

GOVERNMENT OF THE  
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR



ANNUAL REPORT  
ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE  
FACTORIES ACT, 1934 (XXV OF 1934)  
IN THE  
CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE  
31ST DECEMBER 1937

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NAGPUR  
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No. 2473-2115-VII

GOVERNMENT OF THE  
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR  
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT

FROM

G. S. BHALJA, ESQ., I.C.S.,  
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
*Central Provinces and Berar,*

TO

THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,  
*Central Provinces and Berar.*

*Nagpur, the 28th July 1938.*

SUBJECT.—*Annual Report on the Administration of the  
Factories Act, 1934, during the year 1937.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2499-D, dated the 28th April 1938, forwarding the annual report on the administration of the Indian Factories Act during the year 1937 and to convey the following remarks of the Provincial Government thereon:—

2. Government are pleased to note that 53 new factories were registered during the year while only 28 were removed from the register and that no factory remained uninspected. The total number of visits for inspection increased, in spite of the increased work thrown on the inspectorate due to the enforcement of various new Acts. The District Magistrates and Additional Inspectors were responsible for 349 inspections out of 1,444, as against 293 in the previous year. Government, however, consider that there is still room for improvement in this matter as it is not possible for the existing staff of the department to pay surprise visits to the *bidi* factories coming under the purview of the Unregulated Factories Act.

3. It appears from the report that the questions of the welfare and housing of labour did not receive from the employers the attention they deserved. Government hope that the improvement in the condition of trade and commerce would induce the employers to adopt a more progressive attitude in these matters.

4. The total number of accidents increased from 534 to 601. The increase was, however, mainly in minor accidents, which is attributed to the increased activity in some industries and the better reporting of minor accidents. The number of fatal accidents was two, the minimum in the last five years.

5. The number of prosecutions was remarkably low as compared with the figures of previous years for which no reasons have been given in the report. Government trust that the fall was not due to any slackening of vigilance in the detection of breaches of the law.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

G. S. BHALJA,

*Secy. to Govt., C. P. & Berar,  
Commerce and Industry Department.*

No. 2499-D

FROM

C. C. DESAI, ESQ., I.C.S.,  
DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,  
*Central Provinces and Berar,*

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR,  
*Commerce and Industry Department.*  
*Nagpur, the 28th April 1938.*

SUBJECT.—*Annual Report on the administration of the  
Factories Act, 1934, during the year 1937.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the working of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1937.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. C. DESAI,

*Director of Industries,*  
*Central Provinces and Berar.*

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1934 (XXV OF 1934),  
IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND  
BERAR FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
THE 31ST DECEMBER 1937

[Figures in brackets refer to the previous year.]

**Introductory.**—The intense activity in the field of factory legislation reported in the preceding year reached its logical climax with the enforcement of these laws during the year under report. The Payment of Wages Act came into force with effect from the 28th March 1937. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (C. P. Amendment) Act of 1936 and the Central Provinces Unregulated Factories Act, 1937, were enforced with effect from the 31st March 1937. Rules framed by Government under these Acts were also finally adopted and promulgated during the year.

2. The office of the Chief Inspector was held by Mr. P. T. Koman Nayar who with two Inspectors, Messrs. Oka and Sen, formed the permanent inspectorate. Mr. Oka proceeded on four months leave owing to ill-health and Mr. Rege was appointed to officiate for him during his absence. Mr. Sen also availed himself of a month's leave during the period. With the enforcement of the new Acts and increased attention during the latter part of the year to questions affecting factory labour, directly or indirectly, work of the department has increased considerably involving a heavy strain on the inspectorate. Proposals for an increase in the staff to cope with the growing work under these Acts were submitted to Government and the appointment of two clerks in the lower division and one Inspector was sanctioned with effect from 1st January 1938.

3. The number of factories under the Act was 229 [167] non-seasonal, 829 [866] seasonal, 1,058 [1,033] total. Fifty-three factories were newly registered and 28 struck off the register having either been dismantled or having curtailed employment below ten persons. The net increase is 25. Forty-three rice mills, which worked for more than 180 days in a year, were declared to be non-seasonal factories. This accounts for the increase in non-seasonal and consequential decrease in seasonal factories.

The particulars regarding the factories newly registered or those removed from the register are shown below:—

Nature of industry	Number newly registered	Number removed from register
Engineering works	.. 4	1
Dye and bleach works	.. 2	..
Ginning factories	.. 8	12
Pressing factories	.. 1	6
Textile mills	.. 1	..
Glass works	.. 1	..
Electric power houses	.. 5	..
Rice mills	.. 18	2
Match works	.. 1	..
Distilleries	.. 1	1
Oil mills	.. 3	2
Dal mills	.. 3	3
Flour mills	.. 1	1
Saw mills	.. 1	..
Ice factories	.. 1	..
Printing presses	.. 2	..
Total	.. 53	28

The number of factories actually at work was 218 [156] non-seasonal, 549 [562] seasonal, 767 [718] total.

