सत्यमेव जयते

मानक संदर्भ नोट 2025

Standard Reference Note 2025







भारत सरकार
श्रम एवं रोज़गार मंत्रालय
व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा और स्वास्थ्य महानिदेशालय, मुंबई

Government of India
Ministry of Labour & Employment
Directorate General Occupational Safety and Health, Mumbai

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Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment,

व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा और स्वास्थ्य महानिदेशालय, मुंबई
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Preface

The Directorate General Occupational Safety and Health (DGOSH), formerly known as the Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI), the technical arm of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, is entrusted with matters relating to Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) in factories and dock work at major ports across the country. The Directorate provides technical advice and support to the Central Government in the formulation, review, and harmonisation of OSH-related policies and legislation.

The *Standard Reference Note 2025* is an annual publication of DGOSH presenting a comprehensive account of the Directorate's mandate, organisational structure, human resources, budgetary provisions, and key technical activities undertaken during the year. The *Note* documents the Directorate's work across the full spectrum of its functions, including technical studies, safety audits, inspections, capacity-building programmes, OSH statistical data, external engagements, and policy support undertaken with the objective of promoting a preventive safety and health culture.

The year 2025 marked a defining moment in India's labour regulatory history. The implementation of the four Labour Codes represents the most comprehensive reform of the country's labour legislative framework since Independence. Among these, the *Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020* assumes particular importance, as it consolidates 13 Central labour laws, including the *Factories Act, 1948* and the *Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986*. In this transformative phase, DGOSH has played an important role by providing technical inputs for the framing of Rules, developing standards and guidelines, and supporting stakeholder consultations, thereby contributing to the effective and credible implementation of the Code.

Capacity building and professional competency development are central priorities of this Directorate. DGOSH conducts professional programmes aimed at strengthening institutional capacities and enhancing expertise in the domain of OSH. These include the one-year *Diploma in Industrial Safety* for Safety Officers, the three-month *Associate Fellow of Industrial Health* certificate programme for Medical Officers, and the *One-month Certificate Course in Safety & Health for Supervisors in Hazardous Process Industries*. DGOSH also conducts several technical training programmes, national and regional seminars, workshops, in-plant training programmes, and awareness programmes in both physical and virtual formats to reach a wider cross-section of stakeholders.

The *Note* includes comprehensive statistical information on key OSH parameters compiled from data obtained from the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India, the Chief Inspectors of Factories of the States/UTs, as well as port-wise OSH statistics for major ports covering enforcement activities, injuries, welfare and other related parameters.

The *Standard Reference Note 2025* is intended to serve as a reliable source of reference for policymakers, researchers, OSH professionals, and other stakeholders involved in advancing OSH in India. It is envisaged that the information and analyses presented in the *Note* will contribute meaningfully to policymaking and to the overall strengthening of India's OSH framework in the spirit of the *Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020*.

DGOSH, Mumbai
25 September 2026

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADIS	Advanced Diploma in Industrial Safety
AFIH	Associate Fellow of Industrial Health
AKAM	*Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav*
BOCW	Building and Other Construction Workers
CAS	Construction Advisory Service
CGHS	Central Government Health Scheme
CIF	Chief Inspector of Factories
CLI	Central Labour Institute
CPWD	Central Public Works Department
DG	Director General
DGOSH	Directorate General Occupational Safety and Health
DIS	Diploma in Industrial Safety
DISH	Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health
FAS	Factory Advice Service
FR	Frequency Rate
HAZOP	Hazard and Operability
IDS	Inspectorates of Dock Safety
IH	Industrial Hygiene
IM	Industrial Medicine
IS	Industrial Safety
IR	Incidence Rate
L and E	Labour and Employment
MAHCA	Major Accident Hazards Control Advisory
MoLE	Ministry of Labour and Employment
NDUW	National Database of Unorganized Workers
NIT	National Institute of Technology
NRTL	Non-respiratory PPE testing Laboratory
NSA	National Safety Awards
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
OSH and WC	Occupational Safety Health and Working Conditions
PAO	Pay and Accounts Office
PDIS	Post Diploma in Industrial Safety
PMSA	Prime Minister's *Shram* Awards
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RLI	Regional Labour Institute
RTL	Respiratory PPE testing Laboratory
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SHW	Safety, Health and Welfare
SRN	Standard Reference Note
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
VRP	*Vishwakarma Rashtriya Puraskar*

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Sources of Information and Data

The *Standard Reference Note* is a compilation of material drawn from the records of this Directorate and from information and statistics furnished by other organisations of the Government of India and by the States, Union Territories and Major Port Authorities. With a view to enabling the reader to be informed about the origin, nature and limitations of the material presented, the sources relied upon are given below. Part A describes, by class of content, the manner in which the material has been assembled, and Part B sets out the sources chapter-wise.

A. General

The contents of this *Note* are drawn from three distinct categories of information:

i. Descriptive and Organisational Content

The descriptive content, comprising the information relating to DGOSH (Headquarters), the Central Labour Institute, the Regional Labour Institutes and the Dock Safety Division, their constitution, mandate and functions, is largely static in nature. Such content is presented in Chapters 1 and 2 of this *Note* and has been drawn from the official website of DGOSH, the RTI Manual of DGOSH and the Standard Reference Note of the preceding year.

ii. Reporting on the Year under Report

The information relating to the developments, technical activities, training programmes and official events of the Directorate during the year under report, together with the photographs of such events, is specific to the year and is presented in Chapters 3, 4 and 5 of this *Note*. It has been furnished by the Divisions of DGOSH (Headquarters), the Central Labour Institute, the Regional Labour Institutes and the Dock Safety Division in respect of the activities conducted by them, and has additionally been drawn from the official website and the official social media handles of DGOSH.

iii. Statistical Content

The statistical content presented in Chapters 6, 7 and 8 relates to occupational safety and health in registered factories and dock work at major ports. This Directorate is neither the originator nor the custodian of the primary data from which these statistics are compiled. The statistics are obtained by this Directorate through official correspondence with the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India; the Chief Inspectors of Factories or the Directorates of Industrial Safety and Health of the States and Union Territories; and the Major Port Authorities. The statistics are reproduced in this *Note* as received from the respective sources.

B. Chapter-wise Sources

1) **Chapter 1 – General Information**. This Chapter presents general information about the Directorate and an account of the activities undertaken during the year under report. The contents of this Chapter have been drawn from the official website of DGOSH, the RTI Manual of DGOSH and the *Standard Reference Note* of the preceding year. The note on the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 and the visualization have been sourced from the website of the Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. The information relating to the developments and activities reported has been furnished by the respective Divisions of DGOSH (Headquarters), the Central Labour Institute, the Regional Labour Institutes and the Dock Safety Division, in respect of the activities conducted by them. The particulars of the manpower strength of the Directorate have been furnished by the Establishment Section, DGOSH (Headquarters).

2) **Chapter 2 – About DGOSH**. This Chapter presents detailed information about the Directorate, the Labour Institutes and the Dock Safety Division, together with their constitution, mandate and functions. The contents of this Chapter are largely informative in nature and have been drawn from the official website of DGOSH, the RTI Manual of DGOSH and the *Standard Reference Note* of the preceding year.

3) **Chapter 3 – Budget**. The information contained in this Chapter pertains to the allocation and expenditure of funds for various constituents of the DGOSH organization for the year 2025-26. This information has been furnished by the Budget Section, DGOSH (Headquarters).

4) **Chapter 4 – Safety and Health Improvement in Factories and Dock Work at Major Ports**. The information contained in this Chapter, including that relating to Parliamentary Questions, court cases and allied matters, has been furnished by the Factory Advice Service Division, DGOSH (Headquarters). The information on technical activities, namely studies, surveys, professional programmes, OSH training programmes, seminars, workshops, in-plant training programmes and appreciation programmes, has been furnished by the respective Divisions of DGOSH (Headquarters), the Central Labour Institute, the Regional Labour Institutes and the Dock Safety Division, in respect of the activities conducted by them. The information on Personal Protective Equipment tested has been furnished by the Industrial Hygiene Division, Central Labour Institute, Mumbai.

5) **Chapter 5 – Human Resource Development**. The information in this chapter relates to the Human Resource Development activities of the Directorate. The information relating to the activities reported in this Chapter has been furnished by the respective Divisions conducting the said activities.

6) **Chapter 6 – Statistics on Occupational Safety and Health in Factories.** The statistics contained in this Chapter relate to occupational safety and health in registered factories and are collected and compiled by the Labour Bureau, Chandigarh, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, from the States and Union Territories based on the annual returns furnished by the registered factories. These statistics are obtained by this Directorate from the Labour Bureau, Chandigarh, through official correspondence, and are reproduced in this *Note* as received. The statistics so received are up to the year 2023; those for the year 2024 and thereafter are yet to be provided by the Labour Bureau, Chandigarh.

7) **Chapter 7 – Statistics on Status of Compliance with the Statutory Provisions of the Factories Act, 1948.** The statistics contained in this Chapter relate to the status of compliance with the statutory provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 (now subsumed under the OSH & WC Code, 2020) in registered factories in the States and Union Territories. These statistics are obtained by this Directorate directly from the Chief Inspectors of Factories of the States and Union Territories through official correspondence, and are reproduced in this *Note* as received.

8) **Chapter 8 – Statistics on Occupational Safety and Health in Dock Work at Major Ports.** The statistics contained in this Chapter relate to occupational safety and health in dock work at the Major Ports. These statistics are obtained by this Directorate directly from the Major Port Authorities through official correspondence, and are reproduced in this *Note* as received.

CHAPTER 1
General Information

1.1 DGOSH - A Brief Introduction

The Directorate General Occupational Safety and Health (DGOSH), formerly known as the Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI), was set up in 1945 in Delhi as the office of Chief Adviser of Factories, with the objective of advising the Central Government and State/UT 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.

DGOSH functions as an attached office of the Ministry of Labour and 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 DGOSH through the Inspectorates of Dock Safety set up in all the major ports in India.

Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020

This *Standard Reference Note* pertains to the year 2025. During the greater part of the year under reference, the *Factories Act, 1948* and the *Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986* remained in force and continued to govern the matters covered in this *Note*. Consequently, references to these Acts appearing herein reflect the legal position as it stood during the period they were in force.

It may be noted that the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, vide Gazette Notification no. S.O. 5321(E) dated 21 November 2025, brought into force the *Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020*, thereby repealing and subsuming thirteen (13) Central labour laws, including the *Factories Act, 1948* and the *Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986*, into a single, consolidated legislation. Accordingly, wherever this *Note* refers to the *Factories Act, 1948* and the *Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986* and any other related legislation, such references shall, with effect from 21 November 2025, be construed as references to the corresponding provisions of the *Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020*.

Subsequently, the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, vide Gazette Notification no. S.O. 2534(E) dated 15 May 2026, officially renamed the Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) as the **Directorate General Occupational Safety and Health (DGOSH)**.

1.2 Functions of DGOSH

- 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 services to the Central Government and State/UT 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.
- Promoting better occupational safety, health and working conditions through administration of various award schemes.
- Co-operating with international organisations and fora such as the UN, ILO, WHO, G-20 etc. and advising the Central Government regarding international standards concerning occupational safety and health.
- Building competence of enforcement agencies.
- Encouraging and sharing the best practices in the field of occupational safety and health.
- Collecting and disseminating information and material related to Occupational Safety and Health.

1.3 Organisational Structure of DGOSH

DGOSH organisation comprises the Headquarters, 6 Labour Institutes and 11 Inspectorates of Dock Safety.

- Headquarters are situated in Mumbai
- Central Labour Institute is situated in Mumbai
- Regional Labour Institutes at Chennai, Faridabad, Kanpur, Kolkata, and Shillong
- Inspectorates of Dock Safety at Mumbai, Jawaharlal Nehru Port, Kandla, Mormugao, Kolkata, Paradip, Visakhapatnam, Chennai, Kochi, New Mangalore, and Tuticorin

- The Headquarters (HQ) at Mumbai has the following divisions:
  - Dock Safety Division
  - Factory Advice Service Division
  - Statistics Cell
  - Management Information Service Division
  - Construction Advisory Service Division
  - Awards Cell
  - Partnership Division

- The Central Labour Institute, Mumbai has the following divisions:
  - Industrial Safety Division
  - Industrial Hygiene Division
  - Industrial Medicine Division
  - Staff Training and Productivity Division
  - Major Accident Hazards Control Advisory Division
  - Work Environment Engineering Division

- The Regional Labour Institutes have the following divisions:
  - Industrial Safety Division
  - Industrial Hygiene Division
  - Industrial Medicine Division

In 1959, the Central Labour Institute, Mumbai was established under the 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 as Regional Centers to serve east, central, south and north India respectively. Later, a Regional Labour Institute at Shillong was established to serve north east India.

The Labour Institutes are fully equipped with necessary laboratory facilities for conducting studies and surveys in the field of occupational 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 contact details of DGOSH and its subordinate offices are provided in the **Appendix**. The organogram of the technical divisions of DGOSH is presented on the following page.


DIRECTORATE GENERAL OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH
Headquarters
Dock Safety Division
FAS Division
Statistics Cell
MIS Division
CAS Division
Awards Cell
Partnership Division
Inspectorate of Dock Safety Offices
Mumbai
Navi Mumbai
Kandla
Mormugao
New Mangalore
Kochi
Tuticorin
Chennai
Visakhapatnam
Paradip
Kolkata
Institutes
Central Labour Institute, Mumbai
Industrial Safety
Industrial Hygiene
Industrial Medicine
Staff Training & Productivity
Major Accident Hazard Control
Work Environment Engineering
Regional Labour Institutes
RLI, Chennai
RLI, Faridabad
RLI, Kanpur
RLI, Kolkata
RLI, Shillong
Industrial Safety
Industrial Hygiene
Industrial Medicine

1.4 Developments and activities – DGOSH

1.4.1 Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020

The year 2025 marked an important development in India's labour regulatory framework with the implementation of the four Labour Codes, introduced with the objective of simplifying, rationalising, and modernising existing labour laws. Among these, the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 (OSH & WC Code, 2020) is of particular significance as it brings together several 13 laws relating to occupational safety, health, and working conditions under a single legislative framework. These include, inter alia, the Factories Act, 1948 and the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986. The consolidation is intended to promote uniform standards of safety and welfare, enhance ease of compliance, and ensure better protection for workers across sectors.

DGOSH, under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India has actively contributed to the formulation of the Rules and Standards under the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020. The following activities were carried out by DGOSH:

i. **Formulation of Central Rules**: Collaborated with the Ministry in formulating the Central Rules under the OSH & WC Code, 2020.
ii. **Expert Committees**: Provided technical support and participated in four Expert Committees constituted to establish standards for various sectors - Factories, Dock Work, Building and Other Construction Workers (BOCW), and Fire Safety.
iii. **Draft Regulations for Dock Work**: Developed draft regulations specific to dock work under the OSH & WC Code, 2020.
iv. **Analysis of State Rules**: Supported the Ministry in the review and analysis of the draft Rules framed by State Governments under the Code.

As the technical arm of the Ministry, DGOSH played an important role and has demonstrated its ongoing commitment to strengthening the national occupational safety and health framework and supporting the effective implementation of the OSH & WC Code, 2020.

A brief introduction to the Code is given below.

The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 is enacted to consolidate and simplify the existing complex web of labour laws. It replaces 13 Central Labour laws by single comprehensive legislation, thereby reducing multiplicity and bringing uniformity across industries and States/UTs. The Code was enacted as a part of the broader labour law reforms to improve transparency, enhance worker welfare, and promote ease of doing business in India.

The Code balances the twin objectives of safeguarding worker rights and safe working conditions and creating a business-friendly regulatory environment making India's labour market more efficient, fair, and future-ready by streamlining compliance through measures such as single registration, all-India licences, electronic filings, and time-bound approvals. Additionally, the code reduces the number of rules, returns among other subjects to reduce multiplicity of compliance requirements.



1.4.2 Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya, Honourable Minister of Labour and Employment visits the Directorate General Occupational Safety and Health in Mumbai

The Honourable Minister of Labour and Employment, Government of India, Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya, visited the Directorate General Occupational Safety and Health (DGOSH), Mumbai, on 15 February 2025. During the visit, the Honourable Minister interacted with the officials of the Directorate and held a review meeting with them. The officials of DGOSH provided him with an overview of the Directorate's role in OSH, the regulatory framework, and its ongoing technical activities and training programmes.

The Honourable Minister also toured various infrastructure facilities, including training halls, conference rooms, and digital resource centres, and expressed keen interest in the facilities maintained by DGOSH. He underscored the importance of strengthening OSH frameworks and enhancing technical expertise in the sector.



Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya, Hon'ble Minister of Labour and Employment, during the review meeting with the officials of DGOSH, Mumbai



Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya, HLEM interacting with the officials of the IH Division, CLI, Mumbai



Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya, HLEM and Shri Sumit Roy, DDG, DGOSH, Mumbai



Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya, HLEM, Shri Alok Mishra, JS & DG, DGOSH and other officials of DGOSH, Mumbai

1.4.3 Series of Workshops on 'Safety in Dock Work & Handling of Hazardous Chemicals' conducted by the Dock Safety Division, DGOSH, at 11 Major Ports

The Dock Safety Division of DGOSH (HQ) has taken a significant step towards strengthening safety practices across India's major ports by conducting a series of workshops on "Safety in Dock Work & Handling of Hazardous Chemicals" at 11 major ports in 2024 and 2025. These workshops aimed to assess safety gaps, highlight crucial safety protocols, and promote interaction between port officials and stakeholders. The workshops aimed to foster a culture of safety and preparedness in handling hazardous chemicals at docks.

The workshops were carefully designed to address the ever-growing concerns regarding safety standards and emergency preparedness at ports. They offered in-depth insights into safe handling practices, regulatory frameworks, fire and explosion risk assessments, as well as cutting-edge technologies for hazard mitigation. Additionally, participants were guided on the effective implementation of emergency response strategies, medical interventions, and firefighting procedures in dock emergencies.

By fostering an open dialogue with port authorities, terminal operators, district administrations, and academia, these workshops have created a unique platform for collaboration, ensuring that safety practices are continuously improved and updated in alignment with international standards. The interaction among key port officials and stakeholders was instrumental in identifying and addressing critical gaps in current safety protocols, allowing for enhanced preparedness for hazardous chemical emergencies.

The details of the workshops are as follows:

1) The First Workshop was held on 19 September 2024 at the Business Development Centre, New Mangalore Port Authority, Panambur, Mangalore. It witnessed participation from 118 officials representing 37 organizations.
2) The Second Workshop was held on 24 October 2024 at the Conference Hall, 4th floor, Old Administrative Building, Chennai Port Authority, Chennai. It brought together 119 officials from 50 organizations.
3) The Third Workshop was conducted on 29 November 2024 at the Conference Hall, MPA Port Guest House, Mormugao Port Authority, Goa. A total of 84 officials from 18 organizations attended.
4) The Fourth Workshop in the series was conducted on 20 December 2024 at Paradip Port Authority, Paradip, with the participation of 107 officials from 30 organizations.
5) The Fifth Workshop, with special focus on HAZMAT Transportation, was conducted on 30 Jan 2025 at Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Convention Centre, Gandhidham. The workshop was attended by 214 participants from across the maritime sector, including industry professionals, technical experts, and key stakeholders. The workshop deliberated upon safety measures pertaining to dock operations and hazardous materials handling, with



(L to R) Shri Nandeesh Shukla, IRTS, Deputy Chairman, Deendayal Port Authority, Kandla; Shri Sumit Roy, DDG, DGOSH, Mumbai; and Shri Vipul Kumar Mishra, Director (Safety) and In-charge, Dock Safety Division, DGOSH, at the dais at the Fifth Workshop held at Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Convention Centre, Gandhidham



Officials at the Workshop at Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Convention Centre, Gandhidham

particular emphasis on safe transportation of hazardous materials, emergency preparedness, and risk management. Industry leaders shared best practices, exchanged insights, and deliberated on prevailing safety technologies and regulatory frameworks. The workshop served as an important platform for fostering a safety culture across the maritime industry, underscoring the imperative of continuous capacity building in occupational safety and health.

6) The Sixth Workshop was held on 14 February 2025 at Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port Authority, Kolkata. The workshop brought together experts from IIT Kharagpur, NIT Surathkal, and DGOSH, along with representatives from Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port Authority, Kolkata and industry stakeholders. Technical sessions addressed safe handling of bulk liquid cargo, prevention of toxic releases and vapour cloud explosions, advanced PPE and industrial hygiene measures, and emergency response and chemical spill management. The workshop provided a structured platform for industry professionals to exchange best practices and reinforce a robust safety culture in dock operations.



Officials at the dais at the Sixth Workshop at Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port, Kolkata



Officials attending the Workshop at Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port, Kolkata



Officials at the Seventh Workshop held at Cochin Port Authority

7) The Seventh Workshop was held on 26 March 2025 at Cochin Port. The workshop brought together experts from NIT Calicut, DGOSH, and Cochin Port Authority, along with industry representatives. Technical deliberations covered safe handling of bulk liquid cargo, prevention of toxic releases and vapour cloud explosions, advanced PPE and industrial hygiene practices, and emergency response and chemical spill management. The event strengthened collaborative engagement among port authorities, technical institutions, and private industry in promoting dock safety.

8) The Eighth Workshop on Safety in Dock Work & Handling of Hazardous Chemicals was conducted by DGOSH in partnership with V.O. Chidambaranar Port Authority and National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli at Tuticorin on 11 April 2025. The workshop was attended by more than 150 delegates from the field of Occupational Safety and Health. The workshop focused on safety in cargo handling operations, prevention of toxic releases, and emergency preparedness.



Officials at the Eighth Workshop at the V.O. Chidambaranar Port Authority, Tuticorin

9) The Ninth Workshop on Safety in Dock Work & Handling of Hazardous Chemicals was conducted by DGOSH, Ministry of Labour and Employment, on 13 June 2025 at Visakhapatnam Port Authority (VPA). The sub-theme of the workshop was "Behavioural Aspects in Handling Hazardous Cargo", highlighting the critical role of human factors in ensuring safe dock operations. The workshop was attended by more than 130 participants, including representatives from VPA and other stakeholders. Technical sessions addressed behavioural safety, risk perception, and emergency preparedness through case-based discussions. The workshop reaffirmed the commitment of DGOSH to strengthening the safety culture across Indian ports.



Officials at the dais at the Ninth Workshop at Visakhapatnam Port Authority, Visakhapatnam



Shri Sumit Roy, DDG, DGOSH, addressing the officials at the Ninth Workshop at Visakhapatnam Port Authority, Visakhapatnam

10) The Tenth National Workshop on "Safety in Dock Work & Handling of Hazardous Chemicals" was jointly conducted by DGOSH, Ministry of Labour and Employment, and Mumbai Port Authority on 25 July 2025 at Hotel Trident, Mumbai. The workshop focused on safe handling of hazardous chemicals and dock safety protocols. The event was graced by the Dean, Homi Bhabha National Institute, Department of Atomic Energy. More than 100 participants attended, representing Mumbai Port Authority and other organisations.



Officials at the dais at the Tenth Workshop organised by DGOSH and Mumbai Port Authority at Hotel Trident, Mumbai



Officials attending the Workshop at Hotel Trident, Mumbai

11) The Eleventh National Workshop on "Safety in Dock Work & Handling of Hazardous Chemicals" was successfully conducted at Jawaharlal Nehru Port Authority (JNPA), Navi Mumbai on 28 November 2025. The workshop was attended by 172 participants from more than 25 organisations, including JNPA and several other stakeholders associated with dock operations, handling of hazardous chemicals, and emergency response.

The event was graced by eminent dignitaries, including the Chairman, Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB); a Former Member, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA); and a Senior Professor from IIT Bombay, along with technical experts from the AERB and the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), and DGOSH. Sessions covered hazardous chemical safety, radiological safety, regulatory requirements, international conventions, and lessons drawn from major industrial accidents. As the eleventh programme in the ongoing national series of workshops conducted across major Indian ports, the workshop contributed significantly to capacity building in hazardous material management, reinforcement of safety culture, and enhancement of emergency preparedness within the port ecosystem. The active participation of major terminal operators and allied agencies reflects the growing commitment of the maritime sector towards improving safety, health, and regulatory compliance.



Officials at the dais at the Eleventh Workshop organised at Jawaharlal Nehru Port Authority, Navi Mumbai



Officials attending the Workshop at Jawaharlal Nehru Port Authority, Navi Mumbai

Each workshop featured expert-led technical sessions on critical subjects, including fire and explosion risk assessment, safe handling practices for hazardous chemicals, and emerging technologies for hazard mitigation. Participants were also imparted training in emergency response protocols, equipping all stakeholders with the requisite knowledge and skills to respond swiftly and effectively to industrial emergencies.

The workshops further served as structured platforms for fostering collaboration among port authorities, terminal operators, local administration, academic institutions, and other allied stakeholders. This collective engagement facilitated the identification of existing gaps in safety practices and contributed to strengthening the overall preparedness of ports for safe handling of hazardous materials.

Through these national workshops, DGOSH has made significant contributions towards raising safety awareness, addressing systemic gaps in occupational health and safety practices, and creating a more secure working environment for dock workers, port officials, and surrounding communities.

1.4.4 Enforcement activities of the Inspectorates of Dock Safety

The Inspectorates of Dock Safety located across major ports and docks in India is vested with statutory responsibility for enforcement of the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 and the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1990. The Inspectorates operates through a cadre of trained Officers deputed at major ports, who carry out regular inspections, investigations, and enforcement actions to ensure compliance with prescribed safety and health standards.

During the year, the Inspectorates conducted routine inspection of ships, docks, loose gear, lifting appliances, and transport equipment to ensure compliance with the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986, and related regulations. Accidents reported at docks were duly investigated by the Inspectorate, and investigation reports were prepared with findings and recommendations to prevent recurrence. Penal actions are initiated against employers or agents failing to meet safety standards, alongside advisory services and safety audits. The Inspectorates also maintain close liaison with Port Authorities, terminal operators, and trade unions to promote a proactive safety culture.

The details of the enforcement activities (inspections, investigations, prosecutions, etc.) carried out by the Inspectorates of Dock Safety at major ports for the administration and enforcement of the Dock Safety statutes are discussed in Chapter no. 8.

1.4.5 Regional Conference of Chief Inspectors of Factories

While the National Conference of Chief Inspectors of Factories (CIF) provides a unified platform for all States and Union Territories, the Regional Conferences of Chief Inspectors of Factories are convened by DGOSH in a region-wise manner to address the distinct industrial profiles, geographic conditions, and challenges specific to each region. These regional conferences facilitate focused discussions, promote harmonization of Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) enforcement practices, and serve as preparatory forums for the national-level deliberations.

The Regional Conferences of Chief Inspectors of Factories for the Eastern, Central, Western, Northern and Southern regions were held in 2024, while the Regional Conference for the North-Eastern region was organised by Regional Labour Institute, Shillong on 5 February 2025. The Chief Inspectors of Boilers and Factories of Tripura and Meghalaya, the Chief Inspector of Factories, Assam, and officers of the Regional Labour Institute, Shillong participated in the conference.



Shri Samir Pandey, Director (Safety) & Head of Office, RLI, Shillong with the officials of CIBF Tripura, CIBF Meghalaya, CIF Assam, and RLI, Shillong, during the conference

1.4.6 Onsite assessment for Accreditation under Capacity Building Commission's National Standards

The onsite assessment of RLI Shillong for accreditation under the National Standards for Civil Service Training Institutions was conducted by the assessment team of the Capacity Building Commission on 11–12 Nov 2025. On successful completion of the assessment, a Certificate of Accreditation was awarded by the Capacity Building Commission.

1.4.7 Collaborations through Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs)

DGOSH has signed several MoUs with private institutions to collaborate on training initiatives in the field of Occupational Safety and Health, facilitate knowledge exchange, and develop specialized training programmes for both employers and employees in diverse industries, and Capacity Building of Trainers and Safety Professionals.

1.4.8 Capacity-building and Training Programmes

DGOSH conducts professional, statutory and technical training programmes on various aspects of OSH through the Central and Regional Labour Institutes. During 2025, several such programmes were conducted, the details of which are given in Chapter 4.

1.4.9 International Conference on Sustainability of Safety, Health and Environment

The Regional Labour Institute, Shillong, participated in a two-day international conference on 'Sustainability of Safety, Health and Environment at the Workplace: Envisioning Viksit Bharat 2047' held on 10-11 February 2025 and organised by Mahatma Gandhi University, Meghalaya, in collaboration with the Department of Labour, Government of Meghalaya, as the technical partner. The conference was attended by participants from various industries in Meghalaya and students from various courses at the university.



Shri Samir Pandey, Director (Safety) & Head of Office, RLI, Shillong, with the officials of the Mahatma Gandhi University, Meghalaya

1.4.10 Studies and Surveys

National studies and surveys are conducted by DGOSH to help the Central Government ascertain the status of working conditions, safety and health in factories and docks, and to formulate the appropriate standards for inclusion in statutes. Unit-level consultancy studies are carried out at the request of the management and reports are submitted for implementation of the recommendations for further improvements in the factories concerned. DGOSH conducted several Studies, Surveys and Audits in the field of Occupational Safety and Health during the year 2025 in various parts of the country. The details of these activities conducted by DGOSH are discussed in Chapter 4.

