



# मानक सन्दर्भ नोट - २०२१

## STANDARD REFERENCE NOTE - 2021

कारखाना सलाह सेवा एवं श्रम संस्थान महानिदेशालय  
Directorate General Factory Advice Service & Labour Institutes

श्रम एवं रोज़गार मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार  
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## PREFACE

The Directorate General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI), the technical arm of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, deals with matters related to Occupational Safety and Health in factories and dock works of major ports. The organisation assists the Central Government in formulating policies in the administration of the Factories Act, 1948; enforcing the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 and the Regulations, 1990; and liaising with State Governments, Port authorities and Industries for effective implementation of these statutes.

The 'Standard Reference Note - 2021' provides comprehensive information on the objectives, functions, important activities, organisation structure, human resource and budget of the organisation. It contains details of studies/surveys, audits, support services, training programmes, promotional and other activities carried out by DGFASLI, which are aimed at preventing accidents and occupational diseases in factories and dock works of major ports.

To fulfil the requirement of qualified Safety professionals in the industry, DGFASLI regularly conducts various training programmes on Occupational Safety and Health which, among others, include One-year Diploma course for Safety Officers and Three-months Associate Fellow of Industrial Health for qualified medical practitioners. DGFASLI also conducts a number of other specialized training programmes and certificate programmes, seminars, workshops, online programmes, public training programmes, in-plant training programmes, appreciation programmes, talks, etc. of various duration, which are discussed in detail in this Standard Reference Note.

In addition to presenting the latest information on industrial injuries collected and analysed by Labour Bureau, this 'Standard Reference Note - 2021' further contains the state-wise information relating to Occupational Safety and Health in factories based on the information collected by DGFASLI from the Chief Inspectors of Factories/Director of Industrial Safety and Health of States/UTs governments. It also contains information on Safety and Health matters such as industrial injuries, safety inspection, investigation, etc. in respect of major ports. This compilation of data and its analysis reflects the trends, evidences and areas of concern on Occupational Safety and Health and acts as a reliable tool in devising programmes for preventing accidents and improving working environment in factories and dock works of major ports.

Mumbai  
7<sup>th</sup> April, 2022

  
(Dr. R. K. Elangovan)  
Director General

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# 1

## General Information

### 1.1 DGFASLI- A Brief Introduction

The Directorate General Factory Advice Service & Labour Institutes (DGFASLI), formerly known as the office of Chief Adviser of Factories, was set up in 1945 in Delhi with the objective of advising the Central and State Governments on the administration of the Factories Act, 1948 and liaising with factories inspection services in the States and Union Territories. The office was subsequently shifted to Mumbai in 1966.

DGFASLI achieved significant importance as an attached office of the Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India serving as a technical arm to assist the Ministry in the formulation of national policies on Occupational Safety and Health in Factories and Docks.

The Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 and the Regulations, 1990 framed thereunder provide for safety, health and welfare of dock workers. These are enforced by DGFASLI through the Inspectorates of Dock Safety set up in all the major ports in India.

### 1.2 Functions of DGFASLI

- Administration of Factories Act, 1948 by rendering advice and carrying out support activities
- Administration of the Dock Workers (Safety, Health & Welfare) Act, 1986 and the Regulations, 1990 framed thereunder and enforcing these in the major ports of the country.
- Providing service to the Central and the State Governments, industries, ports, organisations etc. on matters related to Occupational Safety and Health (OSH).
- Coordinating technical and legal activities to facilitate uniform standards of enforcement of safety and health in manufacturing and port sectors.
- Educating and training employers and employees on matters relating to safety and health.
- Conducting promotional activities for recognition of
  - good suggestions under Vishwakarma Rashtriya Puraskar
  - safety performance under National Safety Awards; and
  - workers' outstanding contribution under Prime Minister's Shram Awards
- Co-operating with International agencies like UN, ILO, WHO, G-20 etc. and advising Central Government with regards to international standards concerning safety and health.
- Building competence of enforcement agencies.
- Encouraging and providing best practices in the field of OSH.
- Collecting and disseminating information and material related to Occupational Safety and Health.

### 1.3 Organization Structure of DGFASLI

DGFASLI organization comprises of the Headquarters, Central Labour Institute, 4 Regional Labour Institutes and 11 Inspectorates of Dock Safety.

- Headquarters situated in Mumbai
- Central Labour Institute situated in Mumbai
- Regional Labour Institutes at Chennai, Faridabad, Kanpur and Kolkata. A new Regional Labour Institute at Shillong is being set up. A new Regional Labour Institute at Jammu is proposed.
- Inspectorates of Dock Safety at Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Kandla, Mormugao, Tuticorin, New Mangalore, Cochin, Visakhapatnam, Paradip and Jawaharlal Nehru Port. The Inspectorate of Dock Safety at Ennore is being setup.

In 1959, the Central Labour Institute, Mumbai was established under United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Project as a socio-economic laboratory and as a national institute dealing with the scientific study of human aspects of industrial development. Subsequently, Regional Labour Institutes were established at Kolkata, Kanpur, Chennai and Faridabad to serve as Regional Centers.

The Central Labour Institute and Regional Labour Institutes are fully equipped with necessary laboratory facilities for conducting studies and surveys in the field of safety and health. The Institutes also have conference facilities fully equipped with modern audio-visual aids. Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Centers are also established at these Labour Institutes.

The detailed organization structure is given in **Appendix I** and the contact addresses of DGFASLI and its subordinate offices are given in **Appendix II**.

### 1.4 Developments and activities - DGFASLI

#### **The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH & WC) Code, 2020**

The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH & WC) Code, 2020 seeks to regulate the health and safety conditions of workers in establishments with 10 or more workers, and in all mines and docks. The code focusses on consolidating and amending the laws regulating the occupational safety, health and working conditions of the persons employed in an establishment and for all other incidental or related matters.

The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 has been drafted after amalgamation, simplification and rationalization of the relevant provisions of the 13 Central Labour Acts viz; the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986, the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, the Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, the Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976, the Beedi & Cigar Workers

(Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 and the Cine-workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1981.

The salient features of the Code are as follows:

- i. For electronic registration of establishments, uniform threshold of 10 employees has been fixed. One registration for an establishment has been envisaged in place of 6 registrations in the Acts. This will create a centralized database and promote ease of doing business.
- ii. An enabling provision has been made that the Central Government can extend applicability of this Code to any establishment, even if it has less than 10 employees, carrying out hazardous or life threatening occupations.
- iii. The Code rationalizes the compliance mechanism with one license, one registration and one return for the establishments.
- iv. The OSH Code expands the earlier definition of migrant worker given in the Inter-state Migrant Worker Act, 1979. The present OSH Code includes those workers who would be directly employed by the employer, besides by the contractor. Further, it has also been made possible that a migrant, who comes on his own, in the destination state, can declare himself a migrant worker by registering on an electronic portal on the basis of self-declaration seeded with Aadhaar. The registration on portal has been made simple and there is no requirement of any other document except Aadhaar.
- v. One of the primary reasons for non-availability of data for migrant worker was that the definition of inter-state migrant worker was restrictive. The Ministry of Labour & Employment in this regard has also taken steps to develop a national database to enroll unorganized workers including migrants, which will inter-alia help migrant workers get jobs, map their skills and provide other social security benefits. It will also help in better policy formulation for unorganized sector workers, in general.
- vi. The migrant workers will also be able to enjoy the benefits of portability in respect of ration and avail benefits from building & other construction cess fund.
- vii. Employer to provide free of cost annual health check-up for employees above the specified age working in certain type of establishments.
- viii. Issue of appointment letter has been made mandatory for all employees, covered under the Code which will promote formalization of employment.
- ix. The Code envisages employment of women in all establishments covering all types of works. Women are now entitled to work in the night, subject to their consent, with provisions of safety, holidays, working hours or any other condition as prescribed by appropriate Government. It promotes gender equality in a big way.
- x. The ambit of definition of 'working journalists' and 'cine worker' have been modified to include workers employed in electronic media and all forms of audio- visual production.
- xi. The courts have been enjoined upon that a part of the penalty amount for contravention of provisions relating to duties of employer leading to death or serious bodily injury to any person may be given to the victim or the legal heirs of the victim.

- xii. An all India license to contractor for five years has been provided in the Code as against work order based licensing at present.
- xiii. Enabling provision for constituting a bi-partite Safety Committee in any class of establishment by appropriate Government to promote safe and healthy working conditions in an establishment. Earlier, it was limited to establishments engaged in hazardous occupations.
- xiv. The multiple committees under five labour Acts have been substituted by one National Occupational Safety and Health Advisory Board which is of tripartite nature and has representation from trade unions, employer associations, and State governments.

Further, the Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India has constituted four Expert Committees for the purpose of framing standards on provisions relating to Safety, Health and Welfare as under section 18, 23 and 24 of the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH & WC) Code, 2020 pertaining to Factories, Dock Works, Building & Other Construction Works, and Fire Safety.

The following two Expert Committees are being headed by Dr. R. K. Elangovan, Director General, DGFASLI:

- I. Expert Committee for the purpose of framing standards on provisions relating to Safety, Health and Welfare for workplaces relating to Factories.
- II. Expert Committee for the purpose of framing standards on provisions relating to Occupational Safety and Health for workplaces relating to Dock Works.

#### **Online Data Portals and Dashboards: DGFASLI**

DGFASLI, in liaison with the IT Cell, Ministry of Labour and Employment, is in the process of developing an Online Portal for collection of qualitative and quantitative Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Data from the office of the Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF)/Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health (DISH). The quantitative OSH data like details of the establishments, manpower, prosecutions and convictions, medical and welfare facilities, onsite emergency plan, quantitative data related to accidents, dangerous occurrences, notifiable diseases etc. is to be provided by the CIF/DISH/ Regulatory Authorities on an annual basis. The real-time OSH data like detailed report of accidents, dangerous occurrences and notifiable diseases will be collected online in real-time basis. The establishments will provide aforesaid statutory real-time data to the CIF/DISH as well as DGFASLI through online mode by interlinking the same with the Shram Suvidha Portal.

A port-wise dashboard on Major Accident Hazard (MAH) installations in the port premises under Rule 7 of the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical (MSIHC) Rules, 1989 framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is uploaded on DGFASLI website by the Dock Safety Division, DGFASLI. The process of uploading details of port-wise MAH installations in all major ports on the DGFASLI website is under progress.

The Dock Safety Division, DGFASLI, in liaison with the National Informatics Centre (NIC) has raised the request for the providing an Online Portal for the issuance of the Safety Performance Report to the Port Authorities for the Stevedores working in the major ports of India as per Regulation 94 of the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1990.



**Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Labour & Employment visits RLI, Kanpur**

Shri Rameswar Teli, Hon'ble Minister of State for Labour & Employment, Government of India undertook his first ever visit to the Regional Labour Institute, Kanpur office premises on 01.11.2021.



**Dr. R. K. Elangovan, DG, DGFASLI with Shri Rameswar Teli, Union Minister of State for Labour & Employment, Government of India and Shri Surendra Maithani, MLA, Govind Nagar Legislative Assembly, Kanpur**



**Dr. R. K. Elangovan, DG, DGFASLI with Shri Rameswar Teli, Union Minister of State for Labour & Employment, Government of India**





**Shri Rameswar Teli, Union Minister of State for Labour & Employment, Government of India with the students of RLI, Kanpur**

### **Shri Sunil Barthwal, IAS assumes charge as Secretary, L&E**

Shri Sunil Barthwal is appointed as Secretary, Ministry of Labour & Employment. Previously, he was Central Fund Commissioner, Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.

Shri Sunil Barthwal is an IAS officer of Bihar cadre (1989 batch). He is a Post Graduate in Economics. He did his B.A. (Hons) Economics from St. Stephen's College, Delhi and his M.A. Economics from J.N.U, Delhi. He has a PG Diploma in Economics of Competition Law from King's College, London.

During his rich and varied experience as an IAS officer, he has held various administrative positions in the areas of Revenue Management, Rural Development, Energy & Power, Finance, Home Affairs, Transport, etc. in the State Government and in the Ministries of Labour, Mines, Steel & Finance in the Central Government. He has also worked in the Competition Commission of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs. He has been on the Boards of SAIL, NMDC, MECON, MSTC & HCL.

He has widely published articles in Economic Times, Financial Express and other publications.



**Smt. Anuradha Prasad, Special Secretary, Labour & Employment; Shri D.P.S. Negi, Principal Advisor, Labour & Employment & CLC(C); Shri Sunil Barthwal, Secretary, Labour & Employment; Shri Apurva Chandra, Secretary, Information & Broadcasting; Shri R.K. Gupta, Joint Secretary, Labour & Employment**



**Shri Sunil Barthwal, Secretary, Labour & Employment**

**Online programmes/webinars/conferences**

Dr. R. K. Elangovan, Director General, DGFASLI participated in and conducted various online webinars and programmes during the year 2021. Some of the training programmes/ seminars/ conference etc. conducted/participated in by DG, DGFASLI are as below:

- American Society of Safety Professional, India Chapter Professional Development Conference
- National Virtual Conference to share best practices in ensuring OSH at workplaces amidst COVID-19
- Virtual Conference on Safety, Health and Social Security with Focus on COVID-19 guidelines for Industries in Odisha organised by Indian German Focal Point (IGFP)
- National Training Programme on “HAZOP”
- Training programme on “Developing Resilience in Industrial Infrastructure” organised by National Institute of Disaster Management, New Delhi
- “Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure and OSH” at by Rabindranath Tagore University, Bhopal on the occasion of World Environment Day
- “Construction Safety – Fall Protection and Safe Scaffolding” jointly with DGUV, Germany
- National Virtual Conference on “Safety Audit”
- “Importance of Safety and New OSH Code applicable to Indian Industries” organised by FICCI
- Virtual Workshop on “Port Safety” jointly organised by DGFASLI with BGHW, Germany
- National Virtual Conference on “Occupational Health”
- "Safety Niti 2021: Occupational Safety & Health in Auto Sector Supply Chain: It's good for business" organised by ACMA, SIAM and SII.
- Webinar on Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals organised by Indian Chemical Council (ICC)
- Workshop on 'Chemical Safety' in collaboration with DGUV, Germany for Dock Safety Inspectors, Factory Inspectors and Port officials
- “Safety Audit of Chemical Industries: Key Issues for Guidelines” organised by National Institute of Disaster Management, New Delhi
- XXII Edition of World Congress on Safety & Health at Work organized by ILO DWT for South Asia & Country Office for India
- III edition of Indian Chamber of Commerce Occupational Health & Safety Conference & Awards
- Workshop on MSME (Small Businesses) organized by Indo German Focal Point, DGUV at Bangalore
- National Virtual Workshop on “Construction Safety”
- VI edition of Annual Conference on OSH organised by CII – Western Region
- “OSH Regulations in India” at NITIE, Mumbai
- “OHS on Disaster Management” organised by National Institute of Disaster Management, New Delhi
- Tripartite National Conference on ‘Global Call to Action for a Human Centered Recovery from COVID-19 crisis in the context of India’ at New Delhi organized by ILO & MoLE

### **Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav**

DGFASLI is conducting a number of awareness programmes on Occupational Safety, Health and Productivity under the *Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav*. This is an initiative of the Government of India to celebrate and commemorate 75 glorious years of progressive India and the glorious history of its people, culture and achievements. The awareness programmes are conducted for workers, employed in factories, ports and construction sites, with a view to promote occupational safety and health and prevent occurrence of occupational injuries and diseases.

The awareness campaign commenced from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2021 and the awareness programmes are conducted through the 5 Labour Institutes and 11 IDS offices spread in different parts of the country. The awareness programmes are organised free of cost and at workplaces, i.e. in factories, port premises and at construction sites, in local languages so that workers can easily understand the concept of safety and health and the importance of anticipation and prevention of occupational injuries and diseases. It is proposed to take this awareness programmes to 1 lakh workers under the *Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav*. The details of the programmes conducted under 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav' during 2021 is as below:

#### **Programmes conducted under 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav' during 2021**

<b>Sl.</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>No. of workers trained</b>	<b>No. of organizations (Factories, Construction sites and Ports)</b>
1.	July, 2021	4313	55
2.	August, 2021	4909	70
3.	September, 2021	5085	75
4.	October, 2021	4478	55
5.	November, 2021	5629	36
6.	December, 2021	7101	48

### **Establishment of Regional Labour Institute at Shillong for the North-East region**

A Plan Scheme "Establishment of Regional Labour Institute at Shillong for the North-East region" with the objective to cater to the needs of the North-Eastern Region in the areas of Occupational, Safety & Health was initiated in the year 2014 for addressing the safety and health issues in the factories of the North-Eastern part of the country as a part of the initiative of the Government of India of bringing this region into the mainstream of the country. The construction of Regional Labour Institute at Shillong is in progress. After completion, needs of the North-Eastern Region in the areas of Occupational, Safety & Health will be addressed to a large extent.

### Other Major Activities

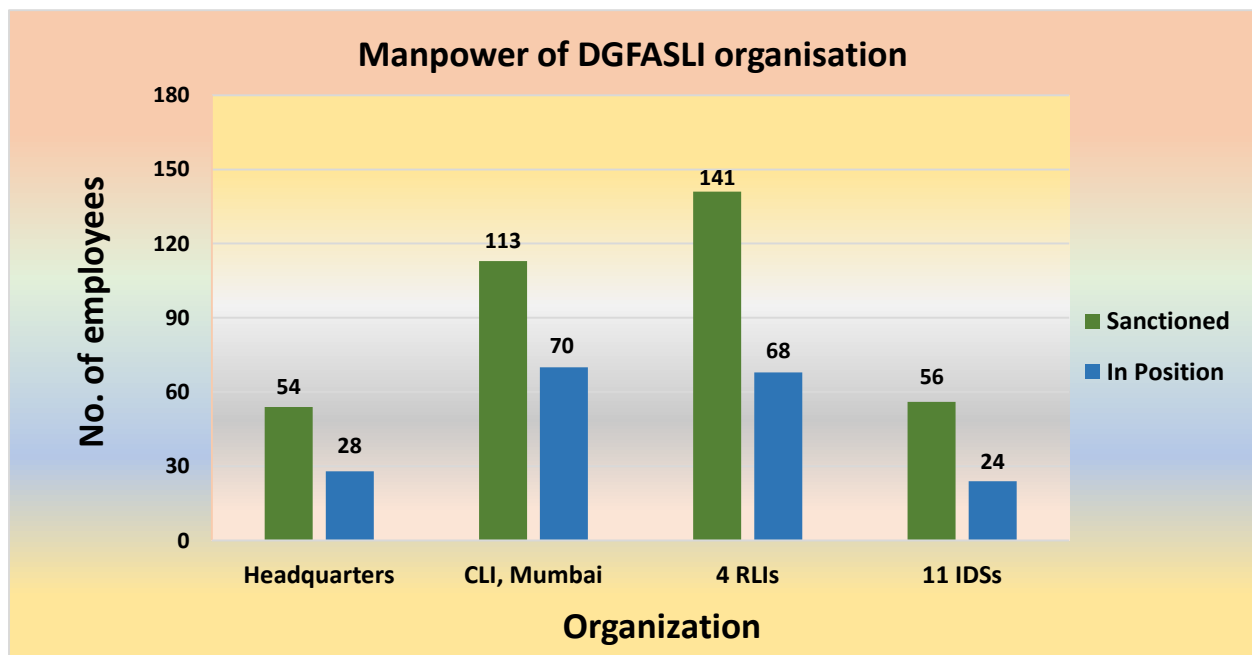
- Building Construction of RLI Shillong is under progress.
- A new Regional Labour Institute at Jammu has been proposed and it is under consideration of the Ministry.
- Construction of Integrated Knowledge Centre at CLI, Mumbai: CPWD is in the process of getting approvals from the local authorities for construction.

### Human Resource

The human-resource in the organization comprises of Engineers, Medical Doctors, Industrial Hygienists, Statisticians, etc. The manpower strength of the organization is as given in Table 1.1 & Table 1.2.

**Table 1.1- Manpower strength of DGFASLI organization as on 31.12.2021**

Units	Technical		Administrative		Total	
	Sanctioned	In Position	Sanctioned	In Position	Sanctioned	In Position
Headquarters	10	5	44	23	54	28
CLI, Mumbai	40	25	73	45	113	70
4 RLIs	54	30	87	38	141	68
11 IDSs	25	16	31	8	56	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>190</b>



**Chart 1: Manpower strength of DGFASLI organization**



Table 1.2: Group-wise Manpower strength of DGFASLI organization as on 31.12.2021

Group	Sanctioned	In Position
Group 'A'	86	55
Group 'B'	49	26
Group 'C' + MTS	229	109
<b>Total</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>190</b>

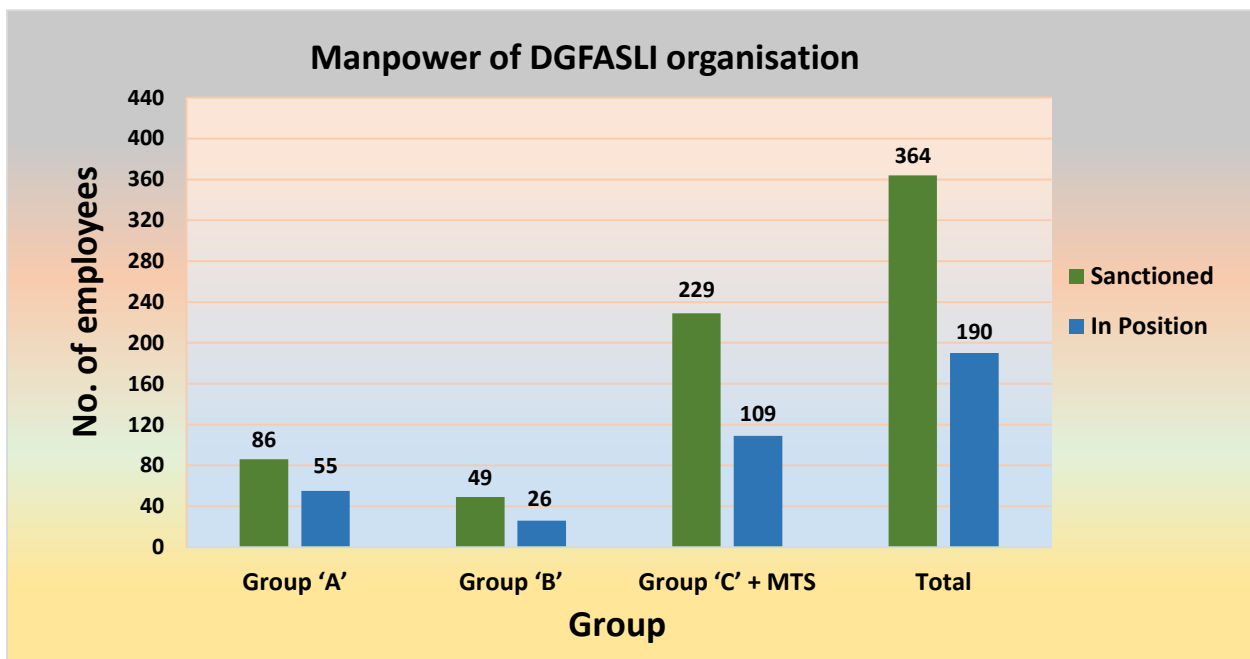


Chart 2: Group wise Manpower strength of DGFASLI organisation

## 2

# About DGFASLI

The DGFASLI organization comprises of the Headquarters, Central Labour Institute (CLI), Regional Labour Institutes (RLI) and Inspectorates of Dock Safety (IDS).

- Headquarters situated in Mumbai
- Central Labour Institute situated in Mumbai
- Regional Labour Institutes at Chennai, Faridabad, Kanpur and Kolkata. A new Regional Labour Institute at Shillong is being set up. A new Regional Labour Institute at Jammu is proposed.
- Inspectorates of Dock Safety at Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Kandla, Mormugao, Tuticorin, New Mangalore, Cochin, Visakhapatnam, Paradip and Jawaharlal Nehru Port. The Inspectorate of Dock Safety at Ennore is being setup.

### **The Headquarters**

The Directorate General Factory Advice Service & Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) headquarters assists the Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India, in framing of policies and planning of programmes pertaining to Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) and implements them through its Labour Institutes and Dock Safety Inspectorates. It also implements technical projects and liaises with national and international organisations working in the area of Occupational Safety and Health.

In addition to the overall administrative control of the entire Directorate consisting of its subordinate offices viz. CLI, RLIs and IDSs, the Headquarters carries out its technical activities through the following divisions:

1. Factory Advice Service Division
2. Dock Safety Division
3. Awards Division
4. Construction Advisory Service Division

### **1. Factory Advice Service Division**

The Factory Advice Service (FAS) division coordinates the administration of the Factories Act, 1948 in the States/UT and advises the Central and State Governments on related matters including interpretation, formulating and recommending amendments of the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 and framing of Model Rules.

A conference of the Chief Inspectors of Factories of the States is convened annually for the purpose of enlisting the cooperation and involvement of the State Governments in the matters relating to the administration of the Act as well as to discuss proposed amendments relating to it. Besides, this conference also serves as a forum for discussion on the latest developments in the field of Occupational Safety and Health.



The Division also organizes training for Inspector of Factories, advises on policy documents on safety and health from the International Labour Organisation and other international agencies.

The **Statistical Cell**, under the FAS division, collects and compiles Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) statistics and other information, from Chief Inspector of Factories and Director of Industrial Safety and Health of State/UT governments, related to the administration of the Factories Act, 1948 and rules framed thereunder. This information base/database is used in planning and implementation of national policies concerning OSH as well as preparing replies to the various parliament questions and queries related to RTI. Apart from this, the Statistical Cell publishes and provides materials for various publications pertaining to the Occupational Safety and Health.

## 2. Dock Safety Division

The DGFASLI through the Inspectorates of Dock Safety set up in all the major ports in India enforces the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 and the Regulations, 1990 and strives to ensure Safety, Health and Welfare of dock workers. The Division also enforces the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

The Division is responsible for carrying out the following activities:

- Providing Advisory services to the Port Authorities, Dock Labour Boards, Stevedores and other employers of dock workers and Port users.
- Publication of Annual Reports on the administration of the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act and the Regulations framed thereunder.
- Carrying out Inspection of ships, docks, loose gear, lifting appliances, transport equipment etc., investigation of accidents and initiation of prosecutions.
- Carrying out safety studies and surveys through a multi-disciplinary approach and organizing and conducting training courses on occupational safety and health for the Dock workers.

## 3. Awards Division

The Awards Division located at Regional Labour Institute Campus Faridabad, operates two national level award schemes namely National Safety Awards (NSA) & Vishwakarma Rashtriya Puraskar (VRP). Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment, instituted these two schemes in the year 1965.

The **'National Safety Awards'** scheme is instituted to give recognition to outstanding performance on the part of industrial establishments and ports to stimulate and maintain the interest of both the management and the workers in accident prevention and safety promotion.

The **'Vishwakarma Rashtriya Puraskar'** scheme is instituted to recognize workers employed in factories, docks and construction sites at the national level for their outstanding suggestions that result in increased efficiency, productivity, quality, safety and working conditions including import substitution at the plant level.

The Awards Division provides technical support in scrutinizing applications for **'Prime Minister's Shram Awards'** being operated by the Ministry of Labour & Employment. The objective

of the Prime Minister's Shram Awards Scheme is to recognize the workmen both from public and private sector organizations at the national level for their outstanding contributions, distinguished record of performance and devotion to duty of a high order towards their organization.

#### **4. Construction Advisory Service Division**

The Construction Advisory Service Division coordinates and assists the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India on matters connected with the regulatory aspects pertaining to Construction Safety as under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996; Central Rules, 1998 and State Rules as well as the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020.

The division also provides Construction Advisory to CLC (Central Government), State Government and Construction Industry as enumerated under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996; Central Rules, 1998 as well as Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020.

It will help in building competence of the technical officers if the enforcement agencies of the Central and State Government by imparting training on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) in Construction Industry. It also cooperates with National and International agencies with regards to Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) in Construction Sector. The division will collect and publish national data on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) in construction industry by creating a digital portal aligned with Shram Suvidha Portal

#### **The Central Labour Institute (CLI), Mumbai**

The Central Labour Institute (CLI), Mumbai was conceived by the Government of India during the first Five-year plan as a centre for research, training and consultancy on the various aspects of industrial work related to the human factor.

The institute commenced its activities in a rented building in 1961. The foundation stone of the CLI building was laid by the first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 7<sup>th</sup> October, 1954. It was shifted to its present premises in 1966 when the building was inaugurated on 9<sup>th</sup> February, 1966 by Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, the then President of India.

The CLI aims to improve work methods and working conditions so as to enhance the safety, health, working environment and productivity of the industrial workers leading to improved quality of work life. In this endeavour, CLI interacts with the state factories Inspectorates, employers' associations, trade unions, professional bodies, organizations and institutes concerned with OSH at work place. The divisions of the CLI are:

1. Industrial Safety Division
2. Industrial Hygiene Division
3. Industrial Medicine Division
4. Staff Training and Productivity Division
5. Major Accident Hazards Control Advisory Division
6. Work Environment Engineering Division

## 1. Industrial Safety Division

The Industrial Safety division aims at achieving improvement in working conditions and safety standards of factories and docks through training, consultancy, field studies, surveys and other promotional activities. It has contributed to the following achievements:

- Evolution of a safety movement in the country
- Creation of national awareness on safety
- Development of infrastructure on safety at national level through competence building
- Better administration of the Factories Act through training of Inspectors of Factories and technical support.

National studies and surveys are conducted for ascertaining the status of working conditions and standards of safety in particular industries and operations.

Unit level studies are carried out with the objective of assessing the safety related problems and formulating recommendations for improvements. These studies also help the management to take necessary measures towards setting up safety systems, instituting safety programmes and achieving the goal of better safety in their organisations.

Consultancy studies are undertaken at the request of the management or government agencies like the Factory Inspectorates for studying specific problems and rendering advice for corrective measures.

The findings of national surveys and unit level consultancy studies become the source of technical inputs while drafting Rules & Regulations and designing various occupational safety and health intervention modules for target groups. Safety audits are conducted on request from Factories and Ports.

