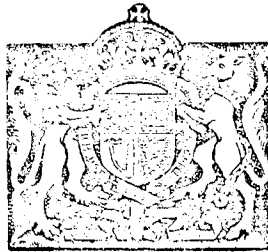


GOVERNMENT OF THE  
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR



# 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 1940

NAGPUR  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C. P. & BERAR  
1941

**Agents for the Sale of Publications issued by the Government of the  
Central Provinces and Berar**

[NOTE.—Appointments of all official Agents in the United Kingdom and on the Continent for the Sale of Government Publications have been terminated with effect from the 1st April 1925. All publications in future are obtainable either direct from the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W. C. 2, or through any bookseller.]

**INDIA**

**AKOLA**

Mr. M. G. Bakshi, Law Books Agent.  
The Proprietor, Shri Ramdas Stores,  
Tainapeth.

**ALIGARH**

The Manager, Rama Book Depot, Sarai  
Hakim.

**ALLAHABAD**

Mr. M. K. Rahman, Manager, Kitabistan,  
Booksellers.  
Mr. Ram Narain Lal, Publisher, etc.,  
1, Bank Road.  
The Supdt., Nazair Kanun Hind Press.

**AMRAOTI**

Thakur & Co., Ltd., Booksellers.

**BARODA**

Mr. M. C. Kothari, Bookseller & Publisher,  
Raopura Road.

**BHANDARA**

S. S. Dharashivkar, Esq., Opposite Municip-  
pal Water Reservoir.

**BILASPUR**

Mr. M. A. Subhan, Bookseller & Publisher.

**BOMBAY**

D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Treasure  
House of Books, Taj Building, 210,  
Hornby Road, Fort.  
Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon.  
Sunder Pandurang, 25, Kalbadevi Road.  
Thacker & Co., Ltd.  
The Proprietors, New Book Co.

**BULDANA**

V. A. Gitte

**BALCUTTA**

Butterworth & Co. (India), Ltd., Avenue  
House, Post Box No. 251.  
Newman & Co.  
R. Cambay & Co.  
S. K. Lahiri & Co.  
Thacker, Spink & Co.  
The Book Company, 4-4-A, College Street.  
The Indian School Supply Depot.

**GHINDWARA**

Mannilal Ganeshprasad Gupta, Bookseller.  
The Proprietor, Verma Book Depot.

**COOCH BEHAR**

Babu S. C. Taluqdar, Proprietor, Students  
& Co.

**DELHI**

The Oxford Book & Stationery Co.

**HYDERABAD DECCAN**

Hyderabad Book Depot.

**JODHPUR**

Messrs. B. S. Mathur & Co., Chaturvilas  
Paota, Civil Lines, Jodhpur (Rajputana).

**JUBBULPORE**

Radhamohan, Esq., Proprietor, Shyam  
Stationery Mart, Andherdeo.  
The Manager, Bhargava Book Co., Pub-  
lishers, Booksellers & Stationers.  
The Manager, Educational Book Depot.  
The Proprietor, The Nerbuddi Book Depot.

**KARACHI**

The Standard Bookstall.

**KHAMGAON**

Sakalkale Typewriting Institute.

**LAHORE**

Messrs. Careers & Co., Moheni Road.  
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons.  
The Punjab Sanskrit Book Depot.

**LUCKNOW**

The Proprietor, Newal Kishore Press.  
The Upper India Publishing House, Ltd.,  
41, Aminabad Park.

**MADRAS**

Higginbotham & Co.  
S. Murthy & Co., Post Box No. 152.  
The Proprietor, The City Book Co., Post  
Box No. 283.

**NAGPUR**

Aidan Binzani, Proprietors, Karmavir  
Book Depot, Mahal.  
G. G. Khot & Sons, Sitabuldi.  
Messrs. Grover & Sons, Kamptee Road.  
Messrs. Shastry & Sons, Walker Road.  
Mr. D. M. Dhimal, Proprietor, Provincial  
Book Binding Works.  
The Manager, Denett & Co., Sitabuldi.  
The Manager, Educational Book Depot.  
The Manager, Nagpur Law Journal,  
Central Law House, Tulsi. Bagh Road,  
Mahal.

**PATNA**

Laxmi Trading Co., Padri-ki-Haveli, Patna  
City.  
The Patna Law Press Co.

**PESHAWAR CANTONMENT**

Faqirchand Marwah, Bookseller.

**POONA**

The Manager, International Book Service,  
Deccan Gymkhana Colony.

**RAIPUR**

The Proprietor, Chaube Printing Works.

**RANGOON**

The Superintendent, American Baptist  
Mission Press.

**SEONI**

Sohaney Brothers.

**VELLORE**

Mr. A. Venkatasubban, Law Bookselles.

**YEOTMAL**

Mr. V. N. Saraswat.

No. 3119-1840-VII  
GOVERNMENT OF THE  
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR  
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT

---

FROM

C. C. DESAI, Esq., I.C.S.,  
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

TO

THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,  
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR, NAGPUR.

*Nagpur, the 8th October 1941.*

SUBJECT.—*Annual Report on the administration of the  
Factories Act, 1934, during the year 1940.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 5018-D, dated the 30th June 1941, forwarding the annual report on the administration of the Factories Act, 1934, and the other Acts administered by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Central Provinces and Berar, for the year 1940.

2. The total number of factories subject to the Factories Act rose from 1,119 to 1,150, the increase being mainly in rice mills and ginning and pressing factories registered during the year. The number of factories actually at work was 696 (740), out of which 305 (337) were non-seasonal and 391 (403) were seasonal. The number of workers employed increased from an average daily figure of 64,494 to 68,255. A spurt in industrial activity caused by the war accounts mainly for this rise.

