through the Standing Committee.

(13) About 845 workers of the Lakshmi Mills Company, Limited, Coimbatore, struck work. The strike commenced on the 21st September 1937 and lasted till the 11th October 1937. The cause of the strike is alleged to be the proposal of the mill authorities to look after two sides of the spinning frame by a piecer and refusal of the doffing boys to do their routine cleaning work. A settlement was arrived at between the labourers and management before the Hon'ble Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Industries and Labour. The important terms of settlement were: (a) all the workers involved in the strike to be taken back and no victimization on any account, (b) the strikers to be entitled to bonus for regular attendance for September and October 1937 as a special case, but not for pay during the strike, (c) workers to continue to work only on one side of the frame and if on increase of wages, labourers agree, they can do so at their own free will to work on two sides, and (d) number of doffers as on the 1st February 1937 to be engaged and the cleaning to be carried on as before without infringing the Factory Act. The strikers resumed work on the morning of the 12th October 1937.

About 300 workers again struck work on the 8th November 1937 at 8-20 p.m. The cause of strike is alleged to be some petty quarrel between two side jobbers regarding the tearing of the red badge worn by one of them. All the workers except a few maistries and jobbers about 15 in number refused to leave the premises and observed a stay-in-strike till the

morning of the 9th November 1937. The mill authorities then declared a lock-out from the 9th November 1937 to 14th November 1937. A settlement was arrived at that two of the strikers will be dismissed and eleven inclusive of a maistri will be taken to work on their signing an apology and an undertaking for the maintenance of discipline during working hours, and the rest without any undertaking. The strike ended on the 15th November 1937.

(14) About 80 workers in the Rajalakshmi Mills, Limited, Uppilpalayam, Coimbatore district, struck work on the night of the 22nd September 1937. The strike was only a partial one on that night. On the 23rd September 1937 about 500 workers struck work and lasted till the 27th September 1937. The cause of the strike is not known. A settlement was arrived at that (a) no worker should be victimized, (b) strikers should get bonus at the end of the year and (c) labourers should not be asked to work on two sides of the frame. The strike ended on the 28th September 1937.

(15) Out of 8,000 workers in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras, 824 struck work on the 2nd October 1937. The strikers demanded increase of wages in the carding section. The Madras Government issued a Press Communiqué on the 21st October 1937 advising the workers to resort to strike only when all other avenues of having their grievances settled had failed. The Government preferred internal settlement of the grievances by giving the employers adequate time to examine them. The Government appealed to the workers to co-operate with the Government in this direction. The Madras Labour Union endorsed the appeal made by Government. The management were willing to re-employ those who were on strike from the 2nd October 1937 if they should apply for re-employment. The workers would lose only so much of their pay as was normally forfeited by absence from work, but without loss of service and other benefits. The strikers returned to work on the 22nd October 1937.

(16) About 50 workers in the Vysya Mills, Kunnamuthur, Coimbatore district, struck work on the 14th October 1937. The cause of strike was delay in payment of wages. A settlement was arrived at that the salaries would be paid hereafter on the 7th of every month and that all the labourers and the executive included in the strike would be taken back without any exception and there would be no victimization thereafter. Regular work was commenced on the 21st October 1937.

(17) About 263 workers in the Mizar's Cashew Peeling and Can Manufacturing Works, Uruva, Mangalore, South Kanara district, struck work on the 19th October 1937. The causes of strike were for not acceding to the (1) demand for increase in wages and (2) to supply knives or bamboo sticks for peeling. A settlement was arrived at that (1) previous wages to be

maintained, (2) peeling to be done by means of hand but old and incapable hands to be allowed the use of bamboo sticks and (3) no victimization be made for participation in the strike. The strikers returned to work on the 12th November 1937.

(18) Nine hundred workers in the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, Chirala, Guntur district, struck work on the 27th October 1937 demanding more pay and shorter hours. The immediate cause of the strike was feeling roused by a fatal accident. The management having promised to give their grievances a sympathetic consideration, the labourers returned to work on the afternoon of the 28th October 1937.

(19) About 2,960 workers in the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, Coimbatore, struck work on the 28th October 1937, at 10-30 p.m. The cause of strike is reported to be the inadequacy of the bonus sanctioned to them. The strike ended on the 15th November 1937. The strikers returned to work unconditionally.

(20) About 397 workers in the Radhakrishna Mills, Limited, Peelamedu, Coimbatore district, struck work on the 29th October 1937 at 5-30 p.m. The cause of strike is not known. The strikers resumed work on the 4th November 1937 unconditionally.

(21) About 267 workers in the Janardhana Mills, Limited, Uppilpalayam, Singanallur, Coimbatore district, struck work on the 29th October 1937. The cause of strike is alleged to be the beating of a labourer of spinning department by a bander. The strike lasted for 5½ days. It is said that the socialists induced the labourers to join the general strike.

(22) About 477 workers in the Coimbatore Murugan Mills, Coimbatore, struck work on the 29th October 1937. The cause of strike is alleged to be that on the 27th October 1937 at 7-30 p.m. three persons submitted a petition signed by about 100 persons to the Managing Agent, stating that on the 22nd October 1937, spinning maistri was assaulted by a labourer with shoes outside the mill premises. The petitioners demanded an enquiry into the matter and to put up a notice on the notice board to that effect. They also stated that if a proper enquiry was not made, they would do the same. The boy who assaulted the maistri was stopped away from work. The management took objection to the statement that they would do the same. The management asked the petitioners to apologize for intimating like that and to withdraw the petition; else, they would have to go out. On the 29th October 1937, when they were asked to apologize and withdraw the petition, they refused and preferred to go out. When they went out some 30 followed them. The strikers returned to work on the 2nd November 1937, unconditionally.

(23) About 2,300 workers in the Kaleswarar Mills, Coimbatore, went on strike on the 29th October 1937. The cause of strike is the demand for Dipavali advance, which was promised to them at that time to be paid the following day. Eighty per cent of the workmen returned to work on the 15th November 1937, unconditionally and the remaining on the 16th November 1937.

(24) Fifty workers in the Sri Ramachandra Ginning, Shelling and Oil Factory, Nandyal, Kurnool district, went on strike on the 29th October 1937 at 12 noon owing to the proprietor getting angry with the driver when he was not able to start the engine in time. The workers were satisfied by the Manager and the workers resumed work at 12 noon on the 30th October 1937.

(25) About 325 workers in the Vasantha Mills, Singanallur, Coimbatore district, struck work at 12-45 a.m. on the 30th October 1937. The other workmen joined the strikers and the total number of strikers on the 3rd November 1937 being, 1269. The strike was the partial outcome of demand for yearly bonus. Although this was cited as a cause, the influence brought to bear upon the workers by the strikers of other mills was mainly responsible for the trouble. The workers decided to join the strikers so that they might press their demand more effectively. Virtually the strike was given up by a voluntary return of the labourers to work on the 14th November 1937. The management did not concede to any of the demands of the workers. The management informed the labourers that their demand would be considered on return to duty.

(26) About 279 workers in the Coimbatore Cotton Mills, Ltd., Singanallur, Coimbatore district, struck work on the 31st October 1937. There was no specific demand from the strikers. This was also a sympathetic strike. The workers returned to work on the 4th November 1937 unconditionally and all were admitted without any victimization.

(27) About 1,299 workers in the Cambodia Mills, Ltd., Irugur, Coimbatore district, struck work on the 31st October 1937. The cause of strike was a demand for Dipavali bonus. The workers returned to work on the 2nd November 1937 unconditionally.