4. The number of factories inspected was 218 [156] non-seasonal, 549 [562] seasonal, 767 [718] total. The number of factories inspected once was 356 [299], twice 217 [251], thrice 135 [106] and more than three times 59 [62].

5. The total number of inspections was 1,444 [1,393]. Departmental Inspectors are responsible for 1,095 [1,100] inspections and District Magistrates and Additional Inspectors for 349 [293].

Deputy commissioners were requested to arrange for inspections of factories situated in outlying places before the close of the year, as it was not possible for the inspectors to visit these places.

6. A statement showing the number of inspections carried out by the District Magistrates and Sub-Divisional Magistrates is appended.

7. The average daily number of workers employed was—

		1937	1936
Men	..	41,367	42,492
Women	..	19,384	20,294
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	..	60,751	62,786
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Adolescents—			
Males	..	251	236
Females	..	29	9
Children	..	155	155
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	..	61,186	63,186

The following industries mainly show a decrease in the number of workers employed :—

	Decrease	Reasons
Distilleries	.. 173	Closing down of factories.
Cotton ginning and pressing factories.	3,387	Due to less number of gins being worked.

An increase in the number of workers employed is noticeable in the following industries, namely :—

	Increase	Reasons
Cotton textile mills	.. 104	Due to small textile mills being registered as factories.
Cement and potteries	.. 748	Revival of trade.
Rice mills	.. 516	Due to registration of new concerns.
Glass works	.. 89	Due to registration of a new concern.

## II.—HEALTH AND SAFETY

8. Fencing and clothing.—Improvement in the standard of fencing has been maintained and guards in perennial factories are satisfactory. Smaller factories and the majority of seasonal factories needed constant supervision and pressure from the inspectors to maintain the standard. There has been a difficulty in enforcing the rules regarding protective clothing, as it has been found in many cases that the occupiers try to evade the responsibility by asking the operatives to provide themselves with the requisite clothing or just supply one pair of shorts for the whole season. Many breaches have been detected but owing to various causes it has become very difficult to bring them to book.



9. **Lighting.**—The need of proper illumination remains yet to be appreciated in most of the factories and in spite of the increased use of electricity the position is far from satisfactory. The question of shadows and glare and the benefits of uniform diffused lighting in connection with industrial processes are not sufficiently realized. In the interest of industry itself too much attention cannot be paid to this question which has a direct bearing on production, eye fatigue and incidence of accidents.

10. **Ventilation and humidification.**—Arrangements for ventilation in non-seasonal factories especially in cotton mills were generally satisfactory and most of them are being provided with some form of air conditioning plant. Ridge ventilation is being used more and more in the seasonal factories. Attempts made by Inspectors to improve the standard of ventilation have proved successful in mitigating dust nuisance.

11. **Sanitation in factories** remains much the same in spite of repeated advice from the inspectorate. The apathy of the management combined with lack of knowledge of sanitation among the work people makes any improvement in this direction all the more difficult. Defects in construction and lay-out of factories and inadequacy of sanitary arrangements have been suitably dealt with by the Department and duly rectified. Stricter supervision is now being enforced for regular lime-washing of factories and suitable sanitary precautions are being taken for hazardous occupations. It is, however, futile to record anything on occupational diseases or general health of industrial workers, in the absence of any statistical data as regards the former or periodical health examination of the latter. Prevalence of the drink evil in industrial areas and proximity of grog shops to the factories are additional factors against improvement in sanitation, but the policy of the present Government of gradual carrying out of its programme of total prohibition, beginning with industrial towns would go a long way towards moral, material and physical progress of the workers.

12. **Housing.**—The question of housing of workers has an important bearing on sanitation and no improvement can be expected unless housing conditions are improved. The Provincial Government with its declared policy of emancipation of labour has taken up this problem and efforts have been made, especially in view of the recent improvement in trade, to induce employers to devote

more attention to this point and they have been asked to prepare schemes due for execution in the next year or two. At present the position is much the same as in previous years. Larger concerns which have provided housing accommodation to workers have maintained the quarters in a sanitary condition. The problem of housing requires concerted action on the part of the State, local bodies and employers. So far as Nagpur town is concerned, the Improvement Trust is earnestly taking up the question.

13. Crèches.—Crèches attached to the cotton textile mills accommodated 160 [231] babies. The mills have, however, been trying to popularize the free use of crèches, and action is being taken under the new provisions of the Factories Act to provide the same in all big factories employing female labour.

14. Fire precautions.—Emergency exits have been one of the chief items of inspection when inspectors visit factories where risk of fire is apprehended. In many mills systematic fire drills are also held and the larger concerns are invariably insured and comply with the insurance companies regulations. A number of fires, however, were reported to have occurred during the year in ginning and pressing factories.