3. Receipts from registration fees under the Central Provinces and Berar Factories (Amendment) Act, 1939, amounted to Rs. 15,982, whereas receipts from the licence fees under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Amendment) Act, 1936, amounted to Rs. 3,850, thus making a total of Rs. 19,832 for the financial year 1940-41. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 18,293 exclusive of the salary of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, which is borne by the boilers department. Gradually the factories department is approaching a self-supporting basis.

4. There was a slight increase in the number of inspections made by expert inspectors from 1,122 to 1,235. Inspections made by District Magistrates and additional inspectors, which rose from 277 to 540 in 1939, fell back to 377, thus belying the hope expressed last year that the increase would be maintained. Government

attaches great importance to periodical inspections of factories by both expert and *ex officio* inspectors, particularly at a time when owing to the need for greatly increased production industrial concerns are working to their full capacity and when there might be a natural tendency on the part of factory owners to think lightly of the prescriptions of the Factories Act.

5. The total number of accidents fell from 931 to 868 and of fatal accidents from 10 to 4, including 2 cases of drowning not connected with factory work. This improvement obtained during a period of increased employment is gratifying. Government notes with satisfaction that the adequate fencing of machinery and the guarding of machine parts continued to receive proper attention from the inspectorate.

6. Government is pleased to note the steady improvement in the standard of maintenance of crèches for infants following the compulsory provision in the rules for their maintenance in premises employing more than 100 women. In other welfare activities, such as washing facilities, medical attention, refreshment canteens, etc., Government hopes that the employers will take the initiative and not wait until Government is obliged to introduce compulsion.

7. The number of prosecutions instituted was 107 (120). The number of convictions obtained in cases of illegal employment was the highest in recent years. The proportion of acquittals is disquieting, and it appears to Government that the remedy for this lies in careful preparation of the case before prosecution is undertaken. Government desires that cases of failure owing to faulty procedure or trial should, in future, be specifically brought to its notice.

8. 1940 was the first year of the operation of the Central Provinces and Berar Ginning and Pressing Factories (Amendment) Act, 1939, under which rate-fixing committees were set up for the determination of maximum rates chargeable for ginning and pressing in certain notified areas. Government is glad to note the observation of the Chief Inspector that the rates fixed were on the whole reasonable. Government has noted with interest the remarks made by the Chief Inspector on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act, Maternity Benefit Act, the Central Provinces and Berar Unregulated Factories Act, the Employment of Children Act and Payment of Wages Act.

9. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. P. T. Koman Nayar, Chief Inspector of Factories, for his efficient administration of the department.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. C. DESAI,

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

No. 5018-D .

FROM

K. D. GUHA, Esq., M.S.c. (L'POOL),  
DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,  
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR,  
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

*Nagpur, the 30th June 1941.*

SUBJECT.—*Annual Report on the administration of the  
Factories Act, 1934, during the year 1940.*

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 1940.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

K. D. GUHA,

*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 1940.**

[The figures in brackets refer to the previous year.]

**Introductory.**—The year under report is notable as immediately following the coming into force of the Central Provinces and Berar Factories (Amendment) Act of 1939. This measure is unique in the field of legislation in this country, providing for the first time for the levy of a fee on factories for making the factory inspection services self-supporting as far as possible. The issue of registration certificates under this amended Act yielded a revenue of Rs. 15,214 during the year.

Generally, there was greater industrial activity during the year resulting in a rise in average daily employment of 3,761 persons over the previous year. Most of this rise is attributable directly to war production in the ordnance factory and the textile mills. A successful cotton crop had hardly any effect on employment in gin and press factories though it is likely to influence the current year's working. On the other hand the partial failure of the rice crop in the Chhattisgarh districts caused a set back in the rice mill industry. No new industry was established during the year and except for the developments in the Gun Carriage Factory there has been no substantial expansion of any existing industry either.

2. The office of Chief Inspector of Factories was held by me throughout the year except for the period from the 26th March to 1st July 1940 when I was on leave. Rai Saheb P. K. Sen, the Labour Officer, officiated as Chief Inspector of Factories during the period of my absence. Of the three sanctioned posts, two posts of Inspector of Factories were held by Messrs. R. G. Oka and A. P. Verkhedkar. Mr. R. N. Mohgaonkar was appointed to the third post during the year. He joined on the 26th March reverting Mr. V. R. Rege, the officiating Inspector. Mr. R. G. Oka was on leave from the 26th March to 29th June 1940 during which period Mr. V. R. Rege again officiated as Inspector.

The proposal for shifting the headquarters of one Inspector to Akola and another to Jubbulpore was not pursued on account of financial stringency and all the Inspectors continued to work with headquarters at Nagpur. Advantage of the present arrangement was taken in deputing more than one Inspector to work in a single area during the busy cotton season. This increased vigilance has resulted in checking the abuses prevalent in the seasonal factories very considerably. Eventually the proposal for stationing Inspectors in the centres mentioned will have to be taken up as efficiency

---

\*Also of other Acts administered by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Central Provinces and Berar.

demands that Inspectors should be in close touch with the establishments they inspect, and employers and workers within the area allotted to their respective charge.

**3. Factories and their Inspection.**—The number of factories borne on the register under the Factories Act increased from 1,119 to 1,150, of which 391 [367] were classed as non-seasonal and 759 [752] as seasonal. Forty-seven factories were newly registered and 16 struck off the register having either been dismantled or curtailed employment to below 10 persons. The net increase thus stood at 31 at the close of the year.