(28) On account of some unknown causes the management of the Andhra Grandhalaya Press, Bezwada, Kistna district, decided to close the press from the 1st November 1937 thereby causing unemployment among the workers who were working in the Press. When the Hon'ble Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Industries and Labour, was at Bezwada on the 15th November 1937, he interviewed the workers and the management and on his suggestion, an agreement was reached on the evening of the 16th November before the Collector of Kistna. The work in the Press was resumed on the 17th November 1937.

(29) About 537 workers in the Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning, Spinning and Weaving Mills, Peelamedu, Coimbatore district, struck work on the 3rd November 1937 without any specific demand. This was more a strike in sympathy with other strikers. They unconditionally returned to work on the same day.

(30) About 67 workers in the Coimbatore Pioneer Mills, Ltd., Peelamedu, Coimbatore district, struck work on the 3rd November 1937. There was no specific demand from labourers. The neighbouring mill labourers who were on strike picketed the workers. The workers resumed work on the same day unconditionally.

(31) About 500 workmen in the Somasundram Mills, Coimbatore, struck work on the 3rd November 1937. The cause of strike was said to be that one spinning maistri wanting the dismissal of another maistri for no reason whatever, which was refused by the management. The strikers returned to work on the 13th November 1937 unconditionally.

(32) One thousand ninety-four spinners in the Madura Mills, Co., Ltd., Ambasamudram, Tinnevely district, struck work on the 16th November 1937 as a protest against excessive work. All workers returned to work unconditionally on the 22nd November 1937 at the intervention of the District Collector.

16. *Fires*.—There were 8 cases of fire during the year as against 4 in 1936. They occurred in 3 rice mills, 2 oil mills, 1 in ginning and oil, 1 in ginning and decorticating and 1 in ginning and pressing factories. In 6 cases, the cause of fire was unknown, in 1 it was due to fire works, and in another it was due to sparks from the chimney of an adjoining factory falling on the cotton stored in the factory. There was no loss of life in any of them. The total estimated loss was reported to be about Rs. 17,200 of which about Rs. 5,000 was covered by insurance.

17. *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. Twenty-four prosecutions were instituted for contravention of the provisions relating to the fencing and guarding of dangerous parts of machinery. Convictions were obtained in 20 cases and 4 are pending.

III. HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.

18. *Rest interval*.—The rest interval of one hour prescribed by section 37 (a) of the Act was observed in 1,532 factories. Three

factories in Madras and one in Trichinopoly district 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 138 factories on the usual condition that sufficient time though not a fixed period, was allowed for meals. Returns were not received from 112 factories.

19. *Weekly holiday*.—Sundays were observed as holidays in the case of 788 factories. Substituted holidays were granted in 735 factories in lieu of Sundays worked. Exemption from section 35 had been availed of in 151 factories subject to the condition that no person would be allowed to work for more than 13 days without a holiday for a whole day. Returns were not received from 112 factories.

20. *Exemptions*.—The Commissioner of Labour fixed the number of persons permitted to avail of the various exemptions granted by Government under section 43 (2) of the Act in respect of 13 factories. Under section 44 (2), the Chief Inspector of Factories granted exemption for exceptional press of work in respect of 12 factories.

The second proviso to section 41 (1) was made use of in the case of all the Industrial Institutes registered during the year.

21. *Weekly hours—Perennial factories*.—The number of perennial factories in which the normal weekly hours were not above 42 was 69 for men and 114 for women; above 42 and not above 48 was 188 for men and 90 for women; above 48 was 912 for men and 685 for women. The 30-hour week for children was observed in 189 factories.

Seasonal factories.—The number of seasonal factories in which the normal weekly hours were not above 48 was 11 for men and 23 for women; above 48 and not above 54 was 92 for men and 103 for women; above 54 was 373 for men and 338 for women. The 30-hour week for children was observed in 3 factories.

IV. NOTICES AND REGISTERS.

22. *Notices*.—Notices and Returns were generally submitted by managers of factories during the year as required by the Act. In 39 cases legal action was taken to enforce compliance and convictions were obtained in 37 and 2 ended in acquittal.

23. *Registers*.—Registers prescribed under the Act and Rules were, on the whole, well maintained. Orders relating to these were issued wherever necessary. Prosecutions were instituted in 32 cases and convictions were obtained in 25 cases and 7 cases are pending.

24. *Accidents*.—The total number of accidents as reported for the year is 2,153 as

against 1,861 in 1936. The accidents are classified as follows:—

	Total for	
	1937.	1936.
Caused by machinery moved by mechanical power.	324	280
Cuts	119	144
Falling weights	455	391
Carriage wheels	23	13
Burns	81	60
Hot liquids and molten metals	28	31
Flying splinters	255	180
Treading on splinters	37	36
Trapping between bodies	99	179
Falls	89	86
Slips	55	55
Missing the mark	28	18
Handles of hammer breaking, etc.	2	1
Shuttles flying	23	19
Electric shock	2	6
Escape of steam and fumes	4	6
Rebounding of bodies	25	17
Snapping of chains	1	..
Miscellaneous	503	339
	2,153	1,861

Of the 2,153 accidents 27 were fatal, 515 serious and 1,611 minor cases. The causes of all the fatal accidents are given in detail in Appendix I. Of the 515 classified as serious accidents there has been a partial loss of limb or power in 91 cases as follows:—

Loss of limb	4
Partial loss of limb	3
Loss of power in limb	2
Loss of fingers	26
Partial loss of fingers	39
Loss of power in fingers	5
Partial loss of power in fingers	3
Loss of toes	2
Partial loss of toes	1
Loss of power in toe	1
Loss of eye	1
Loss of vision in one eye	2
Partial loss of vision in one eye	1
Loss of teeth	1

Of the 1,611 minor accidents, 6 resulted in partial loss of fingers.

On the whole there has been an increase of 292 cases compared with the last year's figures. The increase is due to an increase of 294 factories brought under the purview of the Act during the year and also to better reporting of occurrences of accidents by the factory managers. The majority of the cases are of minor nature and a large number of serious cases is due to classifying as serious all cases in which the injured person returns to duty after 21 days from the date of accident whether loss of power or limb is sustained or not. The increase in the number of accidents caused by machinery is due to the increase

in the large number of accidents reported and which in its turn is due to the increase in the number of factories. Some of the cases are also due to the workers acting contrary to instructions. All these accidents were carefully enquired into by the Inspectors of Factories during their regular inspections of factories and necessary measures were taken. The Inspectors of Factories were advised to see that orders issued by them are carried out in all cases, prosecutions launched where the

negligence and the non-compliance of orders are noticed and adequate fines are insisted upon.

No accidents due to intoxication were reported during the year.

The statement below show 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 employed during the year.	Percentage.
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.			
Cotton spinning and weaving.	6	158	282	..	2	15	..	1	1	465	19,409,041	·0024
Cotton gins and presses.	1	1	10	..	1	2	..	..	..	15	2,487,116	·0006
Rice mills	1	4	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	14	3,025,641	·0005
Railway workshops.	2	158	902	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,962	3,533,511	·0301
Others	12	185	393	3	1	3	..	..	..	597	18,495,368	·0032
Total	22	506	1,590	5	8	20	..	1	1	2,153	46,950,747	·0046

V. PROSECUTIONS.

25. *Prosecutions*.—Occupiers and managers of 76 factories involving 88 persons were prosecuted during the year. Convictions were obtained against 63 factories involving 72 persons. In the case of 2 factories occupiers were acquitted and in the case of one factory the prosecution against the occupier was withdrawn. Prosecutions against the remaining 10 factories were pending trial at the close of the year. Convictions were obtained in all on 162 counts, fines ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 100 per count and the total amount of fines realized was Rs. 3,972 and this works up to an average fine of Rs. 24-8-0 per count. One prosecution taken up during the previous year was disposed of during the year and conviction obtained.