15. Accidents.—The total number of accidents was 601 [534]. The following comparative statement shows the figures of accidents for the last five years :—

Year	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
1933	5	54	221	280
1934	5	52	277	334
1935	7	48	509	564
1936	4	23	507	534
1937	2	52	547	601

A gradual increase in the number of accidents is evident. It may sound paradoxical, but it is nevertheless true in this case that the gradual increase is some measure of the increased vigilance of the Department, as the increase in some measure is due to better reporting. spurts of industrial activity in individual industries during the year under report have had their share in increasing

the number. This is notably true of accidents in the Gun Carriage Factory and the textile industry. Employment of new hands or influx into the industries of persons who have lost their alertness due to long periods of inactivity or forcing production by makeshift methods in order to meet increased demand no doubt considerably influence the incidence of accidents. The classification of accidents reveals that accidents other than those caused by machinery are far more numerous than those due to machinery. To combat this result of lack of safety-first consciousness in the workers, training in safer working methods through organization of safety committees and safety propaganda is indicated. The nature of the lighting arrangements has some bearing on the high rate of accidents. The high rate of accidents in looms is mainly due to close spacing of looms providing very cramped space for workers and unsatisfactory types of guards fixed. The fewer number of accidents due to flying shuttles speak for the efficacy of the shuttle guards provided.

16. The accidents are further classified as follows:—

	In non-seasonal factories			In seasonal factories		
	Minor	Serious	Fatal	Minor	Serious	Fatal
<b>I Machinery—</b>						
(a) Prime movers .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	..
(b) Transmission machinery—						
(1) Mills, gearing, shafts, pulleys.	13	4	2	2	1	..
(2) Belts .. ..	10	..	..	1	..	..
(c) Lifting machinery—						
(1) Hoists .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Other lifting gear .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Working machinery—						
(1) Textile machinery—						
(a) Blow room machinery.	2	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Carding machinery	2	1	..	..	..	..
(c) Drawing machinery.	2	1	..	..	..	..
(d) Speed frames .. ..	13	2	..	..	..	..
(e) Spinning machinery.	2	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Looms .. ..	46	1	..	..	..	..
(g) Calenders .. ..	2	1	..	..	..	..
(h) Unclassified textile machinery.	19	1	..	..	..	..

	In non-seasonal factories			In seasonal factories		
	Minor	Serious	Fatal	Minor	Serious	Fatal
(2) Machine tools—						
(a) Milling machine	1	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Lathes	..	4	1	..	..	..
(c) Drills	..	2	..	..	..	..
(d) Power presses	..	..	..	6	..	..
(e) Others	..	27	1	..	..	..
(3) Wood working machine—						
(a) Circular saws	..	2	3	..	..	..
(b) Planing machine	..	1	..	..	..	..
(c) Vertical spindles or moulding machine.	..	..	1	..	..	..
(d) Band saws	..	3	..	..	..	..
(e) Others	..	8	4	..	..	..
(4) Miscellaneous un- classified machi- nery.	16	1	..	1	2	..
(5) Machinery not moved by mecha- nical power—						
(a) Lifting tackles	..	12	1	..	..	..
(b) Others	..	4	..	..	..	..
II. Transport—						
(a) Rolling stock on lines.	4	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Rolling stock not on lines.	3	..	..	..	..	..
III. Persons falling—						
(a) From altitude	..	2	1	1	..	..
(b) Into excavations, etc.	..	2	1	..	..	..
(c) On levels	..	2	1	2	..	..
(d) Slipping	..	24	1	..	..	..
IV.—Falling objects—						
(a) Handled by injured persons.	46	3	..	..	..	..
(b) Not handled by in- jured persons.	41	4	..	1	..	..

	In non-seasonal factories			In seasonal factories		
	Minor	Serious	Fatal	Minor	Serious	Fatal
<b>V. Hand tools (including chips and particles set in motion by them)—</b>						
(a) In hands of injured person.	28	3	..	..	..	..
(b) In hands of other person	6	1	..	..	..	..
(c) Missing marks ..	36	..	..	..	..	..
<b>VI.—Struck by flying objects—</b>						
(a) Flying splinters ..	3	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Flying shutles ..	10	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Flying hammer heads or tools.	10	..	..	1	..	..
<b>VII. Electricity.</b>						
<b>VIII. Poisons corrosive substances and occupational diseases.</b>						
<b>IX. Explosions and fires—</b>						
(a) Boiler and steam pressure.	7	3	..	..	3	..
(b) Other explosions ..	4	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Fires ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Hot substances and flames.	16	2	..	1	..	..
<b>X. Miscellaneous—</b>						
(a) Heat prostration ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Stepping on or striking objects.	20	1	..	..	..	..
(c) Gassing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Others ..	64	2	..	8	..	..
Total ..	521	46	2	26	6	..

17. Prosecutions.—Forty-five [111] cases were instituted against the occupiers and managers of 24 [48] factories; of these, 21 [61] resulted in conviction with fines ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 100. In three cases a warning was issued as it was considered adequate. In two cases, papers were filed for want of sufficient evidence. The remaining 19 cases were pending in courts.

