

Tamil Nadu Department of Labor

Report on the Working of the Factories Act 1948
for the year 1967.



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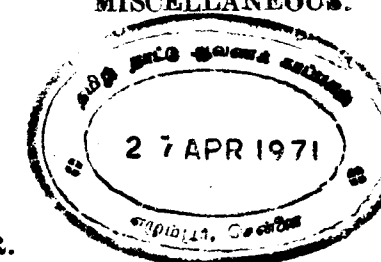
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GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
1969



DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

MISCELLANEOUS.



G.O. No. 328, 7th July 1969.

Acts—Factories Act, 1948—Annual Report for year 1967—Recorded.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from the Commissioner of Labour (Factories) No. C3. Pdl. 71/67,
dated 1st November 1968.

**SALIENT FEATURES OF THE REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE
FACTORIES ACT, 1948, FOR THE YEAR 1967.**

Number of Factories and workers employed therein.—At the beginning of the year there were 6,993 factories on the Registers. During the year, 469 factories were brought on the registers as against 285 factories removed from the registers, thereby leaving 7,177 factories at the end of the year. Out of these 7,177 factories covered by the Act, 7,065 factories only were in commission.

Employment.—The average daily number of workers employed in 7,065 factories, which were in commission at the end of the year, was 4,06,384.

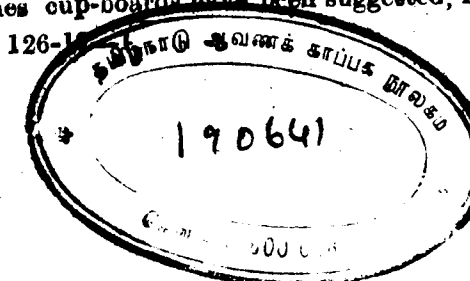
Registration and licensing of factories.—During the year under report licences issued to the factories for the year 1967 were renewed and fresh licences were issued to factories newly brought under the preview of the Act. A sum of Rs. 16,37,500 was collected as licence fees under the Factories Act, 1948.

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.

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 given to provide local exhaust ventilation to collect the dust, fumes or vapours at source 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

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fumes. Surveys have been conducted in factories to find out the adequacy and suitability of personal protective equipment supplied 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 a worker is exposed to inhale the contaminants, to an extent greater than the safe level.

Complaints.—The Inspectors enquired in to 908 complaints lodged by individual workers, trade unions, etc., and took suitable action wherever necessary.

Washing facilities.—Necessary washing facilities as prescribed in the Act and Rules were provided in most of the factories. The Inspectorate is constantly attempting to improve the standards.

Rest shed and creches.—Rest rooms and creches are provided in the factories employing more than 150 workers and 50 women workers respectively.

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 most of the big units.

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

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

Activities of the department to minimise accidents.—The primary objective of the Department is to ensure complete safety for all workers in industry in this State. During the year, the Inspectors have played an increasingly prominent part in assisting and advising factory managements on the several problems associated with industrial safety. The Inspectors have also issued necessary orders to safeguard workers from industrial accidents and occupational hazards and industrial diseases.

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

Scheme for Shram Vir State awards.—Scheme for State safety awards under the scheme.—Applications for the performance year 1966 have been received in the year 1967 and they are under scrutiny.

In the National Safety Awards for 1966 distribution, out of 41 industrial establishments selected for National Safety Awards, 13 industrialists in Madras State secured the awards. Four workers, employed in factories, in this State have been selected and given the Shram Vir National Awards for their suggestions on safety.

Maternity Benefit Act and Rules.—The provisions of the Act and Rules made thereunder, were generally complied with. The claims of maternity benefit were scrutinised by the Superintending Inspectors of Factories and Inspectors of Factories, during their inspections. During the year, 2 prosecutions were launched, in respect of 2 factories, for non-compliance, with the provisions of the Maternity Benefit Act and Rules made thereunder.

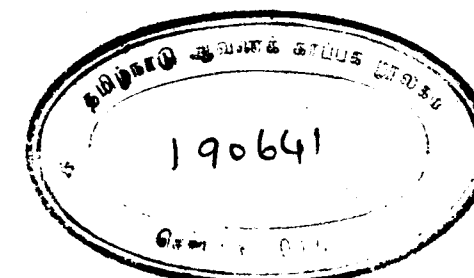
During the year, Madras Maternity Benefit Rules, 1967, have been framed under Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

Order—No. 328, Labour, 7th July 1969.

Recorded.

V. S. SUBBIAH,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Labour (Factories), Madras-6.
" 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. 4028 (Labour) L.L.C., dated 16th August 1963).



1969/5