Prosecutions conducted by the Inspectors of Factories under different Acts other than the Factories Act, 1934, with their results thereon are shown below :—

Acts.	Number prosecuted.	Number convicted.	Number dropped.	Number pending trial.
Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.	3	5	..	..
Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.	31	21	9	1
Madras Maternity Benefit Act, 1935.	10	8	..	2

Two prosecutions under the Workmen's Compensation Act and one under the Madras Maternity Benefit Act pending trial at the close of the previous year were disposed of during the year under report.

No prosecutions were taken under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

VI. GENERAL REMARKS.

26. (1) In G.O. Ms. No. 397, Development, dated 17th February 1937, Government declared all decorticating factories employing

10 or more persons as factories under sub sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of the Factories Act, 1934, for all purposes of the Act.

(2) In G.O. Ms. No. 1022, Development, dated 4th May 1937, Government entrusted the inspection of workshops attached to Industrial or Technical schools to the officers of the Factories department.

(3) In G.O. Ms. No. 1337, Development, dated 14th June 1937, Government declared all beedi factories employing 20 or more workers as factories under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of the Factories Act, 1934, for certain purposes of the Act.

(4) In G.O. Ms. No. 1513, Development, dated 7th June 1937, Government declared all match factories employing 10 or more workers as factories under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of the Act for certain purposes of the Act.

(5) In G.O. Ms. No. 1777, Development, dated 4th August 1937, Government abolished the system of payment to civil surgeons and other medical officers appointed as certifying surgeons under the Act of the fee of four annas for each child or adolescent examined.

(6) The question of notifying unregulated establishments, such as, rice mills, printing presses and tobacco grading workplaces, etc., has been deferred till the strength of the inspectorate is strengthened.

(7) A revised edition of the Madras Factories Manual is under print.

27. *Valuable stock and Service Registers*.—The inventory of valuable stock was maintained and service registers were kept up-to-date.

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

29. *The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act*.—In view of the comment made in the Administration Report of last year, Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1823, Development, dated 10th August 1937, declined to issue a rule expanding the scope of section 6 so as to make it cover the case of possession of false weights also because section 6 of the Act merely penalises the use of weights which are not standard ones and not the possession of such weights.

Eleven plans of cotton ginning and pressing factories and 137 plans of other factories were scrutinized during the year, out of which 16 plans were received for scrutiny after the construction of the building was over.

It has been brought to my notice that in certain cases the local board authorities fail to consult the Factory Inspectors before approval is given to plans in contravention of section 250 of the District Municipalities Act and section 194 of the Madras Local Boards Act. I have instructed the Inspectors of Factories, in such cases, to report the matter to the District Magistrate for such action as the Magistrate may deem fit to take and to warn the occupier or owner that if his factory is worked with plans not approved, the full requirements of the Factories Act will be insisted on when it is registered.

30. *The Madras Maternity Benefit Act, 1934*.—The executive instruction given by this department limiting the absence without permission to 14 days in reckoning the qualifying period of service for benefit was upheld by Government. It was further clarified that this period of unauthorized leave up to a total of 14 days can be either a continuous period of 14 days or any number of periods of absence not exceeding 14 days in the aggregate. It is recognised that this instruction has not the force of law but there can be no harm in instituting

a prosecution for the disobedience of the instruction and obtaining a decision from a Court of Law as to its appropriateness or otherwise as without it, it would be impossible to apply the proviso to section 5 (1) of the Act in the manner in which it was intended to be worked.

A sum of Rs. 21,253-15-6 was paid in all to 921 women and 7 nominees of women who died in child-birth.

Statistical information required under this Act is appended to the Report.

31. *The Payment of Wages Act, 1936*.—This Act came into force on the 28th March 1937 and the attention of all the factory managers was drawn to the provisions of the said Act and Rules framed thereunder. Being a new enactment many employers and most employees are still unfamiliar with its provisions; but Inspectors of Factories have been taking steps to make them widely known to all. As the interpretation of the Act has not always been easy, Inspectors were directed to take the advice of the Chief Inspector before they give their opinions on references received by them.

No prosecution under the Act has been taken. Two applications were made to the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for a direction under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Act; but the applications were dismissed by an order of the Court as the applicants have settled the dispute out of Court and withdrawn their complaints.

Statistical information collected under this Act is appended.

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

MADRAS, 26th March 1938.

Statement showing the totals of factories.

Factories as defined in section 2 (j) of the Act	..	{	Seasonal	..	490
			Perennial	..	1,127
Factories as defined in section 5 (1) of the Act	..	{	Seasonal	..	20
			Perennial	..	149
					—
			Total	..	1,786

STATEMENT II (a)—Seasonal—Enumeration of Factories.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

	6	9	8	7	1	1	1	13
Processes connected with skins and hides—								
Leather and shoes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Tanneries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Wool baling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Wool cleaning	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total	6	9	8	7	1	1	1	13

[illegible][illegible]

Factories as defined in section 2 (j) of the

Act
 notified under section 5 (1) of the

Act

Total(Perennial) ::
(Grand Total(Seasonal and Perennial))

STATEMENT III (a).—Seasonal—Average daily number of workers employed in different industries according to districts.

Industries.	(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)
	Anantapur.	Arcof, North.	Arcof, South.	Bellary.	Chingleput.	Chittoor.	Colimbalore.	Cudalapa.	Godavari, East.	Godavari, West.	Guntur.	Kanara, South.	Kistna.	Kurnool.	Madras.	Madura.	Malabar.	Nellore.	Nilgiris, The.	Ramnad.	Salem.	Tanjore.	Tinnevely.	Tichinopoly.	Vizagapatam.	Total For 1937.	Total For 1936.
I. Government and Local Fund factories—																											
Miscellaneous (Fisheries)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
II. All other factories—																											
Food, drink and tobacco—																											
Coffee—																											
Coffee	..	..	..	..	..	..	592	..	..	..	..	1,049	..	..	..	..	997	..	1,393	..	8	..	..	..	..	2,646	2,774
Tea—							1,157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	492	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,042	2,810
Sugar—																											
Sugar	..	18	879	43	..	..	..	..	69	..	..	..	802	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	572	2,383	2,016
Sugar and groundnut decorticating	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	..
Sugar and drying of Dhups fruits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	..
Total	..	18	879	43	..	..	1,820	..	69	..	..	1,125	802	..	..	..	1,489	..	1,393	..	8	..	..	..	572	8,218	7,600
Miscellaneous—																											
Groundnut decorticating	63	..	..	23	..	..	14	213	..	..	685	..	202	323	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	121	..	..	225	1,909	1,845
Groundnut decorticating and jute pressing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	221	291	208
Total	63	..	..	23	..	..	14	213	..	..	685	..	202	323	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	121	..	..	446	2,130	2,053

STATEMENT, III (b).—Perennial—Average daily number of workers employed in different industries according to districts.

