

Madras, Department of Labour

~~Factories Act 1948 - Annual report for the~~
year 1966.

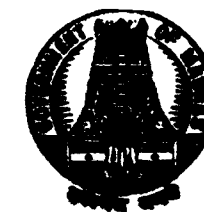
Report on the working of the Factories Act 1948
and Madras Maternity Benefit Act 1936 for the
year 1966.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
1969



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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

G.O. No. 466, 12th August 1969

Acts—Factories Act, 1948—Annual Report for the year 1966—Recorded.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from the Commissioner of Labour (Factories), No. C. 3. Pdl. 7/66,
dated 9th January 1968.

Letter from the Commissioner of Labour (Factories), No. Q. 3. 35991/69,
dated 4th June 1969.

**SALIENT FEATURES OF THE REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE
FACTORIES ACT, 1948 AND MADRAS MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT, 1934,
FOR THE YEAR 1966.**

1. *Factories and workers employed therein.*—At the beginning of the year, there were 6,840 factories on the registers. During the year 461 factories were brought in the registers, as against 308 factories removed from the registers, thereby leaving 6,993 factories at the end of the year. Out of these 6,993 factories covered by the Act, 6,644 factories were in commission.

2. *Employment.*—The average daily number of workers employed in the 6,644 factories, which were in commission at the end of the year, was 3,92,765. (This figure includes estimated average daily number of workers employed in factories, in respect of which, returns were not received in time.)

3. *Registration and licensing of factories.*—During the year under report, licences issued to the factories for the year 1966 were renewed and fresh licences were issued to factories newly brought under the purview of the Act. A sum of Rs. 15,87,190 was collected as licence fees under the Factories Act, 1948.

4. *Health and safety.*—All possible efforts have been taken by the Inspectorate, to safeguard the general health of the workers and to protect them against occupational hazards and industrial diseases and accidents.

Generally, a fair standard of sanitation and cleanliness has been maintained in the majority of the factories. Where necessary, Inspectors have issued directions to occupiers to improve them.

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Adequate steps were taken to mitigate dust, fumes, mists, gases and vapours in factories, wherever necessary. In work rooms, where there is an evolution of dust, fumes, vapours, mists or gases, besides improving general ventilation, suggestions have been to provide local exhaust ventilation to collect the dust, fumes or vapours at sources and dispose them suitably. In factories, where contaminants are highly dangerous, fumes cup-boards have been suggested, for separating the entire process and exhaust the fumes. Surveys have been conducted in factories to find out the adequacy and suitability of personal protective equipment supplied, to workers, working in areas, where they are exposed to dust, fumes, mists, vapour and gases. Wherever such protective equipment have not been supplied, instructions were issued for the supply, on the basis of such surveys. In processes where the contaminants are highly dangerous, regulations of the working hours of the workers exposed to the fumes, dust, vapours, mists and gases have been introduced in such a way that no worker is exposed to inhale the contaminants to an extent greater than the safe level.

5. *Fencing and other safety measures.*—Fencing and guarding of machinery continued to receive active attention of the Inspectors, with the tendering of advice and instructions to the managements of factories in the provision and upkeep of fences and guards. The necessary type of guards to be provided have been explained to the management in detail, in order to secure compliance with the statutory provisions. The advice tendered continued to receive due attention and compliance from the managements with the result that the fencing of dangerous parts of machinery, etc., was fairly satisfactory.

6. *Complaints.*—The Inspectors enquired into 824 complaints lodged by individual workers, trade unions etc., and took suitable action wherever necessary.

7. *Labour Welfare.*—Washing and canteen facilities as prescribed under the Act and Lockers and housing facilities, have been provided in most of the factories.

8. *Rest Shed and Creches.*—Rest rooms and creches were provided in the factories employing more than 150 workers and 50 women workers respectively.

9. *Drinking water.*—Adequate supply of wholesome drinking water in the factories was ensured with particular attention paid to the cooling of water and its hygienic distribution. Water coolers have been installed in some of the big units.

10. *Education.*—Some of the big factories were maintaining High Schools and Elementary Schools or making donations to schools catering to their workers' children. In some cases, subsidies were handed out towards fees or for the purchase of books for the workers' children.

11. *Medical facilities.*—A part from the medical facilities provided by the Employees State Insurance Scheme, some of the factories, including those areas where the scheme has not been implemented, have provided medical facilities to their workers.

12. *Madras Maternity benefit Act.*—The provisions of the Madras Maternity Benefit Act, are applicable to women employed in factories, provided they have entered the service under the employer from whom they claim maternity benefits, not later than 35 weeks, immediately before the week in which confinement takes place. Out of the 2,617 factories, which employed women and covered by Madras Maternity Benefit Act, 2,516 factories have submitted the returns. Average daily number of women employed was 44,325 in the factories submitting returns. One thousand and twenty three claims were made of which 657 claims were accepted and either fully or partly paid by the employers of women workers. A total sum of Rs. 64,543-86 was paid as maternity benefit during the year. Inspections were made by the full-time Inspectors and Inspectress of Factories and the claims made and the benefits paid were checked up by them. Ten prosecutions against ten managers of factories were launched in the year and they have ended in convictions realising a fine amount of Rs. 175.

Order—No. 466, Labour, dated 12th August 1969.

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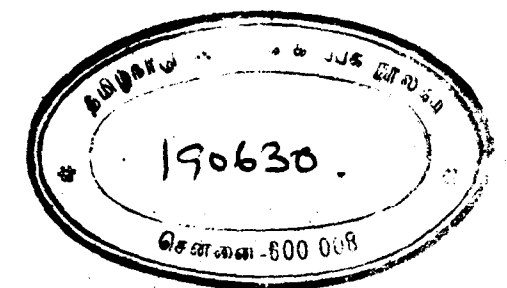
(By order of the Governor)

V. C. CHATHU MENON,
Joint Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Labour (Factories), Madras-5.

.. Commissioner of Labour (Inspections), Madras-5.

.. Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras-1. [with a note on salient features for Printing and distribution with reference to annexure to G.O. Ms. No. 4038 (Labour), dated 16th August 1968].



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