1.4.11 Testing of Personal Protective Equipment

The Industrial Hygiene Division of the Central Labour Institute, Mumbai, which functions under DGOSH, is engaged in activities directed towards the improvement of the industrial work environment, with particular emphasis on the testing and evaluation of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) used in factories and other industrial establishments. The Division comprises three constituent units, namely the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory, the Respiratory Equipment Testing Laboratory (RETL), and the Non-Respiratory Equipment Testing Laboratory (NRETL). The Respiratory Equipment Testing Laboratory and the Non-Respiratory Equipment Testing Laboratory are specifically mandated to carry out the testing of indigenous Personal Protective Equipment in accordance with the standards prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS).

Respiratory Equipment Testing Laboratory undertakes the performance testing and efficiency evaluation of indigenous respiratory Personal Protective Equipment, including Dust Masks, Canister and Cartridge Gas Respirators, and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and Air Quality equipment. The testing is conducted in accordance with the relevant BIS standards applicable to each category of respiratory protective equipment, with a view to ensuring that such equipment meets the prescribed performance parameters and affords adequate protection to workers against airborne occupational hazards such as dust, fumes, gases, vapours etc.

Non-Respiratory Equipment Testing Laboratory, on the other hand, carries out the testing of indigenous non-respiratory Personal Protective Equipment in accordance with the relevant BIS standards. The categories of non-respiratory PPE subjected to testing at this laboratory include Safety Helmets, Safety Shoes, Safety Goggles, Safety Belts, and Welding Glasses, among other items of protective equipment commonly used in factories and industrial establishments. The testing conducted at this laboratory is aimed at verifying that the non-respiratory protective equipment manufactured indigenously conforms to the quality and performance requirements prescribed under the applicable standards, thereby ensuring that workers are afforded reliable and effective protection against the specific physical hazards to which they may be exposed in the course of their employment.

The PPE testing facilities maintained by DGOSH at the Central Labour Institute, Mumbai, serve an important function in the broader framework of occupational safety and health in the country. By providing a credible and standardised mechanism for the testing and evaluation of indigenous Personal Protective Equipment, these laboratories contribute to the assurance of product quality, support the enforcement of statutory requirements relating to the provision of protective equipment to workers, and assist manufacturers in meeting the prescribed BIS standards.

The details of PPE tested by DGOSH during the year 2025 are discussed in Chapter 4.

1.4.12 Maintaining Occupational Safety and Health Statistics

One of the key mandates of DGOSH is the collection, compilation and dissemination of national statistics on occupational safety and health, encompassing data on factory employment, industrial injuries, occupational diseases, safety inspections, hazardous factories, and compliance indicators. For this purpose, DGOSH maintains statistics relating to the administration of the Factories Act, 1948 and the Rules framed thereunder, as well as the administration of the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 and the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1990 framed thereunder. The statistics pertaining to factories are obtained by DGOSH through official correspondence with the Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) or Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health (DISH) of all States and Union Territories having factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948; whereas the statistics pertaining to ports is collected by the Inspectorate of Dock Safety from major ports.

The statistical information so obtained and maintained constitutes an important information base for the planning and implementation of national policies concerning occupational safety and health. It is utilised for identifying trends, assessing risks, and informing measures for the improvement of workplace safety across sectors and regions. It also provides a reference for preparing answers to Parliamentary Questions about the administration of the aforesaid Acts and Regulations. The statistics, along with other information pertaining to DGOSH and its Labour Institutes, are published in the Standard Reference Note and made available on the official website of DGOSH. The statistics and their detailed analyses, along with visualisations thereof relating to the administration of the Factories Act, 1948, are discussed in detail in Chapter 7, and those pertaining to the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 and the related regulations are discussed in Chapter 8.

1.4.13 Organising Hindi *Pakhwada*

In pursuance of the constitutional provisions under Article 343 and the directives issued by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, Hindi *Pakhwada* was organised in DGOSH in September 2025. The Hindi *Pakhwada* aimed at promoting the use of Hindi as the official language. DGOSH organized a series of events on Hindi *Pakhwada* across its various offices and institutions i.e. DGOSH (Headquarters), Central Labour Institute at Mumbai, Regional Labour Institutes at Chennai, Faridabad, Kanpur, Kolkata, and Shillong and IDS offices. During this period, various activities were organized to encourage staff to communicate in Hindi, especially in official documentation, correspondence, and communication with stakeholders. The programmes included Hindi essay-writing competitions, Hindi noting and drafting workshops, translation exercises, and

quiz competitions, all designed to build the linguistic confidence and official language proficiency of employees at all levels. Certificates and prizes were awarded to the winners of the various competitions.



Officials participating in the Hindi Pakhwada at CLI, Mumbai



Officials participating in the Hindi Pakhwada at RLI, Kolkata

1.4.14 Constitution Day (*Samvidhan Divas*)

National Constitution Day was celebrated across all DGOSH offices on 26 November 2025. On this occasion, homage was paid to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, and important articles of the Constitution were highlighted. The Preamble to the Constitution was read out by all officials.



Officials of RLI, Kanpur during the celebration of National Constitution Day

1.4.15 Organising *Swachhata Abhiyaan*

Ek Din Ek Ghanta Ek Saath - A nationwide *Shramdaan* & simultaneous cleanliness drive was observed across all DGOSH offices on 26 September 2025. This reflects the Directorate's commitment to the vision of *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan*, promoting cleanliness, hygiene and environmental responsibility.



Officials of CLI, Mumbai and *Diploma* students participating in the *Swachhata Abhiyaan*

1.5 Human Resources

The human resources of DGOSH constitute the backbone of the organisation's multidisciplinary mandate encompassing occupational safety, health, industrial hygiene, labour welfare, and statutory administration of the Factories Act, 1948 and allied legislation. The human-resource in the organization comprises Engineers, Medical Doctors, Industrial Hygienists, Statisticians, etc. The strength of the organization is as given in Tables 1.1 and 1.2.

Table 1.1: Manpower strength of DGOSH organization as on 31.12.2025

Institute	Technical		Administrative		Total	
	Sanctioned	In Position	Sanctioned	In Position	Sanctioned	In Position
Headquarters	10	09	46	13	56	22
CLI, Mumbai	25	15	84	41	109	56
All RLIs	37	27	95	34	132	61
All IDSs	25	09	31	11	56	20
Total	**97**	**60**	**256**	**99**	**353**	**159**

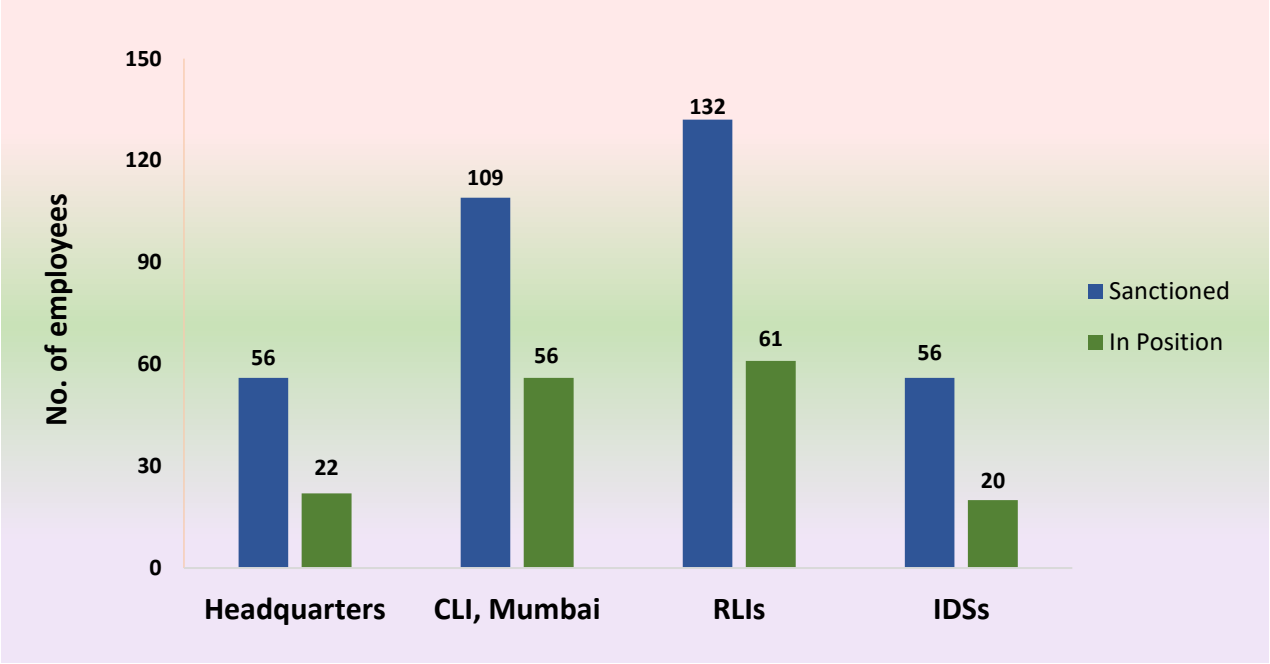


Chart 1.1: Manpower strength of DGOSH organisation as on 31.12.2025

Table 1.2: Group-wise Manpower strength of DGOSH organization as on 31.12.2025

Group	Sanctioned	In Position
Group A	80	55
Group B	47	15
Group C	226	89
Total	**353**	**159**

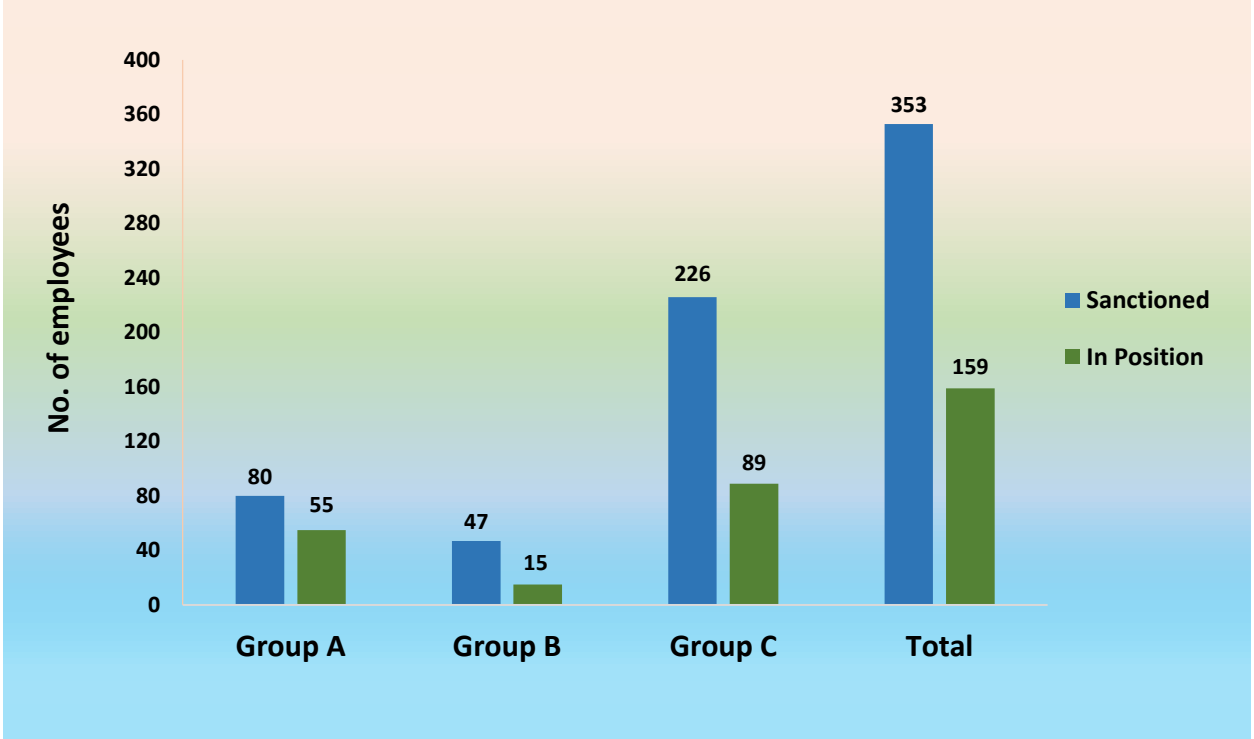


Chart 1.2: Group wise Manpower strength of DGOSH organisation as on 31.12.2025

CHAPTER 2

About DGOSH

2.1 Introduction

The Directorate General Occupational Safety and Health (DGOSH), formerly known as the Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI), the technical arm of the Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India, is responsible for providing policy guidance, technical advisory services, enforcement support, and capacity-building services in the domain of Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions across factories, construction sites, and dock establishments in India.

DGOSH assists the Ministry in framing policies and planning programmes pertaining to OSH, and implements them through its subordinate offices comprising the Central Labour Institute, Regional Labour Institutes, and Inspectorates of Dock Safety. It also undertakes technical projects and maintains active liaison with national and international organisations in the field of occupational safety and health.

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

- Headquarters, Mumbai
- Labour Institutes at Mumbai, Chennai, Faridabad, Kanpur, Kolkata, and Shillong
- Inspectorates of Dock Safety at Mumbai, Jawaharlal Nehru Port, Kandla, Mormugao, Kolkata, Paradip, Visakhapatnam, Chennai, Kochi, New Mangalore, and Tuticorin.

2.2 The Headquarters

The Directorate General Occupational Safety and Health (DGOSH) 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 field of Occupational Safety and Health.

The Headquarters exercise overall administrative control over the Directorate and its subordinate offices, i.e. the Labour Institutes and the Inspectorates of Dock Safety. It discharges its technical functions through its divisions, the details of which, along with that of the Labour Institutes and of the Dock Safety Division, are given below.

2.2.1 Factory Advice Service Division

The Factory Advice Service (FAS) Division coordinates the administration of the Factories Act, 1948 in the States/UTs, and advises the Central and State Governments on related matters including interpretation, formulation and recommendation of amendments to the provisions of the Act, and framing of Model Rules.

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

The Division also organises training for Inspectors of Factories and advises on policy documents on safety and health issued by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and other international agencies.

2.2.2 Statistics Cell

Statistics Cell, under the FAS division, collects and compiles Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) statistics and other information from the Chief Inspector of Factories and the Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health of State/UT Governments, relating to the administration of the Factories Act, 1948 and rules framed thereunder. This database is used in planning and implementation of national policies concerning OSH.

The OSH data maintained by the Cell serves multiple critical purposes including, but not limited to:

- Planning and formulation of national OSH policies by the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
- Preparation of responses to questions raised in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- Providing statistical input for reports of other Ministries, the Labour Bureau, international organisations such as the United Nations (on SDG Indicators), and the ILO (ILOSTAT).
- Publication of analytical articles in the magazine INDOSHNEWS of DGOSH.
- Integration into the OSH Profile of India, providing a comprehensive national overview.

The Cell additionally prepares and publishes the *Standard Reference Note* — the annual compendium of DGOSH containing comprehensive information on the objectives, functions, key activities, organisational structure, human resources, budgetary provisions of the Directorate, and statistics on occupational safety and health.

2.2.3 Management Information Service Division

The Management Information Service (MIS) Division functions as the knowledge management and information dissemination centre of DGOSH. Its core mandate is to provide information services on occupational safety and health, serve as a reference resource, and facilitate the dissemination of OSH knowledge that contributes to the prevention of occupational accidents and diseases. The Division comprises an INDOSHNET Centre, the CIS National Centre for India, and a Library-cum-Information Centre.

2.2.4 Construction Advisory Service Division

The Construction Advisory Service (CAS) 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.

Key functions of the Division include:

- Providing construction safety advice to the Central Government, State/UT Governments, and construction industry stakeholders.
- Building technical competence of enforcement officers of Central and State agencies through training programmes in construction OSH.
- Cooperating with national and international agencies on construction sector OSH matters.

2.2.5 Awards Cell

The Awards Cell, located on the campus of the Regional Labour Institute, Faridabad, operates two national-level award schemes, namely the National Safety Awards (NSA) and the Vishwakarma Rashtriya Puraskar (VRP). These two schemes were instituted in the year 1965 by the Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India.

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 Cell provides technical support in scrutinizing applications for the '**Prime Minister's Shram Awards**' being operated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment. The objective of the Prime Minister's Shram Awards Scheme is to recognize the workers both from the public and private sectors at the national level for their outstanding contributions, distinguished record of performance and devotion to duty of a high order towards their organisations.

2.2.6 Partnership Division

The Partnership Division of the Directorate serves as the coordinating body for establishing and managing collaborative linkages with national and international organisations such as the Deutsche Gesetzliche Unfallversicherung (DGUV), Germany, academic institutions, and other stakeholders in the field of Occupational Safety and Health (OSH). The Division facilitates the formulation and implementation of Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs), coordinates international cooperation initiatives, and provides necessary inputs in matters related to bilateral and institutional partnerships in consultation with the Ministry of Labour and Employment. It also supports the organization of webinars and knowledge-sharing programmes aimed at promoting exchange of expertise and dissemination of best practices in workplace safety and health.

2.3 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 Institute building was laid by the first Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on 7 October 1954. It moved to its present premises in 1966, when the building was inaugurated on 9 February 1966 by Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, the then Hon'ble President of India.

The Institute aims to improve work methods and working conditions 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 Factory Inspectorates, employers' associations, trade unions, professional bodies, organisations and institutes concerned with occupational safety and health at the workplace.

The divisions of the Central Labour Institute, Mumbai 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

2.3.1 Industrial Safety Division

The Industrial Safety Division aims to improve 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, 1948 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 assist the management in implementing safety systems, establishing safety programmes, and improving safety within their organizations. 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 for 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. To provide the industries and docks sectors with qualified safety officers, the Division conducts

a one-year *Diploma in Industrial Safety* affiliated to Maharashtra State Board of Technical Education (MSBTE). Specialized training courses are conducted for identified target groups, such as senior managers, safety officers, supervisors, trade union officials, and safety committee members from industry.

2.3.2 Industrial Hygiene Division

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

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.

2.3.3 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 by the Division to assess the prevalence of occupational diseases. 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 has been conducting a three-month certificate course, *Associate Fellow of Industrial Health,* for factory medical officers every year since 1993. The laboratory attached to the division has facilities for medical investigation, including ILO-classified chest radiography, visual acuity tests, audiometric evaluation and pulmonary function tests.

2.3.4 Staff Training and Productivity Division

A pilot project on supervisory training was organized in India by the International Labour Organization (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 and Employment, 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 the Staff Training Division.

The Division undertakes the following activities:

- conducts comprehensive supervisory trainer development projects
- helps industry to set up training and development cells with people trained by the division
- assists industry in institutionalising their manpower training and development efforts by helping them formulate their training and development plans

Productivity: Over a period, the activities have expanded to cover the training of management and trade union representatives to help organisations create a climate conducive to 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 industries and trainers of dock workers to help organisations discharge their training responsibility on safety and health aspects under the Factories Act, 1948 and the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and

Welfare) Act, 1986. These trainers, in turn, undertake the training of supervisors/workers on safety and health aspects in their organisations.

The aim of the Productivity division is to improve productivity vis-a-vis working conditions and promote 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 team is established, where the division's experts serve as technical consultants and catalysts for the team's efforts.

2.3.5 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 DGOSH in collaboration with Factory Inspectorates of the various States and Union Territories. Although the project was completed in December 1990, the division continues to provide important services for the control of major accident hazards in the country. The activities of the division were gradually enlarged to include other aspects of chemical safety.

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.
3. Providing technical advisory on matters relating to the implementation of the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals (MSIHC) Rules, 1989.

2.3.6 Work Environment Engineering Division

The Work Environment Engineering Division 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. The Work Environment Engineering Division identifies the cause-and-effect relationship of physical hazards to exercise engineering control to eliminate the work environmental hazards for protecting workers from occupational diseases. The Division also deals with logical and systematic approach toward recognizing and defining the potential exposures that exist within the occupational work environment. The Division helps the industries solve the problem of physical hazards and draws conclusion supported by adequate data. The Division presents

an outline of procedural methods 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.

2.3.7 Facilities

The Central Labour Institute, Mumbai 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 health at workplaces. This centre is open to organised groups from industry and educational institutions.

The Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Exhibition Centre has exhibits to demonstrate methods, arrangements and appliances for promoting the safety and health of workers. CLI, Mumbai has air-conditioned conference rooms, fully equipped with audiovisual aids, and a fully furnished classroom with a capacity for 60 students. The institute also has hostel facilities. Taken together, these infrastructural and knowledge resources position CLI as a comprehensive national centre for OSH training, awareness, and capacity development.

2.4 Regional Labour Institutes

DGOSH has Regional Labour Institutes strategically located across India to extend its occupational safety and health services to industries and establishments in all regions of the country. Each Labour Institute provides training, consultancy, and advisory services to the industries in its respective jurisdiction.

The Central Labour Institute, Mumbai, and the Regional Labour Institutes at Chennai, Faridabad, Kanpur, Kolkata and Shillong serve the Western, Southern, Northern, Central, Eastern and North-Eastern regions of the country, respectively. In addition to training and consultancy, the Labour Institutes also undertake technical studies, safety surveys, workplace inspections, and awareness programmes, thereby serving as the primary field-level extension arms of DGOSH in the promotion of safe and healthy workplaces.

2.4.1 Regional Labour Institute, Chennai

The Regional Labour Institute, Chennai was formally inaugurated in the year 1965 by the then Hon’ble Chief Minister of Madras State (now Tamil Nadu), Shri M. Bhaktavatsalam, in the presence of the then Union Minister for Labour, Shri D. Sanjivayya. It serves the southern States and Union Territories of the country viz. Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Keralam, Puducherry, Lakshadweep and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Regional Labour Institute, Chennai has been declared as a Centre of Excellence in Safety in Construction and Automobile Industries.

2.4.2 Regional Labour Institute, Faridabad

The Regional Labour Institute, Faridabad, was inaugurated on 10 February 2009 by the then Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Labour and Employment, Shri Oscar Fernandes, to serve the northern States and Union Territories, namely Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Delhi. Regional Labour Institute, Faridabad has been declared as a Centre of Excellence in Safety in micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and Chemical Process Industries.

2.4.3 Regional Labour Institute, Kanpur

The Regional Labour Institute, Kanpur was inaugurated on 6 July 1966 by the then Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani. The institute serves the central States of the country viz. 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.

2.4.4 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 states of the country viz. West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, and Odisha. Regional Labour Institute, Kolkata has been declared as a Centre for Excellence in Safety in Ferrous & Non-Ferrous Metals and Paper Industries.

2.4.5 Regional Labour Institute, Shillong

The Regional Labour Institute, Shillong had its foundation stone laid in the year 2017 by the then Hon’ble Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Labour & Employment, Shri Bandaru Dattatreya. The Regional Labour Institute, Shillong has been developed with the objective of providing technical services for the improvement of Safety, health and well-being of workers employed in factories & other industries. This institute addresses the requirements of various industries while enhancing occupational safety, health, and the work environment across the North Eastern states, including Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, and Tripura.

Sl. No.	Institute	Year Est.	States / UTs Covered
1.	**CLI, Mumbai**	1961	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli
2.	**RLI, Chennai**	1965	Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Keralam, Puducherry, Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands
3.	**RLI, Faridabad**	2009	Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi
4.	**RLI, Kanpur**	1966	Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
5.	**RLI, Kolkata**	1965	West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha
6.	**RLI, Shillong**	2017	Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura

2.5 Inspectorates of Dock Safety

The Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986, which came into force on 15 April 1987, and the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Rules, 1990 and Regulations, 1990. These provisions safeguard dock workers engaged in loading, unloading, cargo transportation, and incidental dock work across major ports in India, with the Director General, DGOSH serving as Chief Inspector of Dock Safety. The Division also enforces the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 (under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986) through Inspectorates of Dock Safety in major ports.

The Division is responsible for carrying out the following activities:

- Providing advisory services to port authorities, Dock Labour Boards, stevedores, other employers of dock workers, and port users.
- Carrying out inspections of ships, docks, loose gear, lifting appliances, transport equipment, etc.; investigating accidents; and initiating prosecutions.

The primary function of the Inspectorates is to ensure compliance with the provisions of the relevant statutes. The statutory responsibilities of an Inspector include:

- Inspecting ships, tankers, loose gears, container-handling equipment, docks, container yards, and terminals.
- Examining hazardous installations, isolated storages, and tanks.

- Conducting investigations into accidents (fatal and serious) and dangerous occurrences.
- Initiating prosecutions against employers/agencies violating the Act and Regulations.
- Addressing complaints and providing advisory services.
- Organising safety promotional activities, such as training programmes, workshops, and safety week celebrations.

The above statutes are enforced by the Inspectors posted at Inspectorate of Dock Safety at the major ports as listed in the table below:

Sl.	Inspectorates	Port / Location
1.	Inspectorate of Dock Safety, Mumbai	Mumbai Port, Maharashtra
2.	Inspectorate of Dock Safety, Jawaharlal Nehru Port	Jawaharlal Nehru Port (JNPT), Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra
3.	Inspectorate of Dock Safety, Kandla	Deendayal Port, Kandla, Gujarat
4.	Inspectorate of Dock Safety, Mormugao	Mormugao Port, Goa
5.	Inspectorate of Dock Safety, New Mangalore	New Mangalore Port, Karnataka
6.	Inspectorate of Dock Safety, Kochi	Cochin Port, Keralam
7.	Inspectorate of Dock Safety, Tuticorin	V.O. Chidambaranar Port, Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu
8.	Inspectorate of Dock Safety, Chennai	Chennai Port, Tamil Nadu
9.	Inspectorate of Dock Safety, Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam Port Authority, Andhra Pradesh
10.	Inspectorate of Dock Safety, Paradip	Paradip Port, Odisha
11.	Inspectorate of Dock Safety, Kolkata	Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port, Kolkata, West Bengal

CHAPTER 3

Budget

The fund allocations and expenditures for the various components of the DGOSH organization for the financial year 2025-26 are listed below:

Sl.	Budget Head	Final Estimates (in ₹)	Actual Expenditure (in ₹)
Revenue Heads			
1.	Salary	11,83,65,000	11,73,73,497
2.	Rewards	13,00,000	11,30,701
3.	Medical Treatment	50,21,000	50,30,825
4.	Allowances	10,35,44,000	10,22,36,959
5.	Leave Travel Concession	20,00,000	15,64,388
6.	Training Expenses	-	-
7.	Domestic Travel Expenses	90,00,000	90,06,405
8.	Foreign Travel Expenses	1,00,000	73,144
9.	Office Expenses	4,30,00,000	4,29,16,039
10.	Rents, Rates and Taxes	40,00,000	38,38,282
11.	Printing & Publications	1,00,000	95,199
12.	Rent for others	-	-
13.	Digital Equipment	6,70,000	6,57,613
14.	Materials and Supplies	1,00,000	98,516
15.	Fuels and Lubricants	1,00,000	99,718
16.	Advertising and Publicity	1,00,000	86,100
17.	Minor Civil and Electric Works	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
18.	Professional Services	11,00,000	10,71,751
19.	Repair and Maintenance	11,50,000	11,47,022
20.	Awards and Prizes	1,00,000	-
21.	Other Revenue Expenditure	8,50,000	8,47,142
	Sub Total	**31,06,00,000**	**30,72,73,301**
Capital Heads			
1.	Motor Vehicles	-	-
2.	Machinery and Equipment	50,00,000	49,98,628
3.	Other Capital Expenditure	-	-
4.	ICT Equipment	50,00,000	48,86,286
5.	Buildings and Structures	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
6.	Infrastructural Assets	-	-
7.	Furniture and Fixtures	25,00,000	25,73,863
8.	Other Fixed Assets	3,00,000	2,99,835
	Sub Total	**3,28,00,000**	**3,27,58,612**
	Grand Total	**34,34,00,000**	**34,00,31,913**

CHAPTER 4

Safety and Health Improvement in Factories and Dock Work at Major Ports

4.1 Coordination in the Administration of the Factories Act, 1948

The Factories Act, 1948, is the principal, comprehensive legislation enacted by Parliament to regulate the safety, health, and welfare of workers employed in factories registered under the Act. The provisions of the Act apply to factories as defined under Section 2(m)(i) and Section 2(m)(ii), or those notified under Section 85 of the Act by State/UT Governments.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment is accountable to the Parliament for proper enforcement of the Act. Uniformity in the application of the provisions of the Act across States and Union Territories is achieved by circulating Model Rules prepared by DGOSH, which are incorporated by States in their respective State Factories Rules, with necessary modifications to suit local needs and conditions.

In the task of framing the Model Rules, DGOSH, on behalf of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, enlists the cooperation and active involvement of State/UT Governments by convening annually a Conference of Chief Inspectors of Factories. Matters relating to the administration of the Act, as well as proposed amendments thereto, are discussed in this Conference. The Conference also serves as a forum for discussion on the latest developments in the field of Occupational Safety and Health at the national and international levels.

4.2 Administration of the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 and the Regulations, 1990, and Enforcement of the MSIHC Rules, 1989

The Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 and the Regulations, 1990 framed thereunder cover safety, health and welfare aspects of all workers engaged in dock work, whether in loading or unloading of cargo on board ships, alongside vessels, or in transit sheds, warehouses, yards, and other port premises, including those engaged in chipping and painting of ships. These statutes are in alignment with the ILO Convention No. 152 - Occupational Safety and Health (Dock Work) Convention, 1979.