[illegible]

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{---} \\ & (27) \quad (28) \end{aligned}$$

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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.	Guntur.		Kanara, South.		Kistna.		Kurnool.		Madras.		Madura.		Malabar.		Nellore.		Nalgoda, The.	
	Seasonal.	Perennial.	Seasonal.	Perennial.	Seasonal.	Perennial.	Seasonal.	Perennial.	Seasonal.	Perennial.	Seasonal.	Perennial.	Seasonal.	Perennial.	Seasonal.	Perennial.	Seasonal.	Perennial.
All Industries—																		
Adults—																		
Males	1,232	2,951	142	3,551	1,486	2,809	1,119	555	..	21,321	551	11,404	455	8,743	6	874	910	924
Females	845	3,840	933	4,410	339	1,199	769	274	..	314	1,217	3,769	971	2,763	6	182	343	16
Total	2,077	6,591	1,075	7,961	1,825	4,008	1,888	829	..	21,635	1,768	15,173	1,426	11,506	12	856	1,353	940
Adolescents																		
Males	..	..	..	336	..	16	..	..	..	828	..	329	3	479	5	1	101	..
Females	..	..	..	591	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	99	32	202	4	..	34	..
Total	..	..	..	927	..	15	..	..	..	829	..	428	35	681	9	1	135	..
Children—																		
Males	..	..	..	235	..	18	7	..	..	983	..	460	1	174	..	..	..	47
Females	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	511	35	213	..	..	..	47
Total	..	..	..	285	..	1	7	..	..	985	..	971	36	387	..	..	..	94
Total average daily number	2,077	6,591	1,135	9,359	1,835	4,041	1,895	829	..	23,449	1,768	16,572	1,497	12,574	21	857	1,393	987
	3,668		10,384		5,366		2,724		23,449	18,340		14,071		878			2,380	
Cotton spinning and weaving mills—																		
Adults—																		
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,267	..	9,761	..	1,733	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	..	3,400	..	560	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,424	..	13,151	..	2,293	..	..	..	..
Adolescents—																		
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	672	..	261	..	107	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	..	97	..	12	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	672	..	358	..	119	..	..	..	..
Children—																		
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	814	..	447	..	30	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	502	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	814	..	949	..	30	..	..	..	..
Total average daily number	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,910	..	14,458	..	2,443	..	..	..	..
										10,910		14,458		2,443				
Jute Mills—																		
Adults—																		
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adolescents—																		
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Children—																		
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total average daily number	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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.		Vizagapatnam.		Total for 1937.		Grand total for 1937.	Grand total for 1936.
	Seasonal.	Perennial.	Seasonal.	Perennial.	Seasonal.	Perennial.	Seasonal.	Perennial.	Seasonal.	Perennial.	Seasonal.	Perennial.	Seasonal.	Perennial.		
All Industries—																
Adults—																
Males	1,068	563	102	1,232	98	1,453	797	6,017	8	5,495	881	6,049	14,540	109,222	123,762	113,844
Females	936	740	134	873	23	417	501	3,165	7	673	135	1,476	14,156	33,529	47,955	44,115
Total	2,004	1,303	236	2,105	121	1,870	1,298	9,182	15	6,168	1,016	7,525	28,696	143,051	171,717	157,959
Adolescents—																
Males	..	93	..	48	..	10	6	881	..	91	2	250	121	6,732	6,853	5,629
Females	..	279	..	6	..	..	3	434	..	26	..	4	89	2,432	2,521	1,955
Total	..	372	..	54	..	10	9	1,315	..	117	2	254	210	9,164	9,374	7,584
Children—																
Males	..	96	..	74	..	44	..	556	..	115	..	23	8	8,217	8,225	3,377
Females	..	305	..	33	..	22	..	630	..	25	..	..	130	2,151	2,284	1,880
Total	..	401	..	107	..	66	..	1,086	..	140	..	23	138	5,371	5,509	5,257
Total average daily number	2,004	2,076	236	2,266	121	1,946	1,307	11,583	15	6,425	1,018	7,802	29,044	157,586	186,630	170,800
	4,080		2,502		2,067		12,890		6,440		8,820		186,630			
Cotton spinning and weaving mills—																
Adults—																
Males	..	..	..	390	..	..	..	5,443	..	409	..	..	..	42,346	42,346	36,259
Females	..	..	..	180	..	..	..	2,783	..	140	..	..	..	12,772	12,772	11,952
Total	..	..	..	570	..	..	..	8,226	..	549	..	..	..	55,118	55,118	48,211
Adolescents—																
Males	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	849	..	37	..	..	..	4,948	4,948	4,138
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	396	..	20	..	..	..	1,210	1,210	1,293
Total	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	1,245	..	57	..	..	..	6,158	6,158	5,476
Children—																
Males	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	619	..	..	..	..	..	1,948	1,948	1,441
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	384	..	..	..	..	..	934	934	2,228
Total	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	903	..	..	..	..	..	2,882	2,882	3,669
Total average daily number	..	..	..	655	..	..	..	10,374	..	608	..	..	..	64,158	64,158	57,366
			655				10,374		608				64,158			
Jute Mills—																
Adults—																
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,037	4,037	4,361
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	867	867	1,181
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,904	4,904	5,542
Adolescents—																
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	245	245	306
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	41	31
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	249	249	347
Children—																
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	23	81
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	23	81
Total average daily number	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,176	5,176	5,970
														5,176		

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

District.	Total	Number of factories.																		
		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) One hour or more.	(4) Two half hours.	(5) One half hour.	(6) Sundays only.	(7) Week days and Sundays.	(8) Not above 48.	(9) Above 48 and not above 54.	(10) Above 54.	(11) Not above 48.	(12) Above 48 and not above 54.	(13) Above 54.	(14) Employing children.	(15) Section 34.	(16) Section 35.	(17) Section 36.	(18) Section 37.	(19) Section 38.	(20) From which Returns were not received.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Anantapur	..	83	30	..	14	16	..	..	1	29	..	2	28	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Arcoot, North	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Arcoot, South	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bellary ..	..	76	70	..	36	34	..	..	..	70	..	..	69	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Chittoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Coimbatore ..	..	106	72	..	36	36	..	..	30	70	..	34	68	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Gudnapah ..	..	22	20	..	12	8	..	..	..	20	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Godavari, East ..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Godavari, West ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Guntur ..	..	43	38	..	19	19	..	..	8	30	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Kanara, South ..	..	7	16	..	12	4	..	..	9	9	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Kistna ..	..	50	48	..	23	23	..	..	3	44	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Madras ..	..	15	15	..	3	12	..	..	..	15	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Madura ..	..	25	5	..	..	..	..	..	15	6	..	17	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Nellore ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	23	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Nilgiris, The ..	..	32	27	..	1	2	..	..	1	27	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ramnad ..	..	4	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Tanjore ..	..	32	27	..	1	16	..	..	..	26	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Tinnevely ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Trichinopoly ..	..	11	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total ..	..	510	319	..	171	205	14	92	373	23	108	338	3	..	105	..	..	33	19	25

NOTE.—(a) In two factories, men are not employed.
(b) In three do.
(c) In four do.

NOTE.—(a) In two factories, men are not employed.
 (b) In three do.
 (c) In four do.