In keeping with its pioneering role in the field of industrial safety, the division has been conducting training for the benefit of industries, Factory Inspectors, Labour Administrators and Trade Unions. In view of the need of inspection of specific industries and major hazards control, specialized courses are also conducted to impart necessary technical knowledge and skill to the Inspectors appointed under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948. In order to provide industries and docks sector with qualified safety officers, the division conducts one-year Advanced Diploma in Industrial Safety (ADIS) affiliated to Maharashtra State Board of Technical Examination. Specialized training courses are conducted for identified target groups such as Senior managers, Safety officers, Supervisors, Trade Union officials, and Safety Committee members from the industry. Some of these courses are:

- Testing and examination of lifting machinery, lifting tackles and pressure vessels
- Safety audit
- Safety in chemical industry
- Safety management techniques
- Accident prevention

## 2. Industrial Hygiene Division

The Industrial Hygiene division is concerned with the improvement of industrial work environment and comprises Industrial Hygiene Laboratory, Respiratory Equipment Testing Laboratory and Non-Respiratory Equipment Testing Laboratory.

The division undertakes various studies/surveys, national projects and training courses to protect the health of industrial workers through identification, evaluation and control of occupational health hazards and advises the management on ways to meet the requirements prescribed in the Second Schedule (under Section 41F) of the Factories Act, 1948.

The Respiratory Equipment Testing Laboratory tests the performance and efficiency of indigenous respiratory personal protective equipment such as dust respirators and canisters/cartridge gas respirators etc. and advises manufacturers on improvements required to meet prescribed standards.

The Non-Respiratory Equipment Testing Laboratory carries out the testing of indigenous non-respiratory personal protective equipment such as safety shoes, safety helmets, safety goggles, eye protectors, etc. This personal protective equipment is tested as per the specifications set by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). Based on the test reports, technical advice and guidance on quality improvement are suggested to the entrepreneurs and manufacturers. User industries are also advised on proper selection, use, care and maintenance of various personal protective equipment.

The division also organizes training courses in the areas of industrial hygiene for the specific group of industries given in the First Schedule, Section 2(cb) of the Factories Act, 1948. These training courses are meant to help safety officers, chemists, supervisors and middle level managers in the identification, assessment and control of occupational hazards in their factories.

## 3. Industrial Medicine Division

The Industrial Medicine division aims to prevent and contain health hazards at the workplace brought in by industrialization. The hazards may arise from chemicals or from physical factors such as noise, heat, dust, vibration and radiation.

Occupational Health studies and surveys on industries manufacturing asbestos products, dyestuff, cement, chemical, engineering and ports handling such products are carried out to assess the incidence of occupational diseases by the division. Suitable recommendations such as medical surveillance, use of personal protective equipment, facilities for personal hygiene and first-aid are made to prevent and control health hazards.

The division also carries out training programmes for factory medical officers and workers on occupational health hazards and first-aid. The division conducts a three-month certificate course "Associate Fellow of Industrial Health (AFIH)" for factory medical officers every year since 1993 as per statutory requirement of Factories Act, 1948. The laboratory attached to the division has facilities for medical investigation, including ILO radiography, visual acuity tests, Audiometric evaluation, and Pulmonary Function Tests.

#### 4. Staff Training and Productivity Division

A pilot project on supervisory training was organized in India by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in 1952. Encouraged by the results of the pilot project and realizing that such training is an essential requirement for the successful implementation of the plans for the industrialization of the country the Ministry of Labour, Government of India set up the Training Within Industry (TWI) Centre in Mumbai in 1955 with the assistance of the ILO. In keeping with the changing trend of manpower training and development activities, the centre was later renamed as the Staff Training Division.

The division conducts the following activities:

- conducts comprehensive supervisory trainer development projects
- helps industry to setup training and development cells with persons trained by the division
- assists industry in institutionalizing their manpower training and development efforts by helping them formulate their training and development plans

**Productivity:** Over a period of time the activities have expanded to cover the training of management and trade union representatives to help organisations create a climate conducive for the development of collaborative leadership and bring about improvement in working conditions and productivity. Towards this end, new courses for managers, supervisors, trade union representatives and bipartite forums covering socio- psychological and team building aspects have been developed and conducted.

The division has embarked upon the training of supervisory trainers in chemical industries and trainers of dock workers to help organisations discharge their training responsibility on safety and health aspects under the amended Factories Act and the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, respectively. These trainers, in turn, undertake the training of supervisors/workers on safety and health aspects in their organisations.

The productivity division aims at improving productivity vis-a-vis working conditions and promoting co-operation between labour and management in industrial units. The above objectives are sought to be achieved through training courses and consultancy projects. In consultancy projects, a management and labour project team is formed and the experts of the division act as technical consultants and catalyst to the team.

Some of the courses conducted by the division are:

- Productivity techniques for effective employee participation
- Work study and wage incentives
- Wage & Salary Administration
- Office management

Man-power planning, job evaluation, productivity improvement, organisation and methods and wage incentives are some of the consultancy areas.

## 5. Major Accident Hazards Control Advisory Division

Major Accident Hazards Control Advisory Division is the outcome of the ILO project “Establishment and Initial Operation of Major Accident Hazards Control System” The project was executed by DGFASLI in collaboration with Factory Inspectorates of the various States and Union Territories. Although the project was completed in December, 1990, divisions continue to provide important services for the control of major accident hazards in the country. The activities of divisions were gradually enlarged to include other aspects of chemical safety.

The important achievements of the division are:

1. Setting up of technical organisation on Major Accident Hazards Control (MAHC) at the national, regional and state levels.
2. Training of Inspectors of Factories in the inspection of major accident hazards installations.
3. Development and publication of training manuals and checklists.
4. Preparation of guidelines for inspection of chemical plants and on-site emergency plans.

Major Accident Hazards Control Advisory division offers the following services:

1. Conducting institutional & in-plant training programmes and workshops in specialized areas viz. Major Accident Hazards Control, On-Site Emergency Preparedness, Off-Site Emergency Preparedness, Hazard & Operability (HAZOP) Study and Management of Hazardous Chemicals for Major Accident Hazards Installations.
2. Conducting studies and surveys on specialized areas of Risk Assessment, HAZOP and Emergency Preparedness in Major Accident Hazards Installations.

## 6. Work Environment Engineering Division

The Work Environment Engineering Division (WEED) of Central Labour Institute, Mumbai is a combination of engineering and industrial hygiene branches dealing with identification, assessment and control of physical hazards in industries. Although the emphasis is given on the engineering control of the working environment, it is important not to forget the recognition of potential health hazards done by the industrial hygienist. The WEED identifies the cause and effect relationship of physical hazards to exercise the engineering control to eliminate the work environmental hazards for protecting workers from occupational diseases. The WEED also deals with logical and systematic approach toward recognizing and defining the potential exposures that exist within the occupational work environment which cannot be underestimated. The WEED helps the industries for solving a problem of physical hazards and concludes with adequate data to support that conclusion. The WEED presents an outline of procedural method that can be used to recognize and evaluate physical hazard exposures that may be present within the work environment to provide a logical method of controlling the exposure.

The Division is well-equipped with Environmental Engineering Parameters and sophisticated monitoring equipment for industrial research, study and consultancy services including In-plant and In-house training programmes in the following areas:

- Evaluation and control of industrial noise
- Evaluation and control of industrial vibration
- Evaluation and control of illumination levels in the work places
- Evaluation and control of industrial ventilation system and thermal comfort

### **Facilities**

The Central Labour Institute has models and exhibits regarding safety, health and welfare in the form of properly guarded machines, personal protective equipment, safe methods of material handling, light and colour schemes and other arrangements, for propagating the message of safety and other health of workplaces. This centre is open to organised groups from industry and educational institutions.

The Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Exhibition Centre have exhibits to demonstrate methods, arrangements and appliances for promoting safety and health of workers. CLI has an auditorium with a seating capacity for 300 persons. It has 3 air-conditioned conference rooms, fully equipped with audio visual aids. Two conference rooms have a seating capacity of approximately 30 persons each and one conference room for 15 persons. A fully furnished class room having a capacity of 60 students is also available.

The institute also has a well-furnished hostel with facility for catering to both the international and national level participants.

### **Regional Labour Institutes**

- The four Regional Labour Institutes are:
  1. Regional Labour Institute, Chennai
  2. Regional Labour Institute, Faridabad
  3. Regional Labour Institute, Kanpur
  4. Regional Labour Institute, Kolkata
- All Regional Labour Institutes have each of the following divisions:
  1. Industrial Hygiene Division
  2. Industrial Medicine Division
  3. Industrial Safety Division
- A new Regional Labour Institute at Shillong is being set up to cater to the needs of the North-East states.
- A new Regional Labour Institute at Jammu has been proposed and it is under consideration of the Ministry.



### **1. Regional Labour Institute, Chennai**

The Regional Labour Institute, Chennai was formally inaugurated in the year 1965 by the then Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Shri M. Bhaktavatsalam in the presence of the then Hon'ble Union Labour Minister Shri D. Sanjivayya. It serves the southern states and union territories of the country namely Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Kerala, Puducherry, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Regional Labour Institute, Chennai has been declared as a Centre of Excellence in Safety in Construction and Automobile Industries.

### **2. Regional Labour Institute, Faridabad**

The Regional Labour Institute, Faridabad, was inaugurated on 10<sup>th</sup> February, 2009 by the then Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Labour & Employment (Independent Charge) Shri Oscar Fernandes to serve the northern states and union territories of the country namely Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Delhi. Regional Labour Institute, Faridabad has been declared as a Centre of Excellence in Safety in MSME and Chemical Process Industries.

### **3. Regional Labour Institute, Kanpur**

The Regional Labour Institute, Kanpur was inaugurated on 6<sup>th</sup> July, 1966 by the then Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani. The institute serves the northern states of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh. Regional Labour Institute, Kanpur has been declared as a Centre of Excellence in Sugar and Power Generating Industries.

### **4. Regional Labour Institute, Kolkata**

The Regional Labour Institute, Kolkata was inaugurated in the year 1965 by the then Hon'ble Union Labour Minister Shri D. Sanjivayya at a function presided over by Shri P.C. Sen, the then Hon'ble Chief Minister of West Bengal. The institute serves the eastern and north-eastern states of the country namely West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Assam, Tripura, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh. Regional Labour Institute, Kolkata has been declared as a Centre for Excellence in Safety in Ferrous & Non-Ferrous Metals and Paper Industries.

### **Inspectorates of Dock Safety**

The Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 was enacted on 14<sup>th</sup> April, 1987 and the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Rules, 1989 and Regulations, 1990 were framed under this Act. The Act and Regulations cover the safety, health & welfare aspects of dock worker engaged in loading, unloading & transportation of cargo, including the work incidental to dock work. In addition, the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 are also enforced by DGFASLI in the major ports of India through the Inspectorates of Dock Safety.

Administration of the Act and the Regulations in major ports is carried out by the Ministry of Labour & Employment, through DGFASLI, Mumbai. The Director General is the Chief Inspector of Dock Safety. The Chief Inspector of Dock Safety is also an authority for enforcement of the

Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in the major ports.

The above statutes are enforced by the Inspectors posted at Inspectorate of Dock Safety at all the major ports:

1. Inspectorates of Dock Safety, Mumbai
2. Inspectorates of Dock Safety, Kolkata
3. Inspectorates of Dock Safety, Chennai
4. Inspectorates of Dock Safety, Kandla
5. Inspectorates of Dock Safety, Jawaharlal Nehru Port
6. Inspectorates of Dock Safety, Mormugao
7. Inspectorates of Dock Safety, Tuticorin
8. Inspectorates of Dock Safety, New Mangalore
9. Inspectorates of Dock Safety, Cochin
10. Inspectorates of Dock Safety, Visakhapatnam
11. Inspectorates of Dock Safety, Paradip

\*Inspectorate of Dock Safety at Ennore is being setup.

The main function of the Inspectorates is to ensure the compliance with the provisions under the statutes. The statutory responsibilities of Inspector include inspection of ships, tankers, loose-gears, container-handling equipment, docks, container-yard and terminal, hazardous installations and isolated storages, tanks; carrying out the investigation of accidents (fatal and serious) and dangerous occurrences; prosecution of employers, attending to complaints, providing advisory services and conducting safety promotional activities like training programmes, workshops, celebration of safety week etc. The Inspectorate also prosecutes the agency responsible for violation of any provision of the Act and Regulations framed there under.

### 3 Budget

The allocation and expenditure of funds for various constituents of the organization for the year 2021-22 is given below:

#### Head of Account- 2230.01.102.13.01

#### Revenue: Directorate General Factory Advice Service & Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) (in ₹000)

Sl.	Minor head	BE (2021-22)	Total Expenditure
1.	Salaries	206300.00	205005.00
2.	Medical treatment	3000.00	2954.00
3.	Domestic travel expenses	5000.00	4987.00
4.	Foreign travel expenses	250.00	171.00
5.	Office expenses	22870.00	22789.00
6.	Rents, Rates and Taxes	4000.00	3931.00
7.	Other administrative expenses	300.00	299.00
8.	Advertising and publicity	1000.00	915.00
9.	Minor works	20000.00	19321.00
10.	Professional services	250.00	236.00
11.	Other charges	4030.00	2468.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>267000.00</b>	<b>263076.00</b>

#### Head of Account- 2230.01.102.13.96

#### Swachchhta Action Plan (in ₹000)

Sl.	Minor head	BE (2021-22)	Total Expenditure
1.	Office expenses	100.00	85.00
2.	Minor works	100.00	80.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>200.00</b>	<b>165.00</b>

#### Head of Account- 4250.00.201.19.04

#### Capital: DGFASLI and Inspectorates of Dock Safety (in ₹000)

Sl.	Minor head	BE (2021-22)	Total Expenditure
1.	Machinery and equipment	600.00	549.00
2.	Major works	37400.00	37343.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>38000.00</b>	<b>37892.00</b>

## 4

## Safety & Health Improvement in Factories and Dock Works of Major Ports

### 4.1 Co-ordination in the Administration of the Factories Act, 1948

The Factories Act, 1948 is the principal and comprehensive legislation of the Parliament, which provides for the requirements concerning safety, health and welfare amenities needed by workers employed in factories. The provisions of the Act are applicable to the factories as defined under Section 2m (i), 2m (ii) or notified under Section 85 of the Act by the State Governments.

The Ministry of Labour & Employment is accountable to the Parliament for proper enforcement of the Act. Uniformity in the application of the provisions of the Act in the State/Union Territories is achieved by circulating the Model Rules prepared by DGFASLI, which are incorporated by states in their State Factories Rules with necessary modifications to suit local needs. In the task of framing of the Model Rules, the DGFASLI, on behalf of the Ministry of Labour & Employment, enlists the cooperation and involvement of the State Governments by convening annually a Conference of Chief Inspectors of Factories. Matters relating to the administration of the Act as well as proposed amendments are discussed in this conference. Besides, this conference also serves as a forum for discussion on latest developments in the field of Occupational Safety and Health.

### 4.2 During the year 2021, comments/clarifications/replies/materials were prepared on the following matters:

**Table 4.1: comments/clarifications/replies/materials prepared**

Sl.	Comments/ Clarifications / Replies/ Materials	Nos.
1.	Matters regarding the Factories Act, 1948	13
2.	Matters regarding ILO Conventions/ILO meetings	2
3.	Matters relating to Parliament Questions and Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour Meetings	75
4.	Matters regarding Court Cases	10
5.	Other Important Matters	366

### 4.3 Implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2005

- The enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005, is a gateway for citizens to seek information under the control of Public Authority and promote transparency and accountability.
- DGFASLI being one of the Public Authorities, the Central Public Information Officer (CPIO) of the organization received a total no. of 121 applications during the period January to December, 2021. Of these 130 applications, 59 applications were received as transferred under Section 6(3) of the RTI Act and 62 applications were received directly. Besides, 12 applications were brought forward from the year 2020.
- A total of 133 applications were considered during the year. Information was provided within the stipulated time frame to 125 applications and no application were transferred to other public authorities under section 6(3) of the RTI Act. Among the total applications received, 4 applications were carried forward to next year and 4 applications were rejected.
- An amount of ₹ 50/- was received during the period as application fees and cost of providing information in material form.
- The Appellate Authority of DGFASLI received a total number of 2 appeals during the period and 1 appeal was carried forward from the year 2020. A total of 3 appeals were considered during the period and 3 were disposed off within stipulated time frame and none were carried forward to next year.



**Dr. R. K. Elangovan, Director General, DGFASLI & Chief Inspector of Dock Safety felicitated by Dr. Venkata Ramana Akkaraju, Chairman, New Mangalore Port**

#### 4.4 Administration of the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 and Regulations, 1990 framed thereunder and enforcing the MSIHC Rules, 1989 framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

The Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 and the Regulations 1990 framed there under cover safety, health and welfare aspects of all the workers engaged in dock work, whether in loading or unloading of cargo on board the ship, alongside it or in transit sheds, warehouses or yard etc., within the port premises including those engaged in chipping and painting of ships. These statutes are in line with the ILO Convention No. 152 on Occupational Safety and Health (Dock Work).

Administration of the Act and the Regulations in major ports is carried out by the Ministry of Labour & Employment, through DGFASLI, Mumbai. The Director General is the Chief Inspector of Dock Safety appointed under the Act. The Chief Inspector of Dock Safety is also an authority for enforcement of the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in the major ports.

The above statutes are enforced by the Inspectors posted at Inspectorate of Dock Safety at all the major ports viz. Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Kandla, Mormugao, New Mangalore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Visakhapatnam, Paradip and Jawaharlal Nehru Port except Ennore where the Inspectorate is being set up. Presently, the enforcement in this Port is carried out by the Inspectors posted in the Inspectorate Dock Safety, Chennai



Dr. R. K. Elangovan, Director General, DGFASLI & Chief Inspector of Dock Safety with Shri T. K. Ramachandran, IAS, Chairman, V.O.C. Port Authority



The main function of the Inspectorates is to ensure the compliance with the provisions under the statutes. The statutory responsibilities of Inspector include inspection of ships, tankers, loose-gears, container-handling equipment, docks, container-yard and terminal, hazardous installations and isolated storages, tanks; carrying out the investigation of accidents (fatal and serious) and dangerous occurrences; prosecution of employers, attending to complaints, providing advisory services and conducting safety promotional activities like training programmes, workshops, celebration of safety week etc. The Inspectorate also prosecutes the agency responsible for violation of any provision of the Act and Regulations framed there under.

### **Visit of DG, DGFASLI & Chief Inspector of Dock Safety to the Major Ports in the year 2021**

Dr. R. K. Elangovan, Director General, DGFASLI & Chief Inspector of Dock Safety visited the New Mangalore Port on 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> Jan, 2021; Deendayal Port, Kandla on 8<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> March, 2021; Paradip port on 5<sup>th</sup> August, 2021; Kolkata Port & Haldia Dock Complex on 6<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> September, 2021; and V.O.C. Port (Tuticorin) on 21<sup>st</sup>-22<sup>nd</sup> October, 2021.

During the visits to the above major ports, the Director General & Chief Inspector of Dock Safety had meeting and interacted with Chairman of each of the ports & their management and discussed on safety and health aspects in cargo handling in ports covered under the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1989 and the Regulations framed there under, notification of Major Accident Hazards (MAH) Installations under the MSIHC Rules, 1989 and the role of occupier & port authorities in notification of such installations, unclaimed hazardous cargoes stored inside the port premises.



**Dr. R. K. Elangovan, Director General, DGFASLI & Chief Inspector of Dock Safety with Shri A. K. Mehera, Deputy Chairman, Haldia Dock Complex**



Further, the Chief Inspector of Dock Safety visited the MAH installations and unloading areas (i.e. Chemical/Oil berths) located inside the port premises and to ascertain the safety measures adopted by the various stakeholders involved in handling hazardous chemicals. He has also visited the port area where various types of cargoes are handled particularly container terminals.

At the V.O.C. Port, Dr. R. K. Elangovan instructed all the Doctors who are serving in Port hospital shall be undergone “AFIH” course which is conducted by DGFASLI for the improvement of Occupational Health and Safety. And also talked about strengthening the Safety Department at the V.O.C. Port; and elevating safety officer to the post as senior executive category like other port official as per Dock Work (Safety, Health & Welfare) Regulations, 1990. Further, Dr. R. K. Elangovan met members of Tuticorin Stevedore Association and explained about the E-Shram portal and specified guidelines for the process on Safety Performance Report for stevedore license.

#### 4.5 Safety Week Celebrations and Dock Safety Committee Meetings

During the year 2021, Safety Week Celebrations were held at the Ports of Mumbai, Kolkata, Paradip, Visakhapatnam, Kochi, New Mangalore, J. N. Port, and Tuticorin. A total of 36 Safety Weeks Celebrations were held during the period. Various safety promotional activities like safety poster competitions, safety quiz contest, first-aid and firefighting demonstrations and appreciation programmes were organized during the occasions for the benefit of dock workers and their families

During the year 2021, a total of 73 Dock Safety Committee Meetings were held at all the 11 major Ports - Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Kandla, Mormugao, Tuticorin, New Mangalore, Cochin, Visakhapatnam, Paradip and Jawaharlal Nehru Port. Port-wise details of Safety Week Celebrations and Dock Safety Committee Meetings are given in Table. 9.8.



Dr. R. K. Elangovan, Director General, DGFASLI & Chief Inspector of Dock Safety with Shri Vinit Kumar, Chairman, Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port (Formerly: Kolkata Port Trust)

#### 4.6 Studies and Surveys

**National and state level Studies and Surveys** are conducted by DGFASLI in its efforts towards helping the Government to ascertain the status of working conditions, safety and health in factories and docks, and to formulate the appropriate standards for inclusion in statutes. During 2021, the two national studies undertaken by DGFASLI are National Study on Health Issues of Textile Workers and Major Accident Hazards Control System in Factories.

**Unit Level Consultancy Studies, Surveys and Audits** are undertaken at the request of the management and reports are submitted for implementation of the recommendations for further improvement in factories concerned. The details of Unit level consultancy studies and audits undertaken during the year 2021 are given in Table 4.2.

**Table 4.2-Unit-level Consultancy Studies, Surveys and Audits undertaken during 2021**

Sl.	Title	Started in 2021	Completed in 2021
1.	Assessment of Workplace Environment	4	4
2.	Compressor Breathing Air Quality Testing	3	3
3.	Industrial Hygiene Monitoring Study	2	1
4.	Safety Audit	5	6
5.	Work Environment Monitoring Study	1	1
6.	Work Zone Air Monitoring Study	1	1
7.	Occupational Safety and Health Audit	-	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>

Details of some of the Studies, Surveys and Audits conducted during the year 2021 are given below:

#### **Work Zone Monitoring Study conducted at Automobiles Industry in Maharashtra (Central Labour Institute, Mumbai)**

The objective of the study is to measure the prevailing sound pressure levels, ventilation system and illumination levels of various work stations in manufacturing areas and to assess the working environment to identify the potential physical health hazards generated from the workplace. Personal exposure of workers is evaluated to suggest remedial measures to make the working environment congenial and conducive. Suitable control measures are suggested to reduce the risk associated with physical health hazards.

It is observed that high noise is generated during cleaning of various parts with the help of compressed air and awareness about ill-effect of high noise is very poor. During the survey it is also observed that air velocity at various working zones of the shop floor is well below the specified limit. It is strongly recommended that good quality quite air nozzle can be used for noise reduction during cleaning operation by compressed air and suitable PPE is required to be used. It is suggested to

maintain the air velocity at least 30 m/min in any workroom. The amount of fresh air supplied by mechanical means of ventilation in an hour shall be equivalent to at least six times the cubic capacity of the workroom and shall be distributed evenly through the workroom without dead pockets or undue draughts caused by high inlet velocities. The overall illumination of the various work zones is good but very poor illumination levels are observed at different pathways and passages which may cause serious accident. It is strongly recommended that adequate number of lights should be provided in order to ensure that the levels of illuminations are maintained at different locations as per The Maharashtra Factories Rules 1963.

### **Safety Audit at a Carriage Repair Workshop in Maharashtra (Central Labour Institute, Mumbai)**

The Safety audit was carried out in Carriage Repair Workshop consisting of various department such as POH / MLR of Rolling stocks, POH of Diesel Electric B.G. Locomotives (Diesel Loco Shop), POH of Hydraulic (N.G. Loco shop), POH & MLR of Diesel Hydraulic Breakdown Cranes (Diesel Hydraulic Shop), MLR of B.G. non AC coaches (M L R Shop), Production of Bio-diesel (Bio Diesel Shop), The Production Shop, Production / repair of various components pertaining to diesel locos, carriages and wagons in production shops, production of sub-assemblies, Machinery and Plant maintenance (Mechanical & Electrical), Production Control Organisation (PCO), Engineering Maintenance(IOW), Storage of Materials, Testing & Analyzing, Wheel Shop, Tool Room, Fabrication Shop, Smithy Shop etc. The organisation has a Safety Policy which has to be reviewed. It was found that the company demonstrates its commitment towards Quality, Environment & Occupational Safety by way of ISO 9001, ISO 14001 & OSHA18001 Certifications. It has been suggested that the safety committee has to have equal number of management representatives and worker representatives. It was recommended to improve the system for different techniques of hazard identifications and assessments in respect of material handling of heavy equipment, hot work, fire prone areas, etc.

### **Compressor Breathing Air Quality Testing study conducted at Marine Institute, in Maharashtra (Central Labour Institute, Mumbai)**

Compressor Breathing Air Quality Testing study conducted at Marine Institute to measure the concentration level of carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oil mist, odour, relative humidity etc. It was found that all the parameter well within its limit as per IS 9623-2008 specification. It was suggested that while refilling of SCBA cylinder no other operation should be carried out.

### **Work Zone Monitoring Study conducted at Automobiles Industry in Maharashtra (Central Labour Institute, Mumbai)**

The objective of the survey is to measure the prevailing levels of welding fumes, Dust, Organic Solvent, Carbon monoxide and Carbon dioxide at various work stations in manufacturing areas and to assess the working environment to identify the potential chemical health hazards generated from the workplace. Personal exposure of workers is evaluated to suggest remedial measures to make the working environment congenial and conducive. Suitable control measures are suggested to reduce the risk associated with chemical health hazards.

It is observed that concentration of Carbon Monoxide level in Roller Break Tester area was found higher. It is recommended that both the doors of the car testing room are always to be kept close while testing and localized exhaust system has to be installed so gases will come out. During the survey it is also observed that the drainage of the paint mixing area is found open. It is recommended that they are to be closed which will avoid generation of waste solvent smell in air.

#### 4.7 Education and Training

DGFASLI organizes professional programmes, short duration (1 or 2 days) training programmes, half-day online training programmes, seminars, workshops, in-plant training programmes, appreciation & promotional programmes etc. for the benefit of industries, ports, enforcement officials, etc.

**4.7.1 Professional Programmes:** To fulfill the need of qualified Safety Officers, and Factory Medical Officers in the industry, DGFASLI organization conducts one-year “Advanced Diploma in Industrial Safety” (ADIS) Course and three-months “Associate Fellow of Industrial Health” (AFIH) Certificate Course. Besides other programmes, DGFASLI also conducts Four-Weeks Certificate Course for Supervisors to be employed in Hazardous Process Industries, Three-weeks Basic course for the freshly recruited Inspectors of Factories and a Two-weeks Refresher course for the experienced Senior Inspector of Factories and other Specialized courses in the emerging field of Occupational Safety and Health. The details of Professional Programmes conducted during the year 2021 are as given in Table 4.3

**Table 4.3: Professional Programmes conducted during 2021**

Programme	Institute	No. of Participants	No. of Organizations
<b>A) Professional Programmes</b>			
a) Advanced Diploma in Industrial Safety	CLI, Mumbai	42	33
b) Advanced Diploma in Industrial Safety	RLI, Chennai	48	48
c) Advanced Diploma in Industrial Safety	RLI, Faridabad	55	42
d) Advanced Diploma in Industrial Safety	RLI, Kanpur	42	40
e) Advanced Diploma in Industrial Safety	RLI, Kolkata	51	46
<b>Total</b>		<b>238</b>	<b>209</b>
a) Associate Fellow of Industrial Health	CLI, Mumbai	71	71
b) Associate Fellow of Industrial Health	RLI, Chennai	49	49
c) Associate Fellow of Industrial Health	RLI, Faridabad	34	32
d) Associate Fellow of Industrial Health	RLI, Kanpur	13	13
e) Associate Fellow of Industrial Health	RLI, Kolkata	35	35
<b>Total</b>		<b>202</b>	<b>200</b>

**4.7.2 Specialized Training Programmes** are conducted for identified target groups such as Inspectors of Factories, Senior Managers, Safety Officers, Factory Medical Officers, Supervisors, Trade Union Officials and Safety Committee members from Industry. Basic Course for newly recruited inspectors of factories is conducted to impart technical knowledge and skills in the field of safety and health. In view of the need for inspection of specific industries and Major Accident Hazards units, specialized courses are also conducted for Senior Inspectors. Some of the programmes are exclusively conducted for the union-leaders where joint participation of management personnel and union representatives from industries are the special features of some programmes.

### 4.7.3 Seminars and Workshops

Seminars and Workshops are organized on the basis of findings and recommendations of various national studies; unit level studies and surveys; and issues and priorities of national concern. They are organized to enhance the skills of the participants in dealing with matters connected to safety, health, productivity and environment etc. These seminars & workshops provide platform for discussing various issues related to safety and health; and recommend National level/State level/Unit level action plan in respective area of concern. The details of seminar and workshops conducted in 2021 are given in table 4.4.