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

These statutes are enforced by Inspectors posted at the Inspectorates of Dock Safety at all major ports, namely Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Kandla, Mormugao, New Mangalore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Visakhapatnam, Paradip, and Jawaharlal Nehru Port.

The principal functions of the Inspectorates include ensuring compliance with the provisions of the applicable statutes. Statutory responsibilities of the Inspectors encompass: inspection of ships, tankers, loose-gear, container-handling equipment, docks, container yards and terminals, hazardous installations, isolated storages, and tanks; investigation of fatal and serious accidents and dangerous occurrences; attending to complaints; rendering advisory services; and conducting safety promotional activities such as training programmes, workshops, and safety week celebrations. The Inspectorates also initiate prosecution of agencies responsible for violation of any provision of the Act and Regulations.

With the implementation of the four Labour Codes introduced with the objective of simplifying, rationalising, and modernising existing labour laws, the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 came into force on 21 November 2025. The OSH&WC Code, 2020 consolidates 13 central laws relating to occupational safety, health, and working conditions under a single unified legislative framework, including, inter alia, the Factories Act, 1948 and the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986. Consequently, the provisions relating to safety, health, and welfare of dock workers are now governed under this unified framework of the Code and the rules framed thereunder.

4.3 Legislative and Advisory Work during 2025

During the year 2025, DGOSH prepared comments, clarifications, replies, and reference materials on a wide range of matters pertaining to its legislative, advisory, and regulatory functions. The details are furnished in Table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1: Comments / Clarifications / Replies / Materials Prepared during 2025

Sl. No.	Comments / Clarifications / Replies / Materials	Nos.
1.	Matters relating to the Factories Act, 1948	21
2.	Matters relating to the ILO Conventions / ILO Meetings	3
3.	Matters relating to Parliamentary Questions and Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour Meetings	59
4.	Matters regarding Court Cases	2
5.	Other Important Matters	8
	Total	**93**

4.4 Safety Week Celebrations and Dock Safety Committee Meetings

During 2025, DGOSH organised a series of Safety Week Celebrations across major ports in India, including Mumbai, Kolkata, Paradip, Visakhapatnam, Kochi, New Mangalore, Jawaharlal Nehru Port, and Tuticorin. A total of 25 Safety Weeks were organised, featuring a variety of safety-focused activities such as poster competitions, safety quizzes, first-aid and firefighting demonstrations, and appreciation programmes for dock workers and their families. These events served to reinforce a culture of safety awareness and active participation among the dock workforce.

In addition to Safety Week celebrations, 49 Dock Safety Committee Meetings were convened at 11 major ports, namely Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Kandla, Mormugao, Tuticorin, New Mangalore, Cochin, Visakhapatnam, Paradip, and Jawaharlal Nehru Port. These meetings and celebrations underscore DGOSH's sustained commitment to promoting a robust culture of occupational safety and health across all major ports.

4.5 Studies and Surveys

National and State Level Studies and Surveys are conducted by DGOSH in its continuing efforts to assist the Government in ascertaining the prevailing status of working conditions, safety, and health in factories and dock establishments, and to formulate appropriate standards for incorporation in statutes and regulations.

Unit Level Consultancy Studies, Surveys and Audits are undertaken at the request of factory/plant management, and detailed reports containing findings and recommendations are submitted to the respective organisations for implementation.

The details of unit-level consultancy studies and audits undertaken during the year 2025 are furnished in Table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2: Unit-level Consultancy Studies, Surveys and Audits Undertaken during 2025

Title	Nos.
CLI, Mumbai	**14**
Industrial Hygiene and Work Environment Monitoring Study	1
Testing of Breathing Air Quality of Compressed Air	1
Ventilation Study	2
Work Environment Air Monitoring Study	2

Title	Nos.
Work Environment Monitoring / Industrial Hygiene Study	1
Work Environment Monitoring Study for Chemical Hazards	1
Work Environment Monitoring Study for Physical Hazards	3
Occupational Safety and Health Audit	3
RLI, Chennai	**14**
Industrial Hygiene Study	1
Work Environment Air Monitoring Study	1
Occupational Safety and Health Audit	12
RLI, Faridabad	**5**
Occupational Safety and Health Audit	5
RLI, Kanpur	**7**
Ventilation Study	1
Work Environment Air Monitoring Study	4
Occupational Safety and Health Audit	2
RLI, Kolkata	**8**
Occupational Safety and Health Audit	8
RLI, Shillong	**1**
Occupational Safety and Health Audit	1
Total	**49**

4.6 Education and Training

DGOSH organises a comprehensive range of training programmes on various aspects of OSH through its Central Labour Institute, Mumbai, and the Regional Labour Institutes at Chennai, Faridabad, Kanpur, Kolkata, and Shillong. These include professional programmes of statutory character, basic and refresher courses for factory inspectors, long and short duration technical training programmes on various OSH topics, seminars, workshops, need-based in-plant training programmes, and appreciation and promotional programmes for students and professionals.

4.6.1 Professional Programmes

DGOSH conducts a set of professional programmes of formal and statutory character, aimed at creating and sustaining a trained cadre of OSH professionals in the country. The three principal professional programmes conducted by DGOSH are the one-year **Diploma in Industrial Safety**, the three-month **Associate Fellow of Industrial Health** Certificate Course, and the **One-month Specialised Certificate Course in Safety and Health for Supervisory Personnel in Hazardous Process Industries**.

The one-year **Diploma in Industrial Safety** is conducted through the Labour Institutes at Mumbai, Chennai, Faridabad, Kanpur, and Kolkata. The programme is designed to provide systematic and comprehensive training in the theory and practice of industrial safety, and its curriculum encompasses the legislative framework governing occupational safety and health, principles of accident prevention and safety management, fire and chemical safety, electrical and mechanical safety, occupational health and industrial hygiene, risk assessment techniques, and emergency preparedness, among other relevant subjects. The programme incorporates both theoretical instruction and practical training, including laboratory work, industrial visits, and project assignments, and is open to candidates possessing the prescribed educational qualifications in engineering, technology, or allied disciplines from a recognised university or institution.

The three-month **Associate Fellow of Industrial Health** Certificate Course is a specialised professional programme for medical officers employed or seeking employment in factories and industrial establishments. It equips medical professionals with the knowledge and skills necessary for the practice of occupational medicine and management of occupational health services in an industrial setting. The curriculum covers, inter alia, the principles of occupational health and industrial hygiene, occupational diseases and their prevention, toxicology and hazardous substance management, pre-employment and periodic medical examinations, health surveillance of workers, first aid and emergency medical response.

The **One-month Specialised Certificate Course in Safety and Health for Supervisory Personnel in Hazardous Process Industries** is linked to Section 41-C(b) of the Factories Act, 1948, pertaining to the special responsibilities of occupiers of factories engaged in hazardous processes. The programme is designed for supervisory personnel who are or are

to be employed in factories carrying on hazardous processes, as notified under the First Schedule to the Factories Act, 1948. The programme equips supervisory personnel in hazardous process industries with the requisite knowledge of specific safety and health hazards and their statutory obligations. The curriculum is focused on hazard identification and risk assessment in the context of hazardous processes, chemical and toxic substance management, emergency planning and response, personal protective equipment, and occupational health monitoring.

The details of the Professional Programmes conducted by DGOSH during the year 2025 are furnished in Table 4.3 below.

Table 4.3: Professional Programmes conducted during 2025

Institute	Programmes	No. of Participants	No. of Organisations
I. Diploma in Industrial Safety			
CLI, Mumbai	1	54	54
RLI, Chennai	1	50	43
RLI, Faridabad	1	54	54
RLI, Kanpur	1	42	41
RLI, Kolkata	1	26	26
Sub-total	**5**	**226**	**218**
II. Associate Fellow of Industrial Health			
CLI, Mumbai	2	100	100
RLI, Chennai	2	99	99
RLI, Faridabad	2	100	100
RLI, Kanpur	2	67	64
RLI, Kolkata	2	65	65
RLI, Shillong	2	59	57
Sub-total	**12**	**490**	**485**

Institute	Programmes	No. of Participants	No. of Organisations
III. One-month Certificate Course in Safety and Health for Supervisory Personnel in Hazardous Process Industries			
RLI, Chennai	1	19	9
RLI, Kanpur	1	9	3
Sub-total	**2**	**28**	**12**
Grand total	**19**	**744**	**715**

4.6.2 Basic Course and Refresher Course for Inspectors of Factories

DGOSH conducts specialised training programmes for Inspectors of Factories from State and Union Territory Factories Inspectorates, with the objective of enhancing their enforcement capabilities in relation to the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 and the respective State Factories Rules. These include the Ten-day Basic Course for Inspectors of Factories, designed for newly inducted or junior officers to impart foundational knowledge on occupational safety and health provisions. The Five-day Refresher Course for Senior Inspectors of Factories targets experienced officers and focuses on updating their practical expertise and strengthening the advanced application of statutory requirements. These training programmes are aimed at enhancing the knowledge of factory inspectors in the areas of safety legislation, industrial hazards, inspection practices, and accident prevention. The details of these programmes are given below:

The **Ten-day Basic Course for Inspectors of Factories** is designed as an induction-level training programme intended primarily for newly appointed or relatively junior Inspectors of Factories who are at the early stage of their career in the factory inspectorate. The course aims to provide participants with a comprehensive understanding of the statutory provisions relating to occupational safety, health and welfare in factories, along with the fundamental principles of industrial safety, hazard identification, accident prevention, and factory inspection procedures. The programme typically covers core aspects such as the legal framework governing factories, safety management systems, industrial hygiene, machinery safety, chemical safety, and investigation of industrial accidents. The course content is broad in scope and covers, inter alia, the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 and the rules framed thereunder, the principles and procedures of factory inspection, identification and assessment of occupational hazards, provisions relating to welfare of workers, and enforcement mechanisms. The objective of the course is to equip participants with the essential technical knowledge and inspection skills required for the effective discharge of their statutory duties under the relevant labour legislations.

The **Five-day Refresher Course for Senior Inspectors of Factories** is intended for experienced and senior-level officers of the Factory Inspectorate who are already engaged in regulatory and enforcement functions. The purpose of the refresher course is to update and enhance the knowledge of participants in the light of recent developments in occupational safety and health practices, emerging industrial risks, technological advancements, and changes in regulatory frameworks. The programme also provides a platform for exchange of experiences, discussion on contemporary safety challenges, and sharing of best practices in inspection, enforcement, and accident prevention. Being of shorter duration, the refresher course focuses on advanced and specialized topics rather than introductory concepts.

Table 4.4: Basic Course and Refresher Course for Inspectors of Factories conducted during 2025

Sl.	Programme	Coordinating Body	No. of Participants
1.	Ten-day Basic Course for Inspectors of Factories	DGOSH (HQ), FAS Division	42
2.	Five-day Refresher Course for Senior Inspectors of Factories	DGOSH (HQ), FAS Division	9
		Total (2 programmes)	**51**

4.6.3 Specialised Training Programmes on Occupational Safety and Health

In addition to courses for the factory inspectorate, DGOSH organises a wide range of technical training programmes on various aspects of occupational safety and health through its Central Labour Institute, Mumbai, and the Regional Labour Institutes. These programmes are conducted throughout the year and vary in duration from one or two days (short duration) to three or more days (long duration). The programmes cover disciplines including industrial safety, occupational health, industrial hygiene, ergonomics, occupational psychology, chemical safety, fire safety, electrical safety, mechanical safety, construction safety, and hazardous substance management, aligned with the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 and the rules framed thereunder, as well as with emerging concerns and best practices in the field of occupational safety and health at the national and international levels.

These programmes serve a wide and varied target audience, including Inspectors of Factories, Senior Factory Managers, Safety Officers, Factory Medical Officers, Industrial Hygienists, Supervisors, Trade Union Officials, and members of Safety Committees.

Programme content is periodically reviewed and updated to ensure relevance to the evolving legislative, technological, and industrial context, combining theoretical instruction with practical demonstrations, case studies, group discussions, and field visits.

The training programmes also emphasise capacity building for effective implementation of statutory provisions, risk assessment methodologies, and proactive hazard identification at the workplace. Increasing focus is being placed on integrating digital tools, data-driven decision-making, and modern safety management systems in line with Industry 4.0 practices. Further, these programmes contribute to strengthening a culture of prevention and continuous improvement in occupational safety and health across industries in the country.

The details of the Long duration (3 or more days) and Short duration (1 or 2 days) training programmes conducted during 2025 are furnished in Tables 4.5 and 4.6 respectively.

Table 4.5: Long Duration (3 or More Days) Training Programmes conducted during 2025

Sl.	Title	Coordinating Body	No. of Participants
1.	Management of Workplace Health Hazards in Industries	CLI, Mumbai	4
2.	Behaviour Based Safety (BBS) – A Proactive Approach to Injury Prevention at Workplace	CLI, Mumbai	11
3.	Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Planning in Factories and Ports	CLI, Mumbai	20
4.	Introduction to BOCW (RE&CS) Act, 1996 for Construction Supervisors	RLI, Kanpur	9
5.	Role and Responsibilities of Safety Officer	RLI, Kolkata	4
6.	Safe Use of Lifting Appliances and Lifting Gears in Industries and Ports	RLI, Kolkata	9
7.	Safety in Handling and Storage of Materials	RLI, Kolkata	12
8.	Customised Training Programme in OSH for Shop Floor Staff of Naval Armament Depot	CLI, Mumbai	9
9.	Integration of Occupational Health and Safety and Productivity at Workplace	CLI, Mumbai	12
10.	Emergency Action Plans and their Preparedness	RLI, Chennai	14
11.	Safe Use of Lifting Appliances and Lifting Gears in Industries, Ports and Construction Sites	RLI, Kanpur	10
12.	Occupational Diseases and their Prevention at Workplace	CLI, Mumbai	5

Sl.	Title	Coordinating Body	No. of Participants
13.	Pneumoconiosis and ILO Radiography	CLI, Mumbai	3
14.	Industrial First Aid and CPR	CLI, Mumbai	5
15.	Occupational Safety and Health Audit (5-day)	CLI, Mumbai	30
16.	Customised Training Programme in OSH for Supervisors of Naval Armament Depot (Batch I)	CLI, Mumbai	9
17.	Customised Training Programme in OSH for Supervisors of Naval Armament Depot (Batch II)	CLI, Mumbai	11
18.	Training Programme for Competent Persons for Tests, Examinations and Inspections of Lifting Machines, Chain, Ropes and Lifting Tackles under the Factories Act, 1948	DGOSH (HQ)	47
19.	Improving Occupational Safety and Health in MSMEs Sector	RLI, Faridabad	14
20.	Work Permit System at Workplace	RLI, Faridabad	7
21.	Safety in MAH Factories	RLI, Kanpur	11
22.	Occupational Safety and Health Audit	RLI, Kolkata	35
23.	Principles of Industrial Hygiene in Industries	CLI, Mumbai	11
24.	Occupational Safety, Health and Well-being at Workplace	CLI, Mumbai	13
25.	Safety, Health and Work Environment Management in Industry	CLI, Mumbai	6
26.	Occupational Health Surveillance and ILO International Classification of Radiographs of Pneumoconiosis	RLI, Kanpur	28
27.	Occupational Health and Safety Audit	RLI, Kanpur	16
28.	Employee Participation for Occupational Safety, Health and Environment (OSHE)	RLI, Shillong	15
29.	Occupational Safety and Health and Well-being at Workplace (One-week)	CLI, Mumbai	15
30.	Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA)	RLI, Chennai	59

Sl.	Title	Coordinating Body	No. of Participants
31.	Role and Responsibilities of Competent Person under various Statutes	RLI, Kanpur	11
32.	Role, Responsibilities, Structure and Functioning of Safety Committee	RLI, Kanpur	15
33.	Occupational Lung Diseases and ILO International Classification of Radiographs of Pneumoconiosis (3 prog.)	RLI, Kolkata	81
34.	Behaviour Based Safety (BBS)	CLI, Mumbai	12
35.	Safety Aspects in Scaffolding and Work at Height	DGOSH (HQ)	14
36.	Role of Employee Participation in Improving Occupational Safety and Health at Workplace	CLI, Mumbai	4
37.	Safety Audit as per Indian Standard 14489:2018	RLI, Chennai	34
38.	Identification, Evaluation and Control of Occupational Hazards in Industries, Ports, Docks and Construction	RLI, Chennai	10
39.	Role, Responsibility, Functioning and Structure of Safety Committee	RLI, Faridabad	4
40.	Monitoring and Control of Physical Hazards in Industries	RLI, Faridabad	6
41.	Work Environment Monitoring	RLI, Kanpur	5
42.	OSH Awareness for Hazardous Process Industries	RLI, Kolkata	9
43.	Occupational Lung Diseases and ILO Classification of Radiographs of Pneumoconiosis	RLI, Kolkata	25
44.	Employees Participation for Improvement of OSHE	RLI, Shillong	20
45.	Occupational Safety and Health – Specialised Training for Officials of DVC Maithan	RLI, Kolkata	33
46.	Work Environment Monitoring in Industries	CLI, Mumbai	5
47.	Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment and Control	CLI, Mumbai	6

Sl.	Title	Coordinating Body	No. of Participants
48.	Safety Audit as per Indian Standard 14489:2018 (5-day)	CLI, Mumbai	39
49.	Role and Responsibilities of Safety Officer	RLI, Faridabad	8
50.	OSH Measures during Confined Space Works and Hot Works	RLI, Faridabad	10
51.	Process Safety Management for Hazardous Process Industries	RLI, Kanpur	34
52.	First Aid and CPR for Industrial Employees (3 prog.)	RLI, Kolkata	85
53.	Competent Persons for Tests, Examination and Inspections of Lifting Machines, Chains, Ropes and Lifting Tackles under the Factories Act, 1948	CLI, Mumbai	13
54.	Building Safety Culture and Safety Leadership	CLI, Mumbai	11
55.	Application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Occupational Safety and Health (OSH)	RLI, Chennai	42
56.	Management of Chemical Hazards in Industries	RLI, Chennai	20
57.	Noise Disorder and Occupational Lung Diseases	RLI, Faridabad	15
58.	Machine Safety and Use of Artificial Intelligence and Virtual Reality	RLI, Kanpur	13
59.	Role and Responsibilities of Safety Officer	RLI, Kanpur	17
60.	Occupational Hygiene: Requirements and Application for Worker Health Risk Assessments	CLI, Mumbai	7
61.	Accident Causation, Prevention and Investigation (2 prog.)	CLI, Mumbai	8
62.	Training of Trainers (ToT) for Safety, Health and Environment in Industries	CLI, Mumbai	12
63.	Occupational Diseases and their Prevention at Workplace	CLI, Mumbai	13
64.	Safety in Excavation and Tunnelling Work	DGOSH (HQ)	10
65.	Safety in Handling of Hazardous Chemicals	RLI, Chennai	27

Sl.	Title	Coordinating Body	No. of Participants
66.	Assessment and Management of Chemical Contaminants in Industries	RLI, Faridabad	10
67.	Structure of Safety Committee at the Workplace	RLI, Kanpur	7
68.	Selection, Maintenance and Use of PPE	RLI, Kanpur	6
69.	Accident Causation, Prevention and Investigation	RLI, Kanpur	10
70.	First Aid and CPR for Industrial Employees	RLI, Kolkata	28
71.	Electrical Hazards at Workplace and Role of Electrical Safety Officers in Factories	RLI, Kolkata	12
72.	Management of Safety, Health and Environment at Workplace	RLI, Shillong	22
73.	Process Safety Management	CLI, Mumbai	8
74.	Behaviour Based Safety – A Proactive Approach to Injury Prevention at Workplace	CLI, Mumbai	14
75.	Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) in Occupational Safety and Health (OSH)	RLI, Chennai	52
76.	First Aid and CPR for Industrial Employees	RLI, Kolkata	20
77.	Employees Participation for Improvement of OSHE	RLI, Shillong	10
78.	Hazard and Operability Study (HAZOP)	CLI, Mumbai	21
79.	Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) for Naval Armament Organisation	CLI, Mumbai	20
80.	Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) for Naval Armament Organisation	CLI, Mumbai	19
81.	Work Permit System at Workplace	RLI, Faridabad	9
82.	Safety Audit as per Indian Standard 14489:2018	RLI, Faridabad	34
83.	Material Handling and Safe Use of Lifting Appliances and Lifting Tackles	RLI, Faridabad	34
84.	Occupational Safety and Health for Industrial Employees (3 prog.)	RLI, Kolkata	33

Sl.	Title	Coordinating Body	No. of Participants
85.	Accident Causation, Prevention and Investigation	RLI, Kolkata	8
86.	First Aid and CPR for Industrial Employees	RLI, Kolkata	27
87.	Employees Participation for Improvement of OSHE	RLI, Kolkata	22
88.	Employees Participation for Improvement of Occupational Safety, Health & Environment	RLI, Shillong	22
89.	First Aid & CPR for Industrial Employees	RLI, Shillong	11
90.	Statutory Requirements and Design of Humanising Works and Work Environment Study in association with AI	RLI, Chennai	21
91.	Emergency Action Plans and Preparedness	RLI, Chennai	18
92.	Emergency Preparedness (On-site and Off-site)	RLI, Kanpur	10
93.	Electrical Hazards at Workplace and Role of Electrical Safety Officers in Factories	RLI, Kolkata	13
94.	Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA)	RLI, Kolkata	8
95.	Safe Use of Lifting Gear and Lifting Appliances in Industries, Construction Sites and Major Ports	CLI, Mumbai	5
	Total (102 programmes)		**1666**

Table 4.6: Short Duration Training Programmes conducted during 2025

Sl.	Title	Coordinating Body	No. of Participants
1.	Industrial Safety and Health	RLI, Kolkata	12
2.	Occupational Safety and Health	RLI, Kolkata	4
3.	Data and Statistics in Occupational Safety and Health	DGOSH (HQ)	4
4.	Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Awareness in Textile Industries	RLI, Chennai	53
5.	Dispersion Modelling of Toxic and Flammable Releases	RLI, Kolkata	11

Sl.	Title	Coordinating Body	No. of Participants
6.	Material Handling and Safe Use of Lifting Appliances and Lifting Tackles	RLI, Kanpur	9
7.	Management of Noise and Vibration in Industries	CLI, Mumbai	7
		Total (7 programmes)	**100**

4.6.4 Seminars and Workshops

In furtherance of its mandate to promote awareness and disseminate knowledge in the field of occupational safety and health, DGOSH organises seminars and workshops through its Central Labour Institute, Mumbai, and the Regional Labour Institutes on themes including accident prevention and safety management, occupational health and industrial hygiene, chemical and hazardous substance management, fire and explosion hazards, electrical and mechanical safety, construction safety, ergonomics, occupational psychology, workers' participation in safety, and emerging issues in OSH at national and international levels.

These events bring together a wide cross-section of stakeholders, including representatives of State and Union Territory Factories Directorates, industry associations, manufacturing enterprises, trade unions, professional bodies, academic and research institutions, and international organisations. They facilitate informed dialogue on occupational safety and health challenges and contribute to the development of practical and consensual approaches to their resolution. The format typically features presentations by subject matter experts, technical sessions, panel discussions, interactive group deliberations, and, in the case of workshops, hands-on demonstrations and practical exercises.

Table 4.7: Seminars and Workshops conducted during 2025

Sl.	Title	Coordinating Body	No. of Participants
1.	In 2025, 7 nos. Workshops on 'Safety in Dock Work and Handling of Hazardous Chemicals' were conducted at the following venue: i. Deendayal Port Kandla (214 participants) ii. Kolkata Port (145 participants) iii. Cochin Port (100 participants) iv. Tuticorin Port (150 participants) v. Visakhapatnam Port (136 participants) vi. Mumbai (100 participants) vii. Jawaharlal Nehru Port Authority (172 participants)	DGOSH (HQ) Dock Safety Division	1017

Sl.	Title	Coordinating Body	No. of Participants
2.	Seminar on 'Best Practices in OSH: Emerging Trends'	RLI, Chennai	200
3.	Seminar on 'Emerging Technologies in Occupational Safety and Health'	RLI, Kanpur	40
4.	Workshop on 'Leadership for Safety, Health and Productivity'	CLI, Mumbai	12
5.	Seminar on 'Safe and Sustainable: A Roadmap for OHS in Automotive Manufacturing'	RLI, Chennai	80
6.	Workshop on 'Management of Heat Stress and Ventilation in Industries'	CLI, Mumbai	3
7.	One-day Workshop on 'Work Environment Monitoring in Factories'	CLI, Mumbai	30
8.	Seminar on 'Towards Zero Harm: Reinventing Safety Culture in the Construction Sector' (2 prog)	RLI, Chennai	240
9.	Workshop on 'Management of Chemical Hazards in Factories'	CLI, Mumbai	20
10.	Seminar on 'Strengthening Process Safety Culture – From Compliance to Commitment'	RLI, Chennai	90
11.	Workshop on 'Workers' Safety and Health in Changing Climate'	RLI, Kolkata	30
12.	Regional Conference on 'OSH Challenges in MSMEs'	RLI, Kanpur	146
		Total (19 programmes)	**1908**

4.6.5 Need-based In-plant Training Programmes

At the request of managements, the Central Labour Institute, Mumbai, and the Regional Labour Institutes conduct need-based in-plant training programmes for a cross-section of personnel from the respective industrial establishments. These programmes are designed after proper identification of the training needs of the defined target groups through preliminary discussions with the management. The details of need-based in-plant training programmes conducted during 2025 are furnished in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Need-based In-plant Training Programmes conducted during 2025

Title	Programmes	Participants
CLI, Mumbai	**20**	**637**
Chemical Safety	1	50
Electrical Hazards and Safety and Emergency Preparedness	1	25
Electrical Safety	1	25
Electrical Safety, Machine Guarding and Industrial Vehicle Safety	1	25
General Safety Rules for Printing Industries	2	50
Higher Productivity and a Better Place to Work	1	100
Industrial Hygiene	1	25
Industrial Vehicle Safety	1	25
Inspection and Safe Use of Lifting Appliances and Lifting Gear	1	22
Occupational Safety and Health Awareness	6	95
Role and Responsibilities of Competent Person (Factories Act, 1948 and Gujarat Factories Rules)	1	25
Safety Aspects of Lifting Machines, Hoist, Lift and Pressure Vessel	1	120
Statutory Acts and Rules for Printing Industries	1	25
Statutory and Legal Requirements for Printing Industries	1	25
RLI, Chennai	**6**	**230**
Accident Reporting, Investigation and Analysis	1	31
Construction Safety and Occupational Hygiene	1	50
Erection and Dismantling of Scaffolding	1	30

Title	Programmes	Participants
Occupational Safety and Health and International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code	1	14
Occupational Safety and Health Awareness	1	25
Workplace Hygiene Excellence	1	80
RLI, Faridabad	**4**	**113**
Electrical Hazard, Safety and Related Provisions	1	24
Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020	1	22
Process Safety Management and Safety Management System	1	42
Emergency Medical Response and Work Permit System	1	25
RLI, Kanpur	**29**	**745**
Behaviour Based Safety	3	75
CEA Regulations, Safety in Temporary Electrical Connections, Static Electricity, Earthing and Lightning Protection	1	25
Excavation Safety, BOCW Act and Material Handling with Construction Equipment	1	25
Factories Act 1948, BOCW Act 1996, On-site Emergency Plan, ESI Act, Employees' Compensation Act, Safety Officer and Safety Committee, Disaster Management and First Aid with CPR	1	25
First Aid and CPR	1	25
General Safety and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	3	60
Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, Electrical Safety, Earthing and Lightning Protection	1	25
Legal Aspects and Associated Law of Factory and Power Plant	1	18
Occupational Safety and Health Awareness	8	244
Safety Audit and Accident Investigation	1	25
Safety Management System	1	25

Title	Programmes	Participants
Scaffold Erection and Dismantling	1	25
Work at Height, Scaffolding, Lifting Operations and Permit to Work	2	50
Behaviour Based Safety	2	50
Fire Safety and Loss Prevention	1	25
Role and Responsibilities of Safety Officer	1	23
RLI, Kolkata	**5**	**133**
Occupational Safety and Health Awareness	5	133
RLI, Shillong	**4**	**512**
Awareness programme on Safety, Health and Well-being	1	346
Hydro-Specific Safety Practices	1	30
Occupational Safety and Health Awareness	1	30
Occupational Safety and Health Awareness Programme and Heat Wave Management	1	106
Total	**68**	**2370**

4.6.6 Appreciation and Promotional Programmes

Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) awareness forms the cornerstone of a safe and productive work culture, and targeted outreach programmes play a pivotal role in embedding this awareness across all strata of society i.e. from students and medical professionals to industry personnel and enforcement officials. Each of the Labour Institutes at Mumbai, Chennai, Faridabad, Kanpur, Kolkata, and Shillong has an Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Centre, where half-day appreciation programmes are conducted for students, medical professionals, and industry visitors. Appreciation programmes are also conducted at various laboratories and divisions of the organisation. These programmes serve as an important outreach mechanism for sensitising future professionals and the wider public to the importance of occupational safety and health. The programmes typically encompass interactive demonstrations, hands-on exposure to safety equipment and hazard simulation, and dissemination of relevant legislative provisions under the Factories Act, 1948, and allied statutory frameworks, thereby equipping participants with both practical knowledge and regulatory awareness.