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

District	Total.	Number of factories																		
		In which normal weekly hours are																		
		In which intervals are			For men				For women				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.	From which Returns were not received.	
Anantapur	16				10	7	1	5	10		2	9	4		1	1			5	
Arcoot, North	13				6	3	2	4	8			6	1						1	
Arcoot, South	22				9	18			19		1	14	2						3	
Bellary	20				6	10			16			15	4						8	
Chingleput	16				9	9			16			6	3						1	
Chittoor	19				7	2			9			7	3						3	
Chittoor	120				52	4			111			100	12						2	
Coimbatore	139				67	7			69			9	9						1	
Cuddapah	11				9	2			51			43	6						1	
Godavari, East	61				29	33			56			46	1						1	
Godavari, West	82				43	45			49			30	1						1	
Guntur	81				32	48			52			18	31						1	
Kanara, South	89				51	49			53			15	6						1	
Kistna	20				5	11			66			38	31						2	
Kurnool	133				34	32			35			28	6						1	
Madras	45				39	35			20			18	25						2	
Malabar	88				39	35			64			9	31						6	
Nellore	23				8	15			1			1	1						3	
Nilgiris, The	51				5	6			45			37	1						1	
Ramnad	41				40	22			32			25	6						8	
Salem	60				11	33			29			44	6						6	
Tanjore	36				23	30			48			21	1						7	
Tinnevely	49				18	9			30			27	6						2	
Trichinopoly	87				23	14			77			74	1						7	
Vizagapatam	87				49	36							1						3	
Total ..	1,278	1,143		4	613	550	69	188	913	114	90	685	189	17	46	23	42	20	37	

NOTE.—(a) In one factory, men are not employed.

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

District.	Statement VI—Accidents.				Statement VII—Convictions.				Statement VIII—Inspections.			
	Employment and hours of work.				Safety.				Total.			
	Outside specified hours.	Week, holidays.	Others.	Others.	Children and adolescents.	Women.	General.	Children and adolescents.	Women.	General.	Children and adolescents.	Women.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Anantapur	Seasonal	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arco, North	Seasonal	174	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arco, South	Seasonal	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bellary	Seasonal	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chingleput	Seasonal	70	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chittoor	Seasonal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coimbatore	Seasonal	41	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cuddapah	Seasonal	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Godavari, East	Seasonal	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Godavari, West	Seasonal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Guntur	Seasonal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kanara, South	Seasonal	34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kistna	Seasonal	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kurnool	Seasonal	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Madras	Seasonal	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Madura	Seasonal	113	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malabar	Seasonal	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nellore	Seasonal	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nigir, The	Seasonal	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Raman	Seasonal	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Salem	Seasonal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tanjore	Seasonal	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tinnevely	Seasonal	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tichinopoly	Seasonal	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vizagapatam	Seasonal	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total for the year 1937.	Seasonal	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Total for the year 1936.	Seasonal	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Grand total for 1937.	Seasonal	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Grand total for 1936.	Seasonal	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27

NOTE.—(1) Figures in brackets represent the number of persons convicted.
 (a) Inspected four times.
 (b) Seven were inspected four times and two five times.
 (c) Seven were inspected four times, five five times and five six times.
 (d) Four were not inspected for want of time and three were found closed when the Inspector was in these places.
 (e) One was found closed at the time of inspection and two were not working when the Inspector was in these places.
 (f) One was found closed at the time of inspection and two were not working when the Inspector was in these places.
 (g) One was found closed at the time of inspection and two were not working when the Inspector was in these places.
 (h) One was found closed at the time of inspection and two were not working when the Inspector was in these places.
 (i) One was found closed at the time of inspection and two were not working when the Inspector was in these places.
 (j) One was found closed at the time of inspection and two were not working when the Inspector was in these places.
 (k) One was found closed at the time of inspection and two were not working when the Inspector was in these places.
 (l) One was found closed at the time of inspection and two were not working when the Inspector was in these places.
 (m) One was found closed at the time of inspection and two were not working when the Inspector was in these places.
 (n) One was found closed at the time of inspection and two were not working when the Inspector was in these places.
 (o) One was found closed at the time of inspection and two were not working when the Inspector was in these places.
 (p) One was found closed at the time of inspection and two were not working when the Inspector was in these places.
 (q) One was found closed at the time of inspection and two were not working when the Inspector was in these places.
 (r) One was found closed at the time of inspection and two were not working when the Inspector was in these places.
 (s) One was found closed at the time of inspection and two were not working when the Inspector was in these places.
 (t) One was found closed at the time of inspection and two were not working when the Inspector was in these places.
 (u) One was found closed at the time of inspection and two were not working when the Inspector was in these places.
 (v) One was found closed at the time of inspection and two were not working when the Inspector was in these places.
 (w) One was found closed at the time of inspection and two were not working when the Inspector was in these places.
 (x) One was found closed at the time of inspection and two were not working when the Inspector was in these places.
 (y) One was found closed at the time of inspection and two were not working when the Inspector was in these places.
 (z) One was found closed at the time of inspection and two were not working when the Inspector was in these places.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the particulars of fatal accidents during the year 1937.

Serial number and name of factory.	Date of accident.	Sex.	Age.	Nature of injury.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Chittivalsah Jute Mills Company, Limited, Chittivalsah, Vizagapatam district.	19th January 1937.	Male	16	While attempting to clear a jam in the finisher carding machine, in motion, the worker opened the guard and went in underneath the machine. It is surmised that he put his hand inside the machine and that his left arm was caught between the cylinder and stripper roller with the result that he was drawn up inside the machine between the revolving rollers, death being instantaneous.
2 Sri Anjaneya Rice and Groundnut Mill, Vizianagram, Vizagapatam district.	31st January 1937.	Do.	50	While carrying groundnut kernel bags from the godown to expeller, the partition wall of the godown fell down on the deceased, resulting in his death.
3 Bellary Vittal Seshappa Chetty and Kaim Sahib Ginning and Decorticating Factory, Kadiri, Anantapur district.	25th March 1937.	Female.	30	The woman suddenly got fits and fell down upon a heap of burnt husk and suffered burns. She was removed to hospital where she died after three days.
4 Mallayya Nayak Company Cashew Factory, Mangalore, South Kanara district.	8th May 1937.	Do.	35	The deceased attended the factory on the day of accident as usual. At about quarter to 5 p.m. she complained of exhaustion and leaned against a wall in the rear. In a moment or two life was extinct. The Honorary Assistant Surgeon, Government Headquarters Hospital, Mangalore, had certified that she died of heart failure.
5 Graigmore Estate Tea Factory, Kullakamby P.O., Nilgiris district.	16th May 1937.	Male	35	The deceased attempted to crawl under the shafting in motion through the opening between the rollers and the approaches to the mainline shaft and met with the accident. His tuft of hair was caught by the revolving shaft and the body was flung round the shaft, resulting in his instantaneous death.
6 Madura Mills Company, Limited, Madura.	18th May 1937.	Do.	50	Due to a fire which suddenly occurred in the mixing bin of Blow Room department; he had extensive burns of the second and third degree on the limbs, trunk and face. He died on the same day from shock and intoxication resulting from the injuries.
7 Sri Dhiryalakshmi Rice Mill, Akividu, West Godavari district.	20th May 1937.	Female.	40	The cause of accident is not known. She was a rice carrier. Before starting her usual work, it is presumed that she was sitting. When she was found to be working under the counter-shaft driving the graders and paddy sieves, the engine was stopped and she was removed. The deceased expired an hour later on the way to hospital.
8 Madura Mills Company, Limited, Tuticorin, Tinnevely district.	6th June 1937.	Male	35	The deceased apparently opened the sliding panel of dust chimney to clean the inside of top cage of scatcher. The machine was in motion. Sustained wound deep down to the bones which were fractured on the posterior surface of right fore arm. He refused to undergo treatment in the Government Hospital. Died in his house on 14th June 1937.
9 Sri Gopala Krishna Rice Mill, Pippara, West Godavari district.	17th June 1937.	Female.	26	While removing rice from the store room, the partition wall between the compartment collapsed and the debris fell on the deceased which resulted in her death.
10 Kadambur Manure Works, Kadambur, Tinnevely district.	24th June 1937.	Male	35	Horns were steamed in a digester on the evening of 23rd June 1937 and the digester was kept closed throughout the night. It is the duty of the boiler staff to let out the steam first and then open the door of the digester after cooling, to let fall contents. Whereas the deceased without the knowledge of the boiler staff had attempted to open the door earlier with the result steam escaped through the door and burnt some parts of their bodies, legs, hand, etc. Two of them died on 25th June 1937 and the other died on 26th June 1937.
11 Do. do. do. do. do.	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	30 20	
12 Government School of Technology, Madras.	12th July 1937.	Female.	35	The Preparatory Section of the building in which the five coolies were engaged by the Public Works Department contractor suddenly collapsed and they were caught under the debris.
14 Do. do. do. do. do.	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	Male Do. Do. Do.	18 40 40 80	
15 Do. do. do. do. do.	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	40 40 40 80	
16 M. & S. M. Ry. Loco Running Shed, Bitragunta, Nellore district.	25th July 1937.	Do.	48	While he was working between the engine 471 and tender of engine which was uncoupled, assistant shed turner while performing shunting bumped with 471 and the left arm of after cooie was crushed between the engine and tender. He died on 26th July 1937 at 11-45 hours.
19 M. & S. M. Ry. Perambur Works, Perambur, Chingleput district.	27th July 1937.	Do.	47	While performing shunting in General Stores Yard, he apparently tried to pass in front of the leading vehicle while the train was in motion and whilst so doing slipped and fell, and before he could recover himself the leading vehicle passed over his legs which resulted in multiple fractures and extensive deep lacerated wounds on both of his lower limbs. Both legs were mutilated. He was removed to the Railway Hospital where he died at 11 a.m.