The twenty-one offences were made up as follows :—

For breach of—		
Section	24	.. 1
Do.	29	.. 1
Do.	30	.. 3
Do.	34	.. 1
Do.	35	.. 1
Do.	37	.. 2
Do.	38	.. 1
Do.	41	.. 4
Do.	42	.. 5
Do.	45	.. 1
Do.	47	.. 1
Total	..	<u>21</u>

The 12 cases out of 43 cases pending at the close of last year were disposed of during the year with adequate fines and in the other seven cases managers were acquitted for want of sufficient evidence and two were let off with warnings. The other 22 cases are still pending though repeated reminders were issued.

18. **Certification of children.**—Seven hundred and forty-three [570] children were examined by the certifying surgeons. Of these, 156 were certified as half-timers and 501 as adolescents fit for employment as full-timers. Eighty-six children were refused certificates, being either underage or physically unfit.

19. **Factory schools.**—The general fall in the employment of child labour in factories was originally responsible for the reduction in the number of children receiving education in factory schools, as shown below :—

Year	Average daily number of children employed in factories	Number receiving education
1935	.. 355	145
1936	.. 155	126
1937	.. 155	68

The further fall in the year under report is due to factories taking less interest in the matter as the municipalities provide primary schools within their limits.

20. **General health of workers.**—The general health of the operatives in all the factories was reported to be good. No report of the out-break of an epidemic among

the industrial classes was received and no case of any occupational disease, has been noticed. The workers took advantage of the dispensaries maintained by the large non-seasonal factories. Records of treatment maintained by these show that 101,501 [216,535] cases were treated by the medical officers attached to them.

### III.—HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT AND HOLIDAYS

21. As usual the larger non-seasonal factories conformed strictly to the rules regarding hours of employment and weekly holidays. Breach of section 37 was noticed in a few cases and prosecutions were instituted against the managers of two factories. Three cases of breach of sections 34, 35 and 38 resulted in conviction and fines. As a result of surprise visits, prosecutions were launched in five cases for employment of workers beyond the hours specified in contravention of section 42 and the accused were adequately fined.

### IV.—EXEMPTIONS

22. Under the powers conferred by Government under section 44 of the Factories Act, temporary exemptions in respect of work of urgent repairs for a period not exceeding two months were granted to the Government Press, Nagpur, and to the Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore, on certain specified conditions.

### V.—NOTICES AND REGISTERS

23. Irregularity in the submission of notices and returns under the provisions of various Acts continued as usual giving rise to much correspondence. In four cases it was found necessary to institute prosecutions for not maintaining registers prescribed under section 41 of the Act and an adequate fine was imposed in each case.

### VI.—GENERAL

24. Wages and general conditions of workers.—The Payment of Wages Act came into force with effect from the 28th March 1937. This piece of legislation has been, by no means popular among employers and gave rise to situations, requiring most tactful handling. Among other features of this Act it regulates the deductions permissible from wages. The Provincial Government's sanction was obtained to certain deductions from wages for amenities

and services supplied by employers and these orders have been gazetted under various notifications.

Several employers submitted lists of offences for which fines might be levied and the purposes on which the proceeds could be devoted. The scrutiny of these lists and their final approval involved prolonged discussion and correspondence. It was of the utmost importance that fines should be restricted to the bare needs of efficiency and discipline while the demand covered almost every conceivable item, including measures calculated to kill the growth of trade unionism. Simultaneously there was the threat given with some measure of success in some provinces that watering down of the demand would only encourage dismissal and thus finally operate prejudicially to the best interest of labour. It is too early yet to estimate the repercussions of the decisions taken. The lists approved are probably the most restricted of their kind among the provinces and it is relieving to note that the indications so far noticed are not unfavourable. Generally the enforcement of this important legislation has met the pressing need of regular and early payment of wages, and abuses regarding late payment, dismissal, fines and deductions have been brought under control. An incentive for welfare work is also provided in that the Fine Fund can be utilized only on schemes relating to the welfare of workers.

As far as particulars were received from factory owners, the average monthly wages of the various classes of operatives stood as follows :—

	Average monthly wages for 1937	Average monthly wages for 1936
<i>Skilled labour.</i>		
Fitter ..	33	38
Blacksmith ..	29	30
Carpenter ..	27	28
Engine driver ..	28	29
Fireman ..	22	22
Mason ..	24	26
Spinner ..	16	14
Weaver ..	23	22
Dyer ..	16	18
<i>Unskilled labour.</i>		
Coolie (male) ..	9	9
Coolie (female) ..	6	6



25. **Strikes.**—Only one strike occurred during the year in one of the cotton textile mills which lasted for a period of two months, the grievance being insufficient wages as all the looms were not worked. The workers, however, resumed work unconditionally. There was also a lock-out in another textile mill lasting for a month, the reason being enforcement of a cut in the rates of wages.

26. **Wel-fare work.**—No further progress was made in welfare work owing to continued trade depression. If however the recent improvement in trade is maintained and the future is not without promise, the Department will not be slow to put up proposals and press for their adoption.