The details of the appreciation and promotional programmes conducted during 2025 are furnished in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Appreciation and Promotional Programmes conducted during 2025

Sl.	Title	Coordinating Body	No. of Participants
1.	Appreciation Programme – Visit to the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory (2 prog.)	CLI, Mumbai	7
2.	Appreciation Programme for students of Nursing college, Chennai (2 prog.)	RLI, Chennai	93
3.	Appreciation Programme for students of Nursing college, Chennai	RLI, Chennai	17
4.	Academic Posting Programme for 50 AFIH Participants from ESIC Medical College – Briefing on Occupational Health Fundamentals and Practice (16–17 January 2025)	RLI, Chennai	50
5.	Appreciation Programme for ESIC Delhi Officials	RLI, Faridabad	33
6.	Appreciation Programme for Students of Fire Engineering and Safety (07 February 2025)	CLI, Mumbai	62
7.	Appreciation Programme for Students of Veermata Jijabai Technological Institute (VJTI), Matunga, Mumbai (18 February 2025)	CLI, Mumbai	25
8.	Appreciation Programme for Students of Management College	CLI, Mumbai	25
9.	Visit to Laboratory for Final Year Students of Chemical Safety Course – Safety Division (February 2025)	CLI, Mumbai	20
10.	Appreciation Programme for Senior Managers and Staff (12 February 2025)	CLI, Mumbai	20
11.	Appreciation Programme for Students of Mechanical Engineering College	RLI, Chennai	42
12.	Appreciation Programme for ESIC Faridabad Participants on Best Practices in Occupational Safety and Health	RLI, Faridabad	59
13.	Appreciation Programme on Occupational Safety and Health (8 programmes)	CLI, Mumbai	105
14.	Appreciation Programme for students of Diploma in General Nursing and Midwifery Chennai	RLI, Chennai	56

Sl.	Title	Coordinating Body	No. of Participants
15.	Visit to RTL/NRTL Laboratory for 6 Training Programme Participants from ST/P Division (16 April 2025)	CLI, Mumbai	6
16.	Visit to RTL/NRTL Laboratory for 11 Training Programme Participants from IH Division (16 April 2025)	CLI, Mumbai	11
17.	Visit to IHL Laboratory for 11 Training Programme Participants from IH Division (16 April 2025)	CLI, Mumbai	11
18.	Visit to Physical Hazards Laboratory for 11 Training Programme Participants from IH Division (16 April 2025)	CLI, Mumbai	11
19.	Awareness on Occupational Health and Safety at RN Cooper Hospital, Mumbai	CLI, Mumbai	30
20.	Visit to RTL/NRTL Laboratory for 16 Training Programme Participants from Industrial Safety Division	CLI, Mumbai	16
21.	Visit to RTL/NRTL Laboratory for 6 Training Programme Participants from ST&P Division	CLI, Mumbai	6
22.	Visit to IH Laboratory for 30 Training Programme Participants from Industrial Safety Division	CLI, Mumbai	30
23.	Visit to Physical Hazards Laboratory for 16 Training Programme Participants from Industrial Safety Division	CLI, Mumbai	16
24.	Half-day Workshop on 'Safety of Construction Workers under the BoCW Act, 1996'	DGOSH (HQ)	160
25.	Visit to IH Laboratory for 4 Training Programme Participants from Staff Training Division, DGOSH HQ	CLI, Mumbai	4
26.	Visit to IH Laboratory for 42 Factory Inspectors Training Programme Participants from FAS Division, DGOSH HQ	CLI, Mumbai	42
27.	Visit to RTL/NRTL Laboratory for 4 Training Programme Participants from ST&P Division, DGOSH HQ	CLI, Mumbai	4

Sl.	Title	Coordinating Body	No. of Participants
28.	Visit to RTL/NRTL Laboratory for 42 Training Programme Participants from FAS Division, DGOSH HQ	CLI, Mumbai	42
29.	Visit to RTL/NRTL Laboratory for 14 Training Programme Participants from Industrial Safety Division, CLI, Mumbai	CLI, Mumbai	14
30.	38 Participants from the Safety Division Training Programme visited the IH and NRTL/RTL Laboratories	CLI, Mumbai	38
31.	6 Participants from the Safety Division Training Programme visited the IH and NRTL/RTL Laboratories	CLI, Mumbai	6
32.	Visit to IH and NRTL/RTL Laboratories by a Group of 42 Executives from BARC, Mumbai (coordinated by ST/P Division)	CLI, Mumbai	42
33.	Appreciation Programme for Students of Nursing college on Occupational Safety and Health Practices	RLI, Chennai	47
34.	Appreciation Programme for Students of Nursing college on Occupational Safety and Health Practices	RLI, Chennai	59
35.	Appreciation Programme for Officials of MSME Technology Center, Kanpur on Occupational Safety and Health	RLI, Kanpur	21
36.	Appreciation Programme for Diploma Students of Central Polytechnic College, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	RLI, Chennai	37
37.	Appreciation Programme for Officials of MSME Technology Centre, Kanpur on Occupational Safety and Health	RLI, Kanpur	13
38.	Heat Stress Awareness Session (29 August 2025)	RLI, Kolkata	25
39.	Visit to IH Laboratory and RTL/NRTL Laboratories	CLI, Mumbai	12
40.	Visit to IH Laboratory and RTL/NRTL Laboratories	CLI, Mumbai	12

Sl.	Title	Coordinating Body	No. of Participants
41.	Visit to IH Laboratory and RTL/NRTL Laboratories	CLI, Mumbai	7
42.	Visit to IH Laboratory and RTL/NRTL Laboratories	CLI, Mumbai	7
43.	Appreciation Programme for Students	CLI, Mumbai	35
44.	Visit to IH Laboratory and RTL/NRTL Laboratories	CLI, Mumbai	12
45.	Educational Visit of Undergraduate Medical Students from Lokmanya Tilak Municipal Medical College, Sion, Mumbai	CLI, Mumbai	35
46.	Heat Stress Awareness Programme in association with AIIHPH and ESIC and State DISH	RLI, Kolkata	50
47.	Awareness Programme on Occupational Health for Students of Lokmanya Tilak Medical College	CLI, Mumbai	23
48.	Appreciation Programme on Occupational Safety and Health	RLI, Chennai	120
49.	Awareness Programme on Best Safety Practices	CLI, Mumbai	50
50.	Awareness Programme on Occupational Health for Students of Topiwala National Medical College (2 programmes)	CLI, Mumbai	33
		Total (60 programmes)	**1701**

4.7 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 a wide range of PPE items, including canisters, masks, helmets, safety shoes, safety goggles, safety belts and harnesses, welding glasses, and other protective equipment. These tests are conducted in accordance with the relevant Indian Standards published by the Bureau of Indian Standards and statutory requirements, to ensure that PPE items offered for use in workplaces meet the prescribed performance specifications.

The details of Personal Protective Equipment tested during the year 2025 are given in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10: Personal Protective Equipment Tested during 2025

Equipment	No. of Items Tested
A. Non-Respiratory Testing Laboratory (NRTL) PPEs	
1. Safety Helmet	18
2. Eye Protector	24
3. Safety Hand Glove	1
4. Safety Shoe	4
5. Safety Belt / Harness	2
Sub-Total (NRTL PPEs)	**49**
B. Respiratory Testing Laboratory (RTL) PPEs	
1. Dust Mask / Respirator	11
2. Breathing Air Cylinder	147
Sub-Total (RTL PPEs)	**158**
Grand Total	**207**

4.8 Expert Talks Delivered by DGOSH Officers

Officers of DGOSH and its Labour Institutes regularly deliver expert talks at training programmes, seminars, workshops, and conferences organised by external organisations, including industry associations, academic and research institutions, professional bodies, and other Government agencies. These talks serve as an important channel for the dissemination of the latest technical information and knowledge in the field of occupational safety and health, and for making the technical expertise and research output of the organisation available to a wider audience of practitioners, regulators, employers, workers' representatives, and other stakeholders.

The Institute-wise details of talks delivered by officers of DGOSH during the year 2025 are given in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11: Institute-wise Expert Talks Delivered during 2025

Sl.	Title	Coordinating Body	No. of Participants
1.	Basics of Safety, Behaviour Based Safety (BBS) and Statutory Provisions on Safety	DGOSH (HQ)	40
2.	Occupational Safety and Health in Sugar Industries	RLI, Kanpur	40
3.	Talks on Heat Stress and Labour Regulations – Webinar organised by Climate Change and Just Transition Collective	RLI, Kanpur	80
4.	Talks on Safety Awareness and the Dock Workers Act at Three Ports (3 programmes)	DGOSH (HQ)	30
5.	Awareness Programme on Basic Industrial Safety, Health and Environment	RLI, Shillong	85
6.	Awareness Programme on Prevention and Management of Heat-related Diseases and EOT Crane Operation at Workplace – Industrial Steel Plant, Odisha	RLI, Kolkata	70
7.	OSHE Awareness at Industrial Steel Plant, Odisha	RLI, Shillong	30
8.	Awareness Programme on Prevention and Management of Heat-related Diseases and EOT Crane Operation – Industrial Steel Plant, Odisha	RLI, Shillong	30
9.	Awareness Programme on the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 (5 talks)	DGOSH (HQ)	125
10.	Awareness Programme on the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 – HRD Training Centre, Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port, Kolkata	DGOSH (HQ)	32
11.	Awareness Programme on the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 at Paradip Port Authority	DGOSH (HQ)	30
12.	Awareness Programme on the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 at Paradip Port Authority	DGOSH (HQ)	25

Sl.	Title	Coordinating Body	No. of Participants
13.	Talks on OSH and WC Code, 2020 (6 talks)	DGOSH (HQ)	1600
14.	Lecture on the Factories Act, 1948 and Safety Measures in Machinery – Factory Entrepreneurship Development Programme at Harcourt Butler Technical University	RLI, Kanpur	20
15.	Lecture on the Factories Act, 1948 and Safety Management at Harcourt Butler Technical University	RLI, Kanpur	20
16.	Awareness on New Labour Codes at NSD, KPD and HDC	DGOSH (HQ)	112
17.	Safety Awareness Programme at Training Centre	DGOSH (HQ)	33
18.	Safety in Dock Work at VOC Port	DGOSH (HQ)	55
19.	Awareness on New Labour Codes and Accident Prevention at Port Training Centre (9 talks)	DGOSH (HQ)	463
20.	Appreciation Programme for B.Sc. Nursing Students	RLI, Chennai	51
21.	Appreciation Programme for B.Sc. Nursing Students	RLI, Chennai	56
22.	Two-day Appreciation Programme for AFIH Programme Students of AIIH&PH	RLI, Kolkata	22
23.	Awareness Programme on Prevention of Accidents, Injuries and Occupational Diseases at Workplace – Jute Industries	RLI, Kolkata	15
24.	Two-day Appreciation Programme for AFIH Programme Students of ESIC, JOKA	RLI, Kolkata	22
25.	Awareness Programme on Prevention of Accidents, Injuries and Occupational Diseases at Workplace – Jute Industries	RLI, Kolkata	15
	Total (44 programmes)		**3101**

4.9 Technical Publications and Intellectual Property

The officers of the Directorate continued to contribute to the knowledge on occupational safety and health through research publications, and technical articles. Their work spanned the application of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, machine learning and the Internet of Things to workplace safety, the auditing of occupational health services, and clinical and diagnostic research of direct relevance to the health of the working population. The technical publications of the officers during the year 2025 are given below:

1) A design titled "Augmented Reality Glasses for Crane Operators" was registered as a patent by Shri Amit Gola, Assistant Director (Safety), Regional Labour Institute, Faridabad (April 2025).
2) A technical article on "Integration of Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning and Internet of Things (IoT) to ensure Occupational Safety and Health in India" was published by Dr. Arkaprabha Sau, Deputy Director (Medical), Regional Labour Institute, Kolkata in the periodical Safe Bharat 2047: A Vision for Workplace Well-Being (ISBN: 978-81-9671-195-5), brought out by Mahatma Gandhi University, Meghalaya (May 2025).
3) A paper titled "The Donabedian Model of Health Audit in Occupational Health Services" was published in the International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts (IJCRT) by Dr. Arkaprabha Sau, Deputy Director (Medical), Regional Labour Institute, Kolkata, Dr. R. P. Bhave, Director (Industrial Hygiene), Regional Labour Institute, Kolkata and Shri Bhupendra Chakradhari, Deputy Director (Safety), Regional Labour Institute, Kolkata (October 2025).
4) A paper titled "Arthroscopic Fixation of Posterior Cruciate Ligament Avulsion Injury Using a Simplified Technique: A 1-Year Follow-Up Study" was published in the Indian Journal of Orthopaedics by Dr. Arkaprabha Sau, Deputy Director (Medical), Regional Labour Institute, Kolkata and team (November 2025).
5) A paper titled "Automated Classification of Profusion in Chest Radiographs of Pneumoconiosis through Deep Learning and Transfer Learning" was published in Medical Data Mining by Dr. Arkaprabha Sau, Deputy Director (Medical), Regional Labour Institute, Kolkata and team (November 2025).
6) A design patent under the Intellectual Property Rights regime of the Government of India was granted for an IoT-enabled Smart Vaccine Carrier to Dr. Arkaprabha Sau, Deputy Director (Medical), Regional Labour Institute, Kolkata (December 2025).
7) Two (02) copyrights registrations were obtained under the Intellectual Property Rights regime of the Government of India by Dr. Arkaprabha Sau, Deputy Director (Medical), Regional Labour Institute, Kolkata for Obesity Risk Calculation of Adults and for Calculation of Positive and Negative Predictive Values for Screening Tests (December 2025).

4.10 DGOSH Website

The official website of DGOSH (www.dgfasli.gov.in) serves as the primary digital interface between the organisation and its stakeholders, providing comprehensive and updated information on all aspects of occupational safety and health falling within the mandate of DGOSH. The website caters to the information needs of a wide cross-section of users, including factory inspectors, safety professionals, factory medical officers, employers, workers' representatives, and researchers.

The website hosts, inter alia, databases containing abstracts of occupational safety and health studies and research reports, information on advisory and testing services in the areas of respiratory and non-respiratory PPE, and the training programme calendars of the Central Labour Institute, Mumbai, and the Regional Labour Institutes. Information along with application forms for the one-year *Diploma in Industrial Safety* and the three-month *Associate Fellow of Industrial Health* Certificate Course are also available on the website. The full text of the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020; the Factories Act, 1948 and the Model Rules framed thereunder; the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 and the Regulations, 1990; statistical data on factories and docks; the list of Chief Inspectors of Factories; and the directory of Dock Safety Inspectorates are likewise accessible through the portal. The website also provides a national directory of organisations engaged in the field of occupational safety and health and curated links to other relevant national and international websites.

The website is periodically updated to ensure that the information available thereon remains current and reflective of the latest developments in the field. So far, more than 5.6 lakh visits have been recorded by the website, and it continues to receive significant traffic, underscoring its growing utility as a credible reference resource among stakeholders engaged in occupational safety and health.

CHAPTER 5
Human Resource Development

The officers and staff of the Directorate are deputed to the programmes organised by various agencies within the country and abroad; and training programmes are held for their exposure to the latest technical developments in the field of Occupational Safety and Health.

5.1 Mission Karmayogi and DGOSH

The Government of India launched the National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building (NPCSCB), also known as *Mission Karmayogi*, in the year 2020. The Programme has been conceptualized with the objective of developing a competent, professional, and future-ready civil service, aligned with the vision of efficient public service delivery and the broader objective of *Atmanirbhar Bharat*.

Mission Karmayogi is a national initiative aimed at augmenting the capacity of civil servants through a structured and institutionalized framework of continuous learning and development. Beyond capacity enhancement, the Programme seeks to inculcate the values of integrity, ethical conduct, and exemplary behaviour among civil servants to enable them to command public trust and serve as role models within the administrative machinery.

Envisaged as one of the largest capacity-building endeavours in public administration globally, the Programme initially aims to cover approximately 46 lakh officials of the Central Government. In its subsequent phases, the coverage shall be extended to nearly 1.5 crore personnel across Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments, and local bodies.

NPCSCB-Mission Karmayogi is based on six identified pillars:

I. Policy Framework: A robust policy framework and institutional structure for implementation, aligned with national priorities.

II. Digital Learning Framework: iGOT Karmayogi, i.e., Integrated Government Online Training Karmayogi Platform – Its objective is to provide anytime-anywhere learning opportunities for all civil servants, with content modelled on the Framework for Roles, Activities, and Competencies (FRACs).

III. Competency Framework: Each Ministry/Department/Organization (MDO) is to define the FRACs and integrate them with the iGOT Karmayogi Platform.

IV. The electronic Human Resource Management System (e-HRMS): To facilitate a digital working environment in the Central Government.

V. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: To enable the monitoring and evaluation of the performances of all providers and users on the iGOT Karmayogi platform, based on a Key Performance Indicators framework.

VI. Institutional Framework:
   a. The Prime Minister's Public Human Resource Council (PMHRC) serves as the apex body for driving and providing strategic direction to civil services reforms and capacity building.
   b. The Cabinet Secretariat Coordination Unit (CSCU) monitors the implementation of NPCSCB.
   c. Functional institutions such as the Capacity Building Commission (CBC) and Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) - Karmayogi Bharat.

5.1.1 Capacity Building initiatives undertaken by DGOSH

The Directorate General Occupational Safety and Health (DGOSH) organisation has taken several capacity building initiatives in 2025, in accordance with the instructions/guidelines issued by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Karmayogi Guidelines 2023 dated 28 July 2023, and the Capacity Building Commission (CBC). These are listed below:

5.1.1.1 Five-Day Lead Trainers' Training Programme
(9-13 June 2025, National Institute of Communication Finance, New Delhi)

The Capacity Building Commission (CBC) launched Phase II of the Rashtriya Karmayogi Large Scale Jan Seva Programme (RK-LSJSP), an initiative aimed at reimagining the training of civil servants to serve with Seva Bhav, in furtherance of the vision of Viksit Bharat.

The training structure under the Programme is as follows:

- **Lead Trainers:** A pair of Lead Trainers impart training to 30-35 Master Trainers per batch over a period of three days.
- **Master Trainers:** Subsequently, Master Trainers impart training to employees/officials through one-day training sessions.

In pursuance of the above, two officers of the DGOSH organisation were nominated and trained as Lead Trainers under the five-day Lead Trainer Training Programme conducted by the CBC from 9 June 2025 to 13 June 2025 at the National Institute of Communication Finance (NICF), New Delhi. These Lead Trainers are entrusted with the responsibility of subsequently training Master Trainers (MTs) within the DGOSH organisation.

5.1.1.2 Three-Day Master Trainers' Training Programme
(29-31 Oct 2025, V V Giri National Labour Institute, Noida)

The Lead Trainers of the DGOSH organisation conducted the Three-Day Master Trainers' Training Programme in accordance with the norms prescribed by the CBC. Eleven (11) participants from the Directorate General Occupational Safety and Health (DGOSH), Ministry of Labour and Employment, successfully completed the CBC's Three-Day Karmayogi Facilitators' Training Programme under the Rashtriya Karmayogi Large Scale Jan Seva Programme on 31 October 2025.

5.1.1.3 One-Day Training Programme by Master Trainers
(13 & 14 Nov 2025, Central Labour Institute, Mumbai)

In continuation of the cascading training model, the eleven Master Trainers who completed the Three-Day Karmayogi Facilitators' Training Programme on 31 October 2025 were directed to conduct one-day training sessions for employees and officials of the DGOSH organisation by 15 November 2025.

The Central Labour Institute, Mumbai conducted two (2) One-Day Offline Training Programmes by Master Trainers under the Rashtriya Karmayogi Jan Seva Programme on 13 November 2025 and 14 November 2025.

More than 60 officers and staff participated in these training programmes, drawn from the following offices:

- DGOSH (HQ), Mumbai
- Central Labour Institute (CLI), Mumbai
- Inspectorate of Dock Safety (IDS), Mumbai *(including offices at Mumbai Port, JNPT, Kandla, and Goa)*
- 10 officials from the Dattopant Thengadi National Board for Workers Education and Development (DTNBWED), Regional Directorate (Mumbai Region)

As of the completion of these programmes, approximately 135 officials, constituting around 80% of the DGOSH organisation's strength, stand trained under the Rashtriya Karmayogi Jan Seva Programme of the Capacity Building Commission (CBC).



Officials of DGOSH, Mumbai during the Master Trainers' Programme

5.2 Celebration of Hindi Pakhwada

"Hindi Pakhwada" was celebrated in this Directorate and across Regional Labour Institutes at Chennai, Faridabad, Kanpur, Kolkata, and Shillong and Central Labour Institute, Mumbai and in the offices of Inspectorate of Dock Safety in the month of September, 2025. During this period various competitions like *Nibandh Lekhan, Bhashan, Anuvaad, Nara Lekhan* etc. were organized in Hindi language all through the pakhwada.



Officials of DGOSH participating Hindi Pakhwada competitions.

5.3 Hindi Workshop for Officials of DGOSH

A Hindi workshop on the topic of 'Noting-Drafting and Journalism in Hindi' was successfully organized by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, at DGOSH (HQ) in Mumbai on 18 December 2025. All offices of the organisation participated actively in the workshop. About 100 officers and employees participated in this programme organized in hybrid mode and gained useful knowledge of the use of Hindi in official work and of ways to improve proficiency. The workshop aimed at promoting effective use of Hindi in office operations and strengthening the practical efficiency of officers/employees, in which the enthusiastic participation of the participants was commendable. This event was a significant step towards promoting Hindi as the official language (Rajbhasha) and also contributed to organisational capacity-building.



Shri Sumit Roy, DDG, DGOSH felicitating Smt. Anuradha Dodke, Joint Director, BARC, Mumbai



Officials of DGOSH during the workshop on "Noting-Drafting and Journalism in Hindi"

CHAPTER 6

Statistics on Occupational Safety and Health in Factories

The statistics of factories presented in this Chapter are collected and compiled by the Labour Bureau, Chandigarh, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, based on 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, because 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 data on occupational injuries in factories presented in Tables 6.1 to 6.7 are reproduced as obtained by this Directorate from the Labour Bureau, Chandigarh, without any modification. In the event of any query or obtaining updated information on any of the figures contained herein, the Labour Bureau, Chandigarh may be contacted directly.

Table: 6.1-Statistics of Employment, Industrial Injuries, etc. in Factories for the year 2014-2023

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)
2014	135971	6367	515	3984	0.06	0.49	0.08	0.63
2015	167726	8660	789	5500	0.05	0.33	0.09	0.64
2016	167025	9335	777	3906	0.10	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
2019	192761	10182	661	2540	0.03	0.12	0.06	0.25
2020	183020	10418	652	2365	0.10	0.37	0.06	0.23
2021	175500	9167	571	2005	0.07	0.24	0.06	0.22
2022	192372	10637	656	2799	0.05	0.22	0.06	0.26
2023	218671	12740	728	2373	0.04	0.14	0.06	0.19

Data Source: Data obtained by DGOSH through official correspondence with the Labour Bureau, Chandigarh.
N.B.: (i) Data for the year 2024 and beyond are yet to be updated/provided by the Labour Bureau.
(ii) The number of injuries has been given based on notices of accidents whereas the rates have been worked out on the basis of Annual Return.

Table 6.2- State-Wise Total Number of Industrial Injuries in Factories

Sl.	State / UT	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	40 (-)	58 (-)	31 (-)	28 (-)	27(-)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	135 (53)	NA	124 (57)	612 (81)	129(55)
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.	Assam	25 (4)	28 (9)	44 (4)	46 (8)	31(9)
5.	Bihar	8 (2)	31 (1)	32 (18)	18 (4)	28(4)
6.	Chandigarh	1 (-)	7 (-)	2 (-)	1 (-)	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	151 (86)	201 (84)	199 (82)	154 (77)	145(74)
8.	DD and DNH	74 (1)	83 (3)	14 (5)	35 (-)	27(-)
9.	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	21 (1)	18(6)
10.	Goa	30 (3)	NA	31 (2)	38 (5)	50(7)
11.	Gujarat	934 (216)	772 (212)	825 (216)	791 (198)	718(221)
12.	Haryana	69 (26)	56 (30)	67 (31)	76 (34)	52(12)
13.	Himachal Pradesh	14 (1)	5 (-)	7 (1)	7 (1)	8(2)
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	6 (3)	4 (2)	4 (4)	23 (3)	70(3)
15.	Jharkhand	63 (21)	54 (16)	61 (26)	64 (23)	67(26)
16.	Karnataka	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
17.	Keralam	159 (27)	77 (14)	134 (12)	81 (9)	58(14)
18.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
19.	Madhya Pradesh	NA	281 (26)	NA	354 (36)	NA
20.	Maharashtra	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
21.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Meghalaya	1 (1)	2 (1)	-	2 (2)	1(1)
23.	Mizoram	NA	-	-	-	-
24.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Odisha	NA	96 (47)	75 (36)	110 (56)	153(54)
26.	Puducherry	37 (5)	27 (1)	34 (4)	27 (5)	37(4)
27.	Punjab	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
28.	Rajasthan	220 (32)	104 (23)	160 (19)	123 (32)	167(25)
29.	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
30.	Tamil Nadu	342 (123)	245 (114)	NA	NA	355(127)
31.	Telangana	166 (39)	176 (54)	120 (45)	117 (60)	165(65)
32.	Tripura	-	-	4 (3)	3 (2)	1(1)
33.	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
34.	Uttarakhand	65 (18)	58 (15)	37 (6)	68 (19)	66(18)
35.	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Total	**2540(661)**	**2365 (652)**	**2005 (571)**	**2799 (656)**	**2373 (728)**

Data Source: Data obtained by DGOSH through official correspondence with the Labour Bureau, Chandigarh.

N.B.: (i) NA = Not Available (ii) (-) = Nil/Negligible (iii) Figures in bracket pertain to "Fatalities" and are included in the total (iv) Data for the year 2024 and beyond are yet to be updated/provided by the Labour Bureau.

Table 6.3- State-wise Frequency Rates of Industrial Injuries in Factories

Sl.	State / UT	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	3.38 (-)	3.4 (-)	3.1 (-)	2.63 (-)	2.49 (-)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.15 (0.06)	NA	0.09 (0.04)	0.38 (0.05)	0.11 (0.05)
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.	Assam	0.19 (0.03)	0.22 (0.07)	0.35 (0.03)	0.39 (0.07)	0.25 (0.07)
5.	Bihar	0.26 (0.07)	0.63 (0.02)	0.93 (0.52)	0.25 (0.05)	0.8 (0.11)
6.	Chandigarh	0.1 (-)	0.2 (-)	0.3 (-)	0.17 (-)	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	1.37 (0.78)	1.69 (0.71)	0.66 (0.27)	0.49 (0.25)	0.34 (0.17)
8.	DD and DNH	0.36 (-)	0.45 (0.02)	0.08 (0.03)	0.16 (-)	0.11 (-)
9.	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	0.1 (-)	0.08 (0.03)
10.	Goa	0.14 (0.01)	NA	0.13 (0.01)	0.15 (0.02)	0.19 (0.03)
11.	Gujarat	0.06 (0.01)	0.48 (0.13)	0.6 (0.16)	0.18 (0.05)	0.18 (0.05)
12.	Haryana	0.08 (0.03)	0.11 (0.06)	0.13 (0.06)	0.13 (0.06)	0.09 (0.02)
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0.03 (-)	0.01 (-)	0.01 (-)	0.01 (-)	0.01 (-)
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.08 (0.04)	0.05 (0.03)	0.05 (0.05)	0.3 (0.04)	1.15 (0.05)
15.	Jharkhand	0.24 (0.08)	0.21 (0.06)	0.23 (0.1)	0.24 (0.08)	0.25 (0.1)
16.	Karnataka	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
17.	Keralam	6.33 (1.07)	6.8 (1.24)	9.31 (0.83)	0.39 (0.04)	0.13 (0.03)
18.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
19.	Madhya Pradesh	NA	1.91 (0.18)	NA	5.75 (0.58)	NA
20.	Maharashtra	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
21.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Meghalaya	0.14 (0.14)	0.2 (0.1)	-	0.13 (0.13)	0.07 (0.07)
23.	Mizoram	NA	-	-	-	-
24.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Odisha	NA	0.18 (0.09)	0.12 (0.06)	0.18 (0.09)	0.24 (0.08)
26.	Puducherry	0.45 (0.06)	0.35 (0.01)	0.37 (0.04)	0.29 (0.05)	0.41 (0.04)
27.	Punjab	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
28.	Rajasthan	0.3 (0.04)	0.12 (0.03)	0.13 (0.01)	0.07 (0.02)	0.09 (0.01)
29.	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
30.	Tamil Nadu	3.42 (1.23)	2.49 (1.16)	NA	NA	0.07 (0.03)
31.	Telangana	0.21 (0.05)	0.22 (0.07)	0.17 (0.07)	0.15 (0.08)	0.24 (0.09)
32.	Tripura	-	-	0.47 (0.35)	0.39 (0.26)	0.17 (0.17)
33.	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
34.	Uttarakhand	0.23 (0.06)	0.2 (0.05)	0.12 (0.02)	0.26 (0.07)	0.25 (0.07)
35.	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Total	**0.12 (0.03)**	**0.37 (0.1)**	**0.24 (0.07)**	**0.22 (0.05)**	**0.14 (0.04)**

Data Source: Data obtained by DGOSH through official correspondence with the Labour Bureau, Chandigarh.