Statement showing the particulars of fatal accidents during the year 1937—cont.

Serial number and name of factory.	Date of accident.	Sex.	Age.	Nature of injury.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
20 Volkarts United Press Company, Limited, Tuticorin Tinnevely district.	29th July 1937.	Male.	50 yrs.	The deceased was attending the fitting of the one press box together with another labourer stamping screws down into the box with his foot. The box got just filled and ready to be swung round; the other labourer also occupied with filling and attending the same press box is said to have shouted that they were ready when the other labourers began to swing round the two boxes for pressing. The deceased appears to have not been ready and his left foot was caught between the mixing box and the iron platform immediately above the box. His left leg was crushed and the bones broken above the ankle. The press boxes were moved by hand power. He died on 31st July 1937.
21 Drainage Main Pumping Station, Madura.	20th August 1937.	Do.	35	The deceased was sitting on the crane girder and attempted to change a fused bulb from the roof bulb. He fell from the over-head crane and sustained bruises on the left side of the chest near shoulder and bleeding due to knocking out of a few teeth. Died on the same day.
22 Loyal Mills Limited, Kollpatti, Tinnevely district.	26th August 1937.	Do.	16	The deceased while removing oil from the condensate discharge slipped and fell into the hot water and was scalded. Sustained scalds of first and second degree combined of both the lower limbs extending from buttocks to the sides of the feet. Died on 10th September 1937.
23 The Commonwealth Weaving Factory, Cannanore, Malabar district.	22nd September 1937.	Do.	57	The deceased stepped on a pen-nib while walking. This man was laid up with diabetes last year and in consequence the pen-nib wound which was caused by a small pen-nib entering his foot, had developed to such an extent that gangrene had set in, resulting in amputation of his leg. He died on the evening of the 13th October 1937, 36 hours after the amputation of his leg below the knee.
24 The Trichinopoly Mills Limited, Trichinopoly.	24th September 1937.	Do.	27	The deceased is said to have putting a belt of carding machine keeping it loose on the shaft. Suddenly he was taken away while putting the belt on the revolving shaft. He was knocked down and died.
25 Kommuru Hanumantharao and Sanka Subbarayudu Rice Mill, Tenali, Guntur district.	13th October 1937.	Do.	25	The bearing of the eccentric shaft of paddy sieve got heated and the deceased went there to oil the bearing. He tried to turn the nut on the bearing without removing the belt, and his fore-arm struck against the belt and the deceased received injuries in three places. He died later on 27th October 1937 at 1 p.m.
26 Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, Chirala, Guntur district.	26th October 1937.	Do.	23	Whilst dismantling a masonry pillar, a piece of masonry fell on him.
27 Madura Mills Company, Limited, Madura.	24th December 1937.	Do.	35	While climbing up the stack of cotton bales to push a bale off the top, the bales collapsed and fell on him, resulting in his death the same day.

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 1937.