**Table 4.4 – Seminars and Workshops (online) conducted in 2021**

Sl.	Title	Coordinating body	No. of Participants	No. of Organizations
1.	Work Shop on Small scale/Medium scale industries to improve Productivity, Safety and Working Conditions	CLI, Mumbai	5	5
2.	Half-day Seminar on Road Safety and Defensive Driving	RLI, Kanpur	37	1
3.	National Seminar on Safety Audit	RLI, Chennai	840	826
4.	National Virtual Conference on Occupational Safety and Health in Construction Industry	CLI, Mumbai	118	66
5.	Workshop on 'Port Safety' jointly organised by DGFASLI & BGHW Germany on 28.01.2021	CLI, Mumbai	40	32
6.	Workshop on 'Port Safety' jointly organised by DGFASLI & BGHW Germany on 29.06.2021	CLI, Mumbai	80	38
7.	One-day Virtual Conference on Notifiable Diseases under the Factories Act 1948	RLI, Kanpur	125	105
<b>Total</b>			<b>1245</b>	<b>1073</b>

Details of some of the online seminar/workshop/conference organised by DGFASLI:

### **National Conference on “Ensuring Occupational Safety and Health at Workplaces amidst Covid-19: Industries Best Practices”**

The virtual national conference on “Ensuring Occupational Safety and Health at Workplaces amidst Covid-19: Industries Best Practices” was held on 28<sup>th</sup> April 2021. The virtual national conference was organized by Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) on the World Day for Safety and Health at Work that focuses on strategies to strengthen national occupational safety and health (OSH) systems to build resilience, in order to face crises now and in the future, drawing on lessons learned and experiences from the world of work.

The main objective of the conference was to raise awareness and stimulate dialogue on the importance of creating and investing in resilient Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) system in mitigating and preventing the spread of COVID-19 at the workplace.

The virtual conference was inaugurated by Dr. R. K. Elangovan, Director General, DGFASLI. During inaugural speech, he welcomed the speakers & the delegates, and spoke on the significance of conducting the conference on “Ensuring Occupational Safety and Health at workplaces amidst Covid-19: Industries’ Best Practices”. Around 300 delegates and 9 speakers from Automobile Industry, Engineering Industry, Pharmaceutical Industry, Construction Industry, Power (NTPC) Industry, Chemical Industry, Oil & Gas Industry, Textile Industry, Cement Industry, and Major Ports participated in the conference.

The speakers discussed, deliberated and shared their experience on the following key topics for the benefit of the participants and stakeholders on the subject - workplace occupational safety and health:

- Occupational Safety and Health at workplaces
- Key considerations while doing risk assessment
- Key measures to protect against and mitigate the spread of Covid-19 in workplaces
- Potential OSH risks & opportunities

### **National Virtual Workshop on “Construction Safety – Fall Protection and Safe Scaffolding”**

As part of MoU between DGFASLI, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Govt. of India and DGUV, Germany, a national virtual workshop on “Construction Safety – Fall Protection and Safe Scaffolding” was organised by DGFASLI in technical collaboration with the German Social Accident Insurance (DGUV), Germany on 8<sup>th</sup> June, 2021 at CLI, Mumbai.

Dr. R. K. Elangovan, Director General, DGFASLI inaugurated the programme and briefed the participants about present scenario of construction safety and major concerns regarding occupational safety and health of workers engaged in construction sector. Prof. K-H Noetel, Director Dep. DGUV Kooperationen, BG BAU, Germany made an elaborative, informative and interactive presentation on current practices in construction safety and highlighted the importance of fall protection and safe scaffolding in construction sector.



The workshop discussed the following:

- The importance of fall protection and safe usage of scaffolding in construction safety.
- An introduction on Occupational Safety and Health Act, Hierarchy of fall protection measures and responsibilities of employers and clients to safeguard workers in construction sector.
- Effective measures and actions required to control fall protection of workers from heights and implementation of special regulations for the use of ladders and sophisticated scaffolds in construction sector.

The workshop was attended by 221 participants which included mid-level officers from Factory Inspectorates of State/UT, Officers from DGFASLI, Construction Site Managers, Supervisors and workers, Safety and Health Professionals, Competent Persons, and other stakeholders.

### **National Virtual Conference on “Safety Audit”**

The national virtual conference on “Safety Audit” was held on 16<sup>th</sup> June, 2021 coordinated by Regional Labour Institute, Chennai under guidance of DGFASLI. Chief Guest Shri Apurva Chandra, IAS, Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Govt. of India, inaugurated the national conference. In his inaugural address, he highlighted the importance of safety audit and its role in prevention of accidents at workplace. Dr. R. K. Elangovan, Director General, DGFASLI, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Govt. of India welcomed all the participants in the national conference. He delivered a special technical session on legal perspectives and system requirements in safety audit process. He also highlighted the purpose of Safety Audit to maintain utmost safety and create decent workplace. He deliberated on the key aspects of Safety Audit approach to managing Occupational Health and Safety in the workplace and offers a structured path for continuous improvement towards best practice.

The other speakers at the conference included Shri S G Darvhekar, Ex. Director General, DGFASLI; Shri Sanjeev Kumar Paruthi, Director, TSM The Safety Master Private Limited, Bhiwandi; Shri Amresh Deshmukh, Chola MS Risk Services; Shri V R Srinivasan, Safety Expert and Former Secretary, National Safety Council of India; Shri P Nagarajan, Ex. Chief Safety Expert, Chennai Metro Rail Project; Shri GP Nijalingappa, Director (Safety), Regional Labour Institute, Chennai.

Dr. Elangovan concluded the national virtual conference. In his concluding remarks, he emphasized on the need of organizing similar national conferences by DGFASLI on regular basis to fulfil the need of stakeholders in attaining a sustainable OHS culture in country.

The national virtual conference was attended by around 720 delegates comprising of Senior Executives, Occupational Safety and Health professionals from various Industries, Ports, Central and State Government officials, Safety consultants, competent persons, Safety experts and research scholars.



#### 4.7.4 1 or 2 days Duration Training Programmes/ Half-day online Training Programmes

DGFASLI organizes 1 or 2 days training programmes for the benefit of supervisors, workers, and workers' representatives from factories. Such programmes are organized in the field of Safety, Health, Hygiene, Psychology, etc. Owing to Covid-19, instead of physical classes, DGFASLI conducted a number of half-day online training programmes. The details of Half-day online training programmes conducted during the year 2021 are given in Table 4.5

**Table 4.5: Half-day online Training Programmes conducted during 2021**

Sl.	Programme	Institute	No. of participants	No. of organizations
1	Safety in Handling, Storage & Transportation of Hazardous Chemicals	RLI, Kolkata	4	4
2	Occupational Health, Hygiene and Safety in Industries and Ports	RLI, Kanpur	48	27
3	Safety, Health & Environment at Workplace in Hazardous Processes	CLI, Mumbai	20	18
4	Loss prevention in Industries	RLI, Chennai	9	9
5	Evaluation and Control of Industrial Vibration	CLI, Mumbai	10	7
6	Safety Management System in process Industry	RLI, Chennai	12	12
7	Medical surveillance for prevention of occupational disease	RLI, Kanpur	47	30
8	Management of Physical & Chemical hazards in Industries	RLI, Kanpur	40	25
9	Dust Exposure and its Assessment at Industrial Workplaces	RLI, Chennai	30	18
10	Work Environmental Monitoring in Industries	RLI, Kanpur	30	14
11	Accident Prevention & Loss Control at Work Place	CLI, Mumbai	27	12
12	Selection, Use and Care of Respiratory Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) in industries	RLI, Chennai	28	15
13	Control of industrial Noise & Vibration	RLI, Faridabad	12	11
14	Qualitative and Quantitative Risk Analysis in Industries	RLI, Chennai	17	9
15	Machine safety	RLI, Kanpur	46	34
16	Safety & Health in Cement Industries	RLI, Shillong	50	14
17	Safety Engineering	RLI, Kanpur	33	28
18	Emergency Preparedness in Chemical Industries	CLI, Mumbai	50	18

Sl.	Programme	Institute	No. of participants	No. of organizations
19	Small / Medium Scale Industries to Improve Productivity, Safety and Working Conditions	CLI, Mumbai	5	5
20	Screening & Diagnosis of Notifiable Diseases under Factories Act 1948 for Occupational Health Physicians	RLI, Kanpur	42	38
21	Accident prevention in Industries	RLI, Kanpur	22	20
22	Machine guarding	RLI, Chennai	19	14
23	Awareness of Occupation Safety and Health in Consumer products and manufacturing industries	RLI, Kolkata	3	3
24	The Factories Act, 1948 and Model & State Factories Rules	CLI, Mumbai	42	32
25	Safety in handling of lifting appliances & loose gears	RLI, Chennai	37	21
26	Industrial Hygiene for Hazardous Process Industry	RLI, Faridabad	14	14
27	Accident investigation systems	RLI, Chennai	15	11
28	Employees Participation for Improving Occupational Safety and Health	CLI, Mumbai	6	6
29	Safety Audit	RLI, Chennai	47	32
30	Accident reporting & investigation	CLI, Mumbai	15	10
31	Workplace noise and Hearing Conservation Programme	RLI, Chennai	9	7
32	Occupational Safety and Health in MSMEs	RLI, Kolkata	9	9
33	Evaluation and Control of Industrial Ventilation	CLI, Mumbai	5	5
34	Bio-Monitoring for Occupational Health in Industries	RLI, Kanpur	47	33
35	Accident prevention & loss control	CLI, Mumbai	13	10
36	Safety Management System	RLI, Chennai	18	12
37	Occupational health management	RLI, Chennai	26	16
38	Crane safety	RLI, Chennai	20	14
39	Accident causation & prevention	RLI, Chennai	5	5
40	Welding safety	RLI, Chennai	12	8

Sl.	Programme	Institute	No. of participants	No. of organizations
41	Safety Management System	CLI, Mumbai	9	9
42	Accident reporting investigation and analysis	RLI, Faridabad	6	6
43	On-site emergency preparedness in industries and ports	RLI, Chennai	14	11
44	Safety Management System	RLI, Kanpur	26	11
45	Silicosis	RLI, Kolkata	11	11
46	Occupational health for non-medical executives and employees	RLI, Kolkata	3	3
47	Role & function of occupational health centre	RLI, Kolkata	10	10
48	Occupational Health Services in Factories & Ports	RLI, Kanpur	35	20
49	Evaluation and Control of Industrial Noise	CLI, Mumbai	3	3
50	Safety provisions under the Factories Act, 1948	RLI, Chennai	9	5
51	Safety with pressure vessels	RLI, Chennai	13	13
52	Safe use of lifting machine and tackles	CLI, Mumbai	9	9
53	Work Environmental Monitoring in Industries	CLI, Mumbai	6	6
54	Personal protective equipment – foot & leg protection	CLI, Mumbai	7	7
55	Participative Management for enhancing	CLI, Mumbai	3	3
56	Machine guarding	RLI, Faridabad	10	10
57	Safety aspects of Noise & Vibration in Industries	RLI, Kanpur	4	4
58	Management of Chemical Disasters in Industries	CLI, Mumbai	40	20
59	Occupational health practices & ILO radiography	RLI, Kanpur	36	28
60	Management of Hazardous Chemicals	CLI, Mumbai	28	11
61	Internal Safety Audit - A Tool for Safety Improvement	RLI, Kanpur	24	20
62	Fire Safety in Factories & Docks	CLI, Mumbai	6	6

Sl.	Programme	Institute	No. of participants	No. of organizations
63	Safety in Handling Materials	RLI, Kanpur	10	6
64	Enhancing safety through effective communication	RLI, Chennai	3	3
65	Safety, Health and Environment in work places	RLI, Chennai	4	4
66	Safety with mechanical power press	RLI, Chennai	4	4
67	Safety in working at height	CLI, Mumbai	18	18
68	Major Accident Hazards Control in Industries	CLI, Mumbai	35	9
69	Principles of industrial hygiene	CLI, Mumbai	6	6
70	Industrial hygiene techniques	CLI, Mumbai	5	5
71	Industrial Illumination	CLI, Mumbai	7	2
72	Lead poisoning	RLI, Faridabad	6	6
73	Management of chemical hazards in industries	CLI, Mumbai	8	8
74	Safeguarding of machinery	RLI, Chennai	3	3
75	Fork lift safety	RLI, Chennai	7	3
76	Emergency preparedness in chemical industries	CLI, Mumbai	21	7
77	Control of Occupational Safety and health hazards in foundries	CLI, Mumbai	2	2
78	Safety Audit	RLI, Kolkata	11	10
79	Occupational health practices in factories	CLI, Mumbai	2	2
80	Promotion of safety, health & welfare in industries	RLI, Kolkata	4	3
81	Vibration prevention & control	CLI, Mumbai	2	1
82	Hearing conservation program at workplace	RLI, Kanpur	17	13
83	Respiratory protection in industries	CLI, Mumbai	6	6
84	Industrial hygiene and work environment monitoring in industries	RLI, Kanpur	4	4

Sl.	Programme	Institute	No. of participants	No. of organizations
85	Basic crane and rigging safety	RLI, Chennai	2	2
86	Heat stress & its management at workplace	RLI, Kanpur	7	6
87	Loss prevention techniques in industries	RLI, Chennai	3	3
88	Safety and health in the non-ferrous metal industries	RLI, Chennai	4	2
89	National training programme on "HAZOP study"	CLI, Mumbai	98	50
90	Safety & health for safety officers	RLI, Kanpur	20	11
91	Safety Management System	RLI, Chennai	15	11
92	Safety Engineering	RLI, Kanpur	13	9
93	Safety with occupational eye injuries	RLI, Faridabad	5	5
94	Occupational Safety, Hygiene and Health in industries	RLI, Chennai	15	2
95	Safe use of lifting appliances & loose gears	RLI, Chennai	16	9
96	Fundamental of industrial hygiene	CLI, Mumbai	5	5
97	Management of work environmental hazards in industries	RLI, Kanpur	10	7
98	Occupational noise exposure and control	CLI, Mumbai	5	5
99	Management of Major Chemical Accidents In Industries	CLI, Mumbai	5	5
100	Hazard communication system in workplaces	RLI, Faridabad	1	1
101	Safety with working at height	RLI, Faridabad	7	6
102	First aid tools & techniques in industries and ports	RLI, Kanpur	38	22
103	Management of hazardous chemicals in MAH factories	CLI, Mumbai	36	17
104	Safety Audit	RLI, Chennai	20	9
105	Safety Management System	CLI, Mumbai	4	4
106	Prevention of occupational disease and related statutory provisions in industries and ports	RLI, Kanpur	7	6

Sl.	Programme	Institute	No. of participants	No. of organizations
107	Evaluation and control of Industrial ventilation	CLI, Mumbai	1	1
108	Recognition, evaluation and control of particulate matters in industries	RLI, Kanpur	4	4
109	Workplace Safety and Health	RLI, Kolkata	10	9
110	Work Environmental Monitoring in Industries	RLI, Faridabad	2	2
111	PPE programme in industry	CLI, Mumbai	5	5
112	Evaluation of Physical and Chemical Hazards at Workplaces	RLI, Kolkata	11	8
113	Safety in Storage, Handling & Management of Hazardous Chemicals	RLI, Kolkata	8	5
114	Risk Assessment at workplaces	RLI, Chennai	2	2
115	Occupational health audit	RLI, Chennai	4	4
116	Prevention of Occupational Lung Diseases	RLI, Kanpur	15	5
117	Handling & storage of chemicals	RLI, Faridabad	1	1
118	Principles and Practices of Industrial Hygiene in Industries	RLI, Kanpur	5	5
119	Safety & health for safety committee members	RLI, Faridabad	27	7
120	Occupational Safety and Health management system	RLI, Kolkata	23	19
121	Occupational Safety and Health in Confined Spaces	CLI, Mumbai	26	6
122	Occupational Health Services at work places	RLI, Kanpur	10	8
123	Enhancing safety at workplace by effective implementation of Permit to Work system	RLI, Chennai	2	2
124	Occupational Dust Exposure, its effects and Assessment at Workplaces	RLI, Chennai	3	3
125	Occupational lung diseases	RLI, Chennai	2	2
126	Industrial Hygiene in Industries	RLI, Kanpur	13	12
127	Safety with hand and power tools at work places	RLI, Chennai	1	1
128	Employees Participation for Improving Occupational Safety and Health	CLI, Mumbai	2	2

Sl.	Programme	Institute	No. of participants	No. of organizations
129	Accident Prevention and Safety Management	RLI, Kolkata	9	5
130	Workshop for Small / Medium Scale Industries to Improve Productivity, Safety and Working Conditions.	CLI, Mumbai	7	6
131	Hand & portable power tools safety	RLI, Kanpur	28	6
132	Onsite Emergency Planning for Hazardous Factories	CLI, Mumbai	46	15
133	Safely with Wire Ropes	RLI, Chennai	9	7
134	Accident Reporting and Investigation	RLI, Kolkata	8	8
135	Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System	RLI, Kanpur	25	21
136	Housekeeping and Cleanliness at Workplaces	RLI, Kolkata	3	3
137	Machinery safety	RLI, Chennai	1	1
138	Personal protective equipment ear protection	CLI, Mumbai	5	5
139	Industrial Hygiene in Industries	RLI, Kanpur	2	2
140	Offsite Emergency Planning for Hazardous Factories	CLI, Mumbai	24	13
141	Management of Chemical & Physical Hazards in Industries	RLI, Kanpur	3	3
142	Safety Leadership and Safety Culture	CLI, Mumbai	4	4
143	Occupational health & safety management system	RLI, Kanpur	26	23
144	Basic Crane and Rigging Safety	RLI, Chennai	21	9
145	Occupational Safety and Health in use of Hand & Power Tools	CLI, Mumbai	10	10
146	Assessment of Chemical	CLI, Mumbai	6	6
147	Medical Response to major Accident Hazard in factories	RLI, Kolkata	7	4
148	Evaluation and Control of Health Hazards at Workplace	CLI, Mumbai	5	4
149	Noise induced hearing loss	RLI, Kolkata	4	4
150	The Factories Act, 1948 and Model Factories Rules	CLI, Mumbai	21	13



Sl.	Programme	Institute	No. of participants	No. of organizations
151	Fall Prevention and Protection	CLI, Mumbai	9	8
152	Onsite Emergency Planning for Hazardous Factories	CLI, Mumbai	50	25
153	HAZOP	RLI, Faridabad	21	18
154	Accident reporting, investigation and analysis	RLI, Faridabad	8	8
155	Fire safety	CLI, Mumbai	12	12
156	Safety management in industries	RLI, Faridabad	4	4
157	Fire safety	RLI, Faridabad	2	2
158	Safety Management System	RLI, Chennai	12	12
159	Effective safety audit	RLI, Kolkata	5	5
160	Offsite Emergency Planning for Hazardous Factories	CLI, Mumbai	22	11
161	Safety with Hand and Power Tools	RLI, Faridabad	13	10
162	Management of workplace hazards	CLI, Mumbai	3	3
163	Safe Material Handling in Industries	RLI, Chennai	9	9
164	Safe use of lifting machines & tackles	RLI, Faridabad	5	5
165	Safety Audit	RLI, Chennai	12	12
166	Machinery safety	RLI, Kanpur	4	4
167	Enhancing Safety through Safety Committee Meetings	RLI, Kanpur	13	13
168	Health Effects of Temperature and Ventilation at Workplace	RLI, Kanpur	5	5
169	Health hazards and workplace monitoring in welding operations	RLI, Chennai	1	1
170	Occupational Safety, Health & environment management system,	RLI, Kolkata	19	9
171	Prevention of Occupational Lung Diseases and Respiratory Protective Equipment	RLI, Kanpur	20	15
172	Health Effects of Noise and Vibration at Workplace	RLI, Kanpur	17	14

Sl.	Programme	Institute	No. of participants	No. of organizations
173	Accident reporting and Investigation	RLI, Shillong	17	10
174	Safety in Material Handling	RLI, Kanpur	6	6
175	Safety with Hand and Power Tools	RLI, Kolkata	8	2
176	Fundamentals of Occupational Health for Safety & Health Professionals	RLI, Kanpur	18	11
177	Safety in handling of hazardous chemicals	RLI, Chennai	3	3
178	Accident Prevention through OSH Management System	RLI, Shillong	14	11
179	Basic occupational health services	RLI, Kanpur	15	14
180	Transport Safety at Workplace	RLI, Chennai	17	5
181	Surveillance and Monitoring for Notifiable Diseases in Industries and Ports	RLI, Kanpur	13	12
182	Fork lift safety	RLI, Chennai	11	6
183	Onsite Emergency Planning in Hazardous Factories	CLI, Mumbai	28	8
184	Effective Leadership for improving Safety Culture	CLI, Mumbai	4	3
185	Safety culture through effective communication	RLI, Chennai	7	4
186	Material Handling and Conveyor Safety	RLI, Chennai	2	2
187	Motivation for Improving OSH	CLI, Mumbai	2	2
188	Management of Chemical Hazards In Industries	CLI, Mumbai	10	6
189	Management of Hazardous Chemicals	CLI, Mumbai	8	8
190	Crane and Rigging Safety	RLI, Chennai	21	8
191	Occupational Health Management at workplace	CLI, Mumbai	4	3
192	Measuring Safety and Health Performance in Workplaces	CLI, Mumbai	6	4
193	Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Management System	RLI, Kolkata	12	11
194	First aid tools & techniques	RLI, Kanpur	13	8

Sl.	Programme	Institute	No. of participants	No. of organizations
195	Occupational Health in Automobile Industries	RLI, Chennai	7	7
196	Improving Occupational Health and Safety at Work	RLI, Kanpur	8	8
197	Statutory Provisions for hazardous factories	CLI, Mumbai	13	13
198	Accident reporting & investigation	CLI, Mumbai	6	6
199	Plant Inspection Techniques for enhancing Safety	RLI, Chennai	4	4
200	Improving Occupational Safety and Health through Employees participation	CLI, Mumbai	1	1
201	Selection, Use and Care of Respiratory PPEs	RLI, Chennai	4	4
202	Occupational Safety and Health for safety committee members	RLI, Kolkata	12	6
203	Evaluation and Control of Illumination	RLI, Kolkata	6	3
204	Occupational Health & Safety audit	RLI, Faridabad	11	8
205	Evaluation Monitoring of Noise and Vibration at Workplace	RLI, Kolkata	7	4
206	Accident Reporting and investigation	RLI, Shillong	6	6
207	Occupational Health Management in Industries	RLI, Chennai	7	6
208	Industrial housekeeping	RLI, Chennai	12	3
209	Chemical Exposure at workplace in Industries	RLI, Chennai	2	2
210	Risk Assessment in Storage and Transportation of Chemicals	RLI, Chennai	6	5
211	Dust hazards – prevention and protection	CLI, Mumbai	25	8
212	Safety with Wire Ropes	RLI, Chennai	13	6
213	Personal protective equipment – eye & face protection	CLI, Mumbai	14	3
214	Fire Safety in Factories and Docks	CLI, Mumbai	12	9
215	Injury Prevention & Loss Control at Work Places	CLI, Mumbai	1	1
216	Safety with Lifting Appliances	RLI, Kanpur	13	6

Sl.	Programme	Institute	No. of participants	No. of organizations
217	Fundamentals of Industrial Hygiene	RLI, Kolkata	5	5
218	Ergonomics in Industries	RLI, Kanpur	16	14
219	Techniques of Hazard Identification and Control in Engineering Industry	RLI, Shillong	10	3
220	First aid Tools & Techniques and Related Statutory Provisions in Industries and Ports	RLI, Kanpur	8	6
221	Safety Audit	RLI, Chennai	12	12
222	State of the Art Tools and Technologies (AI, ML, IOT, AR, VR, Nanotechnology)	RLI, Kanpur	10	9
223	Confined spaces	CLI, Mumbai	4	1
224	Techniques of Hazard Identification and Control in Industry	RLI, Shillong	9	6
225	Chemical Hazard and Safety Management	RLI, Faridabad	3	3
226	Hazard communication system	RLI, Faridabad	4	3
227	Safety and Workplace Productivity	RLI, Kolkata	6	5
228	Hazard Prevention techniques	RLI, Kanpur	5	4
229	Safety committee members	RLI, Kolkata	2	2
230	Strategy in prevention workplaces	RLI, Kolkata	5	2
231	Best practices for the safe use of machinery	RLI, Kolkata	1	1
232	Safety health & environment education & training	RLI, Kolkata	3	3
233	Safety with Scaffold	RLI, Faridabad	2	2
234	Concept of Industrial Hygiene	CLI, Mumbai	5	4
235	Hazard identification, Risk Assessment and control techniques	RLI, Chennai	16	6
236	Improving Occupational Safety and Health by Employee Participation	CLI, Mumbai	7	4
237	Chemical emergency preparedness	CLI, Mumbai	40	12
238	Safety in Construction Industry	RLI, Faridabad	11	10

Sl.	Programme	Institute	No. of participants	No. of organizations
239	Ergonomics and Manual Material Handling	RLI, Chennai	8	7
240	Enhancing Safety Culture through Effective Communication	CLI, Mumbai	6	5
241	Fundamentals of industrial hygiene	CLI, Mumbai	8	8
242	Safety in Chemical handling and Storage	RLI, Kolkata	5	5
243	Personal Protective Equipment	CLI, Mumbai	5	4
244	Occupational Safety, Hygiene and Health in Industries	RLI, Chennai	2	2
245	Working at Height	RLI, Faridabad	5	5
246	Major accident hazards control	CLI, Mumbai	49	14
247	Safety Performance measurement in industries	RLI, Chennai	10	8
248	Hazard Evaluation: Work Environment Monitoring in Industrial Workplaces	RLI, Chennai	2	2
249	Industrial Hygiene in chemical industries	RLI, Kolkata	3	2
250	Safety Health and Environment	CLI, Mumbai	2	2
251	Investigation and prevention of Accidents in Factories and Docks	RLI, Chennai	3	3
252	Management of Heat stress and Ventilation in industries	CLI, Mumbai	4	4
253	Enhancing safety through employee participation	RLI, Chennai	3	3
254	Evaluation of physical & chemical hazards at workplaces	RLI, Kolkata	4	4
255	Workplace Safety	RLI, Kolkata	4	4
256	Occupational health	RLI, Chennai	12	12
257	Confined space	RLI, Chennai	7	7
258	Prevention of hazards in industries	RLI, Kolkata	4	4
259	Occupational cancer	RLI, Kanpur	8	8
260	Pressure Vessel Safety and case Study	RLI, Faridabad	4	4

Sl.	Programme	Institute	No. of participants	No. of organizations
261	Medical emergency management	RLI, Chennai	14	9
262	Safe guarding of machines	RLI, Faridabad	17	7
263	Safety during maintenance	RLI, Faridabad	15	4
264	Medical Management of Occupational Poisonings	RLI, Kanpur	15	10
265	Accident prevention and investigation technique at workplace	RLI, Chennai	8	8
266	Slings and Hoisting Safety	RLI, Chennai	11	10
267	Recognition, Evaluation and Control of Particulate matters in industries	CLI, Mumbai	7	2
268	Role of Executive in Promoting safety and Health in Industries	RLI, Faridabad	11	4
269	Techniques for safe plant operation	RLI, Kolkata	5	2
270	Role of Housekeeping on Safety	RLI, Faridabad	2	2
271	Hazards With welding operations	CLI, Mumbai	12	12
272	Disaster Management in Chemical Industry	CLI, Mumbai	33	14
273	Evaluation and Control of Industrial Noise	RLI, Faridabad	2	2
274	Manual and material handling	RLI, Kolkata	2	1
275	Best practices on hot work	RLI, Kolkata	3	2
276	Role and Responsibility of Safety Officer	RLI, Faridabad	11	11
277	Safety in Work at height	CLI, Mumbai	16	5
278	Role of housekeeping towards ensuring safety	RLI, Kanpur	2	2
279	Industrial ventilation	RLI, Faridabad	2	2
280	Safe operation of hand and portable tools	RLI, Kolkata	11	2
281	Safeguarding in Machine	RLI, Shillong	4	4
282	PPE - Head protection	CLI, Mumbai	3	3



Sl.	Programme	Institute	No. of participants	No. of organizations
283	Electrical Safety at Workplaces for Accident Prevention	RLI, Shillong	17	16
284	Promoting safety and health	RLI, Kolkata	6	2
285	Chemical Safety at Workplace	CLI, Mumbai	32	19
286	Safe use of lifting machines & lifting tackles	CLI, Mumbai	44	9
287	Onsite Emergency management in industries	RLI, Chennai	2	2
288	Facets of Safety Training in OSH Management	RLI, Chennai	1	1
289	Systematic Technique for System Examination & Risk Management	RLI, Faridabad	2	2
290	Principles of industrial hygiene	CLI, Mumbai	8	6
291	Safe Handling of Material in Chemical & Manufacturing Industries	RLI, Faridabad	2	2
292	Housekeeping and Cleanliness at Workplaces	RLI, Shillong	4	4
293	Occupational Safety and Health with Hand Tools and Power Tool	RLI, Shillong	2	2
294	Use of PPE for Hazardous Industries	RLI, Kolkata	2	2
295	Slings & hoisting safety	RLI, Kolkata	12	6
296	Effective Communication and Industrial Safety	RLI, Kolkata	3	2
297	Role of management in industrial safety	RLI, Kolkata	3	3
298	Loss Prevention Approaches in industries	RLI, Chennai	8	8
299	Ergonomics principle and its use in industrial safety	RLI, Kolkata	2	2
300	Occupational health hazards & their prevention at workplace	CLI, Mumbai	1	1
301	Transport equipment safety	RLI, Kolkata	7	7
302	Promoting OSH Through workers' participation	RLI, Faridabad	1	1
303	Welding safety	RLI, Faridabad	1	1
304	Qualitative and Quantitative Risk Analysis in Industries	RLI, Chennai	17	14