27. **Maternity Benefit Act.**—A circular letter was issued to all non-seasonal factories employing women workers drawing their attention to the provisions of the Act and rules requiring them to pay benefit to such women workers who were entitled to it. Accordingly, the number of women who claimed benefit was 662 [572]. Of these, 612 [513] were found to be entitled to it and the employers paid Rs. 9,786 [Rs. 8,815] as benefit. The details are given below :—

Industry	Average number of women employed	Number of claimants	Number paid	Amount		
				Rs.	a.	p.
Textile mills ..	4,423	621	571	9,224	7	6
Cement and potteries.	618	31	31	418	4	0
Paints ..	24	1	1	6	9	0
Glass works ..	73	9	9	137	0	0
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>5,138</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>9,786</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>

Inspectors as hitherto continued to enlighten the female workers employed in all non-seasonal factories on the provisions of the Act and rules and have checked the registers with actual payments.

28. **Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.**—The rules framed under the Central Provinces Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1936, came into force with effect from the 25th October 1937. The Act has made the licensing of premises where cotton is ginned or

pressed compulsory. 396 licences were issued by the Department during the year resulting in an income of Rs. 3,960. No complaint regarding the contravention of the provisions of section 3-A of the Act as required in rule 6-F regarding admixture of cotton was, however, received during the year. All the ginning and pressing factories inspected under the Factories Act were also inspected by the Inspectors with a view to ascertaining whether the provisions of this Act were complied with. Four plans of new factories were received during the year for approval, two of which were finally approved and the other two were returned for carrying out certain structural alterations suggested by the Chief Inspector. In six cases, managers were reminded to expedite submission of plans. The other provisions of the Act and rules were, however, complied with by factory owners.

As a result of the new amendment watering of cotton once so prevalent in the province has been largely checked, though one or two isolated cases of indirect watering by rolling bales on wetted ground have come to notice. Any recurrence of this device will be suitably dealt with. Certain ginning and pressing factories situated on the outskirts of the province have complained of diversion of business due to cotton seeking gins and presses beyond the border where no regulation exists. This is no doubt hard on the individual owners concerned but on the whole the province has nothing but to gain as the reputation of our cotton in the Bombay market is bound to be high. At the same time the case brings out the desirability of such legislation being of an All-India character.

29. Central Provinces unregulated Factories Act, 1937.—The Act was brought into force in the Akola and Nimar districts with effect from the 31st March 1937 and the question of extending the provisions of the Act to other parts of the province was kept in abeyance till the rules thereunder were finally published. The Act at present covers only *bidi*, lac and tanning industries and is applicable to such factories which employ 50 and more workers. No factories in these two districts could be registered under the Act as final rules were not sanctioned. Draft rules framed by the Department were submitted to Government for sanction and publication in the local Gazette in March 1937, and they were finally adopted in October 1937. On this, the question of applying the Act to other parts of the province, *i.e.*, Nagpur,, Bhandara. Bilaspur and Jubbulpore districts where a large

number of such *bidi* factories exists, was taken up and proposals were made to Government. Draft notifications appointing Inspectors, Civil Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons and Assistant Medical Officers as Inspectors and Certifying Surgeons under the Act were also submitted to Government. The Act has since been enforced with effect from the 15th March 1938 in the four districts of Nagpur, Bhandara, Bilaspur and Jubbulpore.

30. **Work of Inspectors.**—The enforcement of new laws mentioned above added considerably to the work of the Inspectors. Many problems followed in their wake and had to be settled after discussion, consultation and correspondence. It is a tribute to their conscientiousness and devotion to duty that they bore the additional burden without a murmur or hesitation and I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to acknowledge all the valuable co-operation I received from them.

P. T. KOMAN NAYAR,  
*Chief Inspector of Factories,*  
*Central Provinces & Berar.*

NAGPUR :  
*The 9th April 1938.*

## STATEMENT No. I

*Totals of factories.*

Description	Central Provinces	Berar	Total
<i>Perennial.</i>			
Factories as defined in section 2 (j) of the Act.	116	22	138
Factories as defined in section 5 (1) of the Act.	75	5	80
Total ..	191	27	218
<i>Seasonal.</i>			
Factories as defined in section 2 (j) of the Act.	182	287	469
Factories as defined in section 5 (1) of the Act.	52	28	80
Total ..	234	315	549
Grand Total for 1937 ..	425	342	767
Total for the year 1936 ..	387	331	718

## STATEMENT

## Enumeration of

Industry	Nagpur.	Wardha.	Bhandara	Chanda	Jubbulpore	Saugor	Hoshangabad	Chhindwara	Betul
<i>Perennial</i>									
<b>I.—Government and Local Fund Factories—</b>									
Army clothing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breweries and distilleries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpentry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dockyards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical engineering	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (General)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Foundries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glass works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jute mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather and shoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mints	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ordnance factories	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Printing Presses	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway workshops	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
Saw mills	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Stone dressing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanneries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telegraphs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water pumping stations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woolen mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Perennial group	..	2	..	1	3	1	1	..	..
<i>Seasonal</i>									
Brick and tiles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forge presses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Seasonal group	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Seasonal and Perennial groups.	..	2	..	1	3	1	1	..	..
<b>II.—All other Factories</b>									
<i>Textile.</i>									
Cotton (spinning, weaving and other) factories.	8	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hosiery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jute mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woolen mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	8	3	..	1	..	..	..	..