N.B.: (i) NA = Not Available (ii) (-) = Nil/Negligible (iii) Figures in bracket pertain to "Fatalities" and are included in the total (iv) Data for the year 2024 and beyond are yet to be updated/provided by the Labour Bureau.

Table 6.4- State-wise Incidence Rates of Industrial Injuries in Factories

Sl.	State / UT	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	7.24 (-)	7.57 (-)	6.62 (-)	5.87 (-)	5.65 (-)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.17 (0.07)	NA	0.14 (0.07)	0.68 (0.09)	0.15 (0.06)
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.	Assam	0.09 (0.01)	0.1 (0.03)	0.14 (0.01)	0.14 (0.02)	0.09 (0.03)
5.	Bihar	0.04 (0.01)	0.15 (-)	0.15 (0.09)	0.08 (0.02)	0.11 (0.02)
6.	Chandigarh	0.09 (-)	0.78 (-)	0.5 (-)	0.19 (-)	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.42 (0.24)	0.57 (0.24)	0.51 (0.21)	0.39 (0.2)	0.36 (0.18)
8.	DD and DNH	0.59 (0.01)	0.47 (0.02)	0.08 (0.03)	0.19 (-)	0.13 (-)
9.	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	0.04 (-)	0.03 (0.01)
10.	Goa	0.3 (0.03)	NA	0.29 (0.02)	0.35 (0.05)	0.46 (0.06)
11.	Gujarat	0.51 (0.12)	0.41 (0.11)	0.42 (0.11)	0.38 (0.09)	0.32 (0.1)
12.	Haryana	0.07 (0.03)	0.05 (0.03)	0.06 (0.03)	0.07 (0.03)	0.05 (0.01)
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0.04 (-)	0.01 (-)	0.02 (-)	0.02 (-)	0.02 (-)
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.09 (0.04)	0.06 (0.03)	0.06 (0.06)	0.33 (0.04)	0.96 (0.04)
15.	Jharkhand	0.2 (0.07)	0.18 (0.05)	0.19 (0.08)	0.2 (0.07)	0.2 (0.08)
16.	Karnataka	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
17.	Keralam	0.45 (0.08)	0.24 (0.04)	0.4 (0.04)	NA	0.12 (0.03)
18.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
19.	Madhya Pradesh	NA	0.5 (0.05)	NA	0.69 (0.07)	NA
20.	Maharashtra	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
21.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Meghalaya	0.07 (0.07)	0.15 (0.07)	-	0.12 (0.12)	0.05 (0.05)
23.	Mizoram	NA	-	-	-	-
24.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Odisha	NA	0.38 (0.18)	0.26 (0.12)	0.4 (0.2)	0.53 (0.19)
26.	Puducherry	0.45 (0.06)	0.33 (0.01)	0.4 (0.05)	0.31 (0.06)	0.43 (0.05)
27.	Punjab	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
28.	Rajasthan	0.4 (0.06)	0.17 (0.04)	0.23 (0.03)	0.14 (0.04)	0.19 (0.03)
29.	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
30.	Tamil Nadu	0.15 (0.05)	0.1 (0.05)	NA	NA	0.16 (0.06)
31.	Telangana	0.24 (0.06)	0.28 (0.09)	0.15 (0.05)	0.15 (0.07)	0.2 (0.08)
32.	Tripura	-	-	0.06 (0.05)	0.05 (0.03)	0.02 (0.02)
33.	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
34.	Uttarakhand	0.1 (0.03)	0.08 (0.02)	0.04 (0.01)	0.08 (0.02)	0.09 (0.02)
35.	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Total	**0.25 (0.06)**	**0.23 (0.06)**	**0.22 (0.06)**	**0.26 (0.06)**	**0.19 (0.06)**

Data Source: Data obtained by DGOSH through official correspondence with the Labour Bureau, Chandigarh.

N.B.: (i) NA = Not Available (ii) (-) = Nil/Negligible (iii) Figures in bracket pertain to "Fatalities" and are included in the total (iv) Data for the year 2024 and beyond are yet to be updated/provided by the Labour Bureau.

Table 6.5- Industrial Injuries and their Incidence Rate (IR) per Thousand Workers Employed by Important Industries

Sl.	Industry	NIC Code 2008	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
			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	358 (60)	0.24 (0.04)	291 (69)	0.21 (0.05)	157 (37)	0.21 (0.05)	586 (49)	0.69 (0.06)	235 (50)	0.13 (0.03)
2.	Manufacture of Paper & paper products & printing, publishing & allied products	17,18	50 (18)	0.12 (0.04)	105 (30)	0.22 (0.06)	62 (26)	0.16 (0.07)	89 (17)	0.19 (0.04)	81 (33)	0.17 (0.07)
3.	Manufacture of Chemicals & Chemical products (Except Petroleum and coal products)	20	335 (93)	0.42 (0.12)	331 (128)	0.42 (0.16)	324 (73)	0.66 (0.15)	289 (60)	0.46 (0.09)	358 (106)	0.43 (0.13)
4.	Manufacture of Non-metallic mineral products	23	117 (46)	0.15 (0.06)	80 (34)	0.09 (0.04)	78 (47)	0.1 (0.06)	174 (72)	0.18 (0.07)	113 (81)	0.12 (0.08)
5.	Basic metal and alloys Industries	24	271 (111)	0.36 (0.15)	381 (118)	0.49 (0.15)	309 (133)	0.37 (0.16)	383 (146)	0.43 (0.16)	370 (135)	0.40 (0.14)
6.	Manufacture of metal products & Parts (except machinery & transport equipment)	25	189 (39)	0.29 (0.06)	192 (21)	0.26 (0.03)	175 (29)	0.31 (0.05)	148 (39)	0.26 (0.07)	184 (55)	0.25 (0.07)
7.	Manufacture of machinery, machine tools & parts tools (except electrical machinery)	28	66 (16)	0.16 (0.04)	75 (14)	0.18 (0.03)	62 (16)	0.13 (0.03)	87 (25)	0.19 (0.05)	51 (10)	0.11 (0.02)
8.	Manufacture of transport equipment and parts	30	49 (9)	0.33 (0.06)	56 (4)	0.37 (0.03)	26 (4)	0.25 (0.04)	46 (9)	0.38 (0.07)	49 (5)	0.28 (0.03)
9.	Electricity, Gas and Steam	35	88 (15)	0.47 (0.08)	76 (17)	0.27 (0.06)	69 (20)	0.25 (0.07)	78 (18)	0.26 (0.06)	79 (18)	0.25 (0.06)
Total of (Sl. 1 to 9 Industries)			**1523 (407)**	**0.27 (0.07)**	**1587 (435)**	**0.27 (0.07)**	**1262 (385)**	**0.27 (0.08)**	**1880 (435)**	**0.36 (0.08)**	**1520 (493)**	**0.23 (0.07)**
***Total of All Industries**			**2540 (661)**	**0.25 (0.06)**	**2365 (652)**	**0.23 (0.06)**	**2005 (571)**	**0.22 (0.06)**	**2799 (656)**	**0.26 (0.06)**	**2373 (728)**	**0.19 (0.06)**

Data Source: Data obtained by DGOSH through official correspondence with the Labour Bureau, Chandigarh.
N.B.: (i) Figures in bracket pertain to "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) Data for the year 2024 and beyond are yet to be updated/provided by the Labour Bureau.

Table 6.6- Frequency Rate of Total Injuries by Important Industries

Sl.	Industry	NIC Code 2008	Frequency rate				
			2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1.	All Textiles	13, 14	0.41	0.38	0.14	0.41	0.09
2.	Manufacture of Paper & paper products & printing, publishing & allied products	17, 18	0.27	0.5	0.29	0.24	0.14
3.	Manufacture of Chemicals & Chemical products (Except products of Petroleum and coal)	20	0.02	0.63	0.59	0.42	0.29
4.	Manufacture of Non-metallic mineral products	23	0.26	0.21	0.15	0.18	0.13
5.	Basic metal and alloys Industries	24	0.33	0.52	0.39	0.31	0.25
6.	Manufacture of metal products & Parts (except machinery & transport equipment)	25	0.77	0.55	0.45	0.3	0.19
7.	Manufacture of machinery, machine tools & parts (except electrical machinery)	28	0.23	0.32	0.26	0.18	0.09
8.	Manufacture of transport equipment and parts	30	0.39	0.44	0.22	0.27	0.15
9.	Electricity, Gas and Steam	35	0.44	0.28	0.17	0.18	0.12
Total of (Sl. 1 to 9 Industries)			**0.09**	**0.44**	**0.29**	**0.30**	**0.16**
*** Total of All Industries**			**0.12**	**0.37**	**0.24**	**0.22**	**0.14**

Data Source: Data obtained by DGOSH through official correspondence with the Labour Bureau, Chandigarh.

N.B.: (i) Figures in bracket pertain to "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) Data for the year 2024 and beyond are yet to be updated/provided by the Labour Bureau.

Table 6.7- Industrial injuries in Factories by causes

Sl.	Causation	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
		Total	Fatal	Total	Fatal	Total	Fatal	Total	Fatal	Total	Fatal
1.	Prime movers	49	16	46	15	35	8	60	33	71	28
2.	Machinery moved by Mechanical Power	687	110	467	93	384	63	554	132	559	151
3.	Machinery not moved by Mechanical Power	93	14	101	15	98	27	83	15	115	27
4.	Transport whether moved by Power or not	54	20	40	10	74	20	63	20	60	27
5.	Electricity	113	60	79	49	56	31	86	40	83	44
6.	Explosion	130	68	86	45	48	26	56	21	87	21
7.	Fire	166	42	158	56	176	52	191	58	201	62
8.	Gassing	39	14	43	16	26	17	458	17	30	14
9.	Molten Metals & other Hot or Corrosive Substances	58	29	69	25	110	40	83	29	88	28
10.	Hand Tools	62	6	92	2	91	7	43	3	41	4
11.	Falling Bodies	93	31	121	41	84	32	133	41	85	34
12.	Persons Falling	242	95	254	110	190	79	295	91	276	112
13.	Stepping on or Striking against Objects	114	20	89	20	74	20	106	29	142	34
14.	Handling Goods or Articles	69	8	95	18	83	9	94	12	80	16
15.	Others	502	102	569	107	409	109	418	81	403	114
	Total	**2471**	**635**	**2309**	**622**	**1938**	**540**	**2723**	**622**	**2321**	**716**

Data Source: Data obtained by DGOSH through official correspondence with the Labour Bureau, Chandigarh.

N.B.: (i) The data in the table may not tally with the data in the previous tables due to non- availability of cause-wise data of industrial injuries of some States/UTs. (ii) Data for the year 2024 and beyond is yet to be updated/provided by the Labour Bureau.

CHAPTER 7

Statistics on Status of Compliance with Statutory Provisions of the Factories Act, 1948

This chapter presents the occupational safety and health (OSH) statistics of States and Union Territories pertaining to factories registered under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, which has now been repealed and subsumed under the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020. Under this framework, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations maintain data on factories that are registered under the Act and operating within their respective jurisdictions. These statistics are obtained by DGOSH on an annual basis through official correspondence with the office of the Chief Inspector of Factories or the Director of Industrial Safety and Health of States and UTs.

The data thus obtained from the States and Union Territories and subsequently compiled by this Directorate are presented in the form of tables, visualizations, and analyses. The key indicators covered include the number of registered factories, the number of working factories, total workers employed including men and women, the number of factories inspected, prosecutions launched, convictions, fatal and non-fatal injuries, cases of occupational diseases reported etc. These statistics provide a consolidated national overview of occupational safety and health (OSH) within registered factories across the country. They serve as a reference for policymakers, enforcement authorities, researchers, and other stakeholders engaged in the field.

It may be noted that the statistics presented in this chapter are reproduced as obtained from the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, and no modifications have been made to the figures reported by them. The statistics reflect the information as made available to this Directorate by the States and Union Territories and may not, in all cases, represent the complete or most current position. Some States and Union Territories have not furnished data for some or all indicators in some years, and in such cases the data has been shown as not reported/submitted by the State/UT. For any query or obtaining updated information on any of the indicators/figures contained herein, the office of the Chief Inspector of Factories of the concerned State or Union Territory may be contacted directly.

Statistics of Factories at a Glance: 2024

Sl. No.	Title		Nos.
1.	No. of registered factories		3,64,760
2.	No. of working factories		3,05,296
3.	Employment	Male	1,89,80,303
		Female	30,44,730
		Total	2,20,25,033
4.	No. of Safety Officers		7,872
5.	No. of Welfare Officers		6,546
6.	No. of Medical Officers		5,012
7.	No. of factories having Safety Policy		41,731
8.	No. of factories having Safety Committees		31,007
9.	No. of Hazardous Process factories		52,612
10.	No. of factories having On-site Emergency Plan		2,502
11.	No. of factories having Canteens Facility		12,836
12.	No. of factories having Crèche Facility		9,104
13.	Injuries	Fatal	1,131
		Non-Fatal	3,251
		Total	4,382

Data Source: The data have been obtained by DGOSH through official correspondence with the Chief Inspectors of Factories (CIFs) of the States/UTs.

N.B.: Figures in the table do not include data pertaining to the States/UTs of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Mizoram, Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh, as these States/UTs have not submitted data to DGOSH.

Table 7(a): Fatal Injuries and Non-Fatal Injuries in registered factories (2015-2019)

Sl.	State/UT	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
		FI/N-FI	FI/N-FI	FI/N-FI	FI/N-FI	FI/N-FI
1	Andaman & Nicobar	NIL/46	NIL/70	NIL/69	NIL/39	NIL/43
2	Andhra Pradesh	68/78	68/247	68/103	61/182	72/154
3	Arunachal Pradesh	*/*	*/*	*/*	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL
4	Assam	8/40	12/41	10/54	12/35	4/21
5	Bihar	10/188	11/184	17/80	21/67	8/52
6	Chandigarh	NIL/NIL	1/NIL	1/4	NIL/2	NIL/1
7	Chhattisgarh	74/50	81/56	72/84	91/67	86/65
8	DD & DNH	12/58	15/39	16/30	25/50	9/49
9	Delhi	6/20	10/26	37/37	5/26	6/23
10	Goa	8/71	3/56	5/52	3/36	3/26
11	Gujarat	206/1516	272/1169	229/1189	263/1036	216/718
12	Haryana	41/39	67/40	49/38	45/27	26/47
13	Himachal Pradesh	4/23	9/31	14/27	9/13	9/23
14	Jammu & Kashmir	NIL/14	1/2	NIL/1	NIL/1	2/5
15	Jharkhand	29/115	21/69	17/59	18/52	21/42
16	Karnataka	72/612	54/464	49/358	85/363	69/414
17	Keralam	20/326	18/158	16/236	22/145	29/122
18	Ladakh	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*/*	*/*	*/*	*/*	*/*
20	Madhya Pradesh	44/348	30/358	30/268	22/265	44/299
21	Maharashtra	145/1471	150/1352	137/1167	142/1292	145/1089
22	Manipur	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL
23	Meghalaya	NIL/1	2/1	3/3	4/5	1/2
24	Mizoram	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL
25	Nagaland	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL
26	Odisha	55/167	46/169	52/136	42/46	32/40
27	Puducherry	5/16	2/20	3/35	5/53	5/32
28	Punjab	21/100	23/115	20/117	16/85	64/83
29	Rajasthan	33/571	15/133	31/343	32/259	32/188
30	Sikkim	*/*	*/*	*/*	*/*	*/*
31	Tamil Nadu	87/327	104/344	71/192	84/205	122/206
32	Telangana	57/39	63/56	70/117	43/45	56/57
33	Tripura	4/3	1/3	NIL/NIL	2/6	NIL/NIL
34	Uttar Pradesh	39/57	46/63	58/52	48/62	46/79
35	Uttarakhand	21/21	10/44	9/15	15/41	20/47
36	West Bengal	38/13940	54/57	#/#	39/23	#/#
	Total	**1107/20257**	**1189/5367**	**1084/4866**	**1154/4528**	**1127/3927**

Data Source: The Data have been obtained by DGOSH through official correspondence with the Chief Inspectors of Factories (CIFs) of the 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 submitted by this State/UT

Table 7(b): Fatal Injuries and Non-Fatal Injuries in registered factories (2020-2024)

Sl.	State/UT	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
		FI/N-FI	FI/N-FI	FI/N-FI	FI/N-FI	FI/N-FI
1	Andaman & Nicobar	NIL/57	NIL/41	NIL/39	NIL/30	NIL/18
2	Andhra Pradesh	66/62	65/60	76/95	71/75	59/88
3	Arunachal Pradesh	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL
4	Assam	10/19	4/40	8/38	9/22	8/26
5	Bihar	12/22	17/14	4/14	4/24	12/25
6	Chandigarh	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL
7	Chhattisgarh	84/117	82/117	78/77	74/71	119/80
8	DD & DNH	5/29	#/#	#/#	#/#	#/#
9	Delhi	9/4	6/19	36/47	6/9	21/23
10	Goa	6/32	2/29	5/33	6/41	5/24
11	Gujarat	212/560	235/621	240/653	221/497	188/574
12	Haryana	35/33	14/24	22/48	19/40	37/56
13	Himachal Pradesh	8/18	2/15	#/#	#/#	#/#
14	Jammu & Kashmir	2/1	2/3	3/20	3/67	#/#
15	Jharkhand	16/38	26/35	23/41	26/41	21/38
16	Karnataka	45/215	46/27	43/254	53/264	60/338
17	Keralam	14/79	12/117	9/67	22/62	20/68
18	Ladakh	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*/*	*/*	*/*	*/*	*/*
20	Madhya Pradesh	26/242	30/258	36/269	33/205	35/224
21	Maharashtra	154/778	180/793	178/819	190/818	157/881
22	Manipur	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL
23	Meghalaya	1/3	1/NIL	3/3	2/1	NIL/5
24	Mizoram	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL	#/#	NIL/NIL	#/#
25	Nagaland	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL	NIL/NIL
26	Odisha	47/48	36/35	54/47	54/97	47/101
27	Puducherry	1/26	4/30	5/22	4/34	3/15
28	Punjab	28/40	#/#	9/23	37/32	#/#
29	Rajasthan	23/81	19/141	32/91	25/142	46/146
30	Sikkim	*/*	*/*	*/*	*/*	*/*
31	Tamil Nadu	114/120	147/288	117/205	184/243	153/317
32	Telangana	51/98	50/65	60/51	65/118	71/110
33	Tripura	NIL/NIL	2/NIL	2/1	1/NIL	1/1
34	Uttar Pradesh	66/69	#/#	#/#	#/#	#/#
35	Uttarakhand	15/41	6/31	19/49	18/48	9/48
36	West Bengal	#/#	#/#	#/#	#/#	59/45
	Total	**1050/2832**	**988/2803**	**1062/3006**	**1127/2981**	**1131/3251**

Data Source: The Data have been obtained by DGOSH through official correspondence with the Chief Inspectors of Factories (CIFs) of the 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 submitted by this State/UT

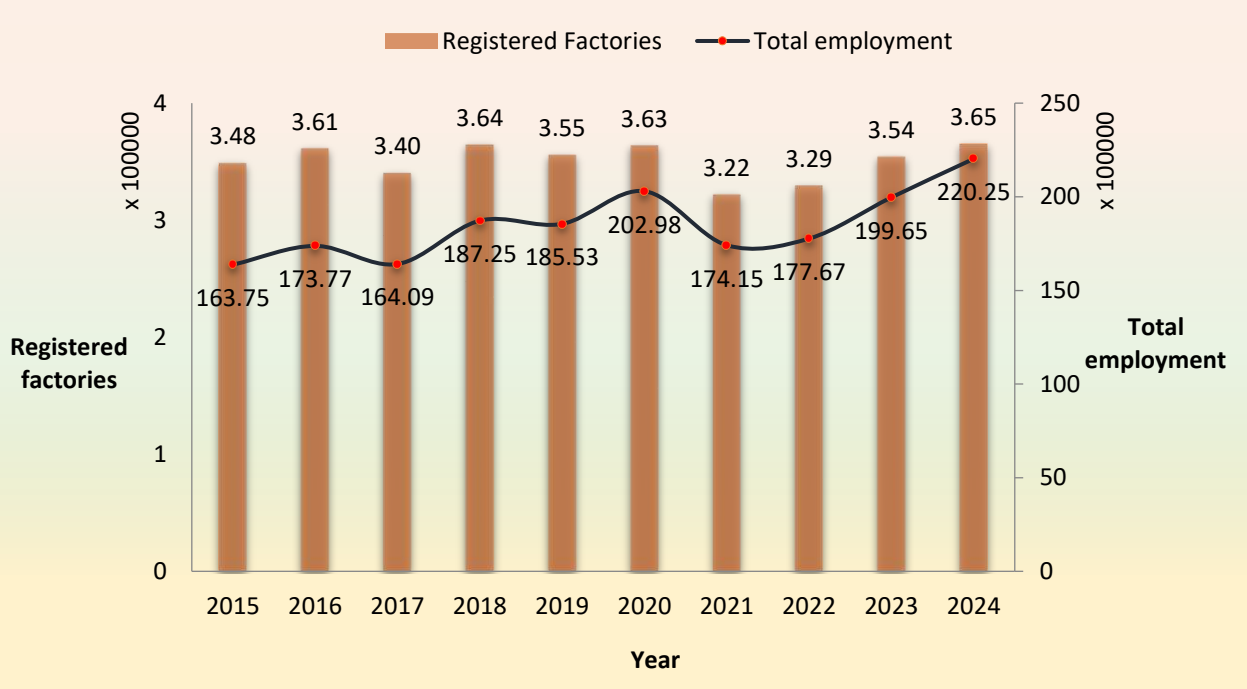
Table 7(c): OSH data of registered factories, 2015-2024

Year	No. of Registered Factories	Total Employ-ment	Dangerous Occurrences	Fatal Injuries	Non-fatal injuries	Total Injuries	Fatal injuries per thousand registered factories	Non-fatal injuries per thousand registered factories	Total injuries per thousand registered factories	Fatal injuries per lakh workers	Non-fatal injuries per lakh workers	Total injuries per lakh workers
2015	3,48,429 (-3.75%)	1,63,74,546 (-18.27%)	1,091 (-28.88%)	1,107 (-12.56%)	20,257 (-20.56%)	21,364 (-20.18%)	3.18 (-9.14%)	58.14 (-17.47%)	61.32 (-17.07%)	6.76 (6.96%)	123.71 (-2.80%)	130.47 (-2.34%)
2016	3,60,949 (3.59%)	1,73,76,854 (6.12%)	700 (-35.84%)	1,189 (7.41%)	5,367 (-73.51%)	6,556 (-69.31%)	3.29 (3.68%)	14.87 (-74.42%)	18.16 (-70.38%)	6.84 (1.21%)	30.89 (-75.03%)	37.73 (-71.08%)
2017	3,39,931 (-5.82%)	1,64,09,493 (-5.57%)	1,382 (97.43%)	1,084 (-8.83%)	4,866 (-9.33%)	5,950 (-9.24%)	3.19 (-3.19%)	14.31 (-3.73%)	17.50 (-3.63%)	6.61 (-3.46%)	29.65 (-3.99%)	36.26 (-3.89%)
2018	3,64,268 (7.16%)	1,87,24,733 (14.11%)	1,124 (-18.67%)	1,154 (6.46%)	4,528 (-6.95%)	5,682 (-4.50%)	3.17 (-0.65%)	12.43 (-13.16%)	15.60 (-10.88%)	6.16 (-6.71%)	24.18 (-18.45%)	30.34 (-16.31%)
2019	3,55,478 (-2.41%)	1,85,52,909 (-0.92%)	1,371 (21.98%)	1,127 (-2.34%)	3,927 (-13.27%)	5,054 (-11.05%)	3.17 (0.08%)	11.05 (-11.13%)	14.22 (-8.85%)	6.07 (-1.44%)	21.17 (-12.47%)	27.24 (-10.23%)
2020	3,63,442 (2.24%)	2,02,98,387 (9.41%)	634 (-53.76%)	1,050 (-6.83%)	2,832 (-27.88%)	3,882 (-23.19%)	2.89 (-8.87%)	7.79 (-29.46%)	10.68 (-24.87%)	5.17 (-14.84%)	13.95 (-34.09%)	19.12 (-29.79%)
2021	3,21,578 (-11.52%)	1,74,14,912 (-14.21%)	1,058 (66.88%)	988 (-5.90%)	2,803 (-1.02%)	3,791 (-2.34%)	3.07 (6.34%)	8.72 (11.86%)	11.79 (10.37%)	5.67 (9.68%)	16.10 (15.36%)	21.77 (13.83%)
2022	3,29,317 (2.41%)	1,77,67,088 (2.02%)	1,014 (-4.16%)	1,062 (7.49%)	3,006 (7.24%)	4,068 (7.31%)	3.22 (4.96%)	9.13 (4.72%)	12.35 (4.79%)	5.98 (5.36%)	16.92 (5.12%)	22.90 (5.18%)
2023	3,53,950 (7.48%)	1,99,65,085 (12.37%)	975 (-3.85%)	1,127 (6.12%)	2,981 (-0.83%)	4,108 (0.98%)	3.18 (-1.26%)	8.42 (-7.73%)	11.61 (-6.04%)	5.64 (-5.56%)	14.93 (-11.75%)	20.58 (-10.13%)
2024	3,64,760 (3.05%)	2,20,25,033 (10.32%)	1,123 (15.18%)	1,131 (0.35%)	3,251 (9.06%)	4,382 (6.67%)	3.10 (-2.62%)	8.91 (5.83%)	12.01 (3.51%)	5.14 (-9.03%)	14.76 (-1.14%)	19.90 (-3.31%)

Data Source: The data have been obtained by DGOSH through official correspondence with the Chief Inspectors of Factories (CIFs) of the States/UTs.

N.B.: (i) Figures in parentheses represent year-on-year percentage change. (ii) The data in the table for the following years do not include data from the States/UTs mentioned against them, as they did not provide data to DGOSH during that year: 2024 - Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Mizoram, Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh, 2023 - Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, 2022 - Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, 2021 - Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, 2020 - West Bengal, 2019 - West Bengal, 2017 - West Bengal.

The dataset shows Occupational Safety and Health data of the last 10 years (2015-2024) of factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 (now subsumed under the OSH & WC Code, 2020). The period encompasses significant developments in India's OSH framework, including sustained industrial activity during the decade, the unprecedented economic and operational disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic during 2020–2021, and the enactment of the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020.

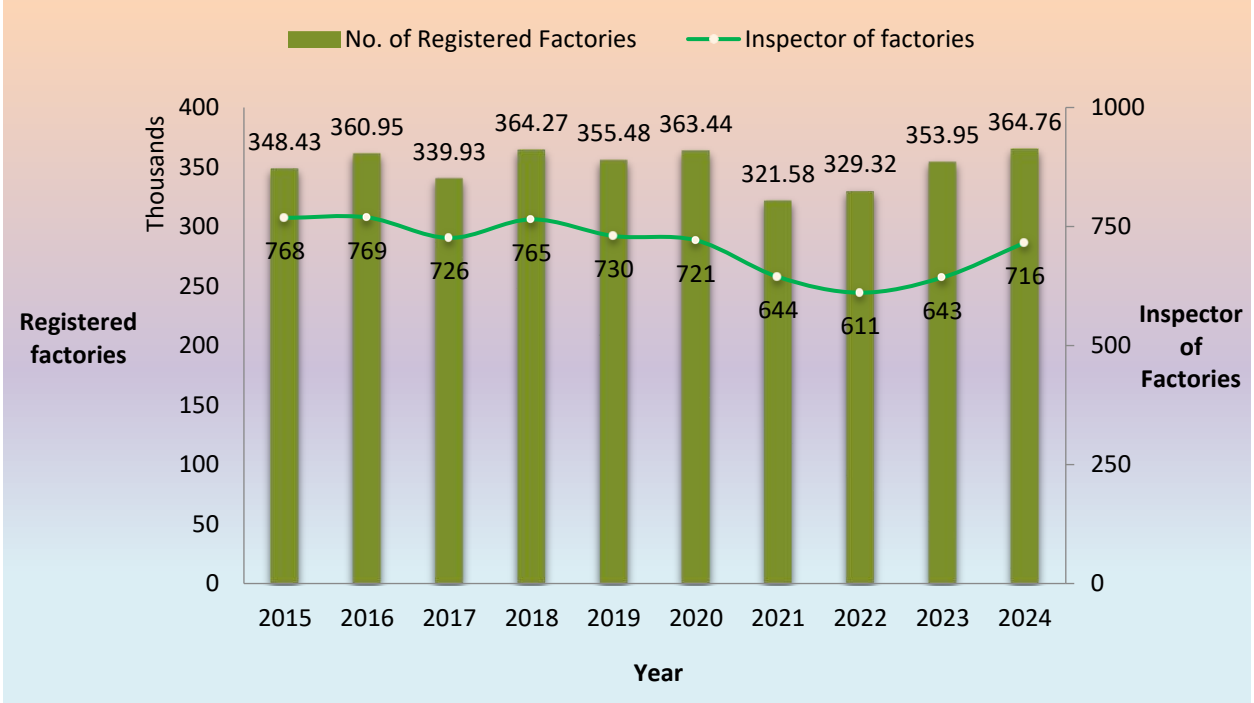


Graph 7.1: Registered factories and total employment in registered factories (2015-2024)

The number of registered factories remained within a range of approximately 3.20 lakh to 3.65 lakh throughout the decade, standing at its highest of 3,64,760 in 2024. The decline of 11.52% to 3,21,578 in 2021, the sharpest in the decade[1]. After the year 2021, the count rose in each of the succeeding years, by 2.41% in 2022, 7.48% in 2023 and 3.05% in 2024.