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

Nature of industry	Newly registered	Removed
Ginning and pressing ..	14	9
Saw mills .. ..	1	..
Rice mills .. ..	12	3
Dal mills .. ..	4	1
Shellac factory .. ..	1	..
Soap works .. ..	3	..
Glass works .. ..	1	..
Printing works .. ..	1	..
Oil mills .. ..	1	1
Grass farms .. ..	2	..
Motor works .. ..	1	..
Power loom factories ..	1	..
Water works .. ..	1	..
Extraction of linseed fibre ..	1	..
Stone grinding .. ..	1	..
Ice factories .. ..	..	1
Engineering works .. ..	2	1
Total ..	47	16

The number of factories actually at work was 696 [740] out of which 305 [337] were non-seasonal and 391 [403] were seasonal.

4. The number of factories inspected was 681 [689], of which 301 [320] were non-seasonal and 380 [369] seasonal. Of these, 222 [175] were inspected once, 200 [250] twice, 130 [146] thrice and 129 [118] more than three times.

5. The total number of inspections was 1,612 [1,662]. Departmental Inspectors were responsible for 1,235 [1,122] inspections and District Magistrates and Additional Inspectors 377 [540]. 15 [51] factories remained uninspected, out of which 11 factories were seasonal. Most of these factories are situated in outlying areas unconnected by the usual means of communication.

6. Details showing the number of inspections carried out by the District Magistrates and the Sub-Divisional Magistrates are given in statement No. IX.

7. The average daily number of workers employed was—

Men .. ..	48,219	[44,414]
Women .. ..	19,171	[19,372]
Total .. ..	67,390	[63,786]

*Adolescents—*

Males .. ..	622	[426]
Females .. ..	19	[27]
Children .. ..	224	[255]

Total .. .. 865 [708]

Grand Total .. 68,255 [64,494]

The main increase and decrease is accounted for by the following industries :—

Industry	Increase + Decrease—	Reasons
Match factories .. ..	—45	Closure of one factory.
Rice mills .. ..	—363	A poor rice crop during the year under report.
General engineering .. ..	+81	Directly or indirectly due to war activity.
Gun Carriage Factory .. ..	+1,880	Do. do.
Railway workshop .. ..	+128	Do. do.
Textiles .. ..	+1,679	Do. do.
Glass factories .. ..	+160	Increase in demand due to restricted imports.
Printing presses .. ..	+95	Due to new establishments brought on the register.
Oilmills .. ..	+72	Do. do.

#### HEALTH AND SAFETY

8. **Fencing and Safety Devices.**—In factories where the recommendations of the Inspectors are promptly carried out, a high standard of efficiency in guarding and fencing has been maintained. In other cases compromises have been necessary but generally the position can be considered as satisfactory. These problems exercise the ingenuity of the Inspectors and they have been encouraged to devote special attention to the subject. One of the Inspectors has looked into the question of accidents arising out of the use of wood-working machines and designed a suitable log carriage for working in conjunction with narrow band saws of Indian manufacture now being increasingly used for breaking down logs.

9. **Lighting.**—Interior lighting of factories continued to receive the attention of the department. Most of the factories are of the old design and lighting in these cannot be effectively improved unless elaborate changes are made. In some factories natural lighting was improved by providing sheet glass apertures in the roof and by provision of additional windows. In the cotton ginning



factories the insufficiency of lighting was particularly observed in the line shaft alley. Wherever possible owners were advised to provide additional windows in the side walls. The question of enforcing any minimum standard of lighting has to await further investigations on the subject.

**10. Ventilation and Air-conditioning.**—The conditions in the cotton mills continued to be satisfactory. With regard to other industries the same factors which militate against the requisitioning of any large scale improvement in lighting operate in this field also. While it is difficult to improve the position in old factories, those contemplating building of new factories will do well to get their plans scrutinized by the department before building is commenced. It is also suggested that municipal byelaws should provide for such scrutiny of plans before permission to build a factory in any municipal area is given.

Some experiments were conducted with small air-conditioning units working on the wet filter principle. The units first tried in 1939 were an improvement on a room-cooler which had attained some local popularity and while operating in an unscientific manner did not lack a scientific name, being known as a "therm antidote".

The defect of these room-coolers is that, as they work in closed rooms, they are mere wet air circulators and, as wet air cannot be humidified, it has no further cooling power. The results of the experiments have shown that air-conditioning during the dry summer months by the method tried is within the reach of all industries served by electricity and that there is no need to permit the present high temperature prevailing in work rooms during such months even in the smaller establishments.

**11. Sanitation.**—Employers have generally endeavoured to maintain a reasonable standard of sanitation in factory premises. It may be mentioned that though sanitary appliances are provided and maintained, co-operation from the workers themselves is necessary in order to keep up the standard. Spitting on walls, floors and committing nuisance in places other than those provided for the purpose are some of the specific acts which can only be stopped by a closer co-operation of the workers and enforcement of strict discipline by the employers.

**12. Housing.**—Against 68,255 total average daily number of workers employed in all industries only 5,056 workers are reported to have been provided with quarters by the managements. In big concerns, however, the condition in respect of housing is steadily improving. New quarters have been added by the Pottery Works, the Gun Carriage Factory at Jubbulpore and the Cement and Asbestos Cement Factories at Kymore. A cotton mill in Berar has under consideration a scheme of extending the housing facilities already existing and it is hoped that the same will materialise in the near future.

13. Crèches.—Figures below show the average number of babies accommodated in crèches each year for the last four years:—

Year	Average number of babies
1937	.. 160
1938	.. 196
1939	.. 229
1940	.. 248

The steady improvement in the standard of maintenance of the crèches no doubt accounts for the increasing popularity. In pressing for better and still better standards, the Inspectors fully appreciate what influence good sanitary conditions prevailing in these establishments will have on the living of the workers.