Serial number and district.	Name of factory.	Date of accident.	Compensation deposited or paid.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Madras	The Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills, Company, Limited.	5th August 1936	Rs. A. P. 80 10 0
2 Do.	Map Publication Department of Central Survey Office	28th September 1936	308 0 0
3 Do.	Messrs. Binny and Company, Beach Engineering Works	20th February 1937	210 0 0
4 Do.	The Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.	10th April 1937	84 0 0
5 Do.	The Indian Aluminium Company, Limited	14th April 1937	192 8 0
6 Do.	Do.	10th May 1937	100 12 9
7 Do.	Government School of Technology	12th July 1937	550 0 0
8 Do.	Do.	Do.	600 0 0
9 Do.	Do.	Do.	550 0 0
10 Do.	Do.	Do.	550 0 0
11 Do.	Do.	Do.	550 0 0
12 Chingleput	The M. & S. M. Railway Perambur Workshops, Perambur.	29th August 1936	83 3 0
13 Do.	Do.	2nd February 1937	252 0 0
14 Do.	Do.	4th June 1937	302 6 0
15 Do.	Do.	29th June 1937	176 6 0
16 Do.	Do.	27th July 1937	810 0 0
17 North Arcot	The M. & S. M. Railway Engineering Workshops, Arkonam.	15th June 1936	587 0 0
18 Do.	The East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories Limited, Ranipet.	28th September 1936	231 0 0
19 Do.	The M. & S. M. Railway Engineering Workshops, Arkonam.	5th October 1936	231 0 0
20 Do.	The East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories Limited, Ranipet.	23th June 1937	77 0 0
21 Bellary	The Adoni Press Company, Limited, Adoni	23rd November 1936	550 0 0
22 Do.	The Indian Sugar Refineries Limited, Hospet	12th April 1937	220 8 0
23 Vizagapatam	Chittivalsa Jute Mills Company, Limited, Chittivalsa	19th January 1937	500 0 0
24 Do.	Nellimerla Jute Mill, Nellimerla	28th May 1937	336 0 0
25 Do.	Chittivalsa Jute Mills Company Limited, Chittivalsa	2nd August 1937	504 0 0
26 Do.	Do.	14th December 1937	500 0 0
27 East Godavari	Public Works Department Workshops, Dowlaeswaram	4th November 1936	588 0 0
28 Do.	Sri Rama Krishna Sugar Mills, Kirlampudy	9th December 1936	77 0 0
29 Do.	Sri Suryanarayana Spinning and Weaving Mills, Pandalapakka.	10th March 1937	Half monthly wages were paid during the period of absence. 500 0 0
30 Guntur	Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, Chirala.	26th October 1937	720 0 0
31 Nellore	The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Loco Repairing shed, Binnagunta.	25th July 1937	900 0 0
32 Malabar	Messrs. Volkart Bros., Hydraulic Coir Press, Calicut	29th August 1936	308 0 0
33 Do.	Dutt's Saw Mills, Kallai	4th January 1937	175 0 0
34 South Kanara	The Commonwealth Tile Factory, Kadroli, Mangalore	9th August 1937	343 0 0
35 Coimbatore	The Kaleeswarar Mills, Limited, Coimbatore	12th November 1935	504 0 0
36 Do.	Murugali Estate Tea Factory, Haddarpet P.O.	13th October 1936	210 0 0
37 Do.	The Kaleeswarar Mills, Limited, Coimbatore	26th January 1937	70 0 0
38 Do.	Janardhana Mills, Limited, Uppilpalayam, Singanailur	2nd February 1937	420 0 0
39 Do.	The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Coimbatore.	19th February 1937	420 0 0
40 Do.	Do.	9th March 1937	500 0 0
41 Do.	Thirumurthi Mills, Limited, Udumalpet	2nd July 1937	17 8 0
42 Do.	The Coimbatore Cement Works, Madukarai	13th July 1937	44 2 0
43 Do.	Vellamalai Tea Company, Limited, Valparai P.O.	3rd August 1937	294 0 0
44 Do.	The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Coimbatore.	7th October 1937	105 0 0
45 Nilgiris, The	Terramiah Estate Tea Factory, Kullakamby P.O.	10th December 1936	115 8 0
46 South Arcot	The East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, Nellikuppam.	11th November 1936	550 0 0
47 Tanjore	The Indian Steel Rolling Mills, Limited, Negapatam	24th August 1936	756 0 0
48 Trichinopoly	The South Indian Railway Central Workshops, Golden Rock, Trichinopoly.	11th March 1937	550 0 0
49 Do.	The Trichinopoly Mills, Limited, Trichinopoly	24th September 1937	770 0 0
50 Madura	Madura Mills Company, Limited, Madura	8th May 1937	550 0 0
51 Do.	Do.	18th May 1937	346 8 0
52 Do.	Do.	8th June 1937	550 0 0
53 Tinnevely	Madura Mills Company, Limited, Tuticorin	6th June 1937	500 0 0
54 Do.	Messrs. Volkarts United Press Company, Limited, Tuticorin.	29th July 1937	500 0 0
55 Do.	Loyal Mills, Limited, Kovilpatti	28th August 1937	500 0 0
56 Do.	Madura Mills Company, Limited, Tuticorin	11th September 1937	38 8 0

N.B.—Items 2 and 7 to 11 are cases of compensation paid to persons not treated as workers under the Factories Act but engaged by contractors on repairs and reconstruction of buildings, etc., within the factory premises.

Item 41 is a case of accident not treated as an accident under the Act.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the statistical information in respect of maternity benefits paid in the year 1937.

District.	Total average daily number of women employed.	Total average daily number of women employed in perennial factories to which Madras Maternity Benefit Act applies.	Number of women who claimed maternity benefits, under section 6 (1).	Number of women who were paid maternity benefits for actual births.	Number of other persons who were paid maternity benefits, under section 7.	Total amount of maternity benefits paid.	Number of cases decided by the Inspector of Factories under section 8 (2) (b) of the Act.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
						RS. A. P.	
Anantapur	878	123	..	..	..	..	..
Arcot, North	83	80	1	1	..	46 5 6	..
Arcot, South	201	166	5	5	..	94 0 0	..
Bellary	1,934	213	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	218	218	2	2	..	56 0 0	..
Chittoor	51	51	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	12,114	7,987	256	192	1	4,401 2 0	..
Cuddapah	426	135	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari, East	795	719	12	12	..	194 8 0	..
Godavari, West	1,014	1,014	..	..	..	..	..
Guntur	4,485	2,951	1	1	..	24 8 0	..
Kanara, South	5,934	5,001	180	131	..	2,089 0 0	..
Kistna	1,538	2,809	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	1,043	555	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	314	314	6	5	..	87 8 0	..
Madura	5,085	3,868	323	221	..	5,403 8 0	..
Malabar	3,968	2,965	157	126	3	2,794 8 0	..
Nellore	188	182	3	3	..	60 0 0	..
Nilgiris, The	364	16	..	..	..	..	..
Ramnad	1,955	1,019	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	1,013	879	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	440	417	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely	4,103	3,599	264	124	3	3,044 4 0	..
Trichinopoly	706	699	7	7	..	171 8 0	..
Vizagapatam	1,615	1,480	104	91	..	1,887 1 0	..
Total	50,465	37,460	1,321	921	7	21,253 15 6	..

APPENDIX IV.

Districtwar statement showing statistical information regarding total wages paid and deductions made from wages in 1937.

District.	Total wages paid in the year.	Fines.		Deductions for damage or loss.		Deductions for breach of contract.	
		Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	
Anantapur	39,257 14 8	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Arcot, North	1,23,775 7 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Arcot, South	3,20,614 7 3	22 9 10	316	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Bellary	1,47,382 4 4	59 4 0	147	8 8 5	10	.. ..	.. ..
Chingleput	6,09,735 6 5	306 8 9	1,613	44 7 0	127	.. ..	.. ..
Chittoor	70,340 1 5	0 5 6	2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Coimbatore	30,99,114 15 1	2,082 5 11	11,022	485 0 3	2,173	.. ..	.. ..
Cuddapah	18,229 6 7	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Godavari, East	4,18,352 6 2	6 10 6	32	9 5 0	5	.. ..	.. ..
Godavari, West	2,42,903 1 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Guntur	7,07,344 1 2	6 0 0	1	4 13 0	3	29 2 9	1
Kanara, South	6,76,477 3 9	26 0 0	355	0 2 0	3	30 6 9	1,092
Kistna	3,59,048 12 3	6 0 0	3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Kurnool	93,774 6 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Madras	64,33,964 7 5	326 4 11	3,597	73 4 6	71	.. ..	.. ..
Madura	23,58,798 10 8	1,382 5 3	11,306	198 8 6	2,435	.. ..	.. ..
Malabar	13,53,798 10 11	483 3 8	10,682	42 10 7	95	.. ..	.. ..
Nellore	41,181 9 11	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Nilgiris, The	3,67,180 8 2	43 12 3	186	9 11 0	13	.. ..	.. ..
Ramnad	97,729 15 7	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Salem	1,97,794 0 4	13 10 0	45	83 14 0	45	.. ..	.. ..
Tanjore	1,98,658 14 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Tinnevely	16,72,872 11 1	350 13 9	2,510	76 14 3	2,053	.. ..	.. ..
Trichinopoly	2,00,830 14 1	.. ..	.. ..	58 12 0	290	.. ..	.. ..
Vizagapatam	11,81,570 1 1	539 8 0	2,661	7 1 0	6	.. ..	.. ..
Total	2,10,30,739 5 0	5,655 6 4	44,478	1,052 15 6	7,329	59 9 6	1,093



Government of Madras

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1557, 25th June 1938

Factories—Administration Report. 1937—Recorded with remarks.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from D. N. STRATHIE, Esq., I.C.S., Commissioner of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated 22nd May 1938, No. B. 445/38.

[SUBJECT.—Report on the working of the factories Act in the Madras Presidency for 1937.]

I have the honour to submit herewith the printed copy of the above report.