Total employment in registered factories grew substantially over the decade, though the year-to-year movement was volatile. Employment rose from 1.64 crore in 2015 to 2.20 crore in 2024, an increase of 34.51%. The figure for 2020 was among the highest recorded in the decade. Employment fell sharply by 14.21% to 1.74 crore in 2021 before recovering to 1.99 crore in 2023, and stood at 2.20 crore in 2024, a rise of 10.32% over the preceding year.

[1] This may be due to the impact of COVID-19 on industrial activities and the non-receipt of returns from Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal in that year.

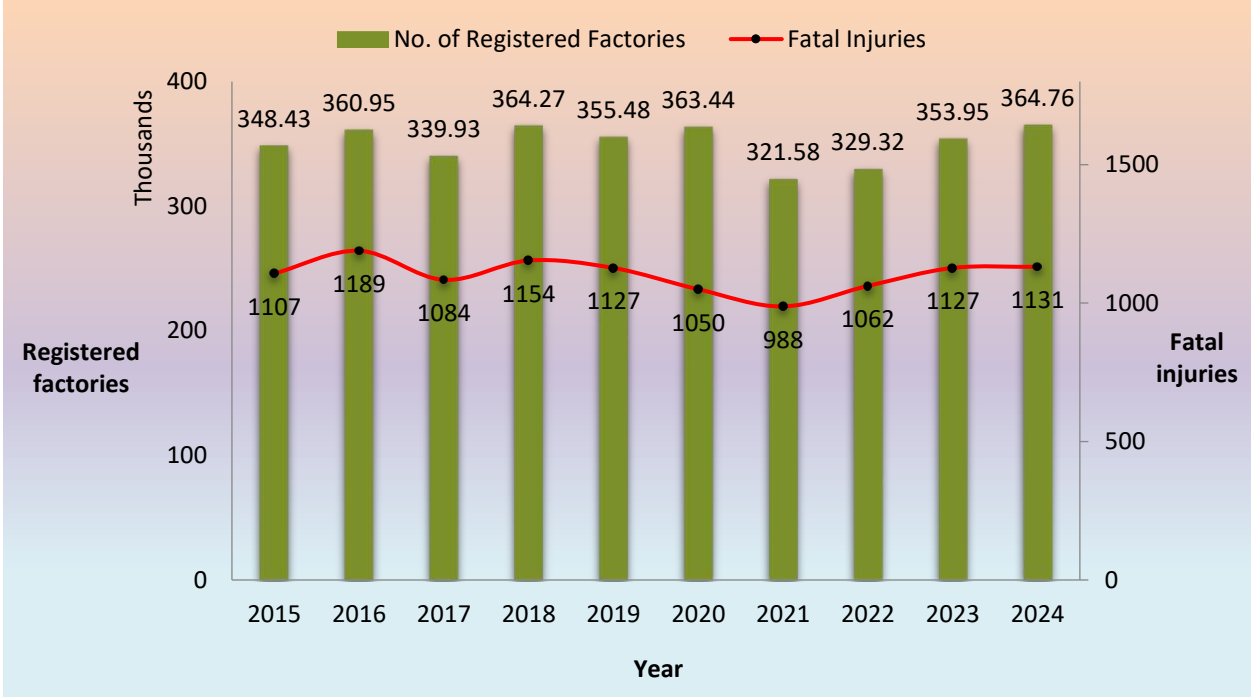


Graph 7.2: Registered factories and Inspectors of factories (2015-2024)

Average employment per registered factory rose from approximately 47 workers in 2015 to approximately 60 in 2024, an increase of 28.5%, while the number of registered factories rose by only 4.69% over the same period. This may indicate a shift in the composition of the reporting universe towards larger units, or may arise from variation in coverage, and merits further examination.

The number of reported dangerous occurrences, a key indicator of potential hazards, represent incidents with high-risk potential, regardless of whether an injury occurred. The number of dangerous occurrences displays an erratic pattern. From 1,091 in 2015, the number of reported dangerous occurrences peaked at 1,382 in 2017, declined sharply to 634 in 2020, rose to 1,058 in 2021, and stood at 1,123 in 2024. The sharp decline to 634 in 2020 is likely attributable to the reduced industrial activity during the COVID-19 pandemic and associated restrictions. The subsequent increase to approximately 1,000–1,100 in 2021–2024 may thus reflect a normalization of industrial activity.

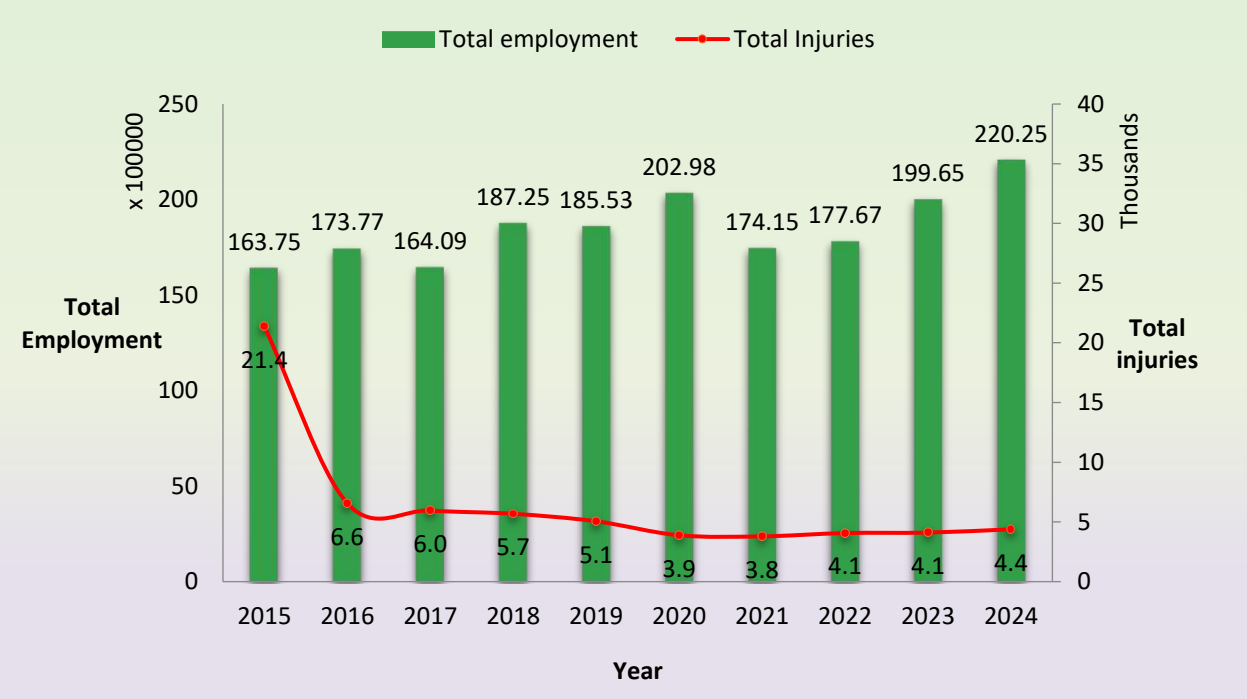
Fatal injuries show no clear trend over the decade and hovers around 1000-1100. The number stood at 1,107 in 2015 and at 1,131 in 2024, an increase of 2.17% over the ten-year period, with year-to-year variation in both directions. The largest single-year increase occurred in 2022 (7.49%) and the largest decrease in 2015 (-12.56%). Fatal injuries declined from 1,154 in 2018 to 988 in 2021 and rose in each of the three succeeding years i.e. to 1,062 in 2022, 1,127 in 2023 and 1,131 in 2024.



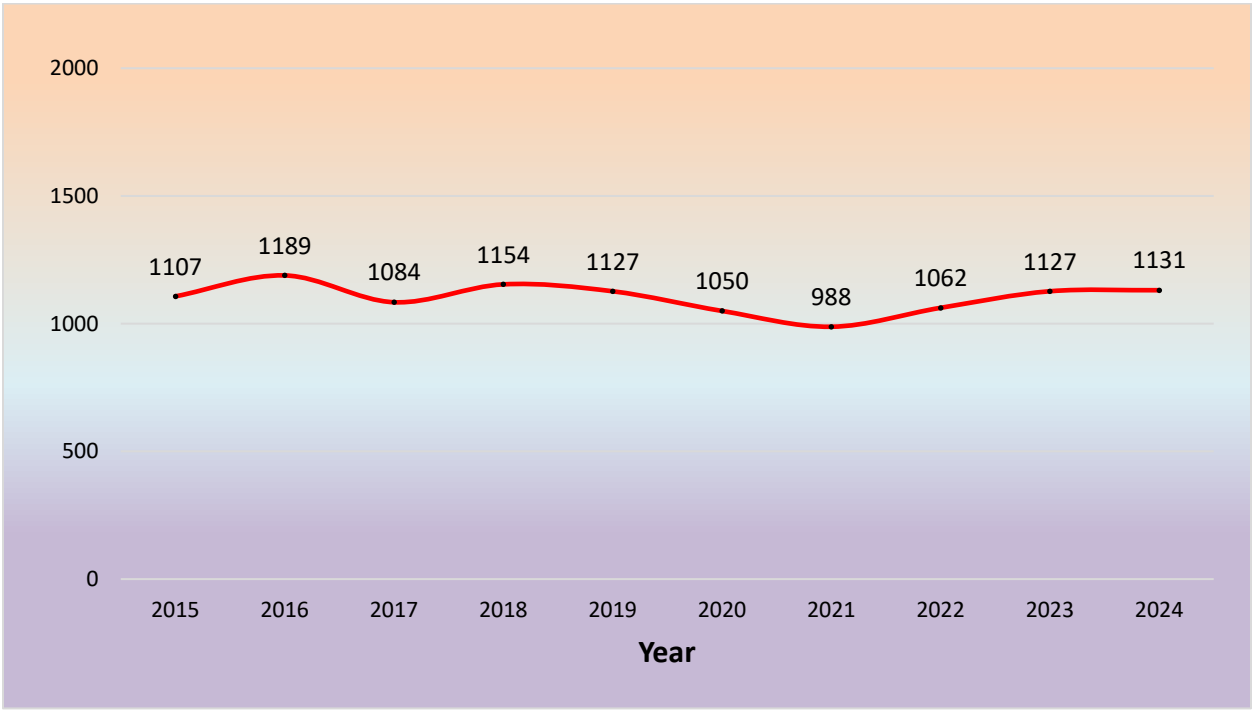
Graph 7.3: Registered factories and Fatal injuries in registered factories (2015-2024)

The absolute number of non-fatal injuries shows a general downward trend with yearly fluctuations. The figures show non-fatal injuries declined every year from 2016 to 2021, rose in 2022 (+7.24%), were essentially flat in 2023 (−0.83%), and rose again in 2024 (+9.06%). There is a sharp decline from 2015 to 2021 with the most significant decline in 2016 i.e. about 73.51%. The percentage changes indicate substantial improvements, particularly the sharp decline in 2016 (73.51%)[2]. Total injuries (fatal + non-fatal) fell from 6,556 in 2016 to 4,382 in 2024, representing a significant decline.

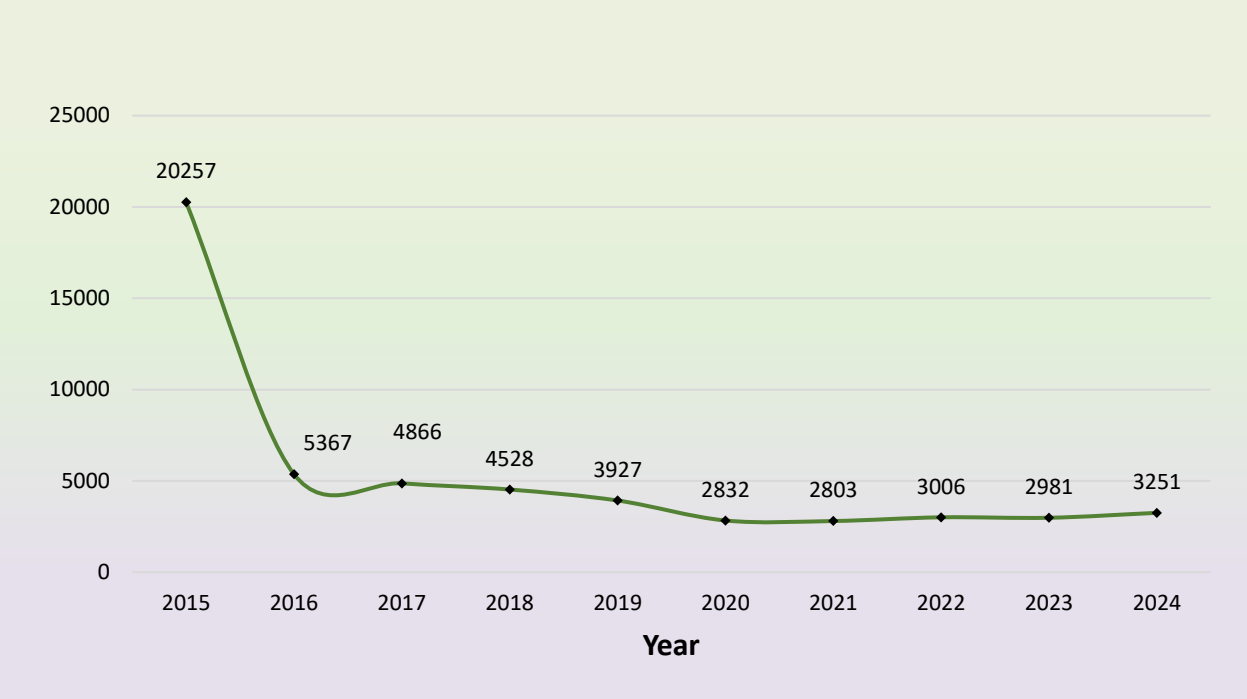
[2]It is worth noting here that the state of West Bengal reported a large decline in the no. of non-fatal injuries in the year 2016 as compared to the previous years.



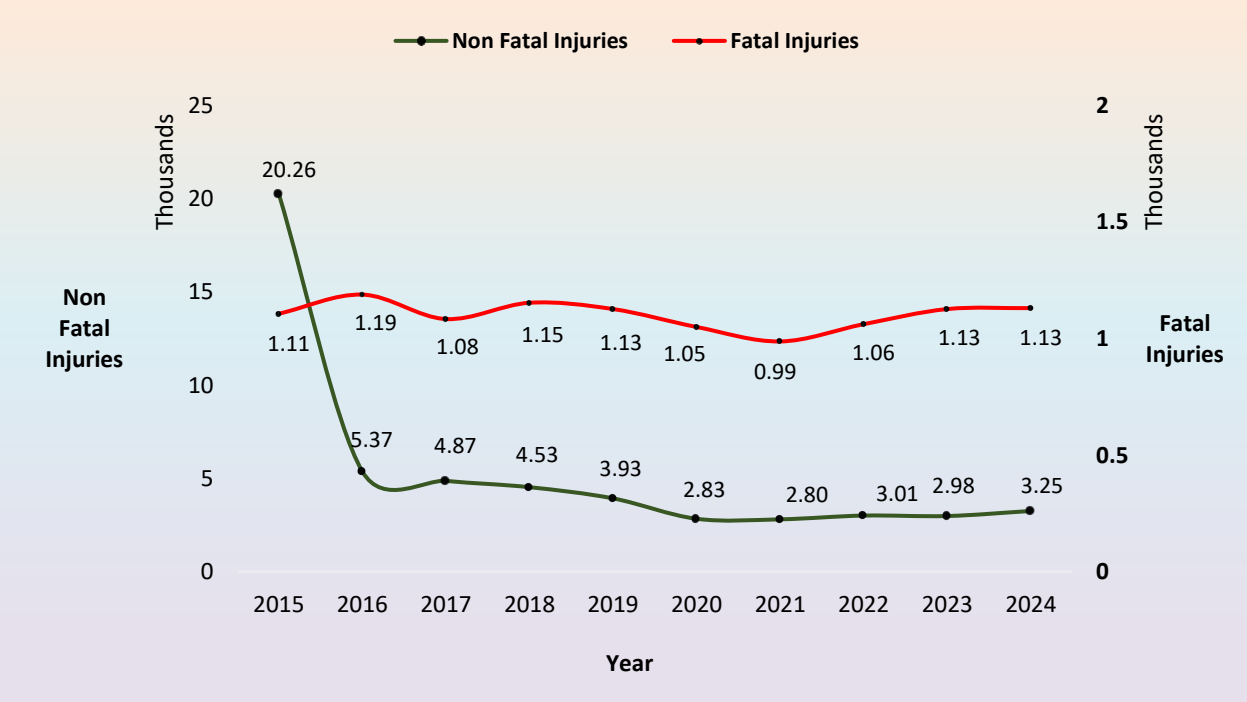
Graph 7.4: Total employment and Total injuries in registered factories (2015-2024)



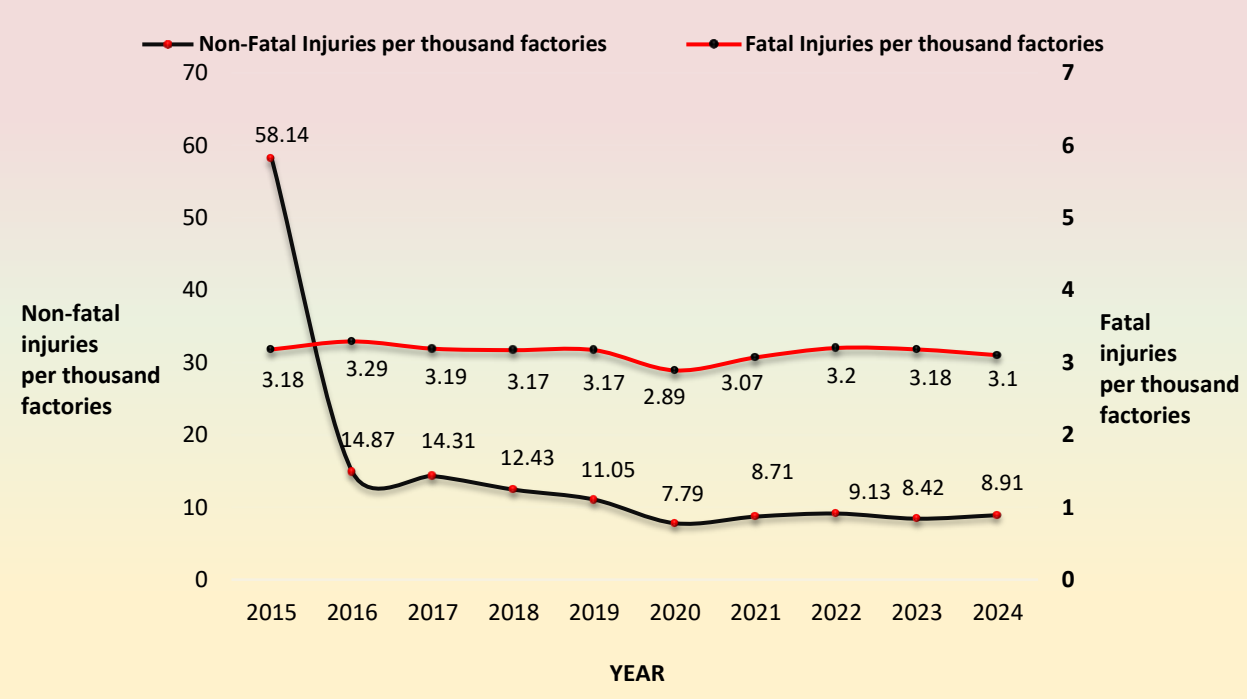
Graph 7.5: Fatal injuries in registered factories (2015-2024)



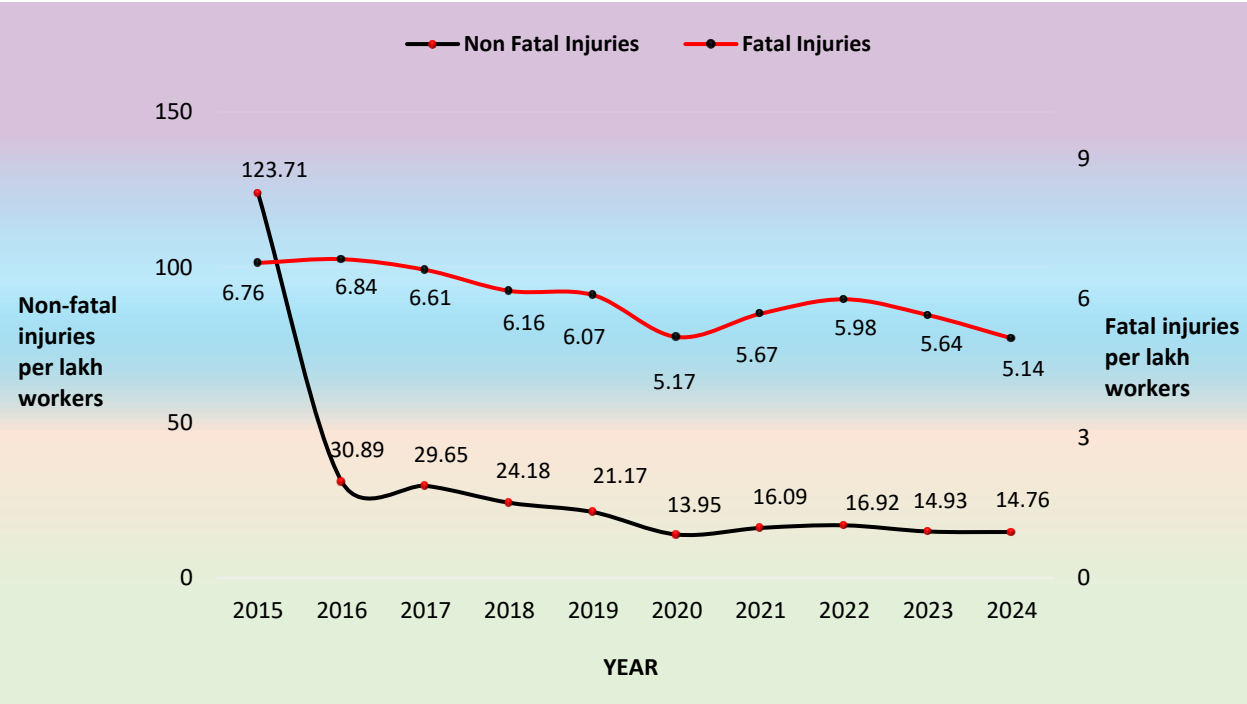
Graph 7.6: Non-fatal injuries in registered factories (2015-2024)



Graph 7.7: Fatal and Non-fatal injuries in registered factories (2015-2024)



Graph 7.8: Fatal and Non-fatal injuries per thousand registered factories (2015-2024)



Graph 7.9: Fatal and Non-fatal injuries per lakh workers in registered factories (2015-2024)

The rate of fatal injuries per thousand registered factories has remained essentially unchanged over the decade. It averaged 3.15, ranged between 2.89 in 2020 and 3.29 in 2016, and stood at 3.10 in 2024 as against 3.18 in 2015. Non-fatal injuries per thousand registered factories fell from 58.14 in 2015 to 8.42 in 2023, with an increase to 8.91 in 2024; the decline was not uniform, the rate having risen in 2021, 2022 and 2024. Total injuries per thousand registered factories fell correspondingly from 61.32 in 2015 to 12.01 in 2024. The whole reduction is accounted for by the non-fatal component.

Injury incidence rates expressed per lakh workers take account of changes in the size of the workforce. Measured on this basis there is a substantial net improvement across all three rate indicators over the decade, though the improvement is not uniform. The rate of fatal injuries per lakh workers declined from 6.76 in 2015 to 5.14 in 2024. The rate exceeded 6 in each year from 2015 to 2019, fell below 6 for the first time in 2020, at 5.17, a decrease of 14.84% over the preceding year, and then rose in 2021 and 2022 to reach a post-2020 high of 5.98 in 2022, an increase of 5.36% over 2021. It fell in the two succeeding years, by 5.56% in 2023 and by 9.03% in 2024, to 5.14. Non-fatal injuries per lakh workers fell from 123.71 (2015) to 14.76 (2024), and total injuries per lakh workers from 130.47 (2015) to 19.90 (2024).

The table given below shows the number of cause-wise fatal and non-fatal injuries in factories during the year 2015-2024.