14. Fires.—No fire has been reported during the year except one case in which 500 tons of packing grass in storage at Messrs. Burn & Co.'s Pottery, Jubbulpore, were gutted, resulting in an estimated loss of Rs. 5,000.

15. Accidents.—It is gratifying to note that the total number of accidents fell from 931 to 868, in spite of the time-exposure risk during the year being higher. There was a decided fall in the number of fatal accidents from 10 to 4. This figure does not take into account three deaths due to heart failure while on duty reported during the year. Of the four fatal accidents, two were cases of drowning in feed water tanks and did not arise in the course of duties. In one case a cooly assisting in repairs to the under-carriage of a bogie was crushed down to instantaneous death when the bogie slipped off the jacks. In the other case a heavy machine member slipped back while being loaded in a truck and hit the deceased causing intraperitoneal hæmorrhage. The injured died three months after the accident on being operated for intestinal obstruction.

The details of accidents are given below:—

Year	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total	Incidence of accidents per mille
1936	4	23	507	534	8.5
1937	2	52	547	601	9.8
1938	10	37	822	869	14.0
1939	10	21	900	931	14.0
1940	4	34	830	868	13.0

16. The details of the accidents classified according to industries are shown below :—

	Number of accidents	Average number of workers
1. Textile .. .. .	376	23,909
2. Cement and pottery .. .. .	105	4,260
3. Bengal-Nagpur Railway and Peninsula Railway.	177	976
4. Gun Carriage Factory .. .. .	111	3,973
5. Oil mills .. .. .	15	1,805
6. Rice and dal mills .. .. .	6	3,480
7. Flour mills .. .. .	2	163
8. Printing presses .. .. .	4	1,042
9. Electric Power houses .. .. .	9	485
10. Pumping Stations .. .. .	2	131
11. Workshops .. .. .	8	306
12. Gin and Press factories .. .. .	43	25,222
13. Match factories .. .. .	2	69
14. Collieries .. .. .	2	195
15. Glass works .. .. .	2	535
16. Distilleries .. .. .	1	83
17. Soap .. .. .	2	97
18. Extraction of linseed fibre .. .. .	1	69
Total ..	868	66,800

17. Prosecutions.—107 [120] cases were instituted against the occupiers and the managers of 39 [51] factories. Of these, 68 [52] resulted in conviction with fines ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 100. In 16 [13] cases the accused were acquitted. In two cases the complaints were withdrawn and 21 [35] cases remained pending disposal. The 68 offences in which conviction was obtained were made up as follows :—

For breach of section	9	..	2
Do.	20	..	3
Do.	24	..	6
Do.	30	..	3
Do.	32	..	1
Do.	34	..	2
Do.	35	..	6
Do.	36	..	1
Do.	37	..	1
Do.	38	..	1
Do.	39	..	2
Do.	41	..	5
Do.	42	..	22
Do.	43	..	2
Do.	45	..	3
Do.	48	..	1
Do.	51	..	3
Do.	56	..	2
Do.	57	..	1
Do.	76	..	1
Total ..			68

Due to cheaper legal assistance being available everywhere the tendency of late has been for an increasing number of cases to be contested. The feature of these contests has been for the defence to

strike at some technical defect and endeavour to carry the case on a plane which has no reference to the facts observed. Efficient administration of the Act requires that these methods of attack—which may not unfairly be termed “legal quibbling”—should be discouraged and that Magistrates should extend all the help they can give to Inspectors in their difficult task.

**18. Certification of Children.**—750 [686] children were reported to have been examined by the certifying surgeons and of these 134 [127] were certified as half-timers and 567 [466] as adolescents fit for employment as full-timers. 49 children were refused certificates being either under age or physically unfit.

**19. Factory Schools.**—The Raja Gokuldas Mills at Jubbulpore, the only concern hitherto providing educational facilities for children employed, remained closed and no children employed in factories received education in factory schools during the year. However, 437 children of workers received education in schools maintained by factories and 826 elsewhere.

**20. General Health.**—During the year a few outbreaks of smallpox and cholera affecting the industrial population were reported from Hinganghat (district Wardha), Ballarpur (district Chanda) and Jubbulpore district. Immediate steps were, however, taken to suppress the epidemics by the local medical and mill authorities. No casualties were reported. The general health of the workers was reported to be satisfactory. The dispensaries maintained in factories continued their usual activities and 369,317 [127,927] cases are reported to have been treated by the medical officers attached to them. Dispensaries showed a commendable increase in their activities.

**21. Hours of Employment and Holidays.**—Closer control was exercised during the year over the working hours and holidays of employees especially in the seasonal factories where there has always been a great tendency to exploit labour and to evade the restrictions laid down in the Act. 39 [23] convictions were obtained for abuses of labour laws concerning hours of employment and holidays.

**22. Exemptions.**—The Gun Carriage Factory and the Garrison Engineers Workshop at Jubbulpore continued to avail themselves of the exemption granted last year from sections 34, 35 and 36. Due to an exceptional press of work resulting from acceptance of war orders the Chief Inspector had to grant short period exemptions under section 44 (2) with regard to workers employed in a cotton mill and the Asbestos Cement Factory at Kymore. Other exemptions granted under section 44 (2) relate to the usual requisitions from the Superintendent, Government Press.

**23. Notices and Registers.**—The larger undertakings maintained their registers and notices in order, while in some of the smaller ones the usual difficulties were experienced in getting them to comply with the provisions. Inefficient managing staff employed and ignorance of the requirements were mainly responsible for these defects.

Most of these irregularities were dealt with by warnings and in cases where these failed to achieve the desired result prosecution had to be resorted to and nine convictions were obtained. A good number of factories failed to submit the annual returns under section 77 of the Factories Act in time and are responsible for delay in the compilation of this Annual Report.