Order—No. 1557, Development, dated 25th June 1938.

Recorded.

2. The Government note that there has been, during the year under report, a large increase in the number of factories in commission and in the average daily number of operatives employed in them. This increase is, they believe, mainly due to their policy of notifying under section 5 (1) of the Factories Act, 1934, concerns like match and beedi factories which till recently escaped all control. The Government fully recognize that the present permanent staff detailed for inspection is not adequate for the purpose. They have under their consideration proposals for the appointment of part-time Additional Inspectors of Factories. The Government hope that this measure would go a long way to ensure adequate and effective inspection of factories registered under the Act.

3. The Government whilst noting with pleasure the welfare activities already undertaken by large employers of labour, desire to impress on all concerned the need for a quickening of the pace in this direction. The housing of labour has become an urgent problem and must be tackled early if it is not to assume dangerous proportions. An effort is being made by the Co-operative Building Society organized in Coimbatore to provide housing accommodation to workers employed in the textile mills in that area. The society contemplates the construction of suitable houses for labourers with the help and co-operation of employers, local bodies and the Government. Under this scheme, at the end of 20 years the tenant who pays his rent regularly becomes the owner of the building occupied by him. The Government are also glad to note that the Madura Mills, Limited, have expressed their willingness to contribute, free of interest, a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 for Madura and Rs. 1,50,000 for Ambasamudram, for the provision of better houses for their work-people. The Government hope that the mill owners in general and of Coimbatore in particular will follow this lead at an early date in view especially of the findings of the Coimbatore Court of Enquiry in this regard.

4. The very large increase in the number of strikes during the year under report has been a cause of considerable anxiety to the Government. Their policy concerning strikes and lockouts was clearly enunciated in the Press Communiqué of the 22nd October 1937. The Government have always held internal settlements to be far preferable to external settlements. If the parties showed no inclination whatever to settle matters between themselves, the Government felt intervention justified in the interest of the community at large and of the industry in particular. It may not be out of place here to recapitulate the instances in which the Government interfered directly and helped the parties to settle their differences to their mutual satisfaction.

5. The first Board of Conciliation to be appointed in this Presidency under the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, was in August 1937, in connexion with a dispute between the management and the workers of the Sri Ganeshar Aluminium Works, Madras. The recommendation of the Board for an all-round increase of wages was accepted by the employers to the satisfaction of all concerned.

In September 1937, the Government had occasion to appoint the first Court of Enquiry concerning the dispute that had arisen between the management of the Madura Mills at Madura and their workers. Dissatisfied with the decision of the management to put into force the system of two weeks' night shift and one week day shift, over 2,000 workmen went on strike, only to return to work on the appointment of the Court of Enquiry. On the main issue the Court found against the workers. The Court, however, observed that what had perhaps prompted the strike was the desire for increased wages for night work and recommended an increase in wages and a reduction in hours of work, more especially for workers employed on night shift. The management gave effect to the recommendation as regards increase in wages and felt that the question of hours was a matter for legislation.

A second Court of Enquiry soon followed, this once in connexion with the grievances of textile workers in the mills in Coimbatore area. On or about the 31st October 1937, workers in ten mills struck work. The decision of the Government to appoint a Court of Enquiry eased the situation and the majority of workmen soon resumed work. The enquiry that followed lasted three months and has resulted in a detailed report on all aspects of the textile industry in Coimbatore. The Court has made several recommendations, some requiring action on the part of the employers and some on the part of the Government. These are now under the active consideration of the Southern India Millowners' Association, Coimbatore and of the Government.

The Government had, early in February 1938, once again to intervene in a trade dispute and to appoint a Board of Conciliation to promote a settlement in the dispute that had arisen between the Choolai Mills and their workmen as regards the wages and other conditions of service of the 'substitute' workers. The report of the Board which was published recently is now under the consideration of the parties concerned. The Government intervention took another form in the case of two other disputes. The different level of wages paid to workers employed in the Madura Mills at Papanasam and Madura was the immediate cause of the trouble. The workers at Papanasam demanded wages equal to those paid to their confreres at Madura. The management contended that this demand was not reasonable in view of the appreciable difference in the cost of living in these two centres. The workers refused to accept this as a reasonable explanation. The workers at Papanasam went on strike, soon to be followed by their confreres at Madura. As many as 10,000 workers were directly involved in the dispute which lasted nearly four months. Thanks to the initiative of the Government the parties to the dispute were brought together and were persuaded to refer their differences to arbitration. Mr. Strathie, I.C.S., the Commissioner of Labour, was appointed as Arbitrator. His award was that though the cost of living at Papanasam was lower than that at Madura there was a case for an increase in the wages of those that were specially low paid. The management gave prompt effect to the decision of the Arbitrator. The rapprochement that was brought about between the management and the local labour leaders and the recognition of the Madura and Papanasam Labour Union that followed were the happy fruits of the Arbitrator's efforts at a comprehensive settlement of the differences between the workers and their employers.

The second instance of a similar successful attempt at arbitration relates to the dispute between the Madras Electric Tramways, Limited and their workers. The question that was referred to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. P. Rao, the Arbitrator for decision was whether certain ex-employees of the company had not been victimized on account of their association with the Madras Electric Tramways, Limited, and the Tramway and Electric Supply Workers' Association, Madras, and the strike of March 1937. The Arbitrator has answered the question in the affirmative. The management has given effect to the award in a most generous spirit.

To summarize, the Government had, since August 1937, to bring the machinery of conciliation provided by the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, into play on four occasions and in two cases they had to persuade the parties to have recourse to arbitration to resolve their differences. The Government are, in the light of their recent experience, clearly of the opinion that the machinery for settlement of disputes is susceptible of considerable improvement. This question is under their active consideration at present.

6. Of the several causes for misunderstanding and the consequent conflict between capital and labour, the most outstanding concern wages and conditions of employment. The Government have in the past been at a considerable disadvantage in not having at their command statistics of wages and of earnings of the various classes of workers in the several industries of the Province. Thanks to the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, such information is now available in the registers maintained by the factories. The Government note with approval the use to which the Commissioner of Labour has put this information in the compilation of the average daily rates of wages of several classes of workers in the major industries of this Presidency.

7. So far as the conditions of work are concerned, the Government have had under their examination to what extent these could be bettered under the rule-making powers vested in them by the Factories Act. They have under consideration proposals for restricting the grant of exemptions from certain provisions of the Factories Act, for the reduction of the spreadover of working hours from 15 to 13 hours a day and for the provision of better washing and eating facilities.

8. Yet another question that has been agitating the minds of the workers is the question of the grant of holidays and leave, sick or otherwise, with pay. The Government are glad to testify to the readiness with which employers in general have come forward to concede these demands of the workers. The Government hope that those employers who have not yet acceded to these demands will soon fall in line and thus help to remove a cause for legitimate grievance on the part of workers in general.

9. The Government note with concern the widespread evasion of the provision of the Maternity Benefit Act. They are prepared to take all effective steps, legislative or otherwise, to see that the benefits of the Act are not denied to those on whom the Legislature has seen fit to confer them.

10. The Government have under their consideration two other proposals concerning factory labour. The question of organizing a Labour office on the model of the Bombay Labour office is engaging their attention. They have also under examination a scheme for giving relief to the unemployed. In this connexion the Government have had the advantage of consulting representatives of capital and labour recently. They hope to be able to place their proposals before the Legislature at an early date.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

C. J. PAUL,
Secretary to Government.

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

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