Sl.	Programme	Institute	No. of participants	No. of organizations
305	Respiratory protection in industry	CLI, Mumbai	12	3
306	Enhancing safety through employee participation	RLI, Kolkata	1	1
307	Safety Planning in Industries	RLI, Faridabad	5	5
308	Safety in engineering industries	RLI, Faridabad	2	2
309	Heat stress	RLI, Kolkata	2	1
310	Recent Updates in Occupational Health Practice for Factory Medical Officers	RLI, Kanpur	11	11
311	Health Issues in Power Tool Operation	RLI, Chennai	4	4
312	Working at Height	CLI, Mumbai	8	8
313	Lock Out/ Tag Out and Toolbox Talk	RLI, Chennai	11	8
314	Industrial hygiene techniques	CLI, Mumbai	9	5
315	Prevention of Occupational Diseases and Injuries in Industries and Ports	RLI, Kanpur	7	6
316	Chemical risk reduction strategies	CLI, Mumbai	10	3
317	Industrial Hazards, Accidents and their Remedial measures at Workplace	CLI, Mumbai	3	3
318	SHE policy for industries	RLI, Kolkata	2	2
319	Working in confined spaces	RLI, Kolkata	7	7
320	Statutory Provisions on Accident Reporting at Workplace	CLI, Mumbai	2	2
321	Control of Industrial Major Accident Hazards Rules	CLI, Mumbai	24	13
322	Theories of Accident Causation & Prevention	RLI, Chennai	4	4
323	Safety in Hand & Portable Power Tools	RLI, Faridabad	1	1
324	Types of hazards in industries & its preventive measures and notifiable diseases	RLI, Kolkata	5	5
325	Safety Management for Chemical Hazards	RLI, Faridabad	8	1
326	Basics of ergonomics and OHC	RLI, Kolkata	3	3

Sl.	Programme	Institute	No. of participants	No. of organizations
327	Work procedure and responsibilities of OHC	RLI, Kolkata	4	4
328	Occupational lung diseases and its preventive measures	RLI, Kolkata	2	2
329	Statutory framework - MAHCA	CLI, Mumbai	5	2
330	Ergonomics	CLI, Mumbai	6	6
331	Role of Safety Committee Member for Proper Use of Personal Protective Equipment	CLI, Mumbai	3	3
332	Safety Measure required for Hoist & Lift	CLI, Mumbai	3	2
333	Basics of ergonomics and OHC	RLI, Kolkata	1	1
334	Safety in construction site	RLI, Chennai	3	3
335	Safety Performance Rates in Industries and Ports	RLI, Chennai	5	5
336	Process safety management	RLI, Chennai	27	18
337	Prevention and Control of Major Hazards in Factories	CLI, Mumbai	25	7
338	Safety terminology	RLI, Chennai	6	6
339	Occupational Exposure to physical hazard-Noise and its assessment in Industries	RLI, Chennai	11	4
340	Gas & Vapours exposure in industry	CLI, Mumbai	3	3
341	Identification of Occupational Hazards at Workplaces	RLI, Chennai	15	9
342	Risk Assessment of Hazards in Industries	CLI, Mumbai	4	4
343	Noise & its impact on workers	RLI, Kolkata	2	1
344	Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment for MAH Industries	CLI, Mumbai	12	4
345	Permit to work system in factories	RLI, Kanpur	3	3
346	Safety with storage of Materials	RLI, Faridabad	28	12
347	Confined space safety	CLI, Mumbai	6	5
348	Safety & Health with Hot work	RLI, Chennai	2	2

Sl.	Programme	Institute	No. of participants	No. of organizations
349	Medical Surveillance for Prevention of Occupational Diseases	RLI, Kanpur	7	5
350	Safety management system	RLI, Chennai	3	3
351	Safety Engineering	RLI, Kanpur	2	2
352	Industrial Safety in factories and Dock Workers	RLI, Chennai	1	1
353	Safe Work Practices in Industries	RLI, Faridabad	1	1
354	Role and Functions of Safety Committees	RLI, Faridabad	25	6
355	Heavy metal poisoning	RLI, Kanpur	4	4
356	Physical stress on VDU workers	RLI, Kolkata	1	1
357	OSHE in Hazardous factories	CLI, Mumbai	1	1
358	Chemical Hazard and PLE	RLI, Chennai	11	7
359	Safety in use of Machine Tools	CLI, Mumbai	2	1
360	Risk Assessment in Factories	RLI, Faridabad	5	5
361	Industrial lighting and illumination	RLI, Kolkata	5	4
362	Occupational Hazard and Non-respiratory PPEs	RLI, Chennai	11	7
363	OSH during Hot Working	RLI, Faridabad	4	3
364	Safety Management System	CLI, Mumbai	1	1
365	Motivation and Industrial Safety	RLI, Chennai	3	3
366	Work permit system in factories	RLI, Kolkata	7	7
367	Investigation of accidents and dangerous occurrences	RLI, Kolkata	7	7
368	Plant and equipment safety appraisal & control techniques	RLI, Kolkata	3	3
369	Loss prevention in factories	RLI, Kolkata	2	2
370	Safety with EOT cranes and lifts tackles	RLI, Faridabad	9	8

Sl.	Programme	Institute	No. of participants	No. of organizations
371	Construction safety	RLI, Chennai	1	1
372	Employees Participation for reducing industrial accidents	CLI, Mumbai	2	1
373	Safety in cranes	RLI, Kolkata	7	7
374	Prevention & Control of Notifiable Occupational Diseases in factories	RLI, Chennai	7	4
375	Safety, Health and Environment for Safety Officers	CLI, Mumbai	8	6
376	Safety Measures with Pressure Plant and Vessels	CLI, Mumbai	6	6
377	Role of Safety, Health and Environment to improve productivity and quality	CLI, Mumbai	1	1
378	Workplace Safety and Health	RLI, Chennai	1	1
379	Prevention and control of occupational diseases	CLI, Mumbai	1	1
380	Behaviour based safety	CLI, Mumbai	5	3
<b>Total</b>			<b>4119</b>	<b>2715</b>

#### 4.7.5 Need Based In-Plant Training Programmes

On the request of management, CLI and RLIs conduct in-plant need based training programmes for the benefit of cross-section of personnel from respective units. These programmes are designed after proper identification of needs of the defined target groups through preliminary discussions with the management. The details of need based in-plant Training Programmes conducted during the year 2021 are as given in Table 4.6

**Table 4.6: Need based in-plant Training Programmes conducted during 2021**

Sl.	Programme	Institute	No. of participants	No. of organizations
1.	In-plant training programme at M/s Aditya Birla-Insulator on Occupational Safety & Health	RLI, Kolkata	20	1

#### 4.7.6 Appreciation and Promotional Programmes

Each of the Labour Institutes at Mumbai, Chennai, Faridabad, Kanpur and Kolkata has an Industrial Safety Health and Welfare Centre, where half-day appreciation programmes are conducted. Appreciation Programmes are also conducted at various laboratories and divisions of the organization. The details of appreciation and promotional programmes conducted during the year 2021 are given in Table 4.7

**Table 4.7: Appreciation and Promotional Programmes conducted during 2021**

Sl.	Programme	Institute	No. of Programmes	No. of Participants	No. of Organizations
1.	Visit of students of Post Diploma in Industrial Safety course	RLI, Kanpur	2	50	48
2.	Virtual Visit to CLI, Mumbai for school of Nursing, H.B.T Hospital, BMC Mumbai	CLI, Mumbai	1	28	1
3.	Visit to Occupational Safety and Health Exhibition Centre	CLI, Mumbai	1	30	1
4.	Appreciation programme for students of St. Isabel's School of Nursing, Mylapore	RLI, Chennai	1	10	10
5.	Half-day appreciation training programme	CLI, Mumbai	1	91	3
6.	Visit to Industrial Safety Centre for AFIH Students (IIPH, Ahmadabad)	CLI, Mumbai	1	21	1
7.	Visit to Industrial Safety Centre for ADIS Students of NSO, Pune	CLI, Mumbai	1	39	1
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>8</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>65</b>

#### 4.8 Technical Advice

Technical advice and guidance are provided to industries and port users on various aspects relating to control of hazards, prevention of accidents and occupational diseases, work environment, productivity etc.

#### 4.9 Testing of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

The respiratory and non-respiratory Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) testing laboratories at the Central Labour Institute, Mumbai undertake performance tests of canisters, masks, helmets, safety shoes, safety goggles, safety belts, welding glasses etc. The details of Personal Protective Equipment tested during the year 2021 are given in Table 4.8

**Table 4.8: Personnel Protective Equipment tested in 2021**

Sl.	Equipment	No. of Equipment tested
1.	Safety Helmet	22
2.	Eye Protector	58
3.	Safety Hand Glove	7
4.	Safety Shoe	45



5.	Safety Belt	11
6.	Safety Clothing	6
7.	Dust Mask	6
8.	Breathing Air Cylinder	75

#### 4.10 Talks

The officers of the organization deliver talks on special topics in programmes organized by external organisations to disseminate latest technical information with specific reference to national studies, unit level studies, surveys conducted, etc. Institute-wise details of talks delivered during the year 2021 are given in Table 4.9

**Table 4.9: Institute-wise Talks delivered during 2021**

Sl.	Institute	No. of Talks	Participants	Organizations
1.	DGFASLI (HQ)	7	100	17
2.	CLI, Mumbai	2	27	2
3.	RLI, Kolkata	1	8	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>20</b>

#### 4.11 DGFASLI website

The DGFASLI website [www.dgfasli.gov.in](http://www.dgfasli.gov.in) is a source of information on various safety and health related matters. The website contains database on abstract of OSH studies, reports, information on advisory services rendered by DGFASLI in the area of testing of respiratory and non-respiratory personal protective equipment etc. The training programme calendar for all the Labour Institutes, announcement on National Safety Awards & Vishwakarma Rashtriya Puraskar awards, application forms for Associate Fellow of Industrial Health course and Diploma Course in Industrial Safety are available on the website. The website enables users to access other useful websites related to safety and health and get the national directory of organization and profile of agencies engaged in the field of safety and health. The website also contains the text of the Factories Act, 1948 and the Model Rules framed there under and also the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 and Regulations, 1990 etc. Statistics of Factories, Docks, list of Chief Inspectors of Factories and list of Dock Safety Inspectorates are also available on the portal.

## 5

### Safety Awards

To appreciate the contribution made by the factories and docks towards producing quality goods and providing efficient services in safe and healthy conditions, the following awards are being given.

#### 5.1 Prime Minister's Shram Awards (PMSA)

The Prime Minister's Shram Awards (PMSA) were instituted in 1985, for the workers (as defined in Industrial Disputes Act, 1947) in recognition of their outstanding contributions in organizations both in public and private sector and who have distinguished record of performance, devotion to duty of a high order, specific contribution in the field of productivity, proven innovative abilities, presence of mind and exceptional courage; and also to the workmen who have made supreme sacrifice of laying down their lives in the conscientious discharge of their duties.

It has been decided from the year 2004 onwards that the private sectors shall also be included within the ambit of Prime Minister's Shram Awards and the workers in the private sector units employing 500 or more workers and engaged in manufacturing and productive processes will be eligible to apply for these awards. The number of awards has been increased from 17 to 33. The awards, in order of sequence are Shram Ratna, Shram Bhushan, Shram Vir/Veerangana and Shram Shri/Devi. The recognition consists of a Sanad and cash award of Rs. Two lakh (1 award), Rs. One lakh (4 awards), Rs. 60,000 (12 awards) and Rs. 40,000 (16 awards) respectively.

#### 5.2 Vishwakarma Rashtriya Puraskar & National Safety Awards

The DGFASLI on behalf of the Ministry of Labour & Employment has been implementing the Vishwakarma Rashtriya Puraskar (earlier known as Shram Vir National Awards) and the National Safety Awards scheme since 1965. These schemes were modified in 1971, 1978 and 2007. The schemes presently in operation are as follows:

- **Vishwakarma Rashtriya Puraskar (VRP):** VRP is awarded in recognition of outstanding suggestions given by a worker or group of workers and implemented by the management during the previous calendar year resulting in improvement in quality, productivity and working conditions such as safety, health and environmental conservation in the industrial undertakings where "Suggestion Schemes" are in operation.

It is designed to give recognition at the national level to outstanding suggestions resulting in

- (I) Higher Productivity
- (II) Improvement in safety and working conditions

- (III) Savings in foreign exchange (import substitution as well as quality and safety of products)
- (IV) Improvement in overall efficiency of the establishments.

The prizes are grouped in three classes:

- (a) Applications ranked 1 to 5 (5 Awards) - Class "A" Awards of Rs. 75, 000/- each.
- (b) Applications ranked 6 to 13 (8 Awards) - Class "B" Awards of Rs. 50, 000/- each.
- (c) Applications ranked 14 to 28 (15 Awards) - Class "C" Awards of Rs. 25, 000/- each.

These awards are applicable to the workers of Industrial establishments covered under the Factories Act, 1948, the employees covered under the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act 1986, the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and Installations under Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB).

- **National Safety Awards (NSA):** National Safety Awards are given in recognition of outstanding safety performance on the part of the industrial establishments covered under the Factories Act, 1948, the employers covered under the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act 1986, the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and Installations under Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). The National Safety Awards are given to stimulate and maintain the interest of both the management and the workers in accident prevention programmes.

The awards are given under twelve schemes. Schemes I to X are meant for factories, construction sites and nuclear Installations whereas Schemes XI and XII are for Ports. Shields and Citation Certificates are awarded to Winners and Runners Up.

### **Awards for the performance year 2018**

#### **I. Prime Minister's Shram Awards**

The Prime Minister's Shram Awards (PMSA) for the performance year 2018 are to be awarded to 69 workers employed in the Departmental Undertakings & Public Sector Undertakings of the Central and State Governments and Private Sector Units employing 500 or more workers in recognition of their distinguished performance, innovative abilities, outstanding contribution in the field of productivity and exhibition of exceptional courage and presence of mind.

This year the Prime Minister's Shram Awards are given in three categories namely:

- i. Shram Bhushan Awards which carry a cash prize of Rs.1,00,000/- each
- ii. Shram Vir/Shram Veerangana Awards which carry a cash prize of Rs. 60,000/- each
- iii. Shram Shree/Shram Devi Awards which carry a cash prize of Rs. 40,000/- each

For the year 2018, four (4) nominations for the Shram Bhushan Awards, twelve (12) nominations for Shram Vir/Shram Veerangana awards and seventeen (17) nominations for Shram

Shree/Shram Devi Awards have been selected. While the total numbers of Shram Awards conferred this year are thirty-three (33), the number of workers receiving the Awards is sixty-nine (69) as some of the awards have been shared by workers and/or teams of workers consisting of more than one worker. Out of the total awardees, forty-nine (49) workers are from the public sector while twenty (20) workers are from the private sector. The awardees include eight (8) women workers. The details of the awards are as follows:

- (1) **SHRAM BHUSHAN:** Total number of Shram Bhushan Awards are four (4). It carries a cash award of Rs. 1,00,000/- and a 'Sanad'. Total numbers of Shram Bhushan Awardees are ten (10) for the year 2018 in respect of Public Sector Undertaking and Private Sector.
- (2) **SHRAM VIR/VEERANGANA:** Total numbers of Shram Vir/Shram Veerangana Awards are twelve (12). It carries a cash award of Rs. 60,000/- and a 'Sanad'. Total numbers of Shram Vir/Shram Veerangana awardees are twenty-one (21) including one (1) woman worker for the year 2018.
- (3) **SHRAM SHREE/DEVI:** Total numbers of Shram Shree/Shram Devi Awards are seventeen (17). It carries a cash award of Rs. 40,000/- and a 'Sanad'. Total numbers of Shram Shree/Shram Devi Awardees are thirty-eight (38) including seven (7) women workers.

## II. Vishwakarma Rashtriya Puraskar (VRP)

For the performance year 2018, there are 96 winners in three categories A, B and C for 28 VRP awards selected out of a total of 227 applications received from different industries. The details are as follows:

Sl.	Class	No. of Awards	No. of Awardees
1.	Class 'A'	5	14
2.	Class 'B'	8	26
3.	Class 'C'	15	56
<b>Total</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>96</b>

## III. National Safety Awards (NSA)

For the performance year 2018, the total number of NSA winners and runners-up in all the twelve schemes adds up to 141 (80 winners and 61 runners-up) who are selected out of 408 applications received under various schemes.

**Table 5.1- Applications received for Vishwakarma Rashtriya Puraskar and the number of awards given**

Performance Year	Applications Received	Awards
2012	142	28
2013	193	28
2014	199	28
2015	212	28
2016	175	28
2017	197	28
2018	227	28

**Table 5.2- Estimated annual savings resulting from the suggestions**

Performance Year	Savings in Indian Currency		Savings in Foreign Exchange	
	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Non-Recurring
2012	8,37,70,16,690	5,61,15,000	2,22,69,000	-
2013	6,43,77,70,600	35,48,73,900	68,80,96,665	2,66,01,55,248
2014	57,71,27,000	2,29,14,000	2,27,85,894	2,92,00,830
2015	7,32,29,75,801	8,19,27,26,452	3,03,90,34,983	2,94,12,883
2016	66,97,43,925	1,03,33,184	79,21,842	2,72,22,720
2017	32,84,30,074	74,91,39,521	54,21,772	13,90,496
2018	217,16,24,663	75,72,048	3,13,54,070	1,00,339

Table 5.3- National Safety Awards under different schemes

Performance Year	National Safety Awards	SCHEMES											
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
2012	Applications	30	31	10	12	9	12	8	9	2	2	-	-
	Awards	20	19	10	10	5	7	6	8	2	2	-	-
2013	Applications	48	39	12	19	18	21	13	13	8	8	-	-
	Awards	23	20	10	12	6	6	8	9	2	2	-	-
2014	Applications	42	34	18	20	14	17	9	14	1	1	-	-
	Awards	27	17	13	13	8	6	8	9	1	1	-	-
2015	Applications	68	54	32	37	38	42	38	38	3	3	1	1
	Awards	28	24	11	13	10	10	12	12	2	2	1	1
2016	Applications	54	44	31	35	18	22	17	16	7	7	2	2
	Awards	25	24	11	14	10	12	10	11	3	4	2	2
2017	Applications	72	60	32	34	15	19	14	15	5	6	2	1
	Awards	24	25	15	15	9	10	9	10	5	5	2	1
2018	Applications	114	91	39	37	22	22	21	22	11	8	8	13
	Awards	26	26	16	16	11	10	8	9	6	6	4	3



## 6

### Human Resource Development

The officers of the Organization are deputed to the programmes organized by various agencies within the country and abroad; and training programmes are held for their exposure to the latest technical developments that are taking place in the field of Industrial Safety and Health. The details of such programmes are as follows:

#### **Online Workshop on “Port Safety” organised by DGFASLI & DGUV**

An online workshop on “Port Safety” was organised by Directorate General of Factory Advice Services and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) in collaboration with German Statutory Accident Insurance Institution for the Trade and Logistics Industries (BGHW), partner institution of German Social Accident Insurance (DGUV), Germany on 28<sup>th</sup> January, 2021. Dr. R K Elangovan, Director General, DGFASLI welcomed the speakers and delegates to the workshop. There were about 40 participants in the workshop which comprised of Officers of DGFASLI from Safety discipline.

The workshop provided an overview of the following: -

- Specific framework for the port handling sector
- BGHW’s responsibilities and tasks within dock safety in Germany
- Dock Safety in Germany - Current situation and Working methods in handling cargoes; hazardous materials

#### **Online Workshop on “Port Safety” organised by DGFASLI & DGUV**

An online workshop on ‘Port Safety’ was organised by Directorate General of Factory Advice Services and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) in collaboration with German Statutory Accident Insurance Institution for the Trade and Logistics Industries (BGHW), partner institution of German Social Accident Insurance (DGUV), Germany on 29<sup>th</sup> June, 2021.

This workshop was second in series of workshops on ‘Port Safety’ as per the MoU between DGFASLI and DGUV, Germany. The objective of the workshop is to share the national and international perspectives and latest developments in the following areas:

- Hazardous cargo handling and storage
- Advancements in material handling techniques
- Safety in container handling
- Accident case studies

The workshop commenced with the welcome address of Dr. R. K. Elangovan, Director General, DGFASLI wherein he welcomed the speakers and delegates to the workshop. Subsequently, he gave a detailed presentation on Dock Work (Safety, Health & Welfare) Act, 1986 and Regulations, 1990; the enforcement activities done by DGFASLI in the major ports; challenges in enforcing the

legislations etc. He also briefed about the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020.

Ms. Sigrid Roth, BGHW briefed about their organization and relevant legislations in enforcing Occupational Safety and Health in German ports. She also gave a presentation on risk assessment and systematic identification based on risk factors. The presentation of BGHW was based on practical examples with photographs depicting the accident scenarios. Citing each example, they discussed about the possible technical and organizational approach and best practice followed in German ports associated under such circumstances to avert such accidents. They also shared photographs of German ports and excerpts of their relevant regulations for the benefit of the participants.

The workshop was attended by 88 participants comprising officials of DGFASLI from Safety discipline and safety professionals from major and minor ports of India.

### **Celebration of Hindi Pakhwara**

“Hindi Pakhwara” was celebrated in this Directorate and across Regional Labour Institutes at Chennai, Faridabad, Kanpur and Kolkata and Central Labour Institute, Mumbai in the month of September, 2021. During this period various competition like Nibandh Lekhan, Bhashan, Anuvaad, Nara Lekhan etc. were organized in Hindi language all through the pakhwara.

## 7

## Statistics on Occupational Safety and Health in Factories

The statistics of factories are collected and compiled by the Labour Bureau on the basis of the Annual Returns/Reports in respect of the Factories Act, 1948, furnished by various States and Union Territories. Under the Factories Act, 1948, injuries resulting from industrial accidents, by reasons of which the person injured is prevented from attending to work for a period of 48 hours or more immediately following the accident, are recorded. The important indices on injuries are Frequency Rate (FR) and Incidence Rate (IR). The Frequency Rate is defined as number of total injuries per 1,00,000 man-days worked. The Incidence Rate is the number of injuries per 1,000 workers employed in the factories.

The latest information relating to occupational injuries in factories are given in this chapter in tables 7.1 to 7.7, which are based on the statistics provided by Labour Bureau, Chandigarh up to the year 2018.

**Table: 7.1-Statistics of Employment, Industrial Injuries, etc. in Factories for the year 2012-18**

Year	No. of Working Factories	Estimated Average daily Employment (in thousands)	Industrial Injuries		Frequency Rate of injuries per lakh man-days worked		Incidence Rate of injuries per thousand Workers Employed in Factories Submitting Return	
			Fatal	Total	Fatal	Total	Fatal	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2012	161161	7335	682	5769	0.09	0.75	0.09	0.79
2013	87493	3659	494	1951	0.08	0.37	0.14	0.53
2014	135971	6367	515	3984	0.06	0.49	0.08	0.71
2015	167726	8660	789	5500	0.05	0.33	0.09	0.64
2016	167025	9335	777	3906	0.1	0.51	0.08	0.42
2017	158046	7999	668	3149	0.07	0.33	0.08	0.39
2018	138735	7381	636	2661	0.08	0.35	0.09	0.36

**Source:**(i) Data received from Labour Bureau through correspondence.

(ii) Data for the year 2019 and beyond is yet to be updated by the Labour Bureau.

**Note:** Limitations of the data received from Labour Bureau: The Number of injuries has been given on the basis of notices of accidents whereas the rates have been worked out on the basis of Annual Return.

Table 7.2- State-Wise Total Number of Industrial Injuries in Factories

Sl.	State / UT	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	55(-)	40(-)	58(-)	89(-)	57(-)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	321(78)	207(72)	220(77)	184(55)	118(41)
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.	Assam	71(13)	48(8)	53(12)	64(10)	47(12)
5.	Bihar	9(2)	210(10)	198(11)	97(17)	88(21)
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	1(1)	8(1)	3(-)
7.	Chhattisgarh	188(113)	124(74)	120(67)	NA	158(91)
8.	Daman & Diu and DNH	56(20)	70(12)	54(15)	46(16)	75(25)
9.	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10.	Goa	87(5)	80(9)	58(3)	57(5)	40(3)
11.	Gujarat	NA	1722(206)	1412(243)	1257(250)	1273(236)
12.	Haryana	78(41)	90(42)	132(62)	132(62)	79(37)
13.	Himachal Pradesh	136(11)	5(-)	15(2)	9(5)	13(7)
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	NA	6(3)
15.	Jharkhand	127(31)	144(29)	91(21)	78(18)	70(18)
16.	Karnataka	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
17.	Kerala	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
18.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
19.	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	422(30)	NA	NA
20.	Maharashtra	2336 (65)	1660(145)	NA	NA	NA
21.	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	-	-
22.	Meghalaya	9(2)	2(1)	2(1)	3(2)	7(3)
23.	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	NA	-
24.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Odisha	NA	239(55)	222(47)	197(52)	91(42)
26.	Puducherry	18(6)	21(5)	22(2)	38(3)	58(5)
27.	Punjab	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
28.	Rajasthan	762(55)	604(33)	125(15)	374(31)	291(32)
29.	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
30.	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	476(104)	290(72)	NA
31.	Telangana	238 (71)	192(63)	164(52)	193(59)	128(45)
32.	Tripura	8(2)	7(4)	6(2)	4(1)	1(-)
33.	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
34.	Uttarakhand	NA	43(21)	55(10)	29(9)	58(15)
35.	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4499(515)</b>	<b>5500(789)</b>	<b>3906(777)</b>	<b>3149(668)</b>	<b>2661(636)</b>

**Note:** (i) NA = Not Available (ii) - = Nil

(iii) Figures in brackets pertain to "Fatalities" and are included in the total.

(iv) For limitations of the data, refer note under table 7.1

(v) Data for the year 2019 and beyond is yet to be updated by the Labour Bureau.

**Source:** Data received from Labour Bureau through correspondence.

**Table 7.3- State-wise Frequency Rates of Industrial Injuries in Factories**

Sl.	State / UT	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	3.92(-)	3.40(-)	3.75(-)	5.87(-)	3.74(-)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.26(0.06)	0.17(0.06)	0.16(0.06)	0.14(0.04)	0.1(0.04)
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.	Assam	0.55(0.1)	0.38(0.06)	0.4(0.09)	0.39(0.06)	0.41(0.11)
5.	Bihar	0.56(0.12)	6.2(0.31)	4.95(0.27)	1.5(0.26)	1.52(0.36)
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	0.07(0.07)	0.53(0.07)	0.28(-)
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.57(0.35)	0.44(0.26)	0.79(0.44)	NA	0.64(0.37)
8.	Daman & Diu and DNH	0.22(0.08)	0.19(0.03)	0.14(0.04)	0.12(0.04)	0.19(0.06)
9.	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10.	Goa	0.44(0.03)	0.38(0.04)	0.25(0.01)	0.23(0.02)	0.17(0.01)
11.	Gujarat	NA	1.1(0.13)	1.01(0.17)	0.34(0.07)	0.86(0.16)
12.	Haryana	0.14(0.07)	0.02(0.01)	0.18(0.08)	0.16(0.07)	0.1(0.05)
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0.26(0.02)	0.01(-)	0.05(0.01)	0.03(0.02)	0.03(0.02)
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.07(0.03)
15.	Jharkhand	0.7(0.17)	0.62(0.13)	0.58(0.13)	0.37(0.09)	0.28(0.07)
16.	Karnataka	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
17.	Kerala	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
18.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
19.	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	2.03(0.14)	NA	NA
20.	Maharashtra	0.55(0.02)	0.37(0.03)	NA	NA	NA
21.	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	-	-
22.	Meghalaya	1.04(0.23)	0.24(0.12)	0.22(0.11)	0.39(0.26)	0.9(0.39)
23.	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	NA	-
24.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Odisha	NA	0.50(0.11)	0.39(0.08)	0.32(0.08)	0.14(0.07)
26.	Puducherry	0.24(0.08)	0.27(0.06)	0.25(0.02)	0.49(0.04)	0.6(0.05)
27.	Punjab	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
28.	Rajasthan	1.47(0.11)	0.84(0.05)	0.27(0.03)	0.99(0.08)	0.55(0.06)
29.	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
30.	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	4.36(0.95)	2.48(0.62)	NA
31.	Telangana	0.27(0.08)	0.22(0.07)	0.17(0.05)	0.24(0.07)	0.16(0.06)
32.	Tripura	0.35(0.09)	0.07(0.04)	0.22(0.07)	0.34(0.09)	0.04(-)
33.	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
34.	Uttarakhand	NA	0.15(0.07)	0.19(0.03)	0.1(0.03)	0.2(0.05)
35.	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.49(0.06)</b>	<b>0.33(0.05)</b>	<b>0.51(0.1)</b>	<b>0.33(0.07)</b>	<b>0.35(0.08)</b>

**Note:** (i) F.R. = Frequency Rate per lakh man-days worked

(ii) NA = Not Available

(iii) (-) = Nil or Negligible

(iv) Figures in bracket pertain to "Fatalities" and are included in the total

(v) For limitations of the data, refer note under table 7.1

(vi) Data for the year 2019 and beyond is yet to be updated by the Labour Bureau.