**24. General Wages.**—From the particulars received from factory owners the average monthly wages of the various classes of operatives have been worked out and tabulated below :—

Skilled labour	Average monthly wages Rs.
Fitter ..	33[34]
Blacksmith ..	28[28]
Carpenter ..	29[28]
Engine driver ..	28[27]
Fireman ..	20[15]
Mason ..	28[27]
Spinner ..	15[15]
Weaver ..	25[25]
Dyer ..	16[16]
Unskilled labour	
Cooly—	
Male ..	10[10]
Female ..	6[ 6]

The wage level continued to be practically the same.

**25. Workmen's Compensation Act.**—Most of the cases of compensation arising out of accidents in factories received the scrutiny of the Inspectors. Employers have been sympathetic in dealing with such cases and except in cases where claims are settled by insurance companies, the injured have generally received more generous compensation than is provided by law.

**26. Maternity Benefit Act.**—The figures obtained for the year show that the number of women who claimed benefit under the Act was 793 [822], of whom 766 [793] were found to be entitled to it. The employers paid Rs. 12,024 as benefit during the year. The details are given below :—

Industry	Average number of women employed	Number of claimants	Number paid	Amount
Textile mills .. .. .	5,021	732	705	11,191
Cement and Potteries .. .. .	348	53	53	730
Paints .. .. .	16	4	4	42
Glass works .. .. .	42	2	2	28
Rubber factory .. .. .	24	2	2	33
Total .. .. .	..	793	766	12,024

**27. Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.—369**  
 licences for Ginning and Pressing Factories were issued by the department during the year producing an income of Rs. 3,690. Almost all the factories obtained licences before starting work.

One case instituted in 1939 against the owner and the manager of a gin factory under section 3-A (2) of the Act was decided during the year and the accused were sentenced to pay a fine aggregating to Rs. 2,000. No abuses against the provisions of the Act were reported during the year and the position can be considered as very satisfactory. The Central Provinces and Berar Ginning and Pressing Factories (Amendment) Act, 1939, was brought into force during the year and ten areas were notified for setting up of rate-fixing committees to decide the maximum rates chargeable for ginning and pressing. The rates fixed have been generally considered as reasonable though complaints have come from factory owners in Khandwa and Ellichpur.

**28. Central Provinces Unregulated Factories Act.—**  
 The total number of factories subject to the provisions of the Act was 130 [123] in which the average daily number of workers employed was 7,045 [6,846] made up of 4,261 [3,979] men, 2,495 [2,485] women and 289 [382] children. The Act continued to be in force in the districts of Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Bilaspur, Bhandara, Nimar and Akola. The tendency on the part of Bidi Factory owners to evade registration under the Act by splitting up establishments still continues. It may not be possible to stop this tendency. No special equipment is required for running a Bidi factory and the splitting up process will continue even if establishments employing more than 25 workers are brought under the Act by notification. The Payment of Wages Act applies to these factories also and unauthorized deductions such as *Dharmadaya*, etc., have been totally stopped, while the practice of rejection of defective bidis without any payment for them has been greatly checked. A policy of gradualness has been adopted in the matter of administration of these Acts and no prosecutions were instituted thereunder during the year under report. Some obvious difficulties in the strict enforcement of the provisions have already been brought to notice and have been enquired into by the Bidi Industry Committee appointed by Government. The report of the Committee is still awaited.

**29. The Employment of Children Act.—**Although this Act came into force on the 1st of October 1939 no notices of occupation were received from owners of establishments coming under the purview of this Act. Efforts have since been made to search out such establishments and get the notices of occupation signed by the occupiers. It is hoped that with the help of the revenue officers in the districts a substantial number of them will be brought on the register before the close of the year. The provisions of the Act are explained to the occupiers before obtaining the notices of occupation. Departmental supervision over these premises will have to be confined to surprise inspection of a few premises selected at random.

30. **Payment of Wages Act.**—During the year under report 492 factories under section 2 (j) of the Factories Act, 1934, and 130 factories under the Unregulated Factories Act, 1937, were subject to the Payment of Wages Act. The total average number of persons employed daily in these factories protected by the Act was 72,701 made up of 72,188 adults and 513 children. Employers have generally complied with the provisions of this Act and the complaints received during the year were satisfactorily settled without having resort to the courts. The practice of fining employees is almost extinct in the smaller concerns, while the larger concerns have curtailed fining to limits fixed by law. A sum of Rs. 3,912 is reported to have been collected as fines during the year. Medical facilities, provision of milk in crèches, libraries and reading rooms are some of the items of welfare activities to which the application of this money was approved. Return I appended to this report gives a classified statement of different industries which have made deductions on account of fines or damage and loss.

31. **Work of Inspectors and Office Staff.**—The Inspectors have done very satisfactory work during the year under report and by keeping themselves in touch with developments in the field outside the province and abroad are showing steadily improving competence to deal with the specialized work entrusted to their charge. The work of the clerical staff has been generally satisfactory.