Table 7 (d): Cause-wise fatal injuries in factories (2015-2024)

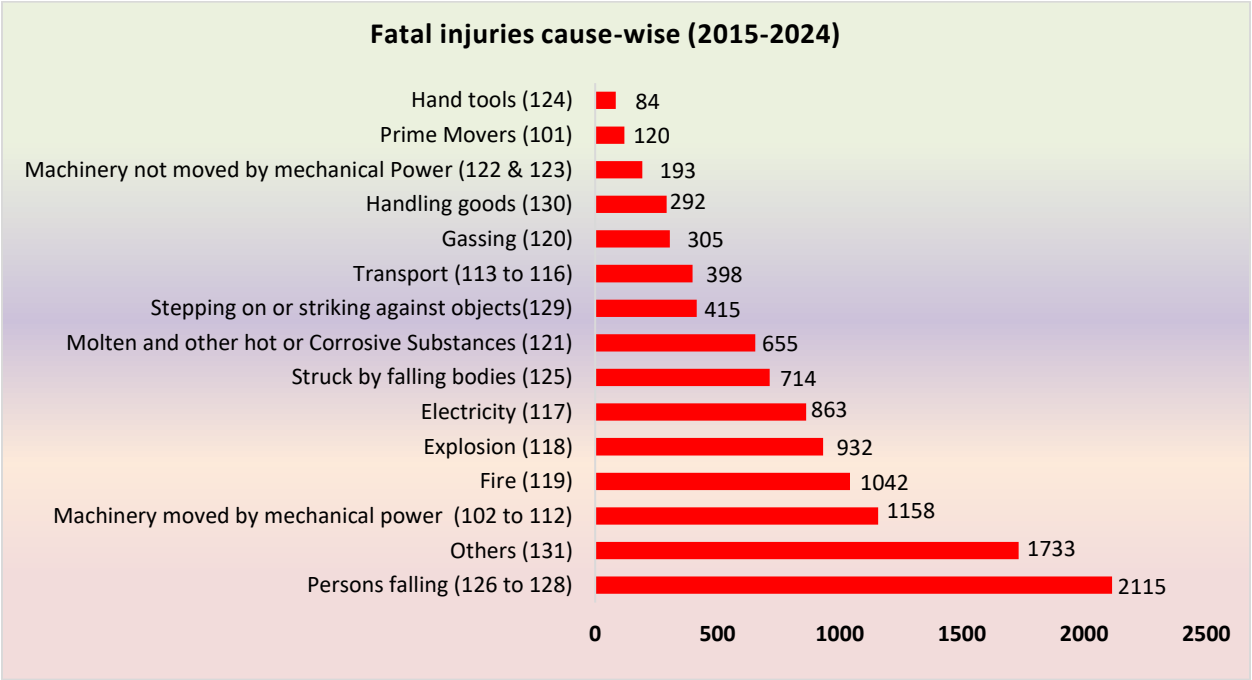
Sl.	Cause	Fatal injuries										
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
1	Electricity	101	98	97	103	88	81	60	66	85	84	**863**
2	Explosion	81	93	63	66	121	104	102	94	95	113	**932**
3	Fire	53	126	47	103	92	95	106	126	153	141	**1042**
4	Gassing	49	40	33	34	21	42	35	16	18	17	**305**
5	Hand tools	9	8	7	11	7	4	6	9	13	10	**84**
6	Handling goods	35	36	35	29	28	28	17	23	32	29	**292**
7	Machinery moved by mechanical power	115	121	126	126	119	126	96	116	124	89	**1158**
8	Machinery not moved by mechanical power	22	14	11	34	19	24	27	19	9	14	**193**
9	Molten and other hot or Corrosive Substances	74	67	53	73	60	70	74	52	54	78	**655**
10	Others	184	188	267	201	201	142	139	152	132	127	**1733**
11	Persons falling	213	213	202	188	196	204	192	220	229	258	**2115**
12	Prime Movers	15	13	22	12	12	11	5	9	9	12	**120**
13	Stepping on or striking against objects	47	33	39	35	44	39	27	54	49	48	**415**
14	Struck by falling bodies	58	92	61	75	70	61	69	65	86	77	**714**
15	Transport	51	47	21	64	49	19	33	41	39	34	**398**
Total		**1107**	**1189**	**1084**	**1154**	**1127**	**1050**	**988**	**1062**	**1127**	**1131**	**11019**

***Note**: Data source and limitations are as given under Table 7(c)*

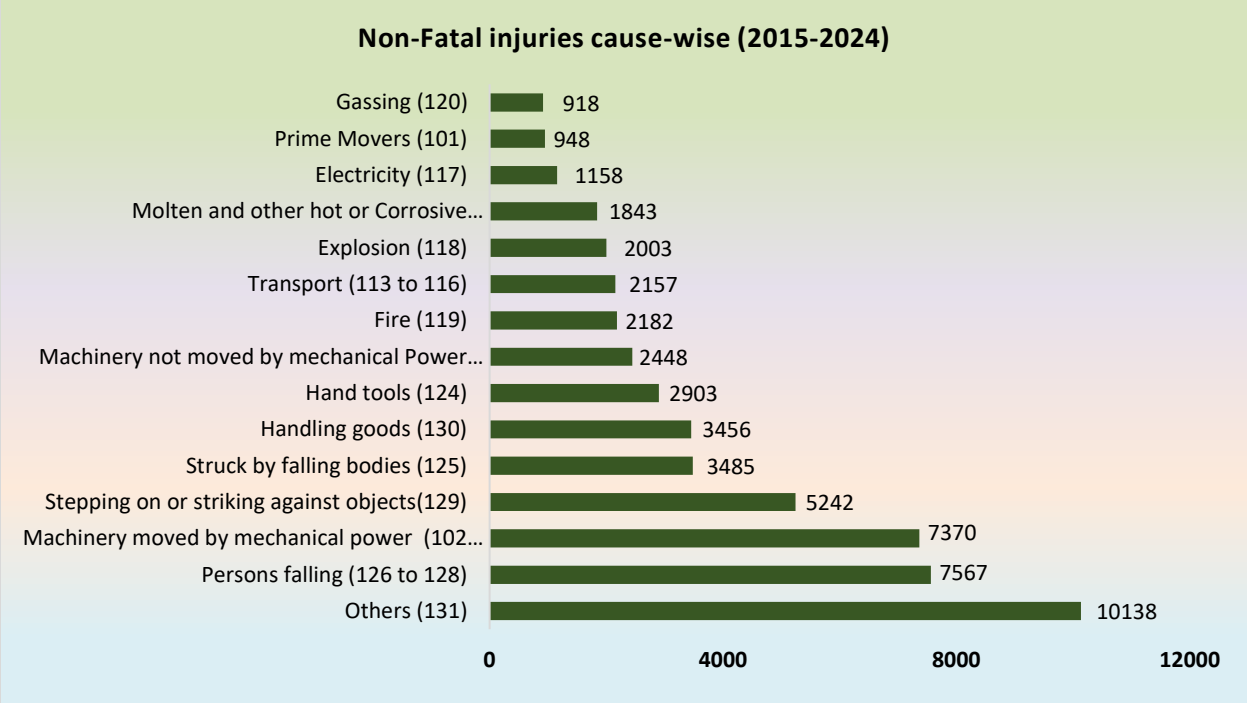
Table 7 (e): Cause-wise non-fatal injuries in factories (2015-2024)

Sl.	Cause	Non-Fatal injuries										
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
1	Electricity	434	123	98	75	94	64	77	46	64	83	**1158**
2	Explosion	520	161	110	87	207	188	206	93	220	211	**2003**
3	Fire	277	199	171	288	221	168	199	210	194	255	**2182**
4	Gassing	210	66	73	65	156	112	25	70	80	61	**918**
5	Hand tools	1536	303	213	167	139	105	80	114	141	105	**2903**
6	Handling goods	1030	490	464	314	174	144	179	254	229	178	**3456**
7	Machinery moved by mechanical power	1866	777	860	749	631	455	481	544	473	534	**7370**
8	Machinery not moved by mechanical power	1392	165	94	128	129	99	98	105	96	142	**2448**
9	Molten and other hot or Corrosive Substances	254	256	206	204	214	140	166	132	121	150	**1843**
10	Others	1995	1300	1307	1250	965	700	677	635	625	684	**10138**
11	Persons falling	3982	594	593	433	430	313	245	313	295	369	**7567**
12	Prime Movers	517	93	61	60	27	20	56	48	26	40	**948**
13	Stepping on or striking against objects	3200	325	255	380	234	141	115	237	206	149	**5242**
14	Struck by falling bodies	1641	383	262	249	243	132	127	143	149	156	**3485**
15	Transport	1403	132	99	79	63	51	72	62	62	134	**2157**
Total		**20257**	**5367**	**4866**	**4528**	**3927**	**2832**	**2803**	**3006**	**2981**	**3251**	**53818**

***Note**: Data source and limitations are as given under Table 7(c)*



Graph 7.10: Fatal injuries in registered factories: cause-wise (2015-2024)



Graph 7.11: Non-fatal injuries in registered factories: cause-wise (2015-2024)

The cause-wise data on Fatal and Non-Fatal injuries consistently highlights "Persons falling" as a predominant cause across both fatal (2,115 injuries) and non-fatal (7,567 injuries) categories. Similarly, "Machinery moved by mechanical power" is the next significant factor, at 1,158 fatal injuries and 7,370 non-fatal injuries. The "Others" category is consistently prominent in all incident types (fatal: 1,733 and non-fatal: 10,138).

A crucial insight from this analysis is the divergence between incident frequency and severity. High consequence causes like "Fire," "Explosion," and "Electricity" feature more prominently in fatal injury statistics compared to non-fatal ones, even as their presence in dangerous occurrences highlights their high potential for harm. Conversely, causes such as "Stepping on or striking against objects" are much more frequent in non-fatal injuries than in fatalities.

In summary, the period from 2015 to 2024 demonstrates improvement in occupational safety outcomes across India's registered factories. The Government of India and the Directorate General Occupational Safety and Health (DGOSH) remain committed to reducing the risk of workplace accidents and fostering a culture of safety, health, and well-being across the nation's organised industrial sector.

The tables given below contain Occupational Safety & Health statistics pertaining to registered factories, as available with this Directorate.

Table 7.1 - Inspectors of Factories (2024)

Sl.	State/UT	2024	
		Sanctioned	Working
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	53	42
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	3
4	Assam	29	23
5	Bihar	21	10
6	Chandigarh	0	6
7	Chhattisgarh	29	22
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	#	#
9	Delhi	16	7
10	Goa	7	6
11	Gujarat	171	80
12	Haryana	36	34
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#	#
15	Jharkhand	25	25
16	Karnataka	64	48
17	Keralam	59	57
18	Ladakh	NIL	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	41	12
21	Maharashtra	122	85
22	Manipur	4	2
23	Meghalaya	4	3
24	Mizoram	#	#
25	Nagaland	2	2
26	Odisha	35	30
27	Puducherry	11	6
28	Punjab	#	#
29	Rajasthan	39	26
30	Sikkim	*	*
31	Tamil Nadu	168	121
32	Telangana	35	24
33	Tripura	5	2
34	Uttar Pradesh	#	#
35	Uttarakhand	7	5
36	West Bengal	51	33
Total		**1037**	**716**

***Data Source**: The data have been obtained by DGOSH through correspondence with the Chief Inspectors of Factories (CIFs) of the States/UTs.*

***Note**: (i) *: There are no registered factories in this State/UT*
(ii) #: Data not provided by this State/UT
(iii) As informed by the Labour & Employment Department, UT of Ladakh, the data in respect of UT of Ladakh for the year(s) mentioned in the table is not available and has been shown as 'NIL'.

Table 7.2 - Medical Inspectors of Factories (2024)

Sl.	State/UT	2024	
		Sanctioned	Working
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	2	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4	Assam	1	0
5	Bihar	2	0
6	Chandigarh	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	2	0
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	#	#
9	Delhi	1	1
10	Goa	1	1
11	Gujarat	5	0
12	Haryana	5	2
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#	#
15	Jharkhand	0	0
16	Karnataka	1	1
17	Keralam	4	1
18	Ladakh	NIL	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	1	0
21	Maharashtra	2	0
22	Manipur	0	0
23	Meghalaya	0	0
24	Mizoram	#	#
25	Nagaland	1	1
26	Odisha	1	1
27	Puducherry	1	1
28	Punjab	#	#
29	Rajasthan	1	1
30	Sikkim	*	*
31	Tamil Nadu	0	0
32	Telangana	0	0
33	Tripura	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	#	#
35	Uttarakhand	0	0
36	West Bengal	6	0
Total		**37**	**10**

***Note**: Data source and limitations are as given under Table 7.1*

Table 7.3 - Chemical Inspectors of Factories (2024)

Sl.	State/UT	2024	
		Sanctioned	Working
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	1	1
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4	Assam	0	0
5	Bihar	2	1
6	Chandigarh	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	#	#
9	Delhi	1	0
10	Goa	0	0
11	Gujarat	4	1
12	Haryana	5	5
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#	#
15	Jharkhand	0	0
16	Karnataka	0	0
17	Keralam	4	2
18	Ladakh	NIL	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	0	0
21	Maharashtra	0	0
22	Manipur	0	0
23	Meghalaya	0	0
24	Mizoram	#	#
25	Nagaland	0	0
26	Odisha	0	0
27	Puducherry	1	0
28	Punjab	#	#
29	Rajasthan	1	1
30	Sikkim	*	*
31	Tamil Nadu	0	0
32	Telangana	0	0
33	Tripura	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	#	#
35	Uttarakhand	0	0
36	West Bengal	8	7
Total		**27**	**18**

***Note**: Data source and limitations are as given under Table 7.1*

Table 7.4 - Hygiene Inspectors of Factories (2024)

Sl.	State/UT	2024	
		Sanctioned	Working
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4	Assam	0	0
5	Bihar	0	0
6	Chandigarh	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	1	1
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	#	#
9	Delhi	0	0
10	Goa	0	0
11	Gujarat	4	0
12	Haryana	0	0
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#	#
15	Jharkhand	0	0
16	Karnataka	0	0
17	Keralam	0	0
18	Ladakh	NIL	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	0	0
21	Maharashtra	0	0
22	Manipur	0	0
23	Meghalaya	0	0
24	Mizoram	#	#
25	Nagaland	0	0
26	Odisha	0	0
27	Puducherry	0	0
28	Punjab	#	#
29	Rajasthan	1	1
30	Sikkim	*	*
31	Tamil Nadu	0	0
32	Telangana	0	0
33	Tripura	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	#	#
35	Uttarakhand	0	0
36	West Bengal	0	0
Total		**6**	**2**

***Note**: Data source and limitations are as given under Table 7.1*

Table 7.5 - Other Inspectors of Factories (2024)

Sl.	State/UT	2024	
		Sanctioned	Working
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4	Assam	0	0
5	Bihar	0	0
6	Chandigarh	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	#	#
9	Delhi	0	0
10	Goa	0	0
11	Gujarat	#	#
12	Haryana	3	2
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#	#
15	Jharkhand	0	0
16	Karnataka	1	1
17	Keralam	0	0
18	Ladakh	NIL	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	0	0
21	Maharashtra	0	0
22	Manipur	0	0
23	Meghalaya	0	0
24	Mizoram	#	#
25	Nagaland	0	0
26	Odisha	0	0
27	Puducherry	1	1
28	Punjab	#	#
29	Rajasthan	0	0
30	Sikkim	*	*
31	Tamil Nadu	0	0
32	Telangana	0	0
33	Tripura	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	#	#
35	Uttarakhand	0	0
36	West Bengal	0	0
Total		**5**	**4**

***Note**: Data source and limitations are as given under Table 7.1*

Table 7.6 - Certifying Surgeons (employed by the Inspectorate) in Factories (2024)

Sl.	State/UT	2024	
		Sanctioned	Working
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4	Assam	3	3
5	Bihar	0	0
6	Chandigarh	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	#	#
9	Delhi	1	1
10	Goa	0	0
11	Gujarat	4	4
12	Haryana	0	0
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#	#
15	Jharkhand	0	0
16	Karnataka	0	1
17	Keralam	0	0
18	Ladakh	NIL	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	0	0
21	Maharashtra	1	1
22	Manipur	0	0
23	Meghalaya	0	0
24	Mizoram	#	#
25	Nagaland	0	0
26	Odisha	0	0
27	Puducherry	1	1
28	Punjab	#	#
29	Rajasthan	#	#
30	Sikkim	*	*
31	Tamil Nadu	9	9
32	Telangana	0	0
33	Tripura	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	#	#
35	Uttarakhand	0	0
36	West Bengal	0	0
Total		**19**	**20**

***Note**: Data source and limitations are as given under Table 7.1*

Table 7.7 - Certifying Surgeons (notified by the State/UT Government) in Factories (2024)

Sl.	State/UT	2024	
		Sanctioned	Working
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4	Assam	0	0
5	Bihar	0	0
6	Chandigarh	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	#	#
9	Delhi	0	0
10	Goa	0	0
11	Gujarat	4	4
12	Haryana	0	0
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#	#
15	Jharkhand	0	0
16	Karnataka	0	1
17	Keralam	0	0
18	Ladakh	NIL	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	0	0
21	Maharashtra	0	0
22	Manipur	0	0
23	Meghalaya	0	0
24	Mizoram	#	#
25	Nagaland	0	0
26	Odisha	0	0
27	Puducherry	0	0
28	Punjab	#	#
29	Rajasthan	#	#
30	Sikkim	*	*
31	Tamil Nadu	0	0
32	Telangana	0	0
33	Tripura	20	20
34	Uttar Pradesh	#	#
35	Uttarakhand	#	#
36	West Bengal	0	0
Total		**26**	**27**

***Note**: Data source and limitations are as given under Table 7.1*

Table 7.8 - State-wise Status of Registered Factories (2024)

Sl.	State/UT	2024
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	39
2	Andhra Pradesh	26115
3	Arunachal Pradesh	268
4	Assam	8909
5	Bihar	9441
6	Chandigarh	862
7	Chhattisgarh	6841
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	#
9	Delhi	8656
10	Goa	776
11	Gujarat	56797
12	Haryana	26201
13	Himachal Pradesh	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#
15	Jharkhand	6824
16	Karnataka	19349
17	Keralam	22653
18	Ladakh	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	8554
21	Maharashtra	40817
22	Manipur	406
23	Meghalaya	363
24	Mizoram	#
25	Nagaland	1081
26	Odisha	5207
27	Puducherry	3188
28	Punjab	#
29	Rajasthan	11226
30	Sikkim	*
31	Tamil Nadu	52138
32	Telangana	21622
33	Tripura	741
34	Uttar Pradesh	#
35	Uttarakhand	3915
36	West Bengal	21771
Total		**364760**

***Note**: Data source and limitations are as given under Table 7.1*

Table 7.9 - State-wise Status of Working Factories (2024)

Sl.	State/UT	2024
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	39
2	Andhra Pradesh	18491
3	Arunachal Pradesh	182
4	Assam	7831
5	Bihar	7471
6	Chandigarh	415
7	Chhattisgarh	6769
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	#
9	Delhi	8614
10	Goa	747
11	Gujarat	45672
12	Haryana	21866
13	Himachal Pradesh	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#
15	Jharkhand	6258
16	Karnataka	18155
17	Keralam	22278
18	Ladakh	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	7374
21	Maharashtra	39680
22	Manipur	79
23	Meghalaya	309
24	Mizoram	#
25	Nagaland	1081
26	Odisha	3045
27	Puducherry	2219
28	Punjab	#
29	Rajasthan	11226
30	Sikkim	*
31	Tamil Nadu	32010
32	Telangana	17142
33	Tripura	674
34	Uttar Pradesh	#
35	Uttarakhand	3898
36	West Bengal	21771
Total		**305296**

***Note**: Data source and limitations are as given under Table 7.1*

Table 7.10 - State-wise Status of Employment in Factories (2024)

Sl.	State/UT	2024
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4660
2	Andhra Pradesh	882309
3	Arunachal Pradesh	14353
4	Assam	356995
5	Bihar	292387
6	Chandigarh	18880
7	Chhattisgarh	395105
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	#
9	Delhi	388583
10	Goa	93404
11	Gujarat	3307485
12	Haryana	2077986
13	Himachal Pradesh	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#
15	Jharkhand	456591
16	Karnataka	1718509
17	Keralam	588861
18	Ladakh	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	553200
21	Maharashtra	3290906
22	Manipur	2051
23	Meghalaya	15642
24	Mizoram	#
25	Nagaland	12580
26	Odisha	436609
27	Puducherry	86520
28	Punjab	#
29	Rajasthan	925747
30	Sikkim	*
31	Tamil Nadu	2692858
32	Telangana	1270810
33	Tripura	61958
34	Uttar Pradesh	#
35	Uttarakhand	738792
36	West Bengal	1341252
Total		**22025033**

***Note**: Data source and limitations are as given under Table 7.1*

Table 7.11 - State-wise Status of Women Employment in Factories (2024)

Sl.	State/UT	2024
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	205
2	Andhra Pradesh	176462
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5516
4	Assam	46052
5	Bihar	572
6	Chandigarh	0
7	Chhattisgarh	13294
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	#
9	Delhi	42744
10	Goa	20187
11	Gujarat	252429
12	Haryana	167321
13	Himachal Pradesh	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#
15	Jharkhand	43823
16	Karnataka	539902
17	Keralam	171449
18	Ladakh	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	86400
21	Maharashtra	287677
22	Manipur	597
23	Meghalaya	1130
24	Mizoram	#
25	Nagaland	1610
26	Odisha	13021
27	Puducherry	6070
28	Punjab	#
29	Rajasthan	68261
30	Sikkim	*
31	Tamil Nadu	890703
32	Telangana	168295
33	Tripura	6729
34	Uttar Pradesh	#
35	Uttarakhand	6299
36	West Bengal	27982
Total		**3044730**

***Note**: Data source and limitations are as given under Table 7.1*

Table 7.12 - State-wise Hazardous Process Factories under Sec. 2(cb) (2024)

Sl.	State/UT	2024
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	905
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4	Assam	30
5	Bihar	109
6	Chandigarh	0
7	Chhattisgarh	947
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	#
9	Delhi	711
10	Goa	152
11	Gujarat	12887
12	Haryana	6256
13	Himachal Pradesh	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#
15	Jharkhand	968
16	Karnataka	1539
17	Keralam	1491
18	Ladakh	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	2130
21	Maharashtra	7351
22	Manipur	7
23	Meghalaya	83
24	Mizoram	#
25	Nagaland	2
26	Odisha	847
27	Puducherry	178
28	Punjab	#
29	Rajasthan	1418
30	Sikkim	*
31	Tamil Nadu	1938
32	Telangana	3202
33	Tripura	28
34	Uttar Pradesh	#
35	Uttarakhand	1832
36	West Bengal	7601
Total		**52612**

***Note**: Data source and limitations are as given under Table 7.1*

Table 7.13 - State-wise Status of Workers in Hazardous Factories (2024)

Sl.	State/UT	2024
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	21885
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4	Assam	33486
5	Bihar	45709
6	Chandigarh	0
7	Chhattisgarh	245253
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	#
9	Delhi	21095
10	Goa	36646
11	Gujarat	591350
12	Haryana	425654
13	Himachal Pradesh	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#
15	Jharkhand	132401
16	Karnataka	315830
17	Keralam	68863
18	Ladakh	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	208000
21	Maharashtra	1092573
22	Manipur	396
23	Meghalaya	8804
24	Mizoram	#
25	Nagaland	73
26	Odisha	211574
27	Puducherry	10187
28	Punjab	#
29	Rajasthan	206397
30	Sikkim	*
31	Tamil Nadu	270756
32	Telangana	#
33	Tripura	220
34	Uttar Pradesh	#
35	Uttarakhand	250000
36	West Bengal	479303
Total		**4676455**

***Note**: Data source and limitations are as given under Table 7.1*

Table 7.14 - No. of Factories Inspected (2024)

Sl.	State/UT	2024	
		All Factories	Hazardous Factories
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	3333	1522
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4	Assam	1286	37
5	Bihar	100	0
6	Chandigarh	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	1266	842
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	#	#
9	Delhi	886	38
10	Goa	75	21
11	Gujarat	18717	6770
12	Haryana	1239	202
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#	#
15	Jharkhand	656	133
16	Karnataka	7526	858
17	Keralam	7037	858
18	Ladakh	NIL	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	1282	575
21	Maharashtra	7508	3659
22	Manipur	79	7
23	Meghalaya	65	25
24	Mizoram	#	#
25	Nagaland	41	2
26	Odisha	1220	847
27	Puducherry	357	75
28	Punjab	#	#
29	Rajasthan	2317	504
30	Sikkim	*	*
31	Tamil Nadu	11858	664
32	Telangana	4812	1218
33	Tripura	256	11
34	Uttar Pradesh	#	#
35	Uttarakhand	41	4
36	West Bengal	2468	724
Total		**74426**	**19596**

***Note**: Data source and limitations are as given under Table 7.1*

Table 7.15 - Prosecution & Conviction under Section 92 and 96A (2024)

Sl.	State/UT	2024					
		No. of prosecutions			No. of convic-tions	Penalty imposed	
		pending from previous year	launched during the year	decided during the year		Imprison ment	Total fine imposed
1	Andaman and Nicobar Is.	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	1759	342	228	165	0	5256000
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	#	12	#	#	#	#
5	Bihar	321	16	0	0	0	0
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	518	373	118	117	0	9713500
8	DD & DNH	#	#	#	#	#	#
9	Delhi	171	41	55	55	0	208000
10	Goa	20	2	1	1	0	100000
11	Gujarat	13250	3993	3231	2988	#	26289721
12	Haryana	8550	4019	3005	1608	0	10268500
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	#	#	#	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#	#	#	#	#	#
15	Jharkhand	513	15	0	0	0	0
16	Karnataka	638	178	138	97	0	2685003
17	Keralam	213	25	45	26	0	887000
18	Ladakh	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*	*	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	2420	145	60	0	0	3774000
21	Maharashtra	2753	772	400	239	0	10996000
22	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	#	#	#	#	#	#
25	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Odisha	2865	83	2	0	0	0
27	Puducherry	0	4	4	0	0	706050
28	Punjab	#	#	#	#	#	#
29	Rajasthan	295	23	32	13	0	857000
30	Sikkim	*	*	*	*	*	*
31	Tamil Nadu	9102	4335	2566	2565	0	5027940
32	Telangana	2880	453	310	69	0	2205000
33	Tripura	10	9	5	5	0	38000
34	Uttar Pradesh	#	#	#	#	#	#
35	Uttarakhand	15	5	16	0	0	100000
36	West Bengal	402	50	16	16	0	940000
	Total	**46695**	**14895**	**10232**	**7964**	**0**	**80051714**

***Note**: Data source and limitations are as given under Table 7.1*

Table 7.16 - State-wise Status of Safety Officers (SO) (2024)

Sl.	State/UT	2024			
		No. of factories		No. of Safety officers	
		Requiring Safety officers	Having Safety officers	Required in factories	Working in factories
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	198	189	207	166
3	Arunachal Pradesh	8	1	8	1
4	Assam	15	15	95	95
5	Bihar	37	37	61	63
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	179	195	258	301
8	DD & DNH	#	#	#	#
9	Delhi	7	7	7	7
10	Goa	55	172	90	211
11	Gujarat	1110	1068	1332	1407
12	Haryana	192	176	203	199
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	#	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#	#	#	#
15	Jharkhand	86	81	263	229
16	Karnataka	335	332	423	487
17	Keralam	63	53	63	54
18	Ladakh	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	185	185	193	186
21	Maharashtra	1825	1713	2165	2226
22	Manipur	4	4	4	4
23	Meghalaya	1	11	1	12
24	Mizoram	#	#	#	#
25	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
26	Odisha	148	143	410	472
27	Puducherry	10	9	10	9
28	Punjab	#	#	#	#
29	Rajasthan	191	192	230	251
30	Sikkim	*	*	*	*
31	Tamil Nadu	977	920	1037	981
32	Telangana	138	138	162	162
33	Tripura	0	7	0	7
34	Uttar Pradesh	#	#	#	#
35	Uttarakhand	172	157	172	157
36	West Bengal	61	61	171	185
Total		**5997**	**5866**	**7565**	**7872**

***Note**: Data source and limitations are as given under Table 7.1*

Table 7.17 - State-wise Status of Declaration of Safety Policy (2024)

Sl.	State/UT	No. of factories	
		Requiring Safety policy	Having Safety policy
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1
4	Assam	1610	1552
5	Bihar	97	9
6	Chandigarh	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	568	513
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	#	#
9	Delhi	2565	1796
10	Goa	314	389
11	Gujarat	12308	12480
12	Haryana	3509	2957
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#	#
15	Jharkhand	420	368
16	Karnataka	5932	4261
17	Keralam	502	466
18	Ladakh	NIL	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	2515	2419
21	Maharashtra	5194	4593
22	Manipur	6	6
23	Meghalaya	309	309
24	Mizoram	#	#
25	Nagaland	0	0
26	Odisha	1792	1454
27	Puducherry	30	29
28	Punjab	#	#
29	Rajasthan	1236	1226
30	Sikkim	*	*
31	Tamil Nadu	6224	5308
32	Telangana	733	733
33	Tripura	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	#	#
35	Uttarakhand	757	727
36	West Bengal	135	135
Total		**46759**	**41731**

***Note**: Data source and limitations are as given under Table 7.1*

Table 7.18 - State-wise Constitution of Safety Committee (2024)

Sl.	State/UT	No. of factories	
		Requiring Safety Committee	Having Safety Committee
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	1522	1274
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1
4	Assam	93	93
5	Bihar	97	0
6	Chandigarh	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	543	488
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	#	#
9	Delhi	990	693
10	Goa	209	339
11	Gujarat	11258	11336
12	Haryana	1591	1466
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#	#
15	Jharkhand	208	183
16	Karnataka	1539	1385
17	Keralam	179	167
18	Ladakh	NIL	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	2050	2015
21	Maharashtra	3912	3495
22	Manipur	6	6
23	Meghalaya	92	21
24	Mizoram	#	#
25	Nagaland	0	0
26	Odisha	713	677
27	Puducherry	30	29
28	Punjab	#	#
29	Rajasthan	798	787
30	Sikkim	*	*
31	Tamil Nadu	5470	4695
32	Telangana	995	995
33	Tripura	5	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	#	#
35	Uttarakhand	757	727
36	West Bengal	135	135
Total		**33195**	**31007**

***Note**: Data source and limitations are as given under Table 7.1*

Table 7.19 - State-wise Onsite Emergency Plan (in respect of MAH Units) (2024)

Sl.	State/UT	No. of factories	
		Required to draw Emergency plan	Having drawn Emergency plan
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	108	108
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4	2
4	Assam	28	28
5	Bihar	48	48
6	Chandigarh	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	208	208
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	#	#
9	Delhi	16	16
10	Goa	13	13
11	Gujarat	800	857
12	Haryana	58	57
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#	#
15	Jharkhand	0	0
16	Karnataka	91	91
17	Keralam	28	26
18	Ladakh	NIL	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	102	102
21	Maharashtra	434	433
22	Manipur	6	6
23	Meghalaya	0	0
24	Mizoram	#	#
25	Nagaland	2	2
26	Odisha	45	45
27	Puducherry	4	3
28	Punjab	#	#
29	Rajasthan	108	108
30	Sikkim	*	*
31	Tamil Nadu	180	149
32	Telangana	74	71
33	Tripura	12	9
34	Uttar Pradesh	#	#
35	Uttarakhand	35	35
36	West Bengal	85	85
Total		**2489**	**2502**

***Note**: Data source and limitations are as given under Table 7.1*

Table 7.20 - State-wise Medical Facilities in Factories (2024)

Sl.	State/UT	2024			
		No. of Medical Officers			
		Full time basis		Retainership/part time basis	
		Required	In position	Required	In position
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	1	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	619	541	-	-
3	Arunachal Pradesh	8	-	-	-
4	Assam	30	25	1463	1060
5	Bihar	39	39	9	9
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	209	168	331	201
8	DD & DNH	#	#	#	#
9	Delhi	10	10	725	508
10	Goa	98	83	124	147
11	Gujarat	945	938	3350	3362
12	Haryana	165	162	357	338
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	#	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#	#	#	#
15	Jharkhand	138	113	135	91
16	Karnataka	512	508	420	354
17	Keralam	29	27	21	29
18	Ladakh	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	206	201	439	433
21	Maharashtra	1190	863	2704	1754
22	Manipur	1	1	5	5
23	Meghalaya	10	8	73	27
24	Mizoram	#	#	#	#
25	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
26	Odisha	291	289	213	189
27	Puducherry	10	9	29	23
28	Punjab	#	#	#	#
29	Rajasthan	283	232	94	132
30	Sikkim	*	*	*	*
31	Tamil Nadu	467	436	617	545
32	Telangana	265	265	265	265
33	Tripura	5	3	1	1
34	Uttar Pradesh	#	#	#	#
35	Uttarakhand	260	70	200	105
36	West Bengal	20	20	58	58
Total		**5812**	**5012**	**11633**	**9636**