## STATEMENT

## Enumeration of

Industry	Nagpur	Wardha	Bhandara	Chanda	Jubbulpore	Saugor	Hoshangabad	Chhindwara	Betul
<i>Perennial</i>									
<b>II.—All other Factories</b>									
<i>—contd.</i>									
<i>Engineering.</i>									
Coach-building and motor car repairing.	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Electrical generating and transforming stations.	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..
General engineering	.. 5	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..
Kerosene tinning and packing	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metal stamping	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway workshops	.. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ship building and engineering	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steel trunk, lock and cutlery	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tramway works	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	.. 9	2	1	2	5	1	1	2	..
<i>Minerals and metals.</i>									
Copper smelting	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foundries	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron and steel smelting and steel rolling mills.	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead smelting and lead rolling mills.	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mica	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum refineries	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Food, drinks and tobacco.</i>									
Bakeries, biscuit and confectionery	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breweries and distilleries	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Coffee	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dairy produce	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flour mills	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food canning and bolting	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar	.. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tea	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water pumping stations	.. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	.. ..	..	13	1	1	..	3	..	..
Total	.. 1	..	13	1	2	..	3	1	1

No. II—contd.  
factories—contd.

Numar	Raipur	Bilaspur	Drug	Balaghat	Akols	Amraoti	Buldana	Yeotmal	Total	Total for the year 1936
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
2	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	17	12
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
3	2	3	..	..	1	1	1	1	35	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	18	16	4	..	..	..	..	..	56	13
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
..	20	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	63	19







## STATEMENT

## Enumeration of

Industry	Nagpur	Wardha	Bhandara	Chanda	Jubbulpore	Saugor	Hoshangabad	Chhindwara	Betul	
<i>Perennial</i>										
<b>II.—All other Factories—</b>										
<i>concl.</i>										
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>										
Brushes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Canvas proofing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fodder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Gramophone records	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Laundries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Reeds and combs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rope works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rubber goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total of Perennial Group	..	38	11	19	12	26	3	8	6	1
<i>Seasonal</i>										
<i>Food, drinks and tobacco</i>										
Ice and aerated waters	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Rice mills	..	..	..	15	..	1	..	..	..	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	
Total	..	1	..	15	..	2	..	9	..	
<i>Process relating to wood, stone and glass.</i>										
Brick and tiles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<i>Gins and presses</i>										
Cotton ginning and baling	..	40	46	..	10	..	1	17	5	..
Jute presses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	..	40	46	..	10	..	1	17	5	..
Total of Seasonal Group	..	41	46	15	10	2	1	26	5	..
Grand Total	..	79	57	34	22	28	4	34	11	1

No. II—concl.

Factories—concl.

Nimar	Raipur	Bilaspur	Drug	Balaghat	Akola	Amraoti	Buldana	Yeotmal	Total	Total for the year 1936
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	28	24	4	..	7	10	8	2	218	156

group.

..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	4
..	20	11	2	8	..	..	..	..	56	79
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	13
..	21	11	2	8	1	..	..	..	70	96
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	..	..	..	..	91	71	82	70	479	466
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	..	..	..	..	91	71	82	70	479	466
46	21	11	2	8	92	71	82	70	549	562
57	49	35	6	8	99	81	90	72	767	718

STATEMENT  
Average daily number of

Industry	Nagpur	Wardha	Bhandara	Chanda	Jubbulpore	Saugor	Hoshangabad	Chhindwara	Betul
									<i>Perennial</i>
<b>I.—Government and Local Fund Factories</b>									
Army clothing	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Breweries and distilleries	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Carpentry	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton mills	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Dockyards	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Electrical engineering	.. 14	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Engineering (General)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	50	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Foundries	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Glass works	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Jute mills	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Leather and shoes	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Mints	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Ordnance factories	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2,013	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Printing presses	.. 270	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Railway workshops	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	34	25	10	.. ..	.. ..
Saw mills	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	93	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Stone dressing	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Tanneries	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Telegraphs	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Water pumping stations	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Woollen mills	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Miscellaneous	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
<b>Total of perennial group</b>	.. 284	.. ..	.. ..	93	2,097	25	10	.. ..	.. ..
									<i>Seasonal</i>
Brick and tiles	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Forge presses	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Miscellaneous	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
<b>Total of seasonal group</b>	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
<b>Grand total</b>	.. 284	.. ..	.. ..	93	2,097	25	10	.. ..	.. ..