P. T. KOMAN NAYAR,

*Chief Inspector of Factories,  
Central Provinces and Berar.*

NAGPUR :  
*The 24th June 1941.*

STATEMENT No. I

Totals of Factories

Description	Central Provinces	Berar	Total
<i>Perennial.</i>			
Factories as defined in section 2 (j) of the Act.	135	21	156
Factories as defined in section 5 (1) of the Act.	140	9	149
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..	275	30	305
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Seasonal.</i>			
Factories as defined in section 2 (j) of the Act.	119	217	336
Factories as defined in section 5 (1) of the Act.	25	30	55
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..	144	247	391
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand Total for 1940 ..	419	277	696
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total for the year 1939 ..	453	287	740
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>



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	..	..	..
Saw mills	.. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Stone dressing	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanneries	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telegraphs	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water-pumping stations	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen mills	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	.. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
<b>Total of Perennial group</b>	.. 2	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..
									<i>Seasonal</i>
Brick and tiles	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forge presses	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	.. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<b>Total of Seasonal group</b>	.. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<b>Total of Perennial and Seasonal groups.</b>	3	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	1
<b>II.—All other Factories</b>									
<i>Textile.</i>									<i>Perennial</i>
Cotton (spinning, weaving and other) factories.	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosiery	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jute mills	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk mills	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen mills	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



## STATEMENT

## Enumeration of

Industry	Nagpur	Wardha	Bhandara	Chanda	Jubbulpore	Saugor	Hoshangabad	Chhindwara	Perennial
									Betul
<b>II.—All other Factories—</b>									
<i>contd.</i>									
<i>Engineering.</i>									
Coach-building and motor car repairing.	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Electrical generating and transforming stations.	1	2	1	1	2	..	1	1	..
General engineering	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	2	..
Kerosene tinning and packing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metal stamping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway workshops	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ship-building and engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steel trunk, lock and cutlery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tramway works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	10	2	1	2	4	..	1	4
<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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water-pumping stations	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	24	2	2	..	15	..
Total	..	1	..	25	2	2	..	15	1

No. 11—contd.

Factories—contd.

Nimar	Raipur	Bilaspur	Drug	Balaghat	Akola	Amraoti	Buldiana	Yeotmal	Total	Total for the year 1939.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4
2	1	1	.	..	1	1	..	1	16	17
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	34	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
..	45	32	6	7	..	..	..	..	133	161
..	48	34	6	7	..	..	..	..	142	170











## 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	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (General)	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..
Foundries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glass works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jute mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather and shoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mints	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ordnance factories	..	..	..	..	3,973	..	..	..	..
Printing presses	..	253	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway workshops	..	..	..	..	33	25	..	..	..
Saw mills	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	..	..
Stone dressing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanneries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telegraphs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water-pumping stations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	..
	<hr/>								
Total of Perennial group	..	269	..	78	4,224	25	..	..	..
	<hr/>								
	<i>Seasonal</i>								
Brick and tiles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forage presses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	<hr/>								
Total of Seasonal group	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	<hr/>								
Grand Total	..	287	..	78	4,224	25	..	..	6
	<hr/>								







## STATEMENT

Average daily number of

Industry	Nagpur	Wardha	Bhandara	Chanda	Jubbulpore	Saugor	Hoshangabad	Chhindwara	Betul
<i>Perennial</i>									
<b>II.—All other Factories—contd.</b>									
<i>Food, drinks and tobacco.</i>									
Bakeries, biscuit and confectionery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breweries and distilleries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	38
Coffee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dairy produce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flour mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food canning and bolting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water-pumping station	.. 31	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	.. ..	..	301	13	40	..	263	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>.. 31</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>38</b>
<i>Chemicals and dyes.</i>									
Bone and manures	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and bleaching	.. 611	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gas works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lac	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matches	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	..	..
Oil mills	.. 143	92	61	114	67	..	174	35	6
Paints	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..
Soaps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turpentine and rosin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>.. 754</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>6</b>
<i>Paper and printing.</i>									
Paper mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper pulp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, book-binding, etc.	.. 542	..	77	..	142	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>.. 542</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<i>Process relating to wood, stone and glass.</i>									
Carpentry and cabinet making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cement, lime and potteries	.. 351	..	..	67	3,842	..	..	..	..
Glass works	.. 199	..	147	..	189	..	..	..	..
Saw mills	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	27	8
Stone dressing	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	.. 41	..	5	..	..	..	126	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>.. 591</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>4,107</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8</b>

No III—*contd.*

workers by different industries—*contd.*

Nimar	Raipur	Bilaspur	Drug	Balaghat	Akola	Amraoti	Buldana	Yeotmal	Total	Total for the year 1913.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	79
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	107	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	163	188
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	746	2,026	32	59	..	..	..	..	44	33
..	746	2,026	32	59	..	..	..	..	3,480	3,843
..	853	2,082	32	59	..	..	..	..	3,770	4,146
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	634	632
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	114
58	89	78	..	..	292	200	325	71	1,805	1,733
..	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	186	86	..	..	292	200	325	71	2,640	2,512
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	789	707
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	789	707
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,260	4,466
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	535	375
..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	103
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	167
..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,103	5,120

## STATEMENT

Average daily number of

Industry	Nagpur	Wardha	Bhandara	Chanda	Jubbulpore	Saugor	Hoshangabad	Chhindwara	Betul
<i>Perennial</i>									
<b>II.—All other Factories—concl'd.</b>									
<i>Process relating to skins and hide.</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	.. 15,473	.. 5,841	.. 614	.. 414	.. 8,779	.. 25	.. 591	.. 265	.. 62
<i>Seasonal</i>									
<i>Food, drinks and tobacco.</i>									
Ice and aerated waters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Process relating to wood, stone and glass.</i>									
Brick and tiles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Gins and presses.</i>									
Cotton ginning and baling	.. 1,501	.. 2,150	..	.. 539	..	..	.. 359	.. 184	..
Jute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	.. 188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	.. 1,689	.. 2,150	..	.. 539	..	..	.. 359	.. 184	..
Total of Seasonal group	.. 1,707	.. 2,150	..	.. 539	..	..	.. 359	.. 184	.. 6
Grand Total	.. 17,180	.. 7,991	.. 614	.. 953	.. 8,779	.. 25	.. 950	.. 449	.. 68

No. III—concl'd.

workers by different industries—concl'd.