**Source:** Data received from Labour Bureau through correspondence.

Table 7.4- State-wise Incidence Rates of Industrial Injuries in Factories

Sl.	State / UT	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	9.37(-)	7.25(-)	10.32(-)	16.22(-)	10.43(-)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.51(0.12)	0.32(0.11)	0.3(0.1)	0.24(0.07)	0.16(0.05)
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.	Assam	0.34(0.06)	0.22(0.04)	0.22(0.05)	0.24(0.04)	0.17(0.04)
5.	Bihar	0.04(0.01)	0.95(0.05)	1.11(0.06)	0.51(0.09)	0.45(0.11)
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	0.08(0.08)	0.61(0.08)	0.24(-)
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.65(0.39)	0.44(0.26)	0.44(0.24)	NA	0.44(0.25)
8.	Daman & Diu and DNH	0.28(0.1)	0.38(0.06)	0.28(0.08)	0.23(0.08)	0.39(0.13)
9.	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10.	Goa	1.17(0.07)	1(0.11)	0.64(0.03)	0.62(0.05)	0.39(0.03)
11.	Gujarat	NA	1.09(0.13)	0.86(0.15)	1.06(0.21)	0.74(0.14)
12.	Haryana	0.09(0.05)	0.1(0.05)	0.15(0.07)	0.14(0.07)	0.08(0.04)
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0.43(0.03)	0.02(-)	0.05(0.01)	0.03(0.01)	0.04(0.02)
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.09(0.04)
15.	Jharkhand	0.49(0.12)	0.53(0.11)	0.37(0.08)	0.28(0.07)	0.24(0.06)
16.	Karnataka	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
17.	Kerala	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
18.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
19.	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	0.68(0.05)	NA	NA
20.	Maharashtra	1.13(0.03)	0.79(0.07)	NA	NA	NA
21.	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	-	-
22.	Meghalaya	0.82(0.18)	0.18(0.09)	0.21(0.11)	0.3(0.2)	0.65(0.28)
23.	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	NA	-
24.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Odisha	NA	1.01(0.23)	0.78(0.17)	0.66(0.17)	0.27(0.12)
26.	Puducherry	0.21(0.07)	0.25(0.06)	0.25(0.02)	0.44(0.03)	0.67(0.06)
27.	Punjab	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
28.	Rajasthan	1.52(0.11)	1.3(0.07)	0.23(0.03)	0.73(0.06)	0.55(0.06)
29.	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
30.	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	0.26(0.06)	0.17(0.04)	NA
31.	Telangana	0.4(0.12)	0.31(0.1)	0.26(0.08)	0.3(0.09)	0.2(0.07)
32.	Tripura	0.14(0.03)	0.12(0.07)	0.09(0.03)	0.06(0.02)	0.01(-)
33.	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
34.	Uttarakhand	NA	0.11(0.05)	0.14(0.03)	0.08(0.02)	0.16(0.04)
35.	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.71(0.08)</b>	<b>0.64(0.09)</b>	<b>0.42(0.08)</b>	<b>0.39(0.08)</b>	<b>0.36(0.09)</b>

**Note:** (i) I.R. = Incidence Rate per 1000 workers employed. (ii) NA = Not Available, (iii) (-) = Nil  
 (iv) Figures in bracket pertain to "Fatalities" and are included in the total,  
 (v) For limitations of the data, refer note under table 7.1  
 (vi) Data for the year 2019 and beyond is yet to be updated by the Labour Bureau.

**Source:** Data received from Labour Bureau through correspondence.

Table 7.5- Industrial Injuries and their Incidence Rate (IR) per Thousand Workers Employed by Important Industries

Sl.	Industry	NIC Code 2008	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
			Total Injuries	IR	Total Injuries	IR	Total Injuries	IR	Total Injuries	IR	Total Injuries	IR
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	All Textiles	13,14	844 (19)	1.24 (0.03)	1235 (85)	1.27 (0.09)	709 (64)	0.56 (0.05)	694 (94)	0.57 (0.08)	480 (52)	0.61 (0.07)
2.	Manufacture of Paper & paper products & printing, publishing & allied products	17,18	79 (18)	0.38 (0.09)	123 (23)	0.43 (0.08)	119 (33)	0.38 (0.11)	82 (23)	0.21 (0.06)	38 (18)	0.14 (0.07)
3.	Manufacture of Chemicals & Chemical products (Except Petroleum and coal products)	20	337 (31)	1.12 (0.1)	710 (102)	1.26 (0.18)	546 (146)	0.81 (0.22)	331 (73)	0.53 (0.12)	267 (53)	0.67 (0.13)
4.	Manufacture of Non-metallic mineral products	23	179 (58)	0.3 (0.1)	294 (47)	0.39 (0.06)	134 (56)	0.16 (0.07)	132 (48)	0.2 (0.07)	137 (59)	0.20 (0.09)
5.	Basic metal and alloys Industries	24	603 (134)	1.01 (0.22)	506 (154)	0.58 (0.18)	377 (144)	0.45 (0.17)	233 (91)	0.36 (0.14)	251 (111)	0.33 (0.15)
6.	Manufacture of metal products & Parts (except machinery & transport equipment)	25	259 (14)	0.53 (0.03)	417 (35)	0.66 (0.06)	313 (30)	0.53 (0.05)	174 (20)	0.41 (0.05)	157 (34)	0.37 (0.08)
7.	Manufacture of machinery, machine tools & parts tools (except electrical machinery)	28	293 (9)	0.92 (0.03)	199 (19)	0.48 (0.05)	139 (21)	0.35 (0.05)	137 (23)	0.39 (0.07)	73 (14)	0.24 (0.05)

Contd. ...



Sl.	Industry	NIC Code 2008	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
			Total Injuries	IR	Total Injuries	IR	Total Injuries	IR	Total Injuries	IR	Total Injuries	IR
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
8.	Manufacture of transport equipment and parts	30	233 (9)	1.71 (0.07)	232 (13)	1.68 (0.09)	134 (5)	0.75 (0.03)	164 (13)	1.42 (0.11)	74 (7)	0.85 (0.08)
9.	Electricity, Gas and Steam	35	131 (40)	0.78 (0.24)	173 (49)	0.81 (0.23)	167 (40)	0.57 (0.14)	101 (29)	0.74 (0.21)	109 (41)	0.55 (0.21)
<b>Total of (Sl. 1 to 9 Industries)</b>			<b>2958</b> <b>(332)</b>	<b>0.85</b> <b>(0.09)</b>	<b>3889</b> <b>(527)</b>	<b>0.81</b> <b>(0.11)</b>	<b>2638</b> <b>(539)</b>	<b>0.49</b> <b>(0.1)</b>	<b>2048</b> <b>(414)</b>	<b>0.45</b> <b>(0.09)</b>	<b>1586</b> <b>(389)</b>	<b>0.41</b> <b>(0.10)</b>
<b>*Total of All Industries</b>			<b>4499</b> <b>(515)</b>	<b>0.71</b> <b>(0.08)</b>	<b>5500</b> <b>(789)</b>	<b>0.64</b> <b>(0.09)</b>	<b>3906</b> <b>(777)</b>	<b>0.42</b> <b>(0.08)</b>	<b>3149</b> <b>(668)</b>	<b>0.39</b> <b>(0.08)</b>	<b>2661</b> <b>(636)</b>	<b>0.36</b> <b>(0.09)</b>

- Note:** (i) Figures in brackets indicate "Fatalities" and are included in the Total  
(ii)\* The figures for All Industries include the figures of other industries apart from above Industries shown.  
(iii) For limitations of data, refer note under table 7.1  
(iv) Data for the year 2019 and beyond is yet to be updated by the Labour Bureau.

**Source:** Data received from Labour Bureau through correspondence.

**Table 7.6- Frequency Rate of Total Injuries by Important Industries**

Sl.	Industry	NIC Code 2008	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1.	All Textiles	13,14	0.77	0.75	0.65	0.55	0.41
2.	Manufacture of Paper & paper products & printing, publishing & allied products	17,18	0.30	0.32	0.39	0.34	0.13
3.	Manufacture of Chemicals & Chemical products (Except products of Petroleum and coal)	20	0.63	0.76	1.04	0.49	0.38
4.	Manufacture of Non-metallic mineral products	23	0.33	0.46	0.3	0.17	0.32
5.	Basic metal and alloys Industries	24	0.65	0.42	0.49	0.16	0.26
6.	Manufacture of metal products & Parts(except machinery & transport equipment)	25	0.40	0.48	1.06	0.88	0.54
7.	Manufacture of machinery, machine tools & parts (except electrical machinery)	28	0.55	0.32	0.48	0.44	0.25
8.	Manufacture of transport equipment and parts	30	0.90	0.89	0.99	1	0.6
9.	Electricity, Gas and Steam	35	0.41	0.41	0.61	0.42	0.36
<b>Total of (Sl. 1 to 9 Industries)</b>			<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.35</b>
<b>* Total of All Industries</b>			<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.35</b>

**Note:**(i) \*: The figures for All Industries include the figures of other industries apart from above industries shown.

(ii) For limitations of the data, refer note under table 7.1

(iii) Data for the year 2019 and beyond is yet to be updated by the Labour Bureau.

**Source:** Data received from Labour Bureau through correspondence.

**Table 7.7- Industrial injuries in Factories by causes**

Sl.	Causation	2015		2016		2017		2018	
		Total	Fatal	Total	Fatal	Total	Fatal	Total	Fatal
1.	Prime movers	68	19	67	17	48	14	45	17
2.	Machinery moved by Mechanical Power	994	132	583	95	800	101	786	110
3.	Machinery not moved by Mechanical Power	258	28	170	24	135	19	206	20
4.	Transport whether moved by Power or not	46	5	112	29	43	21	74	44
5.	Electricity	87	36	185	91	106	51	77	51
6.	Explosions	200	54	118	44	81	40	56	28
7.	Fires	148	28	179	39	154	37	143	41
8.	Gassing	129	27	68	19	30	13	34	11
9.	Molten Metals & other Hot or Corrosive Substances	177	40	127	37	58	15	68	34
10.	Hand Tools	234	8	131	5	54	4	95	20
11.	Falling Bodies	218	21	229	52	129	29	64	12
12.	Persons Falling	515	114	324	89	413	116	274	104
13.	Stepping on or Striking against Objects	319	17	158	18	121	21	147	17
14.	Handling Goods or Articles	425	28	289	22	189	9	106	6
15.	Others	1353	135	934	115	656	116	407	84
<b>Total</b>		<b>5171</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>3674</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>3017</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>2582</b>	<b>599</b>

**Note:** (i) For limitations of the data, refer note under table 7.1

(ii) The Total in table 7.7 may not tally with the corresponding tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.4 due to non-availability of cause-wise data of industrial injuries.

(iii) Data for the year 2019 and beyond is yet to be updated by the Labour Bureau.

**Source:** Data received from Labour Bureau through correspondence.

## 8

## Statistics on Status of compliance with statutory provisions of the Factories Act, 1948

DGFASLI receives information relating to factories covered under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 from States and Union Territories from time to time. This information is mainly collected through Factory Advice Service (FAS) Forms as well as through correspondence as and when required from the CIFs of the States/UTs. This information can be used to know the state-wise status of safety and health as well as compliance level with statutory standards in factories. The information can be used for estimation of various trends. It is emphasized here that for ascertaining the correctness or the updated information given in the following pages/tables, the State Governments/Union Territory Administration concerned may be contacted.

### Statistics of Factories at a Glance: 2020

No. of registered factories		363442
No. of working factories		306174
Employment	Total	20298387
	Women	3008867
No. of Safety Officers		5497
No. of Welfare Officers		4928
No. of Medical Officers		14383
No. of factories having Safety Policy		32413
No. of factories having Safety Committees		24440
No. of Hazardous Process factories		41475
No. of factories having On-site Emergency Plan		2312
No. of factories having Canteens Facility		11953
No. of factories having Crèche Facility		8172
Total Injuries		3882
Fatal Injuries		1050

**Source:** Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.

**N.B.:** The above numbers does not include data pertaining to the state of West Bengal as it's not provided to DGFASLI.

**Table 8(a): Fatal Injuries and Non-Fatal Injuries in registered factories (2011-2015)**

Sl.	State/UT	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
		FI/N-FI	FI/N-FI	FI/N-FI	FI/N-FI	FI/N-FI
1	Andaman & Nicobar	#/57	#/71	#/46	#/48	#/46
2	Andhra Pradesh	156/1258	106/487	97/472	82/147	68/78
3	Arunachal Pradesh	*/*	*/*	*/*	*/*	*/*
4	Assam	8/69	8/70	8/57	13/58	8/40
5	Bihar	4/91	9/126	4/156	2/7	10/188
6	Chandigarh	8/6	1/1	#/2	#/#	#/#
7	Chhattisgarh	97/222	103/164	97/43	113/75	74/50
8	DD & DNH	17/38	13/31	12/57	21/47	12/58
9	Delhi	29/43	6/18	13/14	1/9	6/20
10	Goa	11/92	7/86	10/44	5/81	8/71
11	Gujarat	249/3014	279/2781	250/1611	209/1334	206/1516
12	Haryana	61/87	37/41	51/46	35/58	41/39
13	Himachal Pradesh	17/25	10/11	11/23	13/23	4/23
14	Jammu & Kashmir	4/4	8/5	#/#	3/18	#/14
15	Jharkhand	19/94	33/149	37/92	32/96	29/115
16	Karnataka	87/1029	59/825	82/588	84/665	72/612
17	Kerala	19/369	14/426	27/386	24/234	20/326
18	Lakshadweep	*/*	*/*	*/*	*/*	*/*
19	Madhya Pradesh	55/650	45/749	48/465	41/383	44/348
20	Maharashtra	183/2266	215/2333	199/2013	187/1687	145/1471
21	Manipur	#/#	#/#	#/#	#/#	#/#
22	Meghalaya	#/1	1/1	3/3	1/1	#/1
23	Mizoram	#/#	#/#	#/#	#/#	#/#
24	Nagaland	#/#	#/#	#/#	#/#	#/#
25	Odisha	60/487	78/390	58/196	46/165	55/167
26	Puducherry	10/46	8/30	3/25	6/12	5/16
27	Punjab	34/183	46/129	29/103	16/98	21/100
28	Rajasthan	63/683	34/699	55/706	39/624	33/571
29	Sikkim	*/*	*/*	*/*	*/*	*/*
30	Tamil Nadu	117/624	110/314	109/415	105/293	87/327
31	Telangana	*/*	*/*	*/*	71/60	57/39
32	Tripura	#/3	2/5	2/4	2/8	4/3
33	Uttar Pradesh	#/#	#/#	#/#	45/47	39/57
34	Uttarakhand	#/#	23/65	11/35	7/42	21/21
35	West Bengal	86/17364	62/18693	96/19250	63/19180	38/13940
<b>Total</b>		<b>1394/28805</b>	<b>1317/28700</b>	<b>1312/26852</b>	<b>1266/25500</b>	<b>1107/20257</b>

**Source:** Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.

**N.B.:** (i) FI – Fatal injuries and N-FI – Non-Fatal Injuries  
(ii) \*: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.  
(iii) #: Data not available/not reported by the CIF/NIL Data.

**Table 8(b): Fatal Injuries and Non-Fatal Injuries in registered factories (2016-2020)**

Sl.	State/UT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
		FI/N-FI	FI/N-FI	FI/N-FI	FI/N-FI	FI/N-FI
1	Andaman & Nicobar	#/70	#/69	#/39	#/43	#/57
2	Andhra Pradesh	68/247	68/103	61/182	72/154	66/62
3	Arunachal Pradesh	*/*	*/*	#/#	#/#	#/#
4	Assam	12/41	10/54	12/35	4/21	10/19
5	Bihar	11/184	17/80	21/67	8/52	12/22
6	Chandigarh	1/#	1/4	#/2	#/1	#/#
7	Chhattisgarh	81/56	72/84	91/67	86/65	84/117
8	DD & DNH	15/39	16/30	25/50	9/49	5/29
9	Delhi	10/26	37/37	5/26	6/23	9/4
10	Goa	3/56	5/52	3/36	3/26	6/32
11	Gujarat	272/1169	229/1189	263/1036	216/718	212/560
12	Haryana	67/40	49/38	45/27	26/47	35/33
13	Himachal Pradesh	9/31	14/27	9/13	9/23	8/18
14	Jammu & Kashmir	1/2	#/1	#/1	2/5	2/1
15	Jharkhand	21/69	17/59	18/52	21/42	16/38
16	Karnataka	54/464	49/358	85/363	69/414	45/215
17	Kerala	18/158	16/236	22/145	29/122	14/79
18	Lakshadweep	*/*	*/*	*/*	*/*	*/*
19	Madhya Pradesh	30/358	30/268	22/265	44/299	26/242
20	Maharashtra	150/1352	137/1167	142/1292	145/1089	154/778
21	Manipur	#/#	#/#	#/#	#/#	#/#
22	Meghalaya	2/1	3/3	4/5	1/2	1/3
23	Mizoram	#/#	#/#	#/#	#/#	#/#
24	Nagaland	#/#	#/#	#/#	#/#	#/#
25	Odisha	46/169	52/136	42/46	32/40	47/48
26	Puducherry	2/20	3/35	5/53	5/32	1/26
27	Punjab	23/115	20/117	16/85	64/83	28/40
28	Rajasthan	15/133	31/343	32/259	32/188	23/81
29	Sikkim	*/*	*/*	*/*	*/*	*/*
30	Tamil Nadu	104/344	71/192	84/205	122/206	114/120
31	Telangana	63/56	70/117	43/45	56/57	51/98
32	Tripura	1/3	#/#	2/6	#/#	#/#
33	Uttar Pradesh	46/63	58/52	48/62	46/79	66/69
34	Uttarakhand	10/44	9/15	15/41	20/47	15/41
35	West Bengal	54/57	#/#	39/23	#/#	#/#
<b>Total</b>		<b>1189/5367</b>	<b>1084/4866</b>	<b>1154/4528</b>	<b>1127/3927</b>	<b>1050/2832</b>

**Source:** Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.

- N.B.:** (i) FI – Fatal injuries and N-FI – Non-Fatal Injuries  
(ii) \*: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.  
(iii) #: Data not available/not reported by the CIF/NIL Data.

**Table 8(c): OSH Data of registered factories (2011-2020)**

Year	No. of Registered Factories	Total Employment	Dangerous Occurrences	Fatal Injuries	Non-fatal injuries	Total Injuries	Fatal injuries per lakh workers	Non-fatal injuries per lakh workers	Total injuries per lakh workers	Fatal injuries per thousand registered factories	Non-fatal injuries per thousand registered factories	Total injuries per thousand registered factories
2011	325209	11634070	649	1394	28805	30199	11.98	247.59	259.57	4.29	88.57	92.86
2012	353684 (8.76%)	14910645 (28.16%)	1310 (101.85%)	1317 (-5.52%)	28700 (-0.36%)	30017 (-0.6%)	8.83 (-26.29%)	192.48 (-22.26%)	201.31 (-22.44%)	3.72 (-13.29%)	81.15 (-8.38%)	84.87 (-8.60%)
2013	340226 (-3.81%)	14042410 (-5.82%)	1343 (2.52%)	1312 (-0.38%)	26852 (-6.44%)	28164 (-6.17%)	9.34 (5.78%)	191.22 (-0.65%)	200.56 (-0.37%)	3.86 (3.56%)	78.92 (-2.74%)	82.78 (-2.46%)
2014	361994 (6.4%)	20034859 (42.67%)	1534 (14.22%)	1266 (-3.51%)	25500 (-5.04%)	26766 (-4.96%)	6.32 (-32.33%)	127.28 (-33.44%)	133.60 (-33.39%)	3.50 (-9.33%)	70.44 (-10.75%)	73.94 (-10.68%)
2015	348429 (-3.75%)	16374546 (-18.27%)	1091 (-28.88%)	1107 (-12.56%)	20257 (-20.56%)	21364 (-20.18%)	6.76 (6.96%)	123.71 (-2.8%)	130.47 (-2.34%)	3.18 (-9.14%)	58.14 (-17.47%)	61.32 (-17.07%)
2016	360949 (3.59%)	17376854 (6.12%)	700 (-35.84%)	1189 (7.41%)	5367 (-73.51%)	6556 (-69.31%)	6.84 (1.18%)	30.89 (-75.03%)	37.73 (-71.08%)	3.29 (3.46%)	14.87 (-74.42%)	18.16 (-70.38%)
2017	339931 (-5.82%)	16409493 (-5.57%)	1382 (97.43%)	1084 (-8.83%)	4866 (-9.33%)	5950 (-9.24%)	6.61 (-3.36%)	29.65 (-4.01%)	36.26 (-3.90%)	3.19 (-3.04%)	14.31 (-3.76%)	17.50 (-3.63%)
2018	364268 (7.16%)	18724733 (14.11%)	1124 (-18.67%)	1154 (6.46%)	4528 (-6.95%)	5682 (-4.50%)	6.16 (-6.81%)	24.18 (-18.45%)	30.34 (-16.33%)	3.17 (-0.63%)	12.43 (-13.13%)	15.60 (-10.86%)
2019	355478 (-2.41%)	18552909 (-0.92%)	1371 (21.98%)	1127 (-2.34%)	3927 (-13.27%)	5054 (-11.05%)	6.07 (-1.46%)	21.17 (-12.44%)	27.24 (-10.22%)	3.17 (0.00%)	11.05 (-11.10%)	14.22 (-8.85%)
2020	363442 (2.24%)	20298387 (9.41%)	634 (-53.76%)	1050 (-6.83)	2832 (-27.88%)	3882 (-23.19%)	5.17 (-14.83%)	13.95 (-34.10%)	19.12 (-29.81%)	2.89 (-8.83%)	7.79 (-29.50)	10.68 (-24.89%)

**Source:** Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.

**N.B.:(i)** Figures in the bracket indicate percentage change as compared to the previous year.

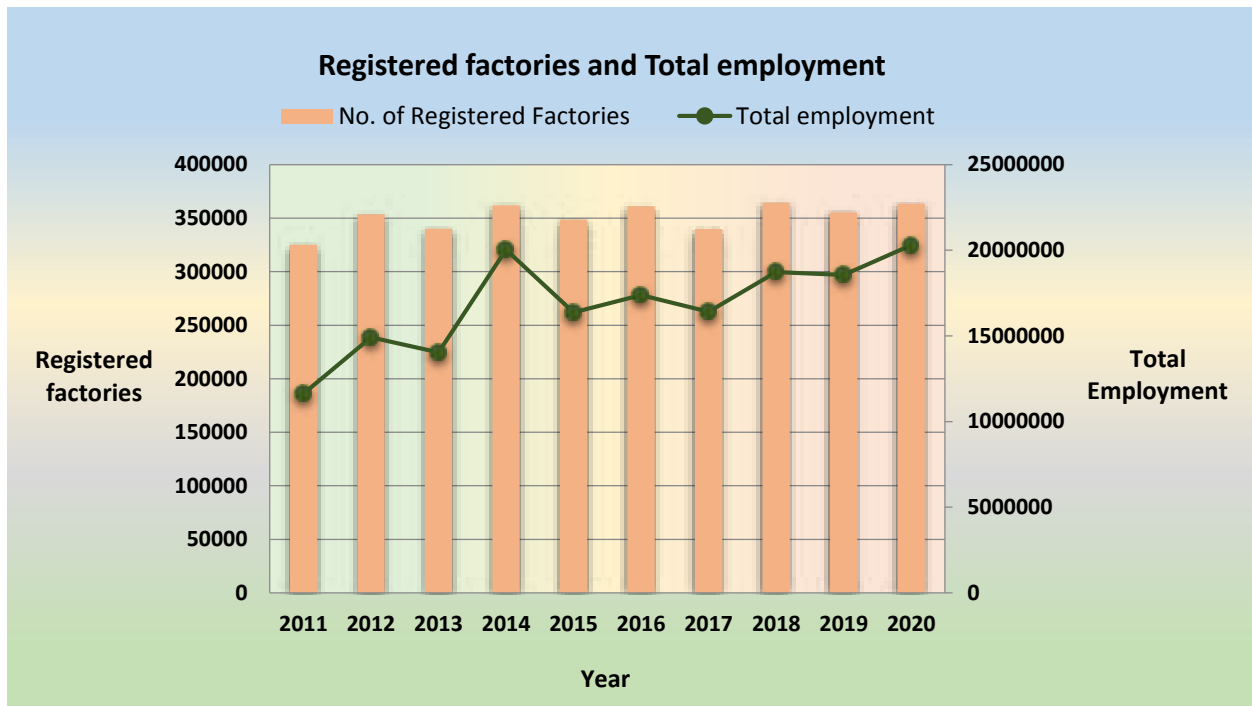
(ii) The data in the table pertaining to the following years doesn't include data from the states mentioned against them as these states did not provide data to DGFASLI during that year: 2020 - West Bengal, 2019 - West Bengal, 2017 - West Bengal, 2013 - Uttar Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir, 2012 - Uttar Pradesh, 2011 - Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.



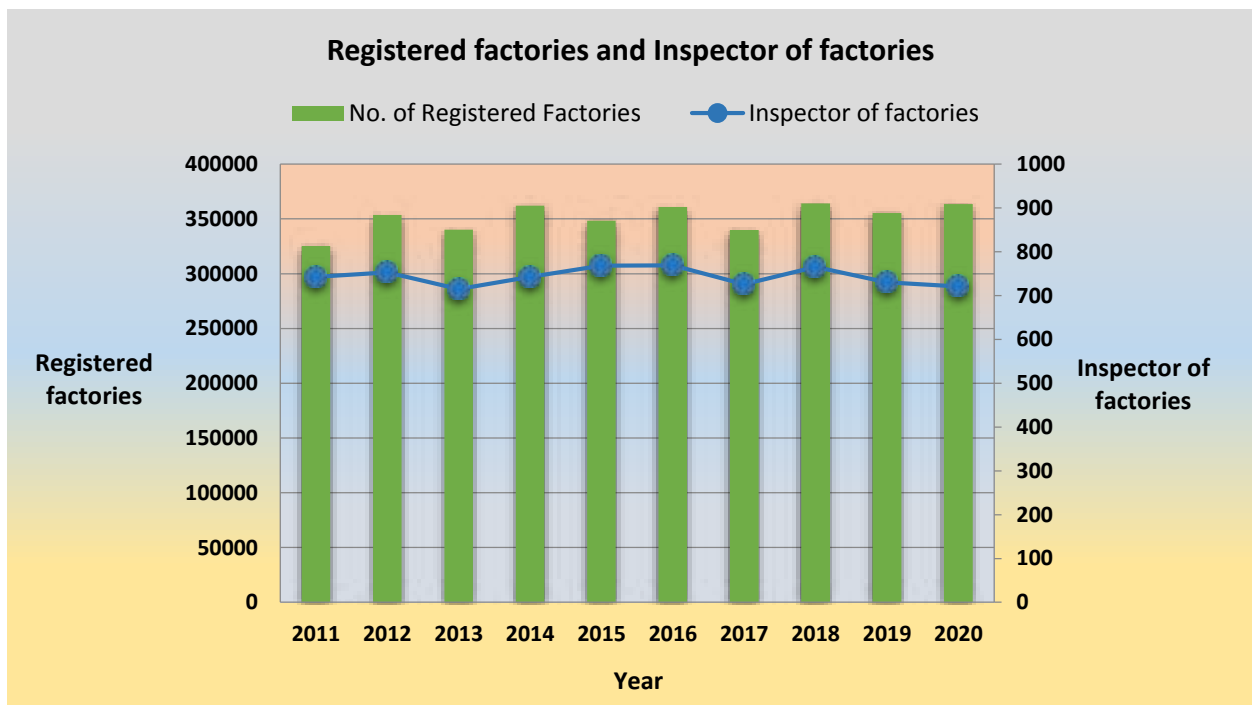
The above table shows Occupational Safety and Health data of last 10 years (2011-2020) of factories registered under Factories Act, 1948.

The following observations can be made from the data:

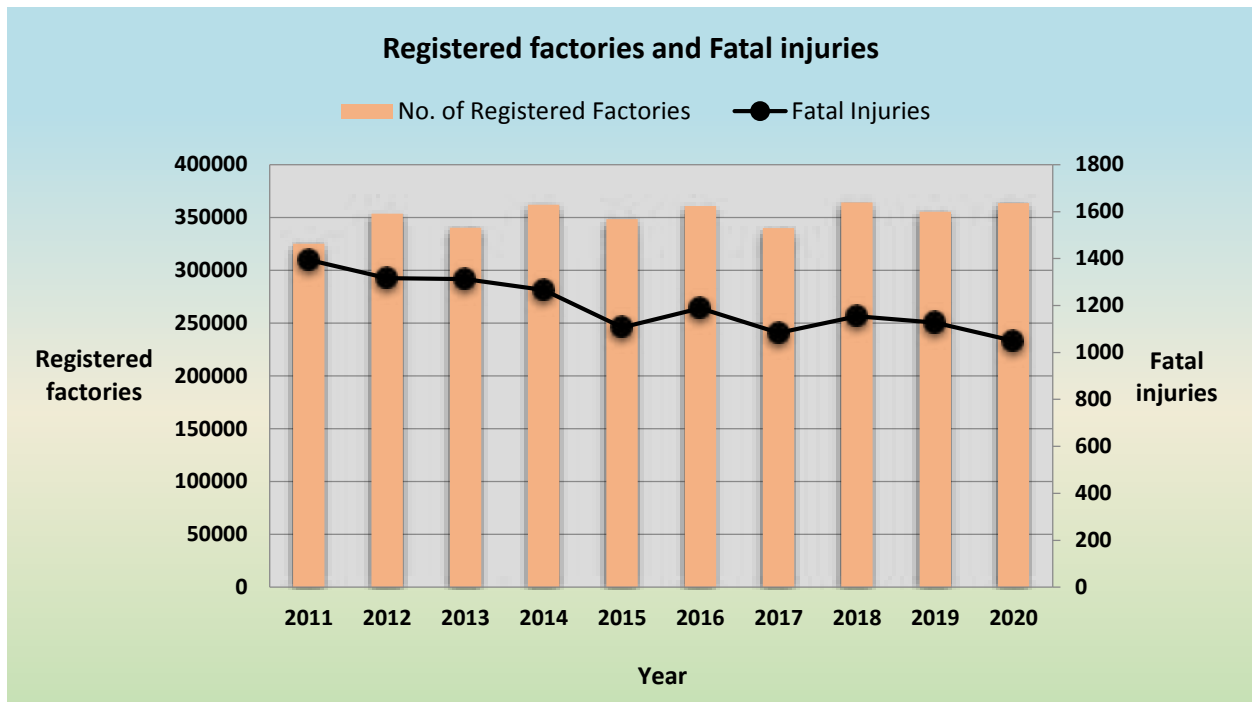
- The no. of registered factories and total employment in registered factories registered shows a general increasing trend during the last ten years. During the years 2011-2020, the no. of registered factories in India increased by 11.76 % from 3,25,209 to 3,63,442 while the total no. of workers employed registered an increase of 74.47 % from 1,16,34,070 to 2,02,98,387.
- Both the fatal and non-fatal injuries registered a decline as compared to the base year 2011. The largest annual decline of 12.56% is seen in fatal injuries during the year 2015 while during the year 2016, non-fatal injuries registered the largest ever annual decline of 73.51%.
- There is a consistent decline every year in the no. of total injuries. Each year, the no. of total injuries reported is less than the previous year. There is decline of 24.68 % in the no. of fatal injuries in the registered factories since 2011 to 2020 i.e. fatal injuries in registered factories decreased from 1394 to 1050. During the corresponding period, the non-fatal injuries in the registered factories decreased by 90.17 % from 28,805 to 2,832.
- It can be observed from the table that the decline in the no. of total injuries during the year 2016 is steeper vis-à-vis during the years preceding 2016. There is massive decline in the non-fatal injuries and thus, total injuries after the year 2015. After the year 2015, the state of West Bengal has reported a large decrease in the no. of non-fatal injuries during the year 2016 and 2018 as compared to previous years, while it didn't report data in the year 2017, 2019 and 2020.
- The no. of fatal injuries and non-fatal injuries per lakh workers in the registered factories have witnessed a general declining trend since the year 2011. It can be noted that the non-fatal injuries per thousand registered factories and total injuries per thousand registered factories have shown a consistent declining trend since 2011 and each year the incidence rate is lower than the previous year.
- The no. of fatal injuries per lakh workers reduced from 11.98 to 5.17 during the last 10 years; while during the corresponding period, the no. of non-fatal injuries per lakh workers reduced from 247.59 to 13.95. During the same period, total injuries (both fatal and non-fatal) per lakh workers reduced from 259.57 to 19.12.
- The no. of fatal, non-fatal and total injuries per thousand registered factories, showing a declining trend during the period 2011-2020, reduced from 4.29 to 2.89, 88.57 to 7.79 and 92.86 to 10.68 respectively.