No. III

workers by different industries

Nimar	Raipur	Bilaspur	Drug	Balaghat	Akola	Amraoti	Buidana	Yeotmal	Total	Total for the year 1936
group.										
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	17
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	50	17
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,013	1,977
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	270	269
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	69	83
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	93	82
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
									2,509	2,445
group.										
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
									2,509	2,445







STATEMENT  
Average daily number of

Industry	Nagpur.	Wardha.	Bhandara	Chanda	Jubbulpore	Saugor	Hoshangabad	Chhindwara	Betul
<b>II.—All other factories—contd.</b>									
<i>Food drinks, and tobacco,</i>									
Bakeries, biscuit and confectionery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breweries and distilleries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	33
Coffee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dairy produce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flour mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food canning and bolting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water pumping stations	.. 39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	118	..	5	..	31	..	..
Total	.. 39	..	118	..	5	..	31	32	33
<i>Chemicals and dyes</i>									
Bone and manures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and bleaching	.. 568	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gas works	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lac	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matches	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..
Oil mills	.. 81	101	70	117	40	41	..	51	..
Paints	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	..
Soaps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turpentine and rosin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	.. 649	152	85	153	105	41	..	51	..
<i>Paper and printing</i>									
Paper mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper pulp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, book-binding, etc.	.. 444	..	40	..	138	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	.. 444	..	40	..	138	..	..	..	..
<i>Process relating to wood, stone and glass.</i>									
Carpentry and cabinet making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cement, lime and potteries	.. 207	..	..	..	4,786	..	..	..	..
Glass works	.. 176	..	99	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saw mills	.. 18	..	..	..	10	..	..	14	..
Stone dressing	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	.. 401	..	99	..	4,796	..	94	14	..

No. III—contd.

workers by different industries—contd.

	Nimar	Raipu.	Bilaspur	Drug	Balaghat	Akola	Amraoti	Buldana	Yeotmal	Total	Total for the year 1936
group—contd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	238
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	33
..	328	1,404	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,901	1,385
..	398	1,404	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,075	1,773
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	619	545
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230	197
73	104	88	..	..	217	120	202	57	..	1,362	1,402
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	85
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	104	282	..	..	217	120	202	57	..	2,291	2,242
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	683	624
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	683	624
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,993	4,245
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	275	186
..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	91
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	87
..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,424	4,609

STATEMENT  
Average daily number of

Industry	Nagpur	Wardha	Bhandara	Chanda	Jubbulpore	Saugor	Hoshangabad	Chhindwara	Betul
<i>Perennial</i>									
<b>I.—All other factories—concl.</b>									
<i>Process relating to skins and hides.</i>									
Hides	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather and shoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanneries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Miscellaneous</i>									
Brushes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canvas proofing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fodder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gramophone records	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reeds and combs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rope works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rubber goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of perennial group	.. 12,753	.. 3,182	.. 351	.. 312	.. 8,323	.. 79	.. 143	.. 172	.. 33
<i>Seasonal</i>									
<i>Food drinks and tobacco</i>									
Ice and aerated waters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice mills	..	..	117	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	..	..
Total	..	..	.. 117	..	..	..	.. 92	..	..
<i>Process relating to wood, stone and glass.</i>									
Brick and tiles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Gins and presses.</i>									
Cotton ginning and baling	.. 1,543	.. 2,370	..	.. 617	..	..	.. 765	.. 162	..
Jute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	.. 1,543	.. 2,370	..	.. 617	..	..	.. 765	.. 162	..
Total of seasonal group	.. 1,543	.. 2,370	.. 117	.. 617	..	..	.. 857	.. 162	..
Grand Total	.. 14,296	.. 5,552	.. 468	.. 929	.. 8,323	.. 79	.. 1,000	.. 334	.. 33



## STATEMENT No. IV

*Average daily number of workers.*

Industry	Central Provinces	Berar	Total	Total for the year 1936
<i>All industries—perennial group</i>				
Adults—				
Males ..	23,339	3,458	26,797	25,897
Females ...	5,489	1,010	6,499	5,982
Adolescents—				
Males ..	226	25	251	236
Females ..	29	..	29	9
Total ..	29,083	4,493	33,576	32,124
Children—				
Boys ..	153	..	153	153
Girls ..	2	..	2	2
Total ..	155	..	155	155
Grand total of average daily number.	29,238	4,493	33,731	32,279
<i>All industries—seasonal group</i>				
Adults—				
Males ..	5,281	9,289	14,570	16,595
Females ..	4,814	8,071	12,885	14,312
Adolescents—				
Males ..	..	..	..	..
Females ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	10,095	17,360	27,455	30,907
Grand total of average daily number.	10,095	17,360	27,455	30,907
Total of average daily number (perennial and seasonal)	39,333	21,853	61,186	63,186
<i>Cotton spinning and weaving mills</i>				
Adults—				
Males ..	11,485	2,997	14,482	14,427
Females ..	3,604	819	4,423	4,381
Adolescents—				
Males ..	156	25	181	173
Females ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	15,245	3,841	19,086	18,981
Children —				
Males ..	95	..	95	96
Females ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	95	..	95	96
Total of average daily number.	15,340	3,841	19,181	19,077