Nimar	Raipur	Bilaspur	Drug	Balaghat	Akola	Amraoti	Buldana	Yeotmal	Total	Total for the year 1939
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
<u>1,777</u>	<u>1,134</u>	<u>2,386</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>2,608</u>	<u>2,221</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>42,686</u>	<u>38,967</u>

Group

::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
<u>3,722</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>4,307</u>	<u>3,737</u>	<u>4,422</u>	<u>4,301</u>	<u>25,222</u>	<u>25,237</u>
<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>231</u>	<u>166</u>
<u>3,722</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>4,307</u>	<u>3,737</u>	<u>4,422</u>	<u>4,301</u>	<u>25,453</u>	<u>25,403</u>
<u>3,722</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>4,354</u>	<u>3,746</u>	<u>4,422</u>	<u>4,301</u>	<u>25,569</u>	<u>25,527</u>
<u>5,499</u>	<u>1,150</u>	<u>2,429</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>6,962</u>	<u>5,967</u>	<u>4,747</u>	<u>4,381</u>	<u>68,255</u>	<u>64,494</u>



## STATEMENT No. IV

## Average daily number of workers

Industry	Central Provinces	Berar	Total	Total for the year 1939
<i>All industries—Perennial group.</i>				
Adults—				
Males	.. 30,231	3,927	34,158	30,464
Females	.. 6,444	1,278	7,722	7,820
Adolescents—				
Males	.. 584	29	613	426
Females	.. 14	..	14	27
Total	.. 37,273	5,234	42,507	38,737
Children—				
Boys	.. 176	..	176	225
Girls	.. 3	..	3	5
Total	.. 179	..	179	230
Grand Total of average daily number	37,452	5,234	42,686	38,967
<i>All industries—Seasonal group.</i>				
Adults—				
Males	.. 4,597	9,464	14,061	13,950
Females	.. 4,090	7,359	11,449	11,552
Adolescents—				
Males	.. 9	..	9	..
Females	.. 5	..	5	..
Children—				
Males	.. 45	..	45	25
Females	.. ..	..	..	..
Total	.. 8,746	16,823	25,569	25,527
Grand Total of average daily number	8,746	16,823	25,569	25,527
Total of average daily number (perennial and seasonal).	46,198	22,057	68,255	64,494
<i>Cotton spinning and weaving mills.</i>				
Adults—				
Males	.. 15,170	3,246	18,416	16,841
Females	.. 3,947	998	4,945	4,933
Adolescents—				
Males	.. 431	29	460	273
Females	.. ..	..	..	4
Total	.. 19,548	4,273	23,821	22,051
Children—				
Males	.. 88	..	88	179
Females	.. ..	..	..	..
Total	.. 88	..	88	179
Total of average daily number	19,636	4,273	23,909	22,230

## STATEMENT No. V-A

## Perennial Factories

*Intervals, holidays and hours.*

			Central Provinces	Berar	Total
Total No. of Factories	..	..	275	30	305
Number of factories in which intervals are—					
One hour	..	..	204	5	209
Two half hours	..	..	10	..	10
One half hour	..	..	8	..	8
Number of factories in which holidays are granted on—					
Sundays only	..	..	40	2	42
Week days and Sundays	..	..	177	3	180
Number of factories in which normal weekly hours are—					
For men—					
Not above 42	..	..	22	..	22
Above 42 and not above 48	..	..	37	2	39
Above 48	..	..	216	28	244
For women—					
Not above 42	..	..	23	1	24
Above 42 and not above 48	..	..	21	..	21
Above 48	..	..	131	23	154
Number of factories in which children are employed.			9	..	9
Number of factories in which majority of workers are exempted from—					
Section 34	..	..	..	..	..
Section 35	..	..	58	25	83
Section 36	..	..	..	..	..
Section 37	..	..	53	25	78
Section 38	..	..	..	..	..

## STATEMENT No. V-B

## Seasonal Factories

*Intervals, holidays and hours.*

			Central Provinces	Berar	Total
Total No. of Factories	..	..	144	247	391
Number of factories in which intervals are—					
One hour	..	..	140	247	387
Two half hours	..	..	4	..	4
One half hour	..	..	..	..	..
Number of factories in which holidays are granted on—					
Sundays only	..	..	30	102	132
Week days and Sundays only	..	..	114	145	259
Number of factories in which normal weekly hours are—					
For men—					
Not above 48	..	..	10	35	45
Above 48 but not above 54	..	..	14	9	23
Above 54	..	..	120	203	323
For women—					
Not above 48	..	..	12	35	47
Above 48 but not above 54	..	..	16	10	26
Above 54	..	..	104	190	294
Number of factories in which children are employed.	..	..	..	..	..
Number of factories in which majority of workers are exempted from —					
Section 34	..	..	..	..	..
Section 35	..	..	..	..	..
Section 36	..	..	..	..	..
Section 37	..	..	..	..	..
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	..	27	..	714	7	7	
Berar	..	2	5	2	77	32	82	36	118
Total for the year 1940	2	2	32	2	791	39	825	43	868
Total for the year 1939	5	5	20	1	867	33	892	39	931

STATEMENT No. VII

Convictions under the Factories Act during the year 1940

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	3	4	..	5	5	9
Women—29 and 45	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3
Children—27, 50, 51, 52, 53 and 58	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	3
2. Notices, registers and returns—9, 30, 35, 39, 40, 41, 42, 76, 77.	22	6	28	1	14	15	43	43
3. Safety—21 to 24	..	4	1	5	1	1	2	7
4. Health and sanitation (including welfare)—13 to 14, 18, 19 and 28.	2	1	3	..	..	..	3	3
5. Others—47, 52, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	31	12	43	2	23	25	68