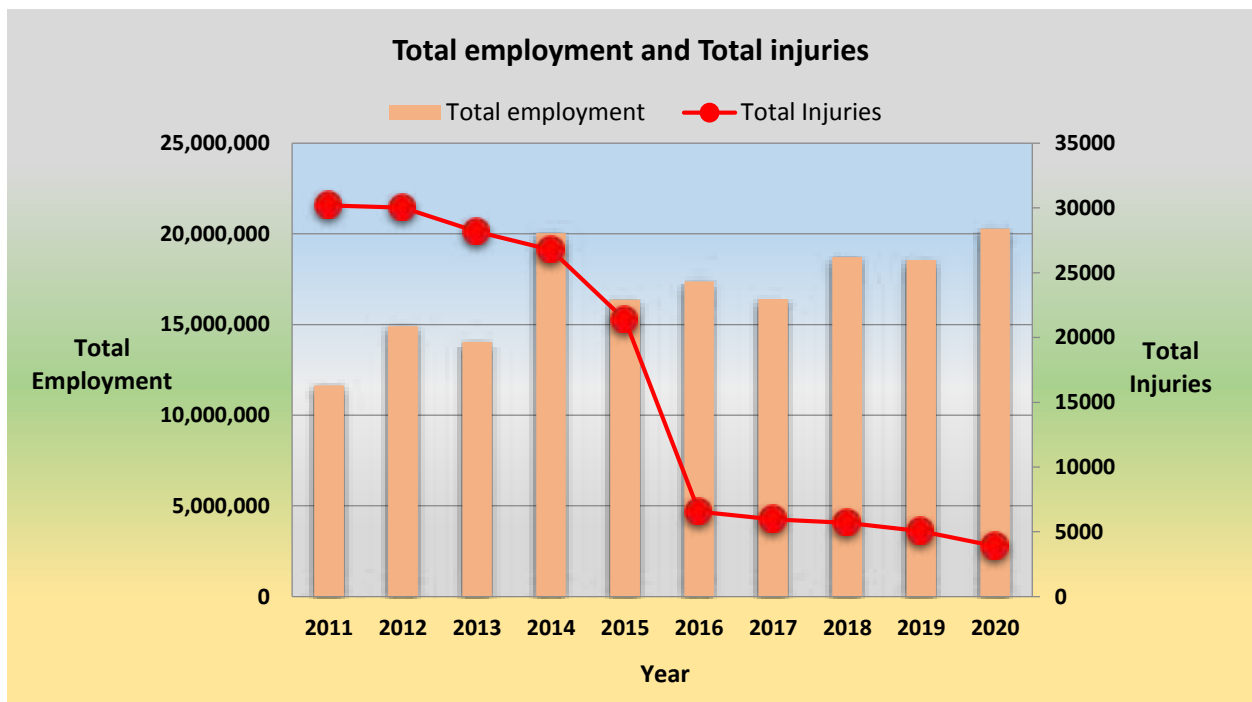
Graph 1: Registered factories and total employment in registered factories (2011-2020)



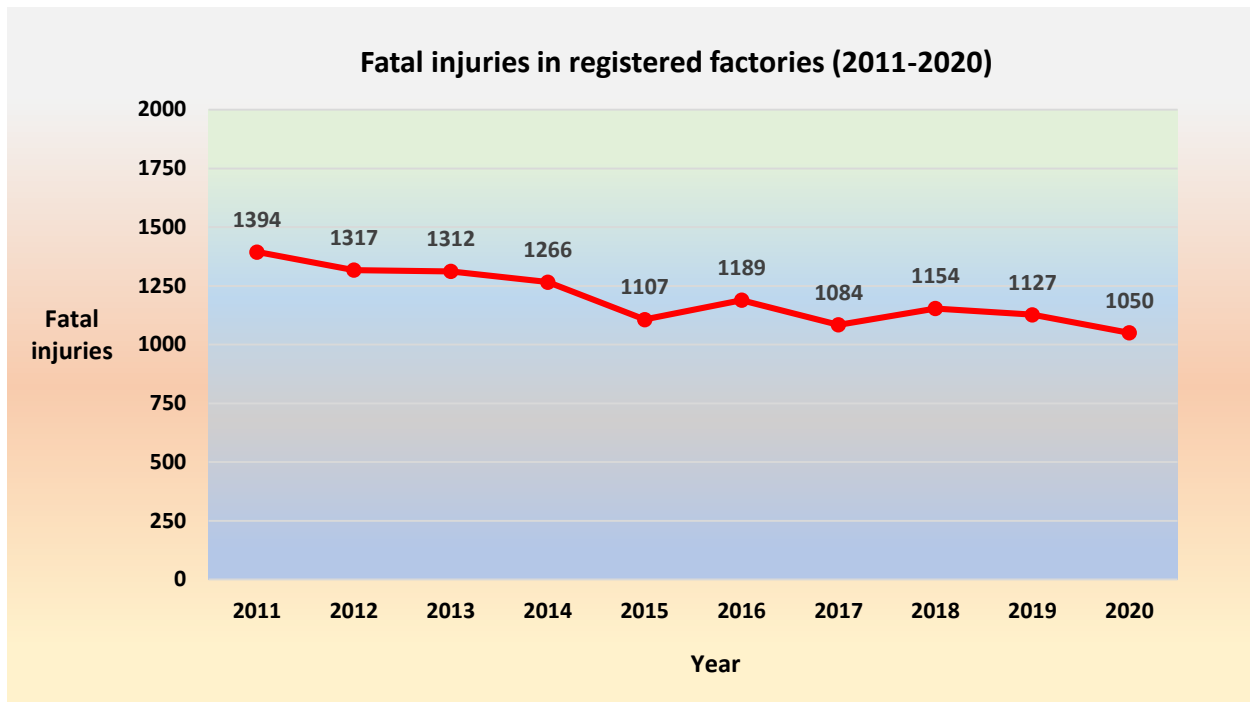
Graph 2: Registered factories and Inspector of factories (2011-2020)



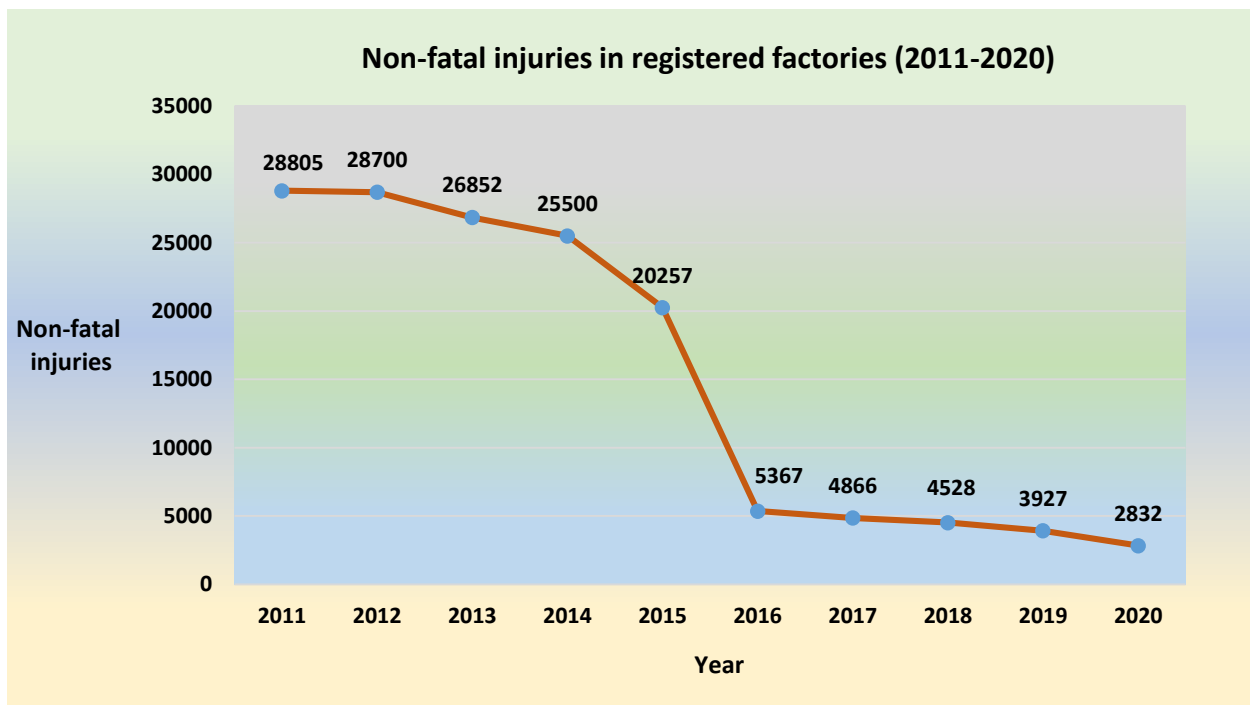
Graph 3: Registered factories and Fatal injuries in registered factories (2011-2020)



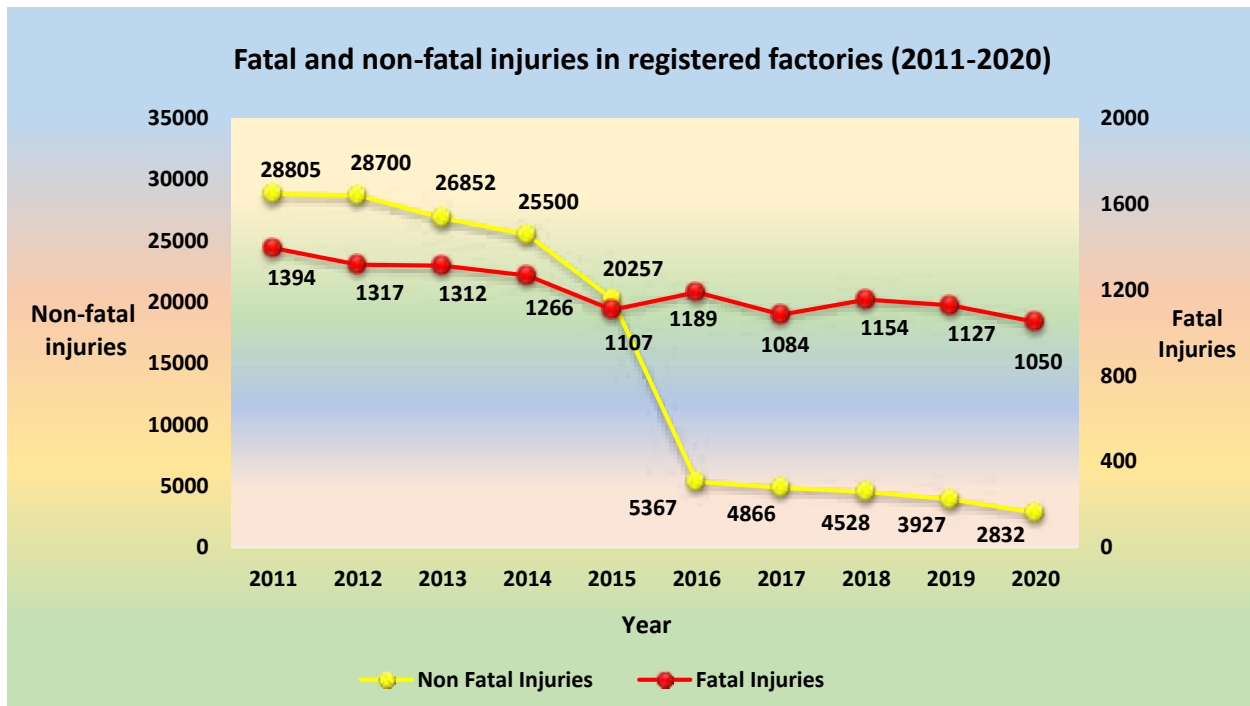
Graph 4: Total employment and Total injuries in registered factories (2011-2020)



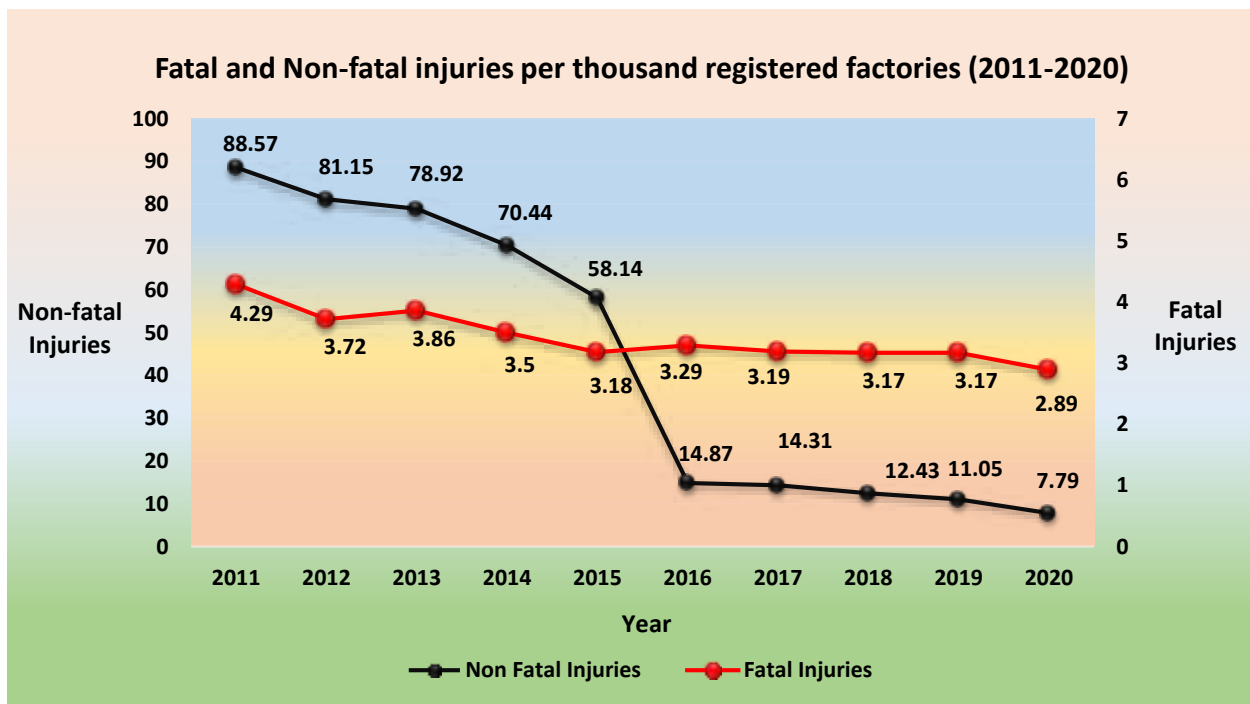
Graph 5: Fatal injuries in registered factories (2011-2020)



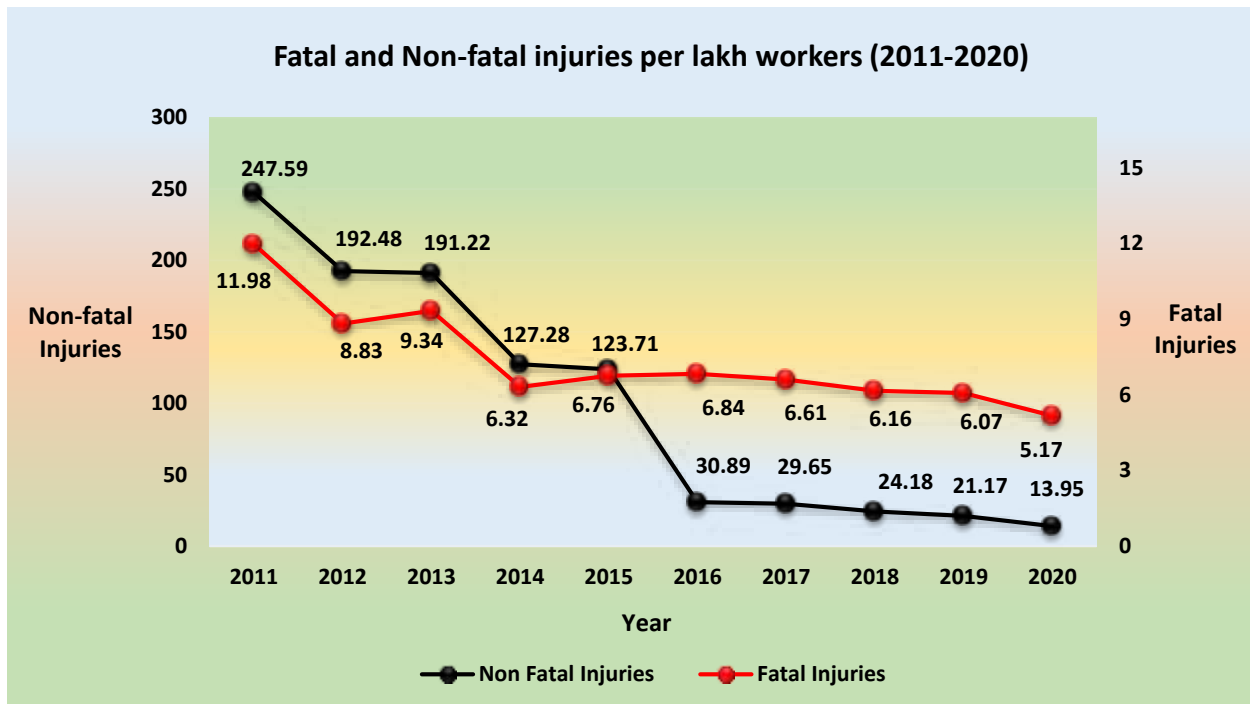
Graph 6: Non-fatal injuries in registered factories (2011-2020)



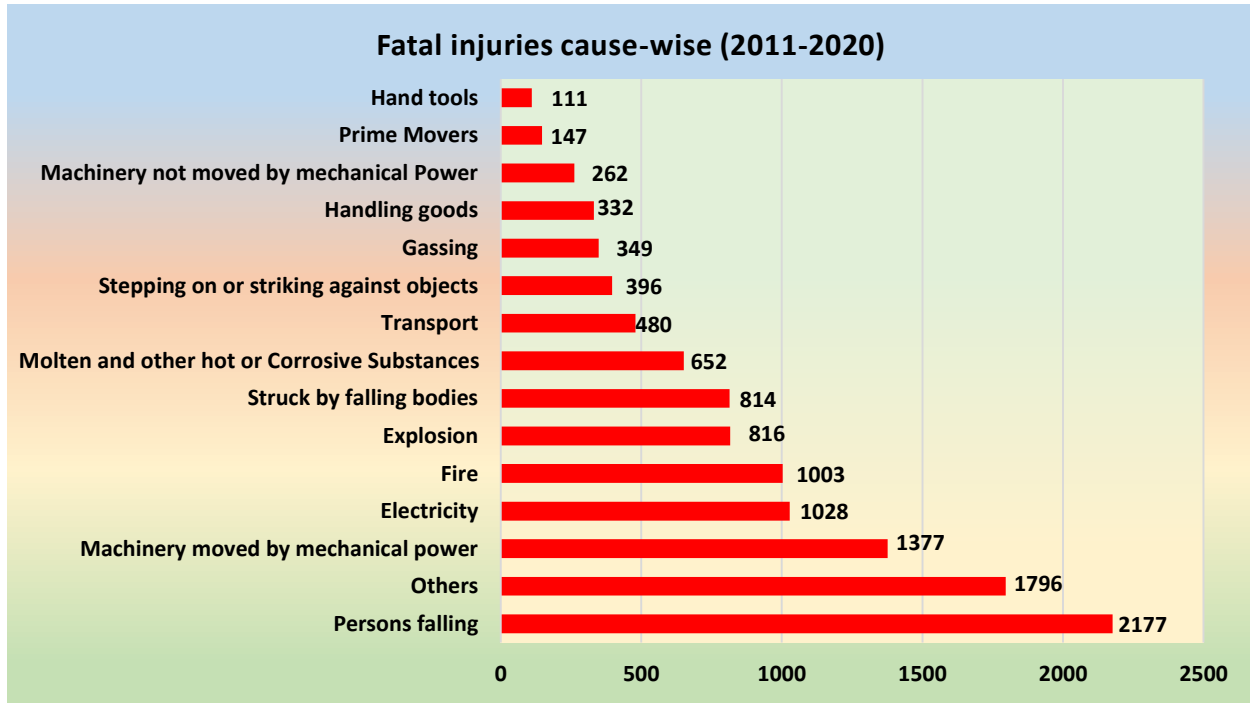
Graph 7: Fatal and Non-fatal injuries in registered factories (2011-2020)



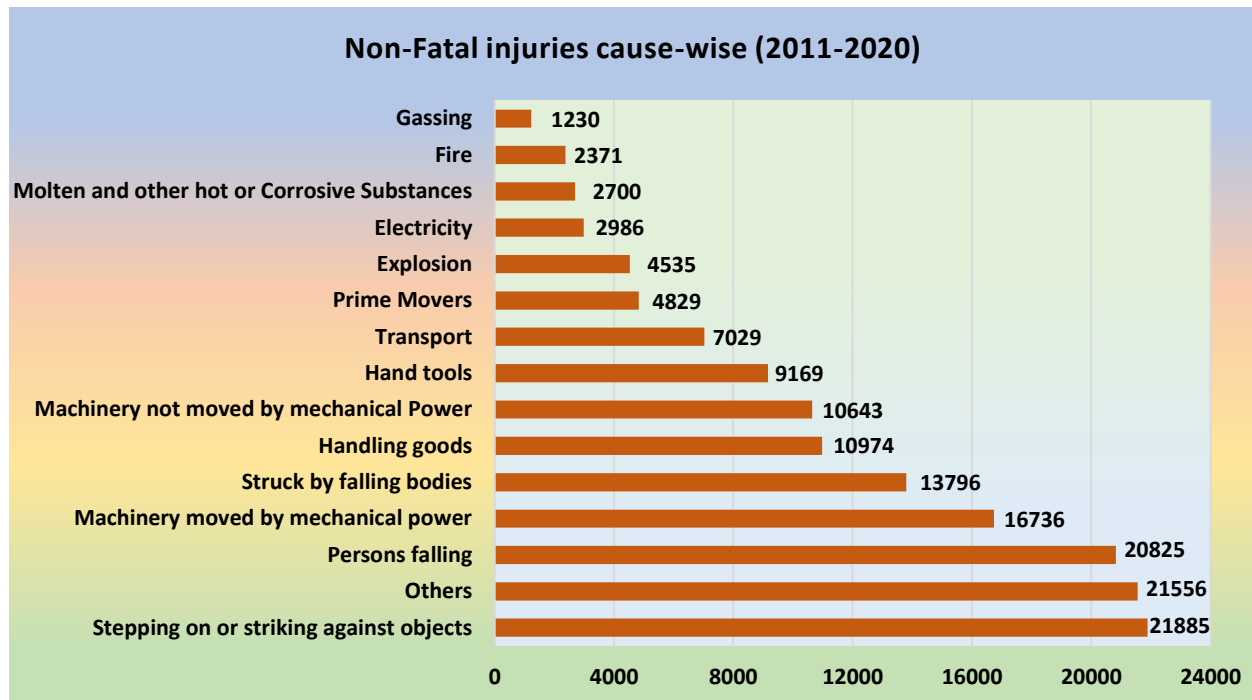
Graph 8: Fatal and Non-fatal injuries per thousand registered factories (2011-2020)



Graph 9: Fatal and Non-fatal injuries per lakh workers in registered factories (2011-2020)



Graph 10: Fatal injuries in registered factories: cause-wise (2011-2020)



Graph 11: Non-fatal injuries in registered factories: cause-wise (2011-2020)



Table 8.1- Inspectors of Factories (2020)

Sl.	State/UT	2020	
		Sanctioned	Working
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	53	43
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	3
4	Assam	29	25
5	Bihar	21	10
6	Chandigarh	#	6
7	Chhattisgarh	29	25
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1
9	Delhi	16	9
10	Goa	7	7
11	Gujarat	153	81
12	Haryana	36	31
13	Himachal Pradesh	2	49
14	Jammu and Kashmir	5	5
15	Jharkhand	25	25
16	Karnataka	43	30
17	Kerala	58	58
18	Lakshadweep	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	41	19
20	Maharashtra	131	50
21	Manipur	3	3
22	Meghalaya	4	3
23	Mizoram	2	1
24	Nagaland	2	2
25	Odisha	35	23
26	Puducherry	9	3
27	Punjab	29	15
28	Rajasthan	42	32
29	Sikkim	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	168	95
31	Telangana	35	27
32	Tripura	5	5
33	Uttar Pradesh	46	31
34	Uttarakhand	7	2
35	West Bengal	#	#
<b>Total</b>		<b>1040</b>	<b>721</b>

**Source:** Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.

**Note:** (i) \*: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.  
(ii) #: Data not reported by the CIF.

Table 8.2- Medical Inspectors of Factories (2020)

Sl.	State/UT	2020	
		Sanctioned	Working
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	#	#
2	Andhra Pradesh	2	#
3	Arunachal Pradesh	#	#
4	Assam	1	1
5	Bihar	2	#
6	Chandigarh	#	#
7	Chhattisgarh	1	1
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	#	#
9	Delhi	1	1
10	Goa	1	1
11	Gujarat	5	1
12	Haryana	5	4
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#	#
15	Jharkhand	#	#
16	Karnataka	1	1
17	Kerala	5	1
18	Lakshadweep	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	1	1
20	Maharashtra	#	#
21	Manipur	#	#
22	Meghalaya	#	#
23	Mizoram	#	#
24	Nagaland	1	1
25	Odisha	1	#
26	Puducherry	1	1
27	Punjab	3	2
28	Rajasthan	1	1
29	Sikkim	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	#	#
31	Telangana	1	#
32	Tripura	#	#
33	Uttar Pradesh	#	#
34	Uttarakhand	#	#
35	West Bengal	#	#
<b>Total</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>17</b>

**Source:** Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.

**Note:** (i) \*: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.  
(ii) #: Data not reported by the CIF/NIL Data.

Table 8.3- Chemical Inspectors of Factories (2020)

Sl.	State/UT	2020	
		Sanctioned	Working
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	#	#
2	Andhra Pradesh	1	1
3	Arunachal Pradesh	#	#
4	Assam	#	#
5	Bihar	2	1
6	Chandigarh	#	#
7	Chhattisgarh	#	#
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	#	#
9	Delhi	1	#
10	Goa	#	#
11	Gujarat	4	1
12	Haryana	5	5
13	Himachal Pradesh	1	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#	#
15	Jharkhand	#	#
16	Karnataka	#	#
17	Kerala	4	4
18	Lakshadweep	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	#	#
20	Maharashtra	#	#
21	Manipur	#	#
22	Meghalaya	#	#
23	Mizoram	#	#
24	Nagaland	#	#
25	Odisha	#	#
26	Puducherry	1	1
27	Punjab	#	#
28	Rajasthan	3	2
29	Sikkim	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	#	#
31	Telangana	#	#
32	Tripura	#	#
33	Uttar Pradesh	#	#
34	Uttarakhand	#	#
35	West Bengal	#	#
<b>Total</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>15</b>

**Source:** Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.

**Note:** (i) \*: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.  
(ii) #: Data not reported by the CIF/NIL Data.

Table 8.4- Hygiene Inspectors of Factories (2020)

Sl.	State/UT	2020	
		Sanctioned	Working
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	#	#
2	Andhra Pradesh	#	#
3	Arunachal Pradesh	#	#
4	Assam	#	#
5	Bihar	#	#
6	Chandigarh	#	#
7	Chhattisgarh	#	#
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	#	#
9	Delhi	#	#
10	Goa	#	#
11	Gujarat	4	#
12	Haryana	#	#
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#	#
15	Jharkhand	#	#
16	Karnataka	#	#
17	Kerala	#	#
18	Lakshadweep	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	#	#
20	Maharashtra	#	#
21	Manipur	#	#
22	Meghalaya	#	#
23	Mizoram	#	#
24	Nagaland	#	#
25	Odisha	#	#
26	Puducherry	#	#
27	Punjab	#	#
28	Rajasthan	#	#
29	Sikkim	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	#	#
31	Telangana	#	#
32	Tripura	#	#
33	Uttar Pradesh	#	#
34	Uttarakhand	#	#
35	West Bengal	#	#
<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>

**Source:** Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.

**Note:** (i) \*: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.  
(ii) #: Data not reported by the CIF/NIL Data.

Table 8.5- Other Inspectors of Factories (2020)

Sl.	State/UT	2020	
		Sanctioned	Working
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	#	#
2	Andhra Pradesh	#	#
3	Arunachal Pradesh	#	#
4	Assam	#	#
5	Bihar	#	#
6	Chandigarh	#	#
7	Chhattisgarh	#	#
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	#	#
9	Delhi	#	#
10	Goa	#	#
11	Gujarat	21	14
12	Haryana	3	2
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#	#
15	Jharkhand	#	#
16	Karnataka	1	1
17	Kerala	2	1
18	Lakshadweep	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	#	#
20	Maharashtra	#	#
21	Manipur	#	#
22	Meghalaya	#	#
23	Mizoram	#	#
24	Nagaland	#	#
25	Odisha	#	#
26	Puducherry	1	1
27	Punjab	#	#
28	Rajasthan	1	#
29	Sikkim	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	#	#
31	Telangana	#	#
32	Tripura	#	#
33	Uttar Pradesh	#	#
34	Uttarakhand	#	#
35	West Bengal	#	#
<b>Total</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>19</b>

**Source:** Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.

**Note:** (i) \*: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.  
(ii) #: Data not reported by the CIF/NIL Data.

Table 8.6- Certifying Surgeons (employed) in Factories (2020)

Sl.	State/UT	2020	
		Sanctioned	Working
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	#	#
2	Andhra Pradesh	#	#
3	Arunachal Pradesh	#	#
4	Assam	3	2
5	Bihar	#	#
6	Chandigarh	#	#
7	Chhattisgarh	#	#
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	#	#
9	Delhi	1	1
10	Goa	#	#
11	Gujarat	21	6
12	Haryana	#	#
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#	#
15	Jharkhand	#	#
16	Karnataka	#	#
17	Kerala	#	#
18	Lakshadweep	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	#	#
20	Maharashtra	1	1
21	Manipur	#	#
22	Meghalaya	#	#
23	Mizoram	#	#
24	Nagaland	#	#
25	Odisha	#	#
26	Puducherry	1	1
27	Punjab	#	#
28	Rajasthan	#	#
29	Sikkim	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	9	7
31	Telangana	#	#
32	Tripura	#	#
33	Uttar Pradesh	#	#
34	Uttarakhand	#	#
35	West Bengal	#	#
<b>Total</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>18</b>

**Source:** Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.

**Note:** (i) \*: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.  
(ii) #: Data not reported by the CIF/NIL Data.

Table 8.7- Certifying Surgeons (notified) in Factories (2020)

Sl.	State/UT	2020	
		Sanctioned	Working
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	4
2	Andhra Pradesh	#	#
3	Arunachal Pradesh	#	#
4	Assam	#	#
5	Bihar	#	#
6	Chandigarh	#	#
7	Chhattisgarh	#	#
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	#	1
9	Delhi	1	1
10	Goa	1	1
11	Gujarat	#	#
12	Haryana	#	#
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	12
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#	#
15	Jharkhand	#	#
16	Karnataka	#	#
17	Kerala	#	#
18	Lakshadweep	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	#	#
20	Maharashtra	#	#
21	Manipur	#	#
22	Meghalaya	#	#
23	Mizoram	#	#
24	Nagaland	#	#
25	Odisha	#	#
26	Puducherry	#	#
27	Punjab	#	#
28	Rajasthan	#	#
29	Sikkim	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	#	#
31	Telangana	#	#
32	Tripura	20	20
33	Uttar Pradesh	#	#
34	Uttarakhand	#	#
35	West Bengal	#	#
<b>Total</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>39</b>

**Source:** Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.

**Note:** (i) \*: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.  
(ii) #: Data not reported by the CIF/NIL Data.



**Table 8.8- State-wise Status of Registered Factories (2020)**

Sl.	State/UT	2020
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	46
2	Andhra Pradesh	26086
3	Arunachal Pradesh	245
4	Assam	7513
5	Bihar	8307
6	Chandigarh	846
7	Chhattisgarh	5459
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6774
9	Delhi	13230
10	Goa	825
11	Gujarat	44392
12	Haryana	17374
13	Himachal Pradesh	5253
14	Jammu and Kashmir	1813
15	Jharkhand	5723
16	Karnataka	16960
17	Kerala	24415
18	Lakshadweep	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	7119
20	Maharashtra	37248
21	Manipur	952
22	Meghalaya	292
23	Mizoram	4
24	Nagaland	1032
25	Odisha	4612
26	Puducherry	3104
27	Punjab	20265
28	Rajasthan	12166
29	Sikkim	*
30	Tamil Nadu	46501
31	Telangana	21288
32	Tripura	866
33	Uttar Pradesh	19277
34	Uttarakhand	3455
35	West Bengal	#
<b>Total</b>		<b>363442</b>

**Source:** Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.

**Note:** (i) \*: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.

(ii) #: Data not reported by the CIF.