## STATEMENT No. V-A

## Perennial Factories.

*Intervals, holidays and hours*

	Central Provinces	Berar	Total
Number of factories in which intervals are—			
One hour .. .. .	156	9	165
Two half hours .. .. .	..	..	..
One half hours .. .. .	..	..	..
Number of factories in which holidays are granted on—			
Sundays only .. .. .	61	3	64
Week days and Sundays .. .. .	90	6	96
Number of factories in which normal weekly hours are—			
For men—			
Not above 42 .. .. .	10	1	11
Above 42 and not above 48 .. .. .	30	4	34
Above 48 .. .. .	146	22	171
For women—			
Not above 42 .. .. .	10	2	12
Above 42 and not above 48 .. .. .	10	1	11
Above 48 .. .. .	78	13	91
Number of factories in which children are employed.	9	..	9
Number of factories in which majority of work- ers are exempted from—			
Section 34 .. .. .	..	..	..
Section 35 .. .. .	40	18	58
Section 36 .. .. .	..	..	..
Section 37 .. .. .	35	18	53
Section 38 .. .. .	..	..	..

## STATEMENT No. V-B

## Seasonal factories.

*Intervals, holidays and hours.*

	Central Provinces	Berar	Total
Number of factories in which intervals are—			
One hour .. .. .	231	314	545
Two half hours .. .. .	..	..	..
One half hours .. .. .	..	..	..
Number of factories in which holidays granted on—			
Sundays only .. .. .	50	109	159
Week days and Sundays only .. .. .	181	205	386
Number of factories in which normal weekly hours are—			
For Men—			
Not above 48 .. .. .	18	42	60
Above 48 but not above 54 .. .. .	38	18	56
Above 54 .. .. .	178	255	433
For Women —			
Not above 48 .. .. .	12	36	48
Above 48 but not above 54 .. .. .	40	17	57
Above 54 .. .. .	105	189	294
Number of factories in which children are employed.	..	..	..
Number of factories in which majority of workers are exempted from—			
Section 34 .. .. .	..	..	..
Section 35 .. .. .	3	1	4
Section 36 .. .. .	..	..	..
Section 37 .. .. .	3	1	4
Section 38 .. .. .	..	..	..

STATEMENT No. VI

*Accidents.*

District	Fatal		Serious		Minor		Total		Grand total
	Perennial group	Seasonal group	Perennial group	Seasonal group	Perennial group	Seasonal group	Perennial group	Seasonal group	
Central Provinces ..	2	..	48	3	478	7	528	10	538
Berar ..	..	..	9	4	32	18	41	22	63
<hr/>									
Total for the year 1937..	2	..	57	7	510	25	569	32	601
<hr/>									
Total for the year 1936..	4	..	16	7	468	39	488	46	534
<hr/>									

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STATEMENT No. VII

*Convictions under the Factories Act during the year 1937.*

Offences relating to	Number of convictions						Grand total
	Central Provinces			Berar			
	Perennial	Seasonal	Total	Perennial	Seasonal	Total	
1. Employment and hours of work—General ..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2
Women—29 and 45 ..	..	1	1	..	1	1	2
Children 27, 50, 51, 52, 53 and 58 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Notices, registers and returns 9, 30, 35, 39, 40, 41, 42, 76, 77	4	4	8	2	5	7	15
3. Safety 21 to 24 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
4. Health and sanitation (including welfare) 13 to 14, 18, 19, 20 and 28.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Others 47, 52, etc. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Total ..	6	7	13	2	6	8	21

## STATEMENT No. VIII

*Inspections*

		Central Provinces	Berar	Total	Total for the year 1936
Number of factories inspected during the year 1937—					
Once—					
Perennial	..	61	5	66	38
Seasonal	..	137	153	290	261
	Total	198	158	356	299
Twice—					
Perennial	..	43	8	51	40
Seasonal	..	62	104	166	211
	Total	105	112	217	251
Thrice—					
Perennial	..	45	6	51	49
Seasonal	..	34	50	84	57
	Total	79	56	135	106
More than three times—					
Perennial	..	42	8	50	29
Seasonal	..	1	8	9	33
	Total	43	16	59	62
Total—					
Perennial	..	191	27	218	156
Seasonal	..	234	315	549	562
	Total	425	342	767	718
Not inspected	..	..	..	..	..

## STATEMENT No. IX

*Statement showing the number of inspections made by the District Magistrates and the Sub-Divisional Magistrates during the year 1937.*

	Central Provinces	Berar	Total	Total for the year 1936
Number of factories inspected during the year 1937—				
Once—				
Perennial .. .. .	79	3	82	56
Seasonal .. .. .	83	110	193	119
Total .. .. .	162	113	275	255
Twice—				
Perennial .. .. .	14	1	15	4
Seasonal .. .. .	2	12	14	14
Total .. .. .	16	13	29	18
Thrice—				
Perennial .. .. .	3	..	3	1
Seasonal .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	3	..	3	1
More than three times—				
Perennial .. .. .	2	..	2	..
Seasonal .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	2	..	2	..
Total—				
Perennial .. .. .	98	4	102	61
Seasonal .. .. .	85	122	207	213
Total .. .. .	183	126	309	274
Not inspected—				
Perennial .. .. .	93	23	116	95
Seasonal .. .. .	149	193	342	349
Total .. .. .	242	216	458	444