सत्यमेव जयते

मानक सन्दर्भ नोट - २०२४

STANDARD REFERENCE NOTE - 2024

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

श्रम एवं रोज़गार मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India

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PREFACE

The Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI), the technical arm of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, deals with matters related to Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) in factories and dock works at major ports. The Directorate provides technical support to the Central Government in the formulation of policies and legislation related to OSH and assists in the effective implementation of the Factories Act, 1948, the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986, and the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1990. DGFASLI also liaises with State Governments, Union Territories, Port Authorities, and Industries for effective implementation of these statutes.

The Standard Reference Note - 2024 contains detailed information about the objectives, organisational structure, human resources, budgetary provisions, and key activities undertaken by DGFASLI during the year. It highlights the technical studies, surveys, audits, training programmes, and other initiatives undertaken by the organisation with a view to enhancing safety and health standards and preventing occupational accidents and diseases in factories and dock work.

To address the requirement of qualified professionals in the field of occupational safety and health, DGFASLI regularly conducts long-term and short-term training programmes. These include the One-Year Advanced Diploma Course in Industrial Safety (ADIS) for Safety Officers**,** the Three-Month Associate Fellow of Industrial Health (AFIH) Programme for medical practitioners, and various other certificate and specialized training programmes. In addition, seminars, workshops, webinars, in-plant training, and awareness programmes are organised across sectors in both physical and virtual modes.

The Reference Note further includes State/UT-wise statistical information on OSH parameters, compiled from data submitted by the Chief Inspectors of Factories/Directors of Industrial Safety and Health of States/UTs. It also presents OSH-related data pertaining to major ports, including details of industrial injuries, inspections, and accident investigations. The statistical analyses of this data highlight key trends in OSH parameters over the years.

This document aims to serve as a credible and valuable source of reference for policy makers, researchers, enforcement agencies, OSH professionals, and other stakeholders engaged in the promotion of safety, health, and welfare of workers. It is expected that the insights drawn from the information presented herein will contribute to the further strengthening of occupational safety and health frameworks across the country.

DGFASLI, Mumbai
16 June 2025

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADIS	Advance Diploma in Industrial Safety
AFIH	Associate Fellow of Industrial Health
AKAM	*Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav*
BE	Budget Estimate
BOCW	Building and 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
DGFASLI	Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes
DIS	Diploma in Industrial Safety
DISH	Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health
FAS	Factory Advisory Service
FR	Frequency Rate
HAZOP	Hazard & Operability
IDS	Inspectorates of Dock Safety
IH	Industrial Hygiene
IM	Industrial Medicine
IS	Industrial Safety
IR	Incidence Rate
L & E	Labour & Employment
MAHCA	Major Accident Hazards Control Advisory
MoLE	Ministry of Labour & Employment
NDUW	National Database of Unorganized Workers
NRTL	Non-respiratory PPE testing Laboratory
NSA	National Safety Awards
OSH	Occupational Safety & Health
OSH & WC	Occupational Safety Health & 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 & Environment
SHW	Safety, Health & Welfare
SRN	Standard Reference Note
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
VRP	*Vishwakarma Rashtriya Puraskar*
WEED	Work Environment Engineering Division

Contents

The officials associated with the preparation of this Standard Reference Note: Dr. S. B. Mishra, Director (IH), Smt. Kumari Jyoti Bhushan, Senior Statistical Officer, and Shri Najibullah Adamji, Junior Statistical Officer.

1
General Information

1.1 DGFASLI- A Brief Introduction

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

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

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

1.2 Functions of DGFASLI

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

1.3 Organization Structure of DGFASLI

DGFASLI organization comprises of the Headquarters, Central Labour Institute, 5 Regional Labour Institutes and 11 Inspectorates of Dock Safety.

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

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

The contact addresses of DGFASLI and its subordinate offices are given in the **Appendix.**

1.4 Developments and activities – DGFASLI

1. **Development of Occupational Safety Health & Working Conditions Code, 2020**

The DGFASLI, under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Govt. of India has actively contributed to the formulation and development of the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020. DGFASLI carried out the following activities with regard to the development of the Code:

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 analyses of state Factory Rules framed by various state governments under the OSH & WC Code, 2020.

As the technical arm of the Ministry, DGFASLI played a significant 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.

2. **Conference of Chief Inspectors of Factories**

The CIF (Chief Inspectors of Factories) conference convened by DGFASLI, on behalf of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, is an annual forum for discussing matters related to Occupational Safety and Health. It involves Chief Inspectors of Factories (CIFs) from different states and union territories, along with officials from the Central and State Governments. The CIF conference discusses and reviews various aspects of the Factories Act, 1948, including its administration, associated rules, and proposed amendments, while aiming to ensure uniformity in the enforcement of safety standards and address issues related to Occupational Safety and Health (OSH). The conference serves as a national platform for Central and State Governments, regulatory administrators and enforcement agencies to deliberate on critical issues pertaining to OSH in factories.

The 58th National Conference of Chief Inspectors of Factories was organized in collaboration with the Government of Odisha on 12 February 2024 in Bhubaneswar, Odisha. The event was inaugurated by Smt. Arti Ahuja, IAS, Secretary, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India, in the presence of senior dignitaries. The conference commenced with a welcome address by Shri R.S. Gopalan, IAS, Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Labour and ESI Department, Government of Odisha, who extended a

L to R *(1) Shri Prabhat Kumar, Director General, DGFASLI (2) Shri R.S. Gopalan, IAS, Commissioner cum Secretary, Labour and ESI Department, Govt. of Odisha (3) Ms. Arti Ahuja, IAS and Secretary, Ministry of Labour of Employment, Government of India (4) Ms Anu Garg, IAS, Development Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary, Govt. of Odisha (5) Ms. Michilko Miyomoto, Director, Decent Work Team for South Asia and Country office for India (6) Shri Anupam Saha, IAS, Director of Factories, Govt. of Odisha .*

warm welcome to the dignitaries, State/UT Labour Secretaries and Commissioners, representatives from DGFASLI, and Chief Inspectors of Factories (CIFs)/Directors of Industrial Safety and Health (DISH) from across the country.