**Table 8.9-State-wise Status of Working Factories (2020)**

Sl.	State/UT	2020
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45
2	Andhra Pradesh	19824
3	Arunachal Pradesh	243
4	Assam	6021
5	Bihar	6348
6	Chandigarh	406
7	Chhattisgarh	5157
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4989
9	Delhi	8753
10	Goa	825
11	Gujarat	36726
12	Haryana	16002
13	Himachal Pradesh	5253
14	Jammu and Kashmir	1185
15	Jharkhand	5093
16	Karnataka	15848
17	Kerala	23553
18	Lakshadweep	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	6578
20	Maharashtra	36436
21	Manipur	951
22	Meghalaya	264
23	Mizoram	4
24	Nagaland	1032
25	Odisha	1987
26	Puducherry	2138
27	Punjab	19947
28	Rajasthan	12166
29	Sikkim	*
30	Tamil Nadu	28182
31	Telangana	17112
32	Tripura	831
33	Uttar Pradesh	18875
34	Uttarakhand	3400
35	West Bengal	#
<b>Total</b>		<b>306174</b>

**Source:** Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.

**Note:** (i) \*: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.

(ii) #: Data not reported by the CIF.

**Table 8.10- State-wise Status of Employment in Factories (2020)**

Sl.	State/UT	2020
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5432
2	Andhra Pradesh	816076
3	Arunachal Pradesh	7837
4	Assam	293411
5	Bihar	206207
6	Chandigarh	#
7	Chhattisgarh	336868
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	203049
9	Delhi	440950
10	Goa	104544
11	Gujarat	1897211
12	Haryana	1315278
13	Himachal Pradesh	359550
14	Jammu and Kashmir	68753
15	Jharkhand	334130
16	Karnataka	1560762
17	Kerala	643589
18	Lakshadweep	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	449878
20	Maharashtra	2813544
21	Manipur	14215
22	Meghalaya	13581
23	Mizoram	108
24	Nagaland	11990
25	Odisha	388388
26	Puducherry	80605
27	Punjab	763168
28	Rajasthan	600179
29	Sikkim	*
30	Tamil Nadu	2352081
31	Telangana	960566
32	Tripura	57946
33	Uttar Pradesh	2518491
34	Uttarakhand	680000
35	West Bengal	#
<b>Total</b>		<b>20298387</b>

**Source:** Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.

**Note:** (i) \*: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.  
(ii) #: Data not reported by the CIF.

**Table 8.11- State-wise Status of Women Employment in Factories (2020)**

Sl.	State/UT	2020
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	494
2	Andhra Pradesh	214687
3	Arunachal Pradesh	956
4	Assam	37609
5	Bihar	417
6	Chandigarh	#
7	Chhattisgarh	20440
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	40610
9	Delhi	31776
10	Goa	19423
11	Gujarat	139654
12	Haryana	153560
13	Himachal Pradesh	22749
14	Jammu and Kashmir	7765
15	Jharkhand	23921
16	Karnataka	517267
17	Kerala	209976
18	Lakshadweep	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	44508
20	Maharashtra	321161
21	Manipur	6368
22	Meghalaya	505
23	Mizoram	1
24	Nagaland	2166
25	Odisha	10115
26	Puducherry	5882
27	Punjab	39235
28	Rajasthan	14854
29	Sikkim	*
30	Tamil Nadu	802003
31	Telangana	192357
32	Tripura	495
33	Uttar Pradesh	97663
34	Uttarakhand	30250
35	West Bengal	#
<b>Total</b>		<b>3008867</b>

**Source:** Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.

**Note:** (i) \*: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.  
(ii) #: Data not reported by the CIF.

**Table 8.12- State-wise Hazardous Process Factories under Sec. 2(cb)**

Sl.	State/UT	2020
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	2137
3	Arunachal Pradesh	9
4	Assam	28
5	Bihar	97
6	Chandigarh	#
7	Chhattisgarh	842
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25
9	Delhi	424
10	Goa	118
11	Gujarat	11352
12	Haryana	1488
13	Himachal Pradesh	418
14	Jammu and Kashmir	438
15	Jharkhand	724
16	Karnataka	1466
17	Kerala	2754
18	Lakshadweep	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	1464
20	Maharashtra	5488
21	Manipur	8
22	Meghalaya	191
23	Mizoram	#
24	Nagaland	2
25	Odisha	599
26	Puducherry	235
27	Punjab	173
28	Rajasthan	1057
29	Sikkim	*
30	Tamil Nadu	1543
31	Telangana	3094
32	Tripura	29
33	Uttar Pradesh	4488
34	Uttarakhand	782
35	West Bengal	#
<b>Total</b>		<b>41475</b>

**Source:** Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.

**Note:** (i) \*: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.  
(ii) #: Data not reported by the CIF.

**Table 8.13- State-wise Status of Workers in Hazardous Factories (2020)**

Sl.	State/UT	2020
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	177
2	Andhra Pradesh	190504
3	Arunachal Pradesh	625
4	Assam	9728
5	Bihar	42346
6	Chandigarh	#
7	Chhattisgarh	231851
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1050
9	Delhi	17859
10	Goa	29369
11	Gujarat	359029
12	Haryana	75345
13	Himachal Pradesh	116509
14	Jammu and Kashmir	17216
15	Jharkhand	120327
16	Karnataka	250048
17	Kerala	37447
18	Lakshadweep	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	109764
20	Maharashtra	779789
21	Manipur	629
22	Meghalaya	11399
23	Mizoram	#
24	Nagaland	73
25	Odisha	193117
26	Puducherry	10175
27	Punjab	17989
28	Rajasthan	136178
29	Sikkim	*
30	Tamil Nadu	189424
31	Telangana	281296
32	Tripura	1659
33	Uttar Pradesh	745963
34	Uttarakhand	166355
35	West Bengal	#
<b>Total</b>		<b>4143240</b>

**Source:** Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.

**Note:** (i) \*: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.

(ii) #: Data not reported by the CIF.

Table 8.14- No. of Factories Inspected (2020)

Sl.	State/UT	All Factories	Hazardous Factories
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	#	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	1758	1363
3	Arunachal Pradesh	#	#
4	Assam	3529	28
5	Bihar	37	#
6	Chandigarh	#	#
7	Chhattisgarh	513	300
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	195	30
9	Delhi	405	40
10	Goa	67	26
11	Gujarat	14390	4761
12	Haryana	393	95
13	Himachal Pradesh	1030	250
14	Jammu and Kashmir	481	26
15	Jharkhand	512	181
16	Karnataka	6417	768
17	Kerala	6110	371
18	Lakshadweep	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	323	125
20	Maharashtra	4598	2399
21	Manipur	235	6
22	Meghalaya	50	38
23	Mizoram	1	#
24	Nagaland	4	2
25	Odisha	992	599
26	Puducherry	893	162
27	Punjab	1364	129
28	Rajasthan	3841	385
29	Sikkim	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	12448	783
31	Telangana	4139	1218
32	Tripura	807	29
33	Uttar Pradesh	433	336
34	Uttarakhand	98	8
35	West Bengal	#	#
<b>Total</b>		<b>66063</b>	<b>14460</b>

**Source:** Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.

**Note:** (i) \*: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.  
(ii) #: Data not reported by the CIF/NIL Data.

Table 8.15- Prosecution &amp; Conviction under Section 92 &amp; 96A (2020)

Sl.	State/UT	No. of prosecutions			No. of convictions	Penalty imposed	
		pending from previous year	launched during the year	decided during the year		Imprisonment	Total fine imposed
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	#	#	#	#	#	#
2	Andhra Pradesh	1281	256	18	8	#	317000
3	Arunachal Pradesh	#	#	#	#	#	#
4	Assam	133	5	#	#	#	#
5	Bihar	243	20	#	#	#	#
6	Chandigarh	#	#	#	#	#	#
7	Chhattisgarh	364	204	108	98	#	4554501
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	#	#	#	#	#	#
9	Delhi	206	30	33	33	#	70000
10	Goa	12	1	1	#	#	#
11	Gujarat	16397	1466	379	379	#	3615800
12	Haryana	9157	2180	912	598	#	3522500
13	Himachal Pradesh	427	44	#	#	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	26	16	10	10	#	49000
15	Jharkhand	369	11	1	#	#	#
16	Karnataka	694	103	83	27	8	1172000
17	Kerala	197	33	24	14	#	246000
18	Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	2112	98	4	#	#	114000
20	Maharashtra	2481	405	226	224	#	6408000
21	Manipur	#	#	#	#	#	#
22	Meghalaya	#	#	#	#	#	#
23	Mizoram	#	#	#	#	#	#
24	Nagaland	#	#	#	#	#	#
25	Odisha	2606	77	#	#	#	#
26	Puducherry	5	4	4	#	#	#
27	Punjab	1102	9	16	2	1	256700
28	Rajasthan	283	31	4	#	#	60000
29	Sikkim	*	*	*	*	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	10927	2231	1089	1067	1	10242500
31	Telangana	2668	184	111	98	#	1840000
32	Tripura	4	#	#	#	#	#
33	Uttar Pradesh	2391	70	5	5	#	194000
34	Uttarakhand	19	12	19	#	#	#
35	West Bengal	#	#	#	#	#	#
<b>Total</b>		<b>54104</b>	<b>7490</b>	<b>3047</b>	<b>2563</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>32662001</b>

**Source:** Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.

**Note:** (i) \*: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.  
(ii) #: Data not reported by the CIF/NIL Data.



Table 8.16- State-wise Status of Safety Officers (SO) (2020)

Sl.	State/UT	2020			
		No. of factories		No. of Safety officers	
		Requiring Safety officers	Having Safety officers	Required in factories	Working in factories
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	#	#	#	#
2	Andhra Pradesh	171	152	152	133
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1	3	1
4	Assam	9	9	30	30
5	Bihar	37	37	61	63
6	Chandigarh	3	3	3	3
7	Chhattisgarh	151	175	222	249
8	DD & DNH	25	30	37	44
9	Delhi	14	21	14	21
10	Goa	90	53	109	89
11	Gujarat	789	765	1058	1156
12	Haryana	160	150	183	172
13	Himachal Pradesh	21	21	21	21
14	Jammu and Kashmir	50	22	50	25
15	Jharkhand	66	66	187	158
16	Karnataka	268	270	365	386
17	Kerala	103	85	102	85
18	Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	162	162	182	181
20	Maharashtra	832	752	1034	1062
21	Manipur	4	4	4	4
22	Meghalaya	1	11	1	12
23	Mizoram	#	2	#	2
24	Nagaland	#	#	#	#
25	Odisha	126	114	366	329
26	Puducherry	10	9	10	9
27	Punjab	83	71	90	78
28	Rajasthan	128	127	160	162
29	Sikkim	*	*	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	661	541	696	568
31	Telangana	91	73	97	82
32	Tripura	2	#	2	#
33	Uttar Pradesh	512	206	749	236
34	Uttarakhand	148	136	148	136
35	West Bengal	#	#	#	#
<b>Total</b>		<b>4720</b>	<b>4068</b>	<b>6136</b>	<b>5497</b>

**Source:** Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.

**Note:** (i) \*: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.

(ii) #: Data not reported by the CIF/NIL Data.

**Table 8.17- State-wise Status of Declaration of Safety Policy (2020)**

Sl.	State/UT	2020	
		No. of factories	
		Requiring Safety policy	Having Safety policy
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	#	#
2	Andhra Pradesh	#	#
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1
4	Assam	120	120
5	Bihar	97	9
6	Chandigarh	#	#
7	Chhattisgarh	539	484
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	65	80
9	Delhi	4360	#
10	Goa	299	240
11	Gujarat	8458	8445
12	Haryana	2005	1783
13	Himachal Pradesh	371	371
14	Jammu and Kashmir	50	13
15	Jharkhand	643	432
16	Karnataka	2004	1851
17	Kerala	574	515
18	Lakshadweep	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	2137	2129
20	Maharashtra	3565	2976
21	Manipur	6	6
22	Meghalaya	264	264
23	Mizoram	#	#
24	Nagaland	#	#
25	Odisha	1600	1322
26	Puducherry	30	29
27	Punjab	589	512
28	Rajasthan	516	493
29	Sikkim	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	3957	3615
31	Telangana	695	435
32	Tripura	#	#
33	Uttar Pradesh	7091	5637
34	Uttarakhand	680	651
35	West Bengal	#	#
<b>Total</b>		<b>40718</b>	<b>32413</b>

**Source:** Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.

**Note:** (i) \*: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.  
(ii) #: Data not reported by the CIF/NIL Data.

Table 8.18 State-wise Constitution of Safety Committee (2020)

Sl.	State/UT	2020	
		No. of factories	
		Requiring Safety Committee	Having Safety Committee
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	#	#
2	Andhra Pradesh	1381	1098
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1
4	Assam	120	120
5	Bihar	97	#
6	Chandigarh	#	#
7	Chhattisgarh	533	478
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	67	86
9	Delhi	186	#
10	Goa	299	223
11	Gujarat	6564	6587
12	Haryana	1037	943
13	Himachal Pradesh	371	371
14	Jammu and Kashmir	3	3
15	Jharkhand	199	175
16	Karnataka	1550	1356
17	Kerala	207	195
18	Lakshadweep	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	1629	1618
20	Maharashtra	2294	1919
21	Manipur	6	6
22	Meghalaya	91	21
23	Mizoram	#	#
24	Nagaland	#	#
25	Odisha	564	367
26	Puducherry	30	29
27	Punjab	501	461
28	Rajasthan	611	592
29	Sikkim	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	3347	3179
31	Telangana	845	591
32	Tripura	10	1
33	Uttar Pradesh	4177	3369
34	Uttarakhand	680	651
35	West Bengal	#	#
<b>Total</b>		<b>27402</b>	<b>24440</b>

**Source:** Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.

**Note:** (i) \*: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.  
(ii) #: Data not reported by the CIF/NIL Data.

**Table 8.19- State-wise Onsite Emergency Plan (in respect of MAH Units) (2020)**

Sl.	State/UT	2020	
		No. of factories	
		Required to draw Emergency plan	Having drawn Emergency plan
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	89	89
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4	2
4	Assam	28	28
5	Bihar	39	39
6	Chandigarh	#	#
7	Chhattisgarh	40	40
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	#	35
9	Delhi	15	15
10	Goa	15	15
11	Gujarat	525	522
12	Haryana	58	57
13	Himachal Pradesh	9	9
14	Jammu and Kashmir	15	15
15	Jharkhand	21	21
16	Karnataka	#	#
17	Kerala	64	63
18	Lakshadweep	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	92	92
20	Maharashtra	542	539
21	Manipur	6	6
22	Meghalaya	#	#
23	Mizoram	#	#
24	Nagaland	2	2
25	Odisha	35	35
26	Puducherry	3	3
27	Punjab	71	71
28	Rajasthan	150	150
29	Sikkim	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	166	162
31	Telangana	133	108
32	Tripura	9	8
33	Uttar Pradesh	156	144
34	Uttarakhand	40	40
35	West Bengal	#	#
<b>Total</b>		<b>2329</b>	<b>2312</b>

**Source:** Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.

**Note:** (i) \*: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.  
(ii) #: Data not reported by the CIF/NIL Data.

Table 8.20- State-wise Medical Facilities in Factories (2020)

Sl.	State/UT	2020			
		No. of Medical Officers			
		Full time basis		Retainership/part time basis	
		Required	In position	Required	In position
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	#	#	#
2	Andhra Pradesh	629	546	#	#
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3	#	#	#
4	Assam	#	#	#	#
5	Bihar	39	39	9	9
6	Chandigarh	#	#	#	#
7	Chhattisgarh	184	151	308	219
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	20	#	85
9	Delhi	6	#	384	#
10	Goa	31	33	48	106
11	Gujarat	563	408	3364	2423
12	Haryana	163	135	147	131
13	Himachal Pradesh	387	387	2609	2609
14	Jammu and Kashmir	11	#	34	13
15	Jharkhand	99	93	141	95
16	Karnataka	576	504	284	237
17	Kerala	26	22	33	43
18	Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	159	151	337	328
20	Maharashtra	754	548	1788	1095
21	Manipur	1	1	#	#
22	Meghalaya	10	8	66	26
23	Mizoram	#	#	#	#
24	Nagaland	#	#	#	#
25	Odisha	143	154	107	76
26	Puducherry	10	9	29	23
27	Punjab	124	88	109	88
28	Rajasthan	172	151	115	137
29	Sikkim	*	*	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	497	404	830	776
31	Telangana	145	121	113	88
32	Tripura	5	3	1	1
33	Uttar Pradesh	900	369	2494	1270
34	Uttarakhand	240	55	200	105
35	West Bengal	#	#	#	#
<b>Total</b>		<b>5898</b>	<b>4400</b>	<b>13550</b>	<b>9983</b>

**Source:** Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.

**Note:** (i) \*: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.  
(ii) #: Data not reported by the CIF/NIL Data.

Table 8.21- State-wise Ambulance Van and Ambulance Room (2020)

Sl.	State/UT	2020			
		No. of factories			
		Requiring Ambulance Vans	Having Ambulance Vans	Requiring Ambulance Rooms	Having Ambulance Rooms
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	1	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	#	#	202	179
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3	#	#	#
4	Assam	15	15	15	80
5	Bihar	35	30	31	30
6	Chandigarh	#	#	#	#
7	Chhattisgarh	173	179	115	121
8	DD & DNH	#	34	#	38
9	Delhi	6	#	6	#
10	Goa	63	96	12	23
11	Gujarat	738	742	530	538
12	Haryana	197	181	161	150
13	Himachal Pradesh	209	209	209	209
14	Jammu and Kashmir	3	3	21	15
15	Jharkhand	73	67	91	79
16	Karnataka	524	465	467	423
17	Kerala	22	20	37	40
18	Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	226	184	169	163
20	Maharashtra	822	535	525	407
21	Manipur	1	1	1	1
22	Meghalaya	15	2	1	1
23	Mizoram	#	#	#	1
24	Nagaland	#	#	#	#
25	Odisha	147	159	103	157
26	Puducherry	10	9	10	9
27	Punjab	120	95	118	102
28	Rajasthan	158	147	222	919
29	Sikkim	*	*	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	434	376	540	483
31	Telangana	191	164	183	166
32	Tripura	5	3	5	3
33	Uttar Pradesh	2045	1471	830	451
34	Uttarakhand	200	65	250	200
35	West Bengal	#	#	#	#
<b>Total</b>		<b>6436</b>	<b>5253</b>	<b>4855</b>	<b>4989</b>

**Source:** Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.

**Note:** (i) \*: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.  
(ii) #: Data not reported by the CIF/NIL Data.

Table 8.22- State-wise Canteens, Shelters, Rest Rooms and Crèches (2020)

Sl.	State/UT	2020					
		Canteen		Shelter, Rest Room, Lunch Room		Crèches	
		Requiring	Having	Requiring	Having	Requiring	Having
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	3	3	3	2	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	456	418	719	665	428	354
3	Arunachal Pradesh	9	2	9	2	#	#
4	Assam	30	60	32	65	20	35
5	Bihar	43	43	101	52	1	1
6	Chandigarh	#	#	#	#	#	#
7	Chhattisgarh	217	188	255	251	23	23
8	DD and DNH	213	270	288	359	54	88
9	Delhi	129	12	491	#	#	#
10	Goa	86	79	147	144	85	49
11	Gujarat	1462	1389	2709	2478	414	420
12	Haryana	806	709	1224	1102	126	121
13	Himachal Pradesh	407	407	120	120	124	124
14	Jammu and Kashmir	49	49	90	90	18	12
15	Jharkhand	151	144	276	281	32	26
16	Karnataka	950	940	1316	1243	1486	1341
17	Kerala	418	412	1131	1125	808	809
18	Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	279	271	567	559	86	82
20	Maharashtra	1554	1201	2414	2130	601	512
21	Manipur	2	4	8	11	54	55
22	Meghalaya	15	28	11	40	8	2
23	Mizoram	#	1	#	1	#	1
24	Nagaland	82	51	#	#	#	#
25	Odisha	205	189	365	363	62	54
26	Puducherry	37	29	53	39	7	5
27	Punjab	294	262	405	380	96	84
28	Rajasthan	450	435	763	754	112	112
29	Sikkim	*	*	*	*	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	2324	2173	3372	3211	3962	3470
31	Telangana	398	354	614	544	265	211
32	Tripura	3	2	3	2	1	1
33	Uttar Pradesh	1752	1473	3490	3096	187	130
34	Uttarakhand	450	355	250	155	65	48
35	West Bengal	#	#	#	#	#	#
<b>Total</b>		<b>13274</b>	<b>11953</b>	<b>21226</b>	<b>19265</b>	<b>9127</b>	<b>8172</b>

**Source:** Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.

**Note:** (i) \*: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.  
(ii) #: Data not reported by the CIF/NIL Data.

Table 8.23- State-wise Welfare Officers (2020)

Sl.	State/UT	2020			
		No. of factories		No. of welfare officers	
		Requiring welfare officers	Having welfare officers	Required in factories	Working in factories
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	1	1	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	279	262	289	242
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5	#	5	#
4	Assam	15	65	15	65
5	Bihar	31	31	46	46
6	Chandigarh	#	#	#	#
7	Chhattisgarh	124	117	118	114
8	DD & DNH	51	51	76	76
9	Delhi	43	15	43	15
10	Goa	54	36	61	43
11	Gujarat	609	619	725	690
12	Haryana	249	223	260	223
13	Himachal Pradesh	97	97	97	97
14	Jammu and Kashmir	12	5	12	5
15	Jharkhand	76	71	113	98
16	Karnataka	505	488	612	591
17	Kerala	70	70	70	71
18	Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	160	156	176	171
20	Maharashtra	692	768	610	651
21	Manipur	1	1	1	1
22	Meghalaya	3	2	3	2
23	Mizoram	#	1	#	1
24	Nagaland	#	#	#	#
25	Odisha	124	110	144	90
26	Puducherry	10	9	10	9
27	Punjab	129	118	141	116
28	Rajasthan	262	241	248	241
29	Sikkim	*	*	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	849	733	868	739
31	Telangana	159	136	174	145
32	Tripura	1	1	1	1
33	Uttar Pradesh	877	218	985	246
34	Uttarakhand	165	138	165	138
35	West Bengal	#	#	#	#
<b>Total</b>		<b>5654</b>	<b>4783</b>	<b>6069</b>	<b>4928</b>

**Source:** Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.

**Note:** (i) \*: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.  
(ii) #: Data not reported by the CIF/NIL Data.



**Table 8.24-Dangerous occurrences, Fatal Injuries, and Non-Fatal Injuries in Factories (2020)**

Sl.	State/UT	2020		
		Dangerous occurrences	Fatal injuries	Non-fatal injuries
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	#	#	57
2	Andhra Pradesh	4	66	62
3	Arunachal Pradesh	#	#	#
4	Assam	#	10	19
5	Bihar	1	12	22
6	Chandigarh	#	#	#
7	Chhattisgarh	#	84	117
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	#	5	29
9	Delhi	11	9	4
10	Goa	3	6	32
11	Gujarat	202	212	560
12	Haryana	51	35	33
13	Himachal Pradesh	26	8	18
14	Jammu and Kashmir	1	2	1
15	Jharkhand	#	16	38
16	Karnataka	11	45	215
17	Kerala	54	14	79
18	Lakshadweep	*	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	1	26	242
20	Maharashtra	144	154	778
21	Manipur	#	#	#
22	Meghalaya	#	1	3
23	Mizoram	#	#	#
24	Nagaland	#	#	#
25	Odisha	8	47	48
26	Puducherry	#	1	26
27	Punjab	#	28	40
28	Rajasthan	#	23	81
29	Sikkim	*	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	95	114	120
31	Telangana	22	51	98
32	Tripura	#	#	#
33	Uttar Pradesh	#	66	69
34	Uttarakhand	#	15	41
35	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>		<b>634</b>	<b>1050</b>	<b>2832</b>

**Source:** Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.

**Note:** (i) \*: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.

(ii) #: NIL Data.

(iii) NA: Data not reported by the CIF.