***Note**: Data source and limitations are as given under Table 7.1*

Table 7.21 - State-wise Ambulance Van and Ambulance Room (2024)

Sl.	State/UT	2024			
		No. of factories			
		Requiring Ambulance Vans	Having Ambulance Vans	Requiring Ambulance Rooms	Having Ambulance Rooms
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	2	2	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	#	#	311	244
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5	#	#	#
4	Assam	45	45	45	88
5	Bihar	35	30	31	30
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	180	177	110	106
8	DD & DNH	#	#	#	#
9	Delhi	12	12	12	12
10	Goa	60	102	11	23
11	Gujarat	979	994	713	718
12	Haryana	201	195	207	203
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	#	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#	#	#	#
15	Jharkhand	90	84	108	96
16	Karnataka	512	507	512	506
17	Keralam	23	26	43	47
18	Ladakh	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	277	265	188	185
21	Maharashtra	1295	1060	871	717
22	Manipur	2	2	1	1
23	Meghalaya	15	2	1	1
24	Mizoram	#	#	#	#
25	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
26	Odisha	206	192	125	118
27	Puducherry	10	9	10	9
28	Punjab	#	#	#	#
29	Rajasthan	250	218	265	252
30	Sikkim	*	*	*	*
31	Tamil Nadu	574	523	1030	963
32	Telangana	265	265	265	265
33	Tripura	5	3	5	3
34	Uttar Pradesh	#	#	#	#
35	Uttarakhand	250	75	255	215
36	West Bengal	24	24	258	252
Total		**5317**	**4812**	**5379**	**5056**

***Note**: Data source and limitations are as given under Table 7.1*

Table 7.22 - State-wise Canteens, Shelters, Rest Rooms and Crèches (2024)

Sl.	State/UT	2024					
		Canteen		Shelter, Rest Room, Lunch Room		Crèches	
		Requiring	Having	Requiring	Having	Requiring	Having
1	Andaman and Nicobar Is.	3	2	3	1	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	655	561	846	699	688	549
3	Arunachal Pradesh	18	4	9	2	-	-
4	Assam	90	155	77	165	105	130
5	Bihar	43	43	101	52	1	1
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	202	193	270	275	22	23
8	DD & DNH	#	#	#	#	#	#
9	Delhi	125	88	188	132	38	38
10	Goa	105	173	158	428	116	89
11	Gujarat	1950	2112	3731	3798	557	574
12	Haryana	961	898	1618	1516	197	182
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	#	#	#	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#	#	#	#	#	#
15	Jharkhand	182	179	319	326	48	40
16	Karnataka	1093	1084	1353	1328	1742	1637
17	Keralam	300	286	531	536	414	412
18	Ladakh	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*	*	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	330	322	742	730	99	96
21	Maharashtra	3014	2309	3229	2539	1215	983
22	Manipur	1	1	3	3	11	11
23	Meghalaya	15	28	11	40	8	2
24	Mizoram	#	#	#	#	#	#
25	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Odisha	248	233	421	406	77	63
27	Puducherry	37	30	53	39	7	5
28	Punjab	#	#	#	#	#	#
29	Rajasthan	662	659	2027	2017	237	221
30	Sikkim	*	*	*	*	*	*
31	Tamil Nadu	2271	2141	3954	3813	3797	3526
32	Telangana	412	412	934	934	286	286
33	Tripura	11	4	30	17	1	3
34	Uttar Pradesh	#	#	#	#	#	#
35	Uttarakhand	500	390	275	185	85	75
36	West Bengal	534	529	868	864	162	158
Total		**13762**	**12836**	**21751**	**20845**	**9913**	**9104**

***Note**: Data source and limitations are as given under Table 7.1*

Table 7.23 - State-wise Welfare Officers (2024)

Sl.	State/UT	2024			
		No. of factories		No. of welfare officers	
		Requiring welfare officers	Having welfare officers	Required in factories	Working in factories
1	Andaman and Nicobar Is.	4	3	4	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	304	292	368	299
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	5	0
4	Assam	30	100	30	100
5	Bihar	31	31	46	46
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	136	129	130	124
8	DD & DNH	#	#	#	#
9	Delhi	19	19	19	19
10	Goa	40	76	43	94
11	Gujarat	943	960	1064	1105
12	Haryana	337	266	351	319
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	#	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#	#	#	#
15	Jharkhand	101	95	147	129
16	Karnataka	512	508	512	510
17	Keralam	73	72	74	77
18	Ladakh	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	194	192	198	193
21	Maharashtra	1059	1007	983	934
22	Manipur	2	2	2	2
23	Meghalaya	3	2	3	2
24	Mizoram	#	#	#	#
25	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
26	Odisha	126	117	233	209
27	Puducherry	10	9	10	9
28	Punjab	#	#	#	#
29	Rajasthan	297	293	349	316
30	Sikkim	*	*	*	*
31	Tamil Nadu	1190	1114	1627	1514
32	Telangana	265	265	290	290
33	Tripura	1	1	1	1
34	Uttar Pradesh	#	#	#	#
35	Uttarakhand	215	155	215	155
36	West Bengal	88	67	131	96
Total		**5985**	**5775**	**6835**	**6546**

***Note**: Data source and limitations are as given under Table 7.1*

Table 7.24 - Dangerous occurrences, Fatal Injuries, and Non-Fatal Injuries in factories (2024)

Sl.	State/UT	2024		
		Dangerous Occurrences	Fatal injuries	Non-fatal injuries
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	18
2	Andhra Pradesh	5	59	88
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4	Assam	2	8	26
5	Bihar	0	12	25
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	36	119	80
8	DD & DNH	#	#	#
9	Delhi	22	21	23
10	Goa	2	5	24
11	Gujarat	431	188	574
12	Haryana	33	37	56
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#	#	#
15	Jharkhand	0	21	38
16	Karnataka	115	60	338
17	Keralam	32	20	68
18	Ladakh	NIL	NIL	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*	*	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	6	35	224
21	Maharashtra	234	157	881
22	Manipur	0	0	0
23	Meghalaya	5	0	5
24	Mizoram	#	#	#
25	Nagaland	0	0	0
26	Odisha	9	47	101
27	Puducherry	18	3	15
28	Punjab	#	#	#
29	Rajasthan	7	46	146
30	Sikkim	*	*	*
31	Tamil Nadu	110	153	317
32	Telangana	50	71	110
33	Tripura	0	1	1
34	Uttar Pradesh	#	#	#
35	Uttarakhand	0	9	48
36	West Bengal	6	59	45
Total		**1123**	**1131**	**3251**

***Note**: Data source and limitations are as given under Table 7.1*

Table 7.25 - Occupational diseases (2024)

Sl.	State/UT	Occupational Disease	Cases
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4	Assam	0	0
5	Bihar	0	0
6	Chandigarh	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0
8	DD & DNH	#	#
9	Delhi	0	0
10	Goa	0	0
11	Gujarat	Noise-Induced Hearing Loss	10
12	Haryana	Silicosis	14
		Skin Allergy	1
		Noise-Induced Hearing Loss	1
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	#
14	Jammu & Kashmir	#	#
15	Jharkhand	0	0
16	Karnataka	0	0
17	Keralam	0	0
18	Ladakh	NIL	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	0	0
21	Maharashtra	Silicosis	1
22	Manipur	#	#
23	Meghalaya	0	0
24	Mizoram	#	#
25	Nagaland	0	0
26	Odisha	0	0
27	Puducherry	0	0
28	Punjab	#	#
29	Rajasthan	0	0
30	Sikkim	*	*
31	Tamil Nadu	0	0
32	Telangana	#	#
33	Tripura	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	#	#
35	Uttarakhand	0	0
36	West Bengal	0	0
Total			**27**

***Note**: Data source and limitations are as given under Table 7.1*

CHAPTER 8

Statistics on Occupational Safety and Health in Dock Work at Major Ports

DGOSH has been entrusted with the enforcement of the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 and the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1990 in all major ports of the country. The Inspectorates of Dock Safety, located at major ports, function as the field enforcement arms responsible for implementation of the provisions of the Act and the Regulations. Under regulation 91(1) and (6) of the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1990, employers of dock workers were required to report accidents and dangerous occurrences to the Inspectorate of Dock Safety concerned.

With the implementation of the four Labour Codes introduced with the objective of simplifying, rationalising, and modernising existing labour laws, the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 (OSH&WC Code, 2020) came into force on 21 November 2025. The OSH&WC Code, 2020 consolidates several central legislations relating to occupational safety, health, and working conditions under a single unified legislative framework, including, inter alia, the Factories Act, 1948 and the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986. Consequently, the provisions relating to safety, health, and welfare of dock workers are now governed under this unified framework of the Code and the rules framed thereunder.

The Code consolidates and rationalizes multiple labour laws relating to safety, health and working conditions, including provisions applicable to dock work, with the objective of ensuring uniformity, improved compliance, and enhanced protection of workers. Accordingly, the enforcement mechanism under the Code continues to vest with the appropriate authorities, and the reporting of accidents, dangerous occurrences and occupational diseases remains a statutory obligation of employers, to be complied with in the manner prescribed under the OSH & WC Code, 2020 and the rules framed thereunder.

Statistics on occupational safety and health at the major ports for 2025 are given in Tables 8.1–8.13.

Table 8.1- Reportable Accidents & Dangerous Occurrences in major Ports (2025)

Sl. No.	Port	Fatal Accidents	Non-Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents	Dangerous Occurrences
1.	Mumbai	01	01	02	05
2.	J N Port	00	00	00	00
3.	Kandla	05	00	05	02
4.	Mormugao	02	02	04	00
5.	Kolkata	02	00	02	00
6.	Paradip	02	00	02	00
7.	Visakhapatnam	02	00	02	00
8.	Chennai	01	01	02	01
9.	Kochi	00	00	00	01
10.	New Mangalore	01	01	02	00
11.	Tuticorin	02	00	02	00
Total		**18**	**05**	**23**	**09**

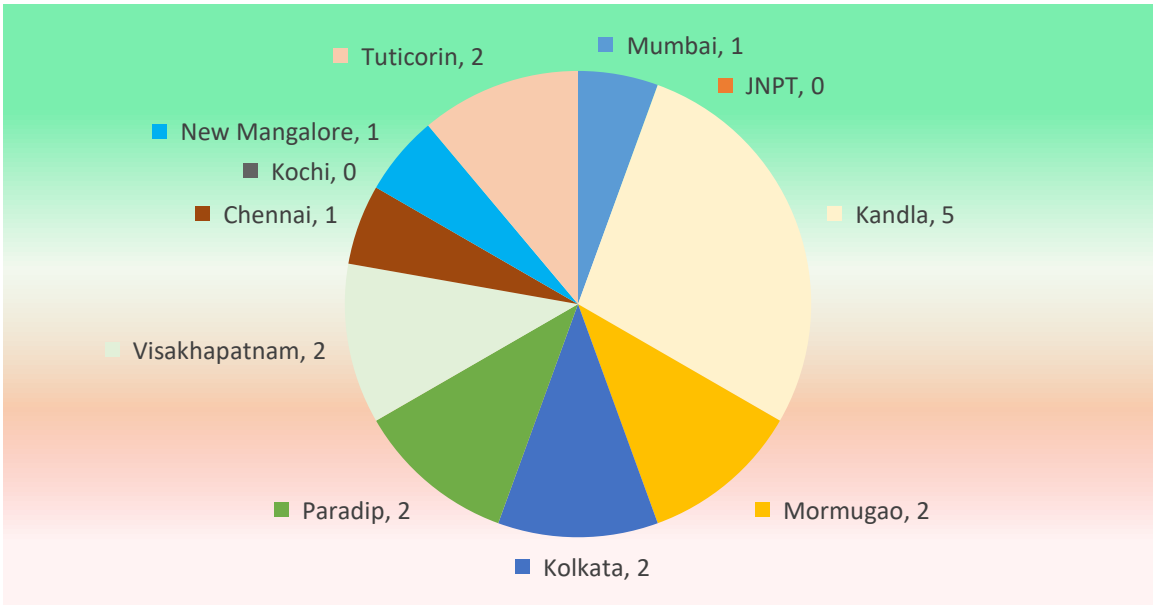


Figure – 8.1: Fatal accidents in major ports (2025)

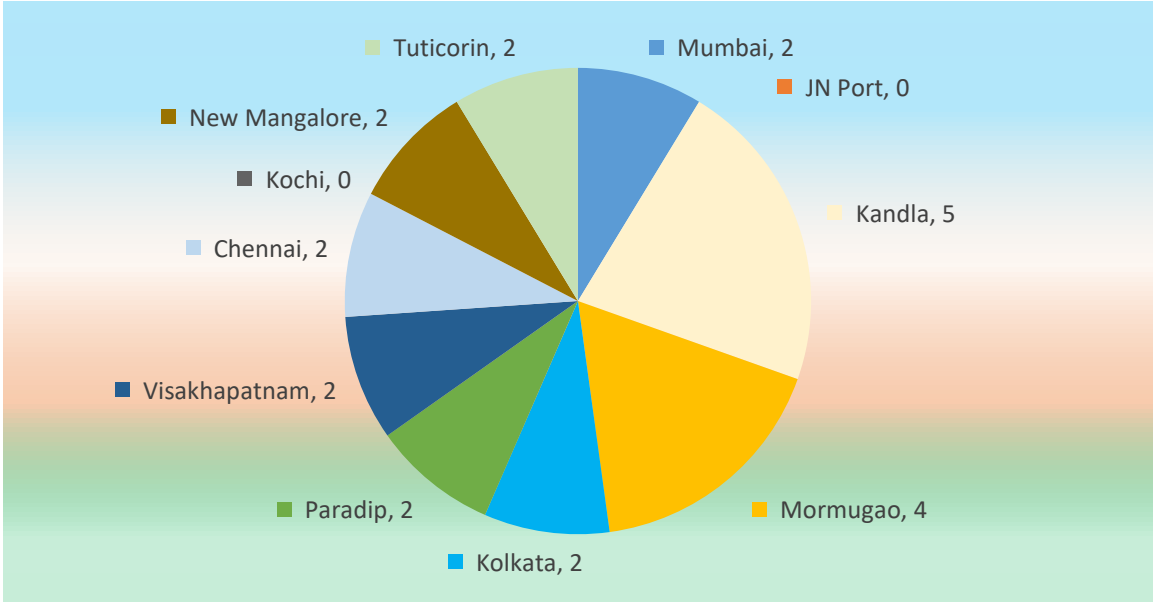
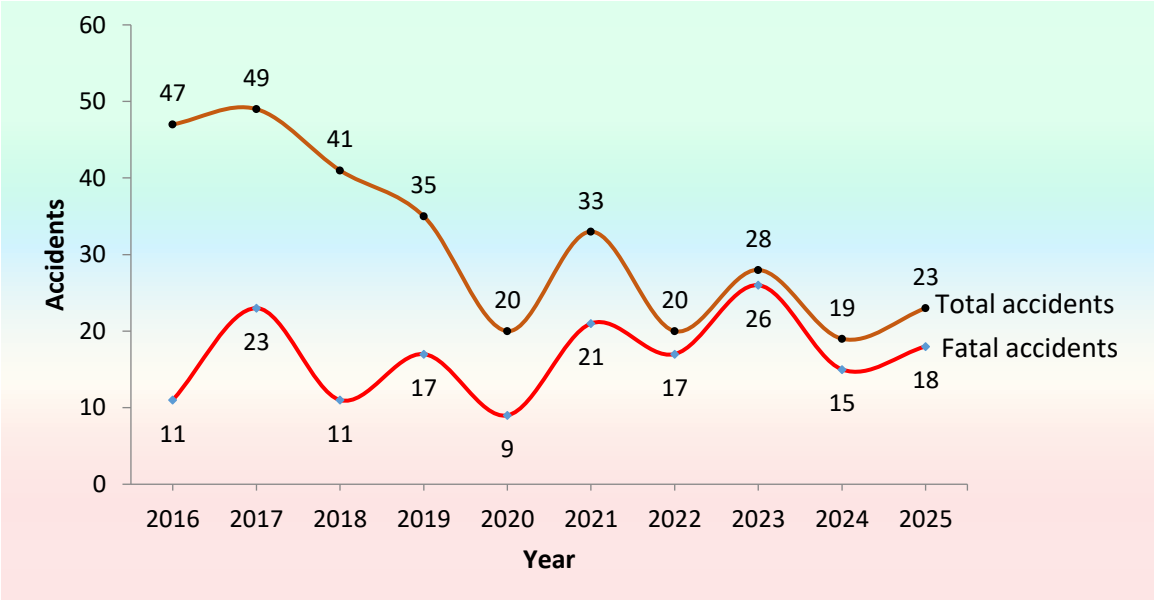


Figure – 8.2: Total accidents in major ports (2025)



Graph – 8.3: Fatal accidents and Total accidents in major ports (2016-2025)

Table 8.2-Average Daily Employment & Rates of Reportable Accidents in major Ports (2025)

Sl. No.	Port	Average Daily Employment	*Frequency Rate		*Incidence Rate of injuries per Thousand persons employed	
			Fatal	Total	Fatal	Total
1.	Mumbai	8655	0.04	0.08	0.12	0.23
2.	J N Port	3289	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Kandla	8341	0.21	0.21	0.60	0.60
4.	Mormugao	904	0.76	1.53	2.21	4.42
5.	Kolkata	6177	0.11	0.11	0.32	0.32
6.	Paradip	5141	0.13	0.13	0.39	0.39
7.	Visakhapatnam	793	0.87	0.87	2.52	2.52
8.	Chennai	3525	0.10	0.20	0.28	0.57
9.	Kochi	195	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	New Mangalore	178	1.94	3.88	5.62	11.24
11.	Tuticorin	375	1.84	1.84	5.33	5.33

***** 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

Table 8.3-Classification of Reportable Accidents in Major Ports – According to Agency (2025)

Sl.	Agency	Mumbai	J N Port	Kandla	Morm-ugao	Kolkata	Paradip	Visakha-patnam	Chennai	Kochi	New Mang-alore	Tutic-orin	Total
1.	Lifting appliances	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	**3 (2)**
2.	Loose gear & Ropes	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	**1 (0)**
3.	Unitized & Break bulk cargo	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	**0 (0)**
4.	Bulk cargo	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	**1 (1)**
5.	Electrical equipment	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	**1 (1)**
6.	Tools & Implements	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	**0 (0)**
7.	Means of Access	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	**0 (0)**
8.	Means of Transportation	1 (0)	0 (0)	3 (3)	4 (2)	2 (2)	2 (2)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1)	1 (1)	**15 (12)**
9.	Other agencies	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1)	**2 (2)**
	TOTAL	**2 (1)**	**0 (0)**	**5 (5)**	**4 (2)**	**2 (2)**	**2 (2)**	**2 (2)**	**2 (1)**	**0 (0)**	**2 (1)**	**2 (2)**	**23 (18)**

Note: Figures in parentheses represent Fatal Accidents and are included in the total.

Table 8.4 – Classification of Reportable Accidents in Major Ports – According to Type (2025)

Sl. No.	Type	Mum-bai	J N Port	Kandla	Morm-ugao	Kolkata	Paradip	Visakha-patnam	Chennai	Kochi	New Mangalore	Tuti-corin	Total
1.	Fall of persons	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1)	**2 (1)**
2.	Fall of objects	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	**1 (1)**
3.	Stepping on, striking against or struck by objects excluding falling objects	1 (0)	0 (0)	5 (5)	4 (2)	2 (2)	2 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (1)	0 (0)	**16 (12)**
4.	Caught in or between	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	**1 (1)**
5.	Overexertion or wrong movement	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1)	**1 (1)**
6.	Exposure to or contact with extreme temperature	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	**0 (0)**
7.	Exposure to or contact with electric current	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	**1 (1)**
8.	Exposure to or contact with dangerous goods	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	**0 (0)**
9.	Explosion	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	**0 (0)**
10.	Others	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	**1 (1)**
	TOTAL	**2(1)**	**0 (0)**	**5 (5)**	**4 (2)**	**2 (2)**	**2 (2)**	**2 (2)**	**2 (1)**	**0 (0)**	**2 (1)**	**2 (2)**	**23 (18)**

Note: Figures in parentheses represent Fatal Accidents and are included in the total.

Table 8.5- Details of Inspections and other visits at Major Ports (2025)

Sl.	Port	Ship	Docks	Gear	Isolated Storage/ Pipelines	Other Visits
1.	Mumbai	22	26	16	04	02
2.	J N Port	00	16	37	00	20
3.	Kandla	29	36	60	00	38
4.	Mormugao	01	08	02	01	01
5.	Kolkata	22	40	50	01	112
6.	Paradip	30	35	55	04	78
7.	Visakhapatnam	34	23	39	00	26
8.	Chennai	25	21	48	00	56
9.	Kochi	34	57	33	08	24
10.	New Mangalore	01	34	01	09	21
11.	Tuticorin	37	50	41	03	49
	Total	**235**	**346**	**382**	**30**	**427**

Table 8.6- Details of Prosecution at Major Ports (2025)

Sl.	Port	Pending From Previous Year	Launched during the year	Decided during the year	Convicted
1.	Mumbai	13	00	00	00
2.	J N Port	00	00	00	00
3.	Kandla	16	06	07	04
4.	Mormugao	08	00	00	00
5.	Kolkata	26	02	10	10
6.	Paradip	12	03	00	00
7.	Visakhapatnam	05	01	01	01
8.	Chennai	15	00	08	05
9.	Kochi	01	00	00	00
10.	New Mangalore	03	00	00	00
11.	Tuticorin	05	00	00	00
	Total	**104**	**12**	**26**	**20**

Table 8.7- Investigation into Reportable Fatal Accidents/Dangerous Occurrences in 2025

Sl.	Port	Pending from Previous Year	Initiated during the year	Concluded during the year
1.	Mumbai	00	02	01
2.	J N Port	00	00	00
3.	Kandla	04	07	03
4.	Mormugao	00	04	02
5.	Kolkata	00	02	01
6.	Paradip	02	02	02
7.	Visakhapatnam	00	02	02
8.	Chennai	04	01	00
9.	Kochi	00	00	00
10.	New Mangalore	00	01	00
11.	Tuticorin	00	01	01
Total		**10**	**22**	**12**

Table 8.8- Dock Safety Committee Meetings held and Safety Weeks celebrated in 2025

Sl.	Port	Committee Meeting	Safety Weeks
1.	Mumbai	03	01
2.	J N Port	04	01
3.	Kandla	13	08
4.	Mormugao	03	01
5.	Kolkata	06	02
6.	Paradip	03	06
7.	Visakhapatnam	03	01
8.	Chennai	05	02
9.	Kochi	03	01
10.	New Mangalore	04	01
11.	Tuticorin	02	01
Total		**49**	**25**

Table 8.9- Total Number of Ships Called at Major Ports during 2024 and 2025

Sl.	Port	Total Nos. of Ships Called			
		Oil Tankers		Others	
		2024	2025	2024	2025
1.	Mumbai	1048	682	966	791
2.	J N Port	649	51	2996	3618
3.	Kandla	1204	1923	2064	2032
4.	Mormugao	78	57	356	393
5.	Kolkata	1165	1140	2043	2044
6.	Paradip	411	453	2213	2165
7.	Visakhapatnam	450	459	1695	1663
8.	Chennai	308	578	1292	2106
9.	Kochi	528	559	1182	1096
10.	New Mangalore	836	883	565	612
11.	Tuticorin	64	69	1466	1741
Total		**6741**	**6854**	**16838**	**18261**

Table 8.10- Cargo Handled in Major Ports during 2024 and 2025

Sl.	Port	Cargo Handled					
		Container in TEUs		POL (Tons)		Others (Tons)	
		2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
1.	Mumbai	14,634	937	3,98,44,660	3,61,15,764	2,74,16,019	77,47,082
2.	J N Port	70,52,689	79,48,884	33,48,919	54,97,304	8,69,17,753	4,38,54,396
3.	Kandla	4,23,517	6,18,094	1,75,90,530	6,46,55,159	5,83,09,670	9,30,25,480
4.	Mormugao	00	130	5,84,867	5,52,994	1,79,49,512	2,04,90,187
5.	Kolkata	7,60,450	9,20,394	41,93,774	5,47,55,254	56,337,633	65,567,635
6.	Paradip	24,044	16,967	3,72,52,245	4,39,30,421	11,21,21,005	11,22,20,039
7.	Visakhapatnam	6,55,478	5,95,486	2,18,10,102	2,77,15,015	4,91,19,379	4,95,83,926
8.	Chennai	17,38,295	26,23,449	1,41,24,854	2,06,09,514	3,95,80,653	8,67,33,157
9.	Kochi	8,40,564	7,72,415	2,31,33,530	66,47,645	27,73,381	3,10,60,481
10.	New Mangalore	1,88,981	1,84,460	2,77,79,137	2,89,56,080	1,71,48,158	2,14,97,996
11.	Tuticorin	7,85,389	8,56,119	4,61,730	4,86,588	2,55,58,960	2,54,73,626
Total		**1,24,84,041**	**1,45,37,335**	**19,01,24,348**	**28,99,21,738**	**49,32,32,123**	**55,72,54,005**

Table 8.11- Safety Facilities at Major Ports during the year 2025

Sl.	Port	Safety Facilities		
		No. of Safety Officers	No. of Visits to Safety Exhibition Centres	No. of Competent persons
1.	Mumbai	05	00	22
2.	J N Port	02	02	09
3.	Kandla	12	02	06
4.	Mormugao	01	00	02
5.	Kolkata	10	02	10
6.	Paradip	11	00	04
7.	Visakhapatnam	01	00	09
8.	Chennai	03	01	06
9.	Kochi	01	00	04
10.	New Mangalore	01	01	03
11.	Tuticorin	01	00	05
Total		**48**	**08**	**80**

Table 8.12- Health Facilities in Major Ports during the year 2025

Sl.	Port	Health Facilities			
		OSH Centres	Ambulance Rooms	First Aid Centres	Empaneled Doctors
1.	Mumbai	01	01	05	05
2.	J N Port	02	04	35	03
3.	Kandla	02	05	05	00
4.	Mormugao	01	00	01	01
5.	Kolkata	02	02	02	02
6.	Paradip	01	02	02	00
7.	Visakhapatnam	01	02	04	01
8.	Chennai	02	03	02	01
9.	Kochi	01	01	01	02
10.	New Mangalore	01	03	01	00
11.	Tuticorin	00	02	02	01
Total		**14**	**25**	**60**	**16**

Table 8.13 Welfare Facilities in Major Ports during the year 2025

Sl.	Port	Welfare Facilities				
		No. of Welfare Officers	Canteens	Drinking Water	Washing	Urinals
1.	Mumbai	03	09	47	101	608
2.	J N Port	11	07	79	135	229
3.	Kandla	03	07	70	98	147
4.	Mormugao	01	03	37	42	33
5.	Kolkata	02	07	237	214	392
6.	Paradip	05	10	60	90	95
7.	Visakhapatnam	01	07	10	15	20
8.	Chennai	02	05	103	37	62
9.	Kochi	01	01	10	41	36
10.	New Mangalore	01	02	20	29	77
11.	Tuticorin	00	01	10	12	15
Total		**30**	**59**	**683**	**814**	**1714**

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श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय
Ministry of Labour & Employment

व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा एवं स्वास्थ्य महानिदेशालय
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH

कार्यालय एवं संस्थान स्थान मानचित्र | OFFICES & INSTITUTES LOCATION MAP



क्षेत्रीय श्रम संस्थान, फरीदाबाद
RLI, FARIDABAD



क्षेत्रीय श्रम संस्थान, शिलांग
RLI, SHILLONG



क्षेत्रीय श्रम संस्थान, कानपुर
RLI, KANPUR

गोदी सुरक्षा निरीक्षणालय, कांडला
Inspectorate of Dock Safety, Kandla



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RLI, KOLKATA

गोदी सुरक्षा निरीक्षणालय, कोलकाता
Inspectorate of Dock Safety, Kolkata



व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा एवं स्वास्थ्य महानिदेशालय तथा केंद्रीय श्रम संस्थान, मुंबई
Directorate General Occupational Safety & Health and Central Labour Institute, Mumbai

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Inspectorate of Dock Safety, Paradip

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गोदी सुरक्षा निरीक्षणालय, मुरमुगाओ
Inspectorate of Dock Safety, Mormugao

गोदी सुरक्षा निरीक्षणालय, न्यू मंगलोर
Inspectorate of Dock Safety, New Mangalore



क्षेत्रीय श्रम संस्थान, चेन्नई
RLI, CHENNAI

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Inspectorate of Dock Safety, Kochi

गोदी सुरक्षा निरीक्षणालय, चेन्नई
Inspectorate of Dock Safety, Chennai

गोदी सुरक्षा निरीक्षणालय, तुतिकोरिन
Inspectorate of Dock Safety, Tuticorin

N.B.: This pictorial Map of India does not purport to be the Political Map of India.
The Map is not to scale. The map shows offices of DGOSH (HQ)/CLI/RLI/IDS as on **31.07.2026**