## STATEMENT No. VIII

		Inspections				
		Central Provinces	Berar	Total	Total for the year 1939	
Number of factories inspected during the year 1940—						
Once—						
Perennial	..	54	4	58	72	
Seasonal	..	56	108	164	103	
Total	..	<u>110</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>222</u>	<u>175</u>	
Twice—						
Perennial	..	88	6	94	93	
Seasonal	..	51	55	106	157	
Total	..	<u>139</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>250</u>	
Thrice—						
Perennial	..	57	12	69	66	
Seasonal	..	20	41	61	80	
Total	..	<u>77</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>146</u>	
More than three times—						
Perennial	..	72	8	80	89	
Seasonal	..	17	32	49	29	
Total	..	<u>89</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>118</u>	
Total—						
Perennial	..	271	30	301	320	
Seasonal	..	144	236	380	369	
Total	..	<u>415</u>	<u>266</u>	<u>681</u>	<u>689</u>	
Not inspected ..	{ Perennial { Seasonal	..	4	..	4	17
		..	..	11	11	34
	Total	..	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>51</u>
Grand Total	..	<u>419</u>	<u>277</u>	<u>696</u>	<u>740</u>	

## STATEMENT No. IX

Statement showing the number of inspections made by the District Magistrates and the Sub-Divisional Magistrates during the year 1940

	Central Provinces	Berar	Total	Total for the year 1939
Number of factories inspected during the year 1940—				
Once—				
Perennial	107	7	114	135
Seasonal	65	97	162	179
Total	172	104	276	314
Twice—				
Perennial	13	6	19	55
Seasonal	1	23	24	19
Total	14	29	43	74
Thrice—				
Perennial	..	2	2	21
Seasonal	..	5	5	..
Total	..	7	7	21
More than three times—				
Perennial	..	..	..	5
Seasonal	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	5
Total—				
Perennial	120	15	135	216
Seasonal	66	125	191	198
Total	186	140	326	414
Not inspected—				
Perennial	154	15	169	121
Seasonal	79	122	201	205
Total	233	137	370	326
Grand Total	419	277	696	740

## Classification of Accidents

	In non-seasonal factories			In seasonal factories		
	Minor	Serious	Fatal	Minor	Serious	Fatal
<b>I.—Machinery—</b>						
(a) Prime movers ..	6	..	..	2	..	..
(b) Transmission machinery—						
(1) Mills gear in g <sub>r</sub> , shafts, pulleys.	17	6	..	2	..	..
(2) Belts ..	3	1	..	1	..	..
(c) Lifting machinery—						
(1) Hoists ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Other lifting gear ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Working machinery—						
(1) Textile machinery—						
(a) Blow room machinery.	6	2	..	..	..	..
(b) Carding machinery	12	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Drawing machinery	4	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Speed frames ..	7	..	..	1	..	..
(e) Spinning machinery	3	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Looms ..	88	1	..	..	..	..
(g) Calenders ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
(h) Unclassified textile machinery.	38	1	..	..	..	..
(2) Machine tools—						
(a) Milling machine ..	2	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Lathes ..	13	1	..	1	..	..
(c) Drills ..	3	1	..	..	..	..
(d) Power presses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Others ..	7	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Wood working machinery—						
(a) Circular saws ..	4	1	..	..	..	..
(b) Planing machines	1	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Vertical spindles or moulding machines.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Band saws ..	2	1	..	..	..	..
(e) Others ..	2	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Miscellaneous unclassified machinery.	3	7	..	9	1	..
(5) Machinery not moved by mechanical power—						
(a) Lifting tackles ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
(b) Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>II.—Transport—</b>						
(a) Rolling stock on lines ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Rolling stock not on lines ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>III.—Persons falling—</b>						
(a) From altitude ..	7	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Into excavations, etc. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
(c) On levels ..	10	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Slipping ..	40	2	..	1	..	..
<b>IV.—Falling objects—</b>						
(a) Handled by injured persons	27	..	..	3	..	..
(b) Not handled by injured persons.	79	..	..	1	..	..



## Classification of Accidents—concl'd.

	In non-seasonal factories			In seasonal factories		
	Minor	Serious	Fatal	Minor	Serious	Fatal
V.—Hand tools (including chips and particles set in motion by them)—						
(a) In hands of injured persons ..	49	1	..	1	..	..
(b) In hands of other persons ..	3	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Missing marks ..	17	..	..	1	..	..
VI.—Struck by flying object—						
(a) Flying splinters ..	9	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Flying shuttles ..	4	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Flying hammer heads or tool ..	7	..	..	..	..	..
VII.—Electricity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII.—Poisons, corrosive substances and occupational diseases.	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX.—Explosions and fires—						
(a) Boiler and steam pressure ..	4	..	..	1	..	..
(b) Other explosion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Fires ..	3	..	..	1	..	..
(d) Hot substances and flames ..	11	2	..	1	..	..
X.—Miscellaneous—						
(a) Heat prostration ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Stepping on or striking objects.	36	1	..	..	..	..
(c) Gassing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Others ..	262	4	1	13	1	2
Total ..	791	32	2	39	2	2

## RETURN I UNDER THE PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, 1936

## Statement showing deductions from wages during the calendar year 1940

Industry	Average No. of persons employed daily	Total wages paid, including deductions under clauses (d) to (j) sub-section (2) of section 7 but not other deductions	Deductions on account of			
			Fines	Breach of contract	Damage or loss	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.
Textiles ..	25,602	50,66,606	3,648	..	649 0	4,29
Glass works ..	199	31,599	13	..	..	1
Printing presses ..	234	1,46,312	212	..	0 4	21
Ordnance factories ..	3,838	15,18,145	39	..	..	3
Cement and potteries	3,562	6,40,237	..	..	..	..