Table 8.25- Occupational diseases (2020)

Sl.	State	Occupational Diseases	2020
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	NIL
2	Andhra Pradesh	-	NIL
3	Arunachal Pradesh	-	NIL
4	Assam	-	NIL
5	Bihar	-	NIL
6	Chandigarh	-	NIL
7	Chhattisgarh	-	NIL
8	DD & DNH	-	NIL
9	Delhi	-	NIL
10	Goa	-	NIL
11	Gujarat	Noise Induced Hearing Loss	6
		Silicosis	10
12	Haryana	Silicosis	34
13	Himachal Pradesh	-	NIL
14	Jammu & Kashmir	-	NIL
15	Jharkhand	-	NIL
16	Karnataka	-	NIL
17	Kerala	-	NIL
18	Lakshadweep	-	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	-	NIL
20	Maharashtra	-	NIL
21	Manipur	-	NIL
22	Meghalaya	-	NIL
23	Mizoram	-	NIL
24	Nagaland	-	NIL
25	Odisha	-	NIL
26	Puducherry	-	NIL
27	Punjab	-	NIL
28	Rajasthan	-	NIL
29	Sikkim	-	*
30	Tamil Nadu	-	NIL
31	Telangana	-	NIL
32	Tripura	-	NIL
33	Uttar Pradesh	-	NIL
34	Uttarakhand	-	NIL
35	West Bengal	-	NA
<b>Total</b>			<b>50</b>

**Source:** Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.

**Note:** (i) \*: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.  
(ii) NA: Data not reported by the CIF.

## 9

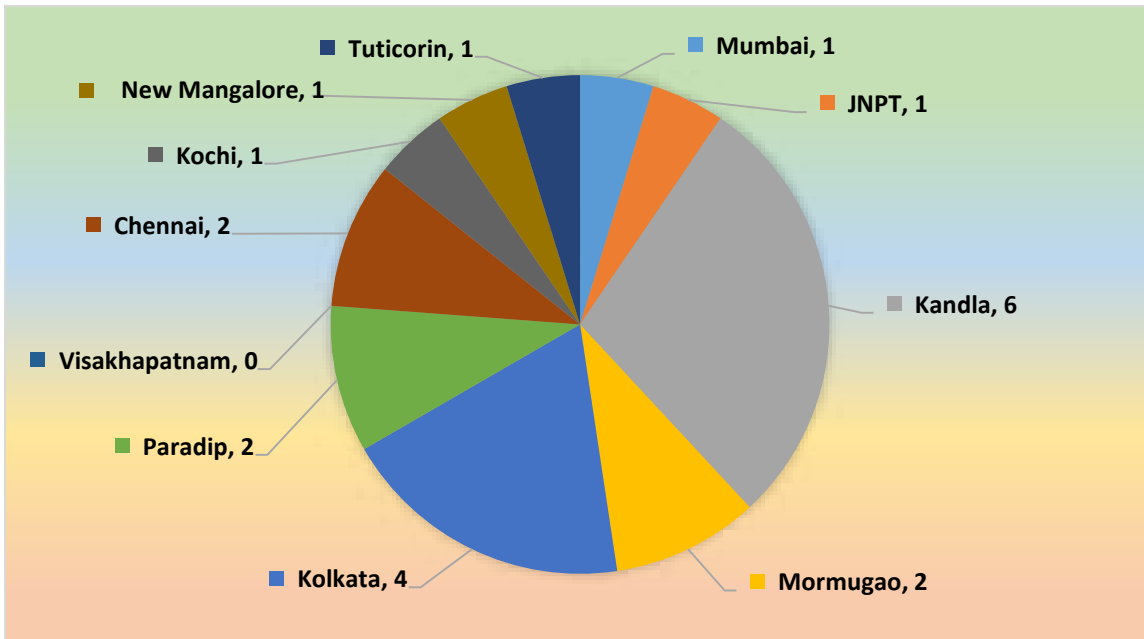
## Statistics on Occupational Safety and Health in Dock Works of Major Ports

DGFASLI enforces the Dock Workers (Safety, Health & Welfare) Act, 1986 and Regulations 1990 in all the major ports of the country. The Inspectorate of Dock Safety offices located in the major ports enforce the Act and Regulations. Under Regulations 91(1) & (6) it is obligatory on the part of the Employers of the Dock Workers to report the accidents/dangerous occurrences to the Inspectorates.

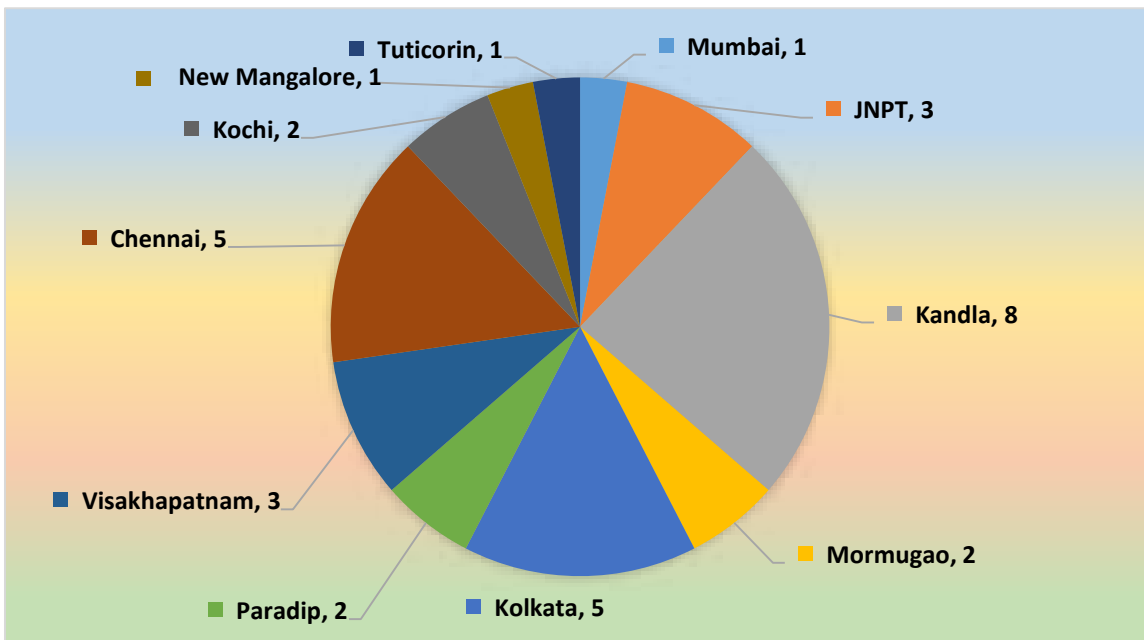
Important Statistics on Occupational Safety & Health in the major Ports of the country for the year 2021 are given in the subsequent tables:

**Table 9.1- Reportable Accidents & Dangerous Occurrences in major Ports during the year 2021**

Sl. No.	Port	Fatal Accidents	Non-Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents	Dangerous Occurrences
1.	Mumbai	1	0	1	2
2.	JNPT	1	2	3	1
3.	Kandla	6	2	8	0
4.	Mormugao	2	0	2	0
5.	Kolkata	4	1	5	0
6.	Paradip	2	0	2	0
7.	Visakhapatnam	0	3	3	0
8.	Chennai	2	3	5	1
9.	Kochi	1	1	2	0
10.	New Mangalore	1	0	1	4
11.	Tuticorin	1	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>8</b>



Pie chart-1: Fatal Injuries in major ports (2021)



Pie chart-2: Total Injuries in major ports (2021)

**Table 9.2-Average Daily Employment & Rates of Reportable Accidents in major Ports during the year 2021**

Sl. No.	Port	Average Daily Employment	*Frequency Rate		*Incidence Rate of injuries per Thousand persons employed	
			Fatal	Total	Fatal	Total
1.	Mumbai	5624	0.06	0.06	0.18	0.18
2.	JNPT	6303	0.05	0.16	0.15	0.48
3.	Kandla	5015	0.16	0.21	1.20	1.59
4.	Mormugao	922	0.75	0.75	2.16	2.16
5.	Kolkata	8266	0.16	0.21	0.48	0.61
6.	Paradip	1737	0.21	0.21	1.15	1.15
7.	Visakhapatnam	1014	0.00	1.02	0.00	2.96
8.	Chennai	997	0.69	1.72	2.01	5.02
9.	Kochi	390	0.89	1.77	2.56	5.13
10.	New Mangalore	248	1.39	1.39	4.03	4.03
11.	Tuticorin	152	2.27	2.27	6.58	6.58

\* Formula (As per IS: 3786 of 1983)

Frequency Rate = No. of Reportable Accidents X 1,000,000/Man-hours worked#.

Incidence Rate = No. of Reportable Accidents X 1000/ Avg. No. of Persons Employed.

# Man-hours worked are calculated on the basis of 362 working days in a year

-- : Not Available

Table 9.3-Classification of Reportable Accidents in Major Ports - According to Agency for the Year-2021

Agency	Mumbai	JNPT	Kandla	Mormugao	Kolkata	Paradip	Visakha patnam	Chennai	Kochi	New Mangalore	Tuticorin	TOTAL
I. Lifting appliances	--	2	1	--	--	1(1)	--	--	--	--	1(1)	5(2)
II. Loose gear & Ropes	--	--	1(1)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1(1)
III. Unitized & Break bulk cargo	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	3
IV. Bulk cargo	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
V. Electrical equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
VI. Tools & Implements	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
VII. Means of Access	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
VIII. Means of Transportation	1(1)	1(1)	4(4)	--	4(3)	1(1)	--	4(1)	1(1)	1(1)	--	17(13)
IX. Other agencies	--	--	1(1)	2(2)	1(1)	--	--	1(1)	--	--	--	5(5)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1(1)</b>	<b>3(1)</b>	<b>8(6)</b>	<b>2(2)</b>	<b>5 (4)</b>	<b>2(2)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5(2)</b>	<b>2(1)</b>	<b>1(1)</b>	<b>1(1)</b>	<b>33(21)</b>

Note: Figures in brackets represent Fatal Accidents.

Table 9.4- Classification of Reportable Accidents in Major Ports - According to Type for the year 2021

Sl. No.	TYPE	Mumbai	JNPT	Kandla	Mormugao	Kolkata	Paradip	Visakhapatnam	Chennai	Kochi	New Mangalore	Tuticorin	Total
1.	Fall of persons	--	1(1)	1(1)	--	--	--	2	--	1(1)	1(1)	1(1)	7(5)
2.	Fall of objects	--	--	1(1)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1(1)
3.	Stepping on, striking against or struck by objects excluding falling objects.	1(1)	1	5(4)	1(1)	4(3)	2(2)	--	3(1)	--	--	--	17(12)
4.	Caught in or between	--	1	--	--	1(1)	--	1	--	1	--	--	4(1)
5.	Over exertion or wrong movement	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6.	Exposure to or contact with extreme temperature	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7.	Exposure to or contact with electric current	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8.	Exposure to or contact with dangerous goods	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9.	Explosion	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10.	Others	--	--	1	1(1)	--	--	--	2(1)	--	--	--	4(2)
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1(1)</b>	<b>3(1)</b>	<b>8(6)</b>	<b>2(2)</b>	<b>5(4)</b>	<b>2(2)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5(2)</b>	<b>2(1)</b>	<b>1(1)</b>	<b>1(1)</b>	<b>33(21)</b>

Note: Figures in brackets represent Fatal Accidents.

**Table 9.5- Details of Inspections and other visits in Major Ports during the year 2021**

Sl.	Port	Ship	Docks	Gear	Isolated Storage/ Pipelines	Other Visits
1.	Mumbai	17	22	22	0	85
2.	JNPT	0	6	0	0	20
3.	Kandla	46	69	74	0	65
4.	Mormugao	4	10	3	0	22
5.	Kolkata	19	23	23	0	188
6.	Paradip	2	60	34	5	101
7.	Visakhapatnam	2	53	1	6	209
8.	Chennai	56	54	65	0	67
9.	Kochi	15	61	121	7	67
10.	N. Mangalore	16	24	2	3	73
11.	Tuticorin	46	31	17	0	77
<b>Total</b>		<b>223</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>974</b>

**Table 9.6- Details of Prosecution in Major Ports during the year 2021**

Sl.	Port	Pending From Previous Year	Launched during the year	Decided during the year	Convicted
1.	Mumbai	8	2	0	0
2.	JNPT	2	1	0	0
3.	Kandla	12	0	0	0
4.	Mormugao	5	0	1	1
5.	Kolkata	21	3	2	2
6.	Paradip	11	1	1	1
7.	Visakhapatnam	3	1	0	0
8.	Chennai	6	2	0	0
9.	Kochi	3	0	1	2
10.	N. Mangalore	3	7	1	1
11.	Tuticorin	8	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>82</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>



**Table 9.7- Investigation into Reportable Fatal Accidents/Dangerous Occurrences in 2021**

Sl.	Port	Pending from Previous Year	Initiated during the year	Concluded during the year
1.	Mumbai	1	3	1
2.	JNPT	1	2	1
3.	Kandla	2	6	0
4.	Mormugao	2	2	0
5.	Kolkata	3	4	4
6.	Paradip	2	2	1
7.	Visakhapatnam	1	0	1
8.	Chennai	3	3	2
9.	Kochi	0	1	1
10.	New Mangalore	5	5	9
11.	Tuticorin	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>20</b>

**Table 9.8- Dock Safety Committee Meetings conducted/Safety Weeks celebrated in 2021**

Sl.	Port	Committee Meeting	Safety Weeks
1.	Mumbai	3	0
2.	JNPT	3	9
3.	Kandla	4	2
4.	Mormugao	35	14
5.	Kolkata	7	2
6.	Paradip	2	5
7.	Visakhapatnam	4	1
8.	Chennai	4	1
9.	Kochi	4	1
10.	New Mangalore	4	1
11.	Tuticorin	3	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>73</b>	<b>36</b>

**Table 9.9- Total Number of Ships Called in the Major Ports during 2020 and 2021**

Sl.	Port	Total Nos. of Ships Called			
		Oil Tankers		Others	
		2020	2021	2020	2021
1.	Mumbai	634	1097	673	4872
2.	JNPT	420	476	2826	3598
3.	Kandla	1505	1618	1531	1523
4.	Mormugao	69	91	518	582
5.	Kolkata	1081	1125	2135	2024
6.	Paradip	412	410	1522	1590
7.	Visakhapatnam	473	426	1610	1968
8.	Chennai	257	274	1033	1152
9.	Kochi	399	439	1440	1123
10.	New Mangalore	717	764	516	550
11.	Tuticorin	164	157	1084	1096
<b>Total</b>		<b>6131</b>	<b>6877</b>	<b>14888</b>	<b>20078</b>

**Table 9.10- Cargo Handled in Major Ports during 2020 and 2021**

Sl.	Port	Cargo Handled					
		Container in TEUs		POL (Tons)		Others (Tons)	
		2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
1.	Mumbai	23076	25026	33757728	36965817	18775120	22645157
2.	JNPT	4474948	7442512	3497957	6056843	3246797	33709588
3.	Kandla	491016	503702	5120443	58687472	114567527	68544365
4.	Mormugao	20524	18505	433930	522711	18335949	31612232
5.	Kolkata	634655	621442	9759000	15655000	31014000	32174000
6.	Paradip	14585	11708	31912715	35275705	79600767	80435373
7.	Visakhapatnam	482303	500881	16740905	14189635	46101744	46144580
8.	Chennai	1277953	1634237	10409562	11277458	31012639	37398405
9.	Kochi	631751	766981	16994635	21418613	3682020	3307548
10.	New Mangalore	150339	155786	21964539	23031942	14771635	14132800
11.	Tuticorin	734712	820881	488632	351680	17538962	17882262
<b>Total</b>		<b>8935862</b>	<b>12501661</b>	<b>151080046</b>	<b>223432876</b>	<b>378647160</b>	<b>387986310</b>

Table 9.11- Safety Facilities in Major Ports during the year 2021

Sl.	Port	Safety Facilities		
		No. of Safety Officers	No. of Visits to Safety Exhibition Centers	No. of Competent persons
1.	Mumbai	2	0	20
2.	JNPT	21	2	7
3.	Kandla	1	0	7
4.	Mormugao	3	0	2
5.	Kolkata	7	2	11
6.	Paradip	1	0	5
7.	Visakhapatnam	1	0	13
8.	Chennai	2	0	7
9.	Kochi	3	0	3
10.	New Mangalore	1	2	4
11.	Tuticorin	1	0	7
<b>Total</b>		<b>43</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>86</b>

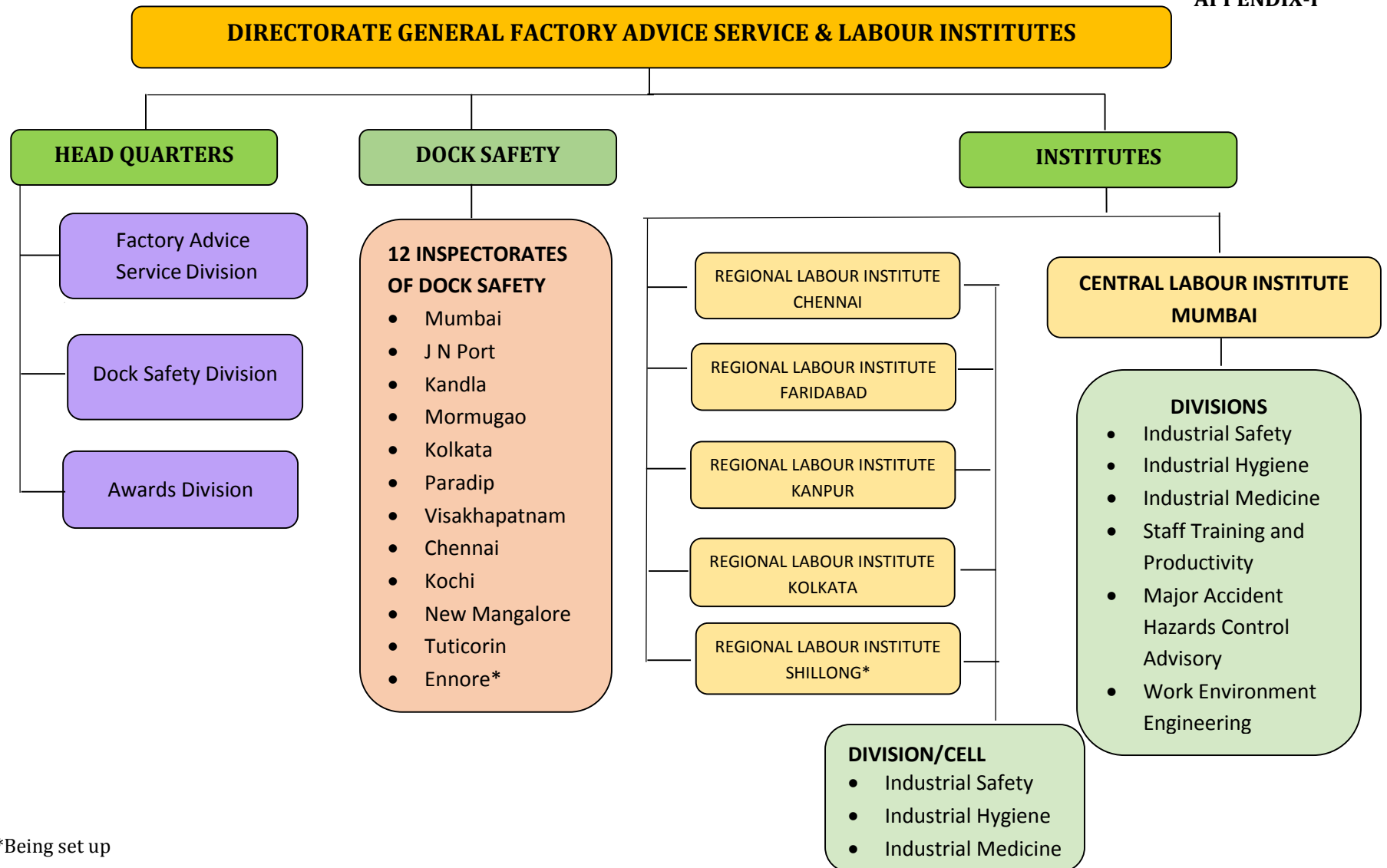
Table 9.12- Health Facilities in Major Ports during the year 2021

Sl.	Port	Health Facilities			
		OSH Centers	Ambulance Rooms	First Aid Centers	Empaneled Doctors
1.	Mumbai	1	1	100	5
2.	JNPT	3	4	55	3
3.	Kandla	1	2	1	0
4.	Mormugao	1	1	1	1
5.	Kolkata	2	4	66	1
6.	Paradip	1	3	6	0
7.	Visakhapatnam	1	2	4	1
8.	Chennai	1	1	1	1
9.	Kochi	1	2	2	1
10.	New Mangalore	1	1	1	0
11.	Tuticorin	1	3	3	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>13</b>

Table 9.13 Welfare Facilities in Major Ports during the year 2021

Sl.	Port	Welfare Facilities				
		No. of Welfare Officers	Canteens	Drinking Water	Washing	Urinals
1.	Mumbai	4	12	27	101	704
2.	JNPT	11	16	84	203	349
3.	Kandla	1	2	20	30	30
4.	Mormugao	1	6	37	42	33
5.	Kolkata	2	6	209	170	218
6.	Paradip	2	5	41	14	48
7.	Visakhapatnam	1	7	9	31	48
8.	Chennai	1	4	124	30	40
9.	Kochi	3	5	54	140	115
10.	New Mangalore	0	2	13	29	77
11.	Tuticorin	0	1	9	10	12
<b>Total</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1674</b>

APPENDIX-I



\*Being set up

## APPENDIX - II

## Address of DGFASLI and its subordinate offices:

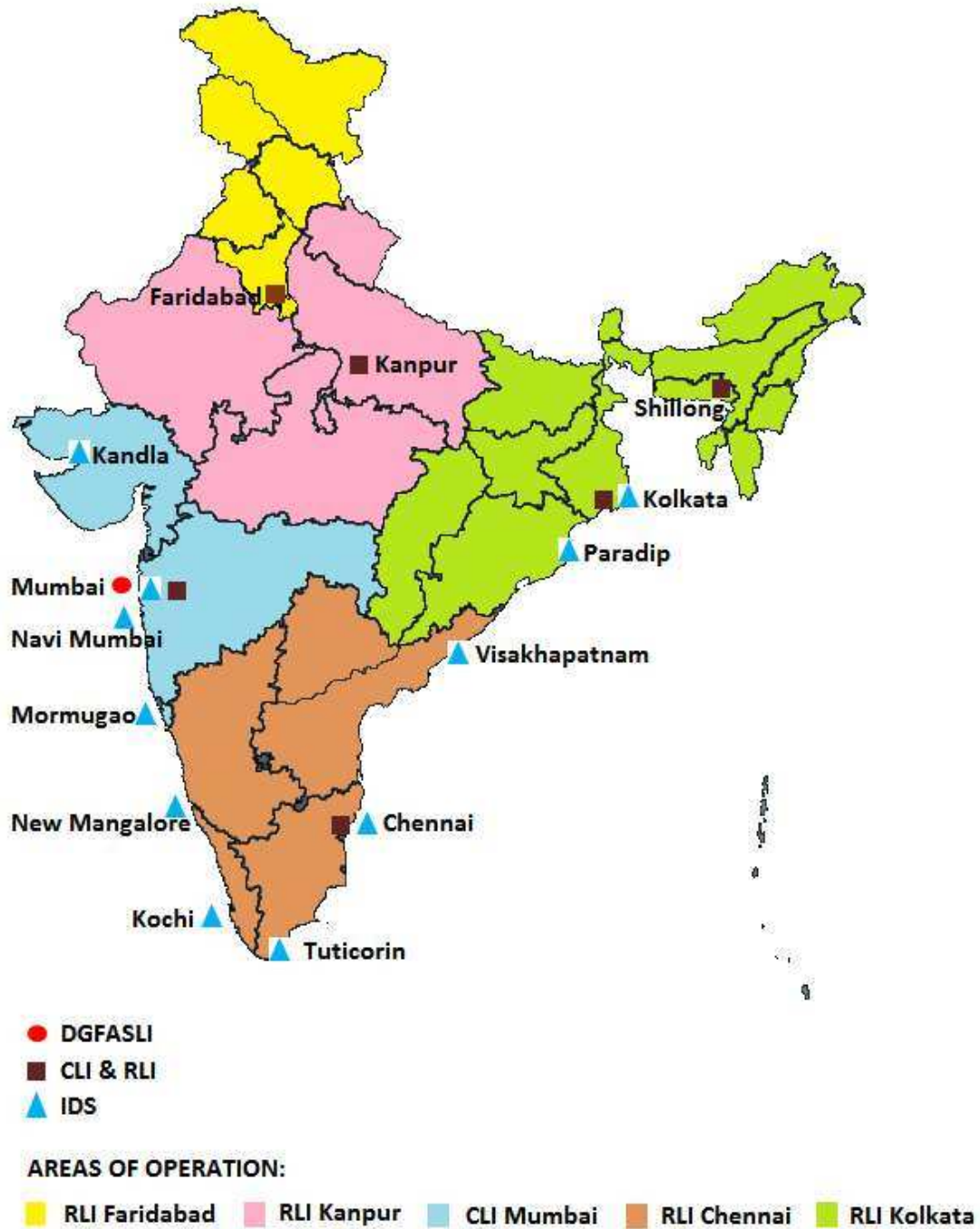
<b>HEADQUARTERS</b>	
<p><b>Directorate General Factory Advice Service &amp; Labour Institutes, Mumbai</b>            N. S. Mankikar Marg, Sion (East),            Mumbai-400 022            PBX No. 91-22-24074538            Fax: 022-24071986            e-mail: <a href="mailto:fasli@dglasli.nic.in">fasli@dglasli.nic.in</a></p>	
<b>CENTRAL LABOUR INSTITUTE</b>	
<p><b>Central Labour Institute, Mumbai</b>            N. S. Mankikar Marg, Sion (East),            Mumbai-400 022            PBX No. 91-22-24074538            Fax: 022-24071986            e-mail: <a href="mailto:cli@dglasli.nic.in">cli@dglasli.nic.in</a></p>	
<b>REGIONAL LABOUR INSTITUTES</b>	
<p><b>Regional Labour Institute, Chennai</b>            Sardar Patel Road, Adyar, TTTI PO,            Chennai-600 113            Tel: 044-22350737, 22351569, 22355690            Fax : 044- 22352457            e-mail: <a href="mailto:rlichennai@dglasli.nic.in">rlichennai@dglasli.nic.in</a></p>	<p><b>Regional Labour Institute, Faridabad</b>            Sector 47, Faridabad-121 003            Haryana            Tel: 0129-2468022            Fax: 0129-2437064            e-mail: <a href="mailto:rlifaridabad@dglasli.nic.in">rlifaridabad@dglasli.nic.in</a></p>
<p><b>Regional Labour Institute, Kanpur</b>            Sarvoday Nagar,            Kanpur-208 005            Tel: 0512-2218691, 2218692, 2218745            Fax : 0512-2215112            e-mail: <a href="mailto:rli-kanpur@dglasli.nic.in">rli-kanpur@dglasli.nic.in</a></p>	<p><b>Regional Labour Institute, Kolkata</b>            Lake Town,            Kolkata-700 089            Tel: 033-25342732, 25342735, 25343254            Fax: 033 - 25348182            e-mail: <a href="mailto:rli.kolkata@dglasli.nic.in">rli.kolkata@dglasli.nic.in</a></p>

<b>THE INSPECTORATES OF DOCK SAFETY</b>	
<p><b>Inspectorate Dock Safety, Mumbai</b> MbPT OSC Bldg., 3<sup>rd</sup> floor, Opp. GPO, P. D'Mello Road, Mumbai- 400 038 Office Tel.: 22692180 / 66565558 Fax: 022-22613391 Email : <a href="mailto:idsmumbai@dglasli.nic.in">idsmumbai@dglasli.nic.in</a></p>	<p><b>Inspectorate Dock Safety, Kandla</b> Near Bunder Gate, Kandla Port, New Kandla, Post Box No.18, Dist Kutch, Pin-370 210, Gujarat Office Tel.: 02836 - 270249 Fax: 02836 - 270249 Email : <a href="mailto:idskandla@dglasli.nic.in">idskandla@dglasli.nic.in</a></p>
<p><b>Inspectorate Dock Safety, Mormugao</b> Civil Maintenance Office Building Mormugao Port Trust, Headland Sada, Mormugao, Goa- 403 804 Office Tel.: 0832-2520752 Fax: 0832-2520752 Email : <a href="mailto:idsmormugao@dglasli.nic.in">idsmormugao@dglasli.nic.in</a></p>	<p><b>Inspectorate Dock Safety, Navi Mumbai</b> Jawaharlal Nehru Port, P.O.C. Canteen Bldg., Ground Floor, Sheva, Navi Mumbai-400 707 Office Tel.: 022-27245099 Fax: 022-22623391 Email : <a href="mailto:idsjnpt@dglasli.nic.in">idsjnpt@dglasli.nic.in</a></p>
<p><b>Inspectorate Dock Safety, Kolkata</b> Nizam Palace, 1<sup>st</sup> floor, 2<sup>nd</sup> M.S.O.Bldg. 234/4 A.J.C. Bose Road, Kolkata-700 020 Office Tel.: 033-22830718 / 22830719 Fax: 033-22830718 Email : <a href="mailto:idskolkata@dglasli.nic.in">idskolkata@dglasli.nic.in</a></p>	<p><b>Inspectorate Dock Safety, Paradip</b> Badapadia, Post Box no.126, Paradip-754 142, Odisha Office Tel.: 06722-222413 Fax: 06722-222413 Email : <a href="mailto:idsparadip@dglasli.nic.in">idsparadip@dglasli.nic.in</a></p>
<p><b>Inspectorate Dock Safety, Visakhapatnam</b> Ex. D.L.B. Bldg., 5<sup>th</sup> floor, Visakhapatnam Port Area, Visakhapatnam-530 035 Office Tel.: 0891-2563857 Fax: 0891-2563857 Email : <a href="mailto:idsvizag@dglasli.nic.in">idsvizag@dglasli.nic.in</a></p>	<p><b>Inspectorate Dock Safety, Chennai</b> 3<sup>rd</sup> floor, Anchor Gate Bldg., Rajaji Salai, Chennai-600 001 Office Tel.: 044 - 25220888, 044 - 25246419 Email : <a href="mailto:idschennai@dglasli.nic.in">idschennai@dglasli.nic.in</a></p>

<p><b>Inspectorate Dock Safety, Tuticorin</b> Tuticorin Port Trust, Admn. Office Bldg. Harbour Estate, Tuticorin-628 004 Office Tel.: 0461-2352372 Fax: 0461- 2352372 Email : <a href="mailto:dstuticorin@dglasli.nic.in">dstuticorin@dglasli.nic.in</a></p>	<p><b>Inspectorate Dock Safety, Cochin</b> C.D.L.B. Dispensary Bldg., G. V. Ayyar Road, Willington Island, Cochin-682 003 Office Tel.: 0484-2666532 Fax: 0484-2666532 Email : <a href="mailto:idscochin@dglasli.nic.in">idscochin@dglasli.nic.in</a></p>
<p><b>Inspectorate Dock Safety, New Mangalore</b> New Mangalore Port, Panambur, New Mangalore-575 010 Office Tel.: 0824-2407781 Fax: 0824-2407781 E-mail:<a href="mailto:idsmangalore@dglasli.nic.in">idsmangalore@dglasli.nic.in</a></p>	<p><b>Inspectorate Dock Safety, Ennore</b> (being set up) Operated from Inspectorate Dock Safety, Chennai</p>



## LOCATION MAP OF DGFASLI OFFICES



N.B.: i) This pictorial Map of India does not purport to be the Political Map of India.  
ii) Map not to scale. The map shows offices of DGFASLI/CLI/RLI/IDS as on 31.12.2021.