Shri Prabhat Kumar, Director General, DGFASLI, delivered the opening remarks and underscored the significance of occupational safety and health (OSH) in factories. He emphasized the importance of effective implementation of OSH rules, standards, and statutory provisions.

The Guest of Honour, Ms. Michiko Miyamoto, Director, Decent Work Team for South Asia and Country Office for India, ILO, addressed the gathering and highlighted that safe and healthy working conditions are a fundamental right of all workers and a cornerstone of sustainable development. She drew attention to the persistent risks in hazardous sectors such as agriculture, construction, mining, and manufacturing, and pointed to emerging OSH challenges posed by climate change, environmental degradation, and waste management. She acknowledged the conference as a vital step toward strengthening India's OSH inspection systems and aligning with international standards.

Smt. Anu Garg, IAS, Development Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary, Government of Odisha, also addressed the conference and spoke on the importance of strengthening OSH practices and workplace standards. The keynote address was delivered by Smt. Arti Ahuja, IAS, Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India. She reiterated the importance of workplace safety, with a special focus on occupational health, and emphasized root cause analysis using the "3-Why" technique for accident prevention. She lauded the Government of Odisha for its internationally recognized disaster management capabilities.

On this occasion, a booklet titled *'Occupational Safety and Health Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Prevention of Occupational Diseases'* developed by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), was formally released. Reports of two Working Groups—on *Medical Criteria for Confirmation of Occupational Diseases* and the proposed *Three-Month Certificate Course on Associate Fellow of Industrial Hygiene (AFOH)*—were presented by DGFASLI. In addition, ESIC presented the *SOP on Occupational Safety and Health for Prevention of Occupational Diseases*. Presentations on 'Ease of Doing Business' and 'Reducing Compliance Burden' were made by the CIF/DISH from Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, and Kerala.

A total of 113 technical agenda items of national importance were deliberated upon. The conference witnessed the participation of Labour Secretaries and CIFs from States/UTs including Punjab, Rajasthan, and Ladakh, and representatives from over 20 States and Union Territories.

3. **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 DGFASLI in a region-wise manner to address the distinct industrial profiles, geographic conditions, and regulatory 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 details of the Regional Conferences conducted by the various Regional Labour Institutes of DGFASLI are as follows:

Regional Conference of Chief Inspectors of Factories (Eastern Region) at RLI, Kolkata (12 Nov 2024)

i. **Regional Conference of Chief Inspectors of Factories (Eastern Region):** The Regional Labour Institute (RLI), Kolkata, organized a Regional Conference of Chief Inspectors of Factories (Eastern Region) on 12 November 2024. Shri Ashishkumar Shit, CIF, West Bengal, and Shri Sanjay Kumar Pal, CIF, Bihar, attended the conference along with officers from RLI, Kolkata. The main agenda of the meeting included regional support for conducting awareness programs in the jute cluster industry, development of OSH Profiles for West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, and Odisha, and providing technical support in the field of Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) to RLI Kolkata.

ii. **Regional Conference of Chief Inspectors of Factories (Central Region):** The Regional Labour Institute, Kanpur, organized a Regional Conference of Chief Inspectors of Factories (Central Region) on 14 November 2024. Shri Sandeep Gupta, CIF, Uttar Pradesh, along with Shri Sachin Yadav, AD (DISH), UP, attended the conference in person. Other delegates, including Shri D.L. Damor, CIF, Rajasthan, Shri Arvind Nagyan, CIF, Uttarakhand, Shri K.K. Dwivedi, DIC, DISH, Chhattisgarh, Smt. Namita Tiwari, CIF, Madhya Pradesh, and Shri Vijay Chaturvedi, Officer, Labour Bureau, Kanpur attended the conference virtually and participated in deliberations on various agenda points related to the Factories Act, 1948 and the Rules framed thereunder. The conference was inaugurated by the Director In-charge, RLI Kanpur, with active participation from all officers of RLI Kanpur.

Regional Conference of Chief Inspectors of Factories (Central Region) at RLI, Kanpur (14 Nov 2024)

iii. **Regional Conference of Chief Inspectors of Factories (Western Region):** The Central Labour Institute (CLI), Mumbai, organized the Regional Conference of Chief Inspectors of Factories (Western Region) on enhancing Occupational Safety and Health on 10 December 2024. The participants included Director, DISH Gujarat, along with two senior officers, Additional Director, DISH Maharashtra, along with three senior officers, one officer from CIF Goa, and technical officers from CLI, Mumbai and DGFASLI. Discussions focused on emerging challenges in the field of OSH and the way forward for enhancing OSH standards.

Regional Conference of Chief Inspectors of Factories (Western Region) at CLI, Mumbai (10 Dec 2024)

iv. **Regional Conference of Chief Inspectors of Factories (Northern Region):** The Regional Conference of CIFs for Northern States/UTs was organized by the Regional Labour Institute (RLI), Faridabad, on 10 December 2024, under the aegis of DGFASLI, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India. The key discussions included improvements in OSH at workplaces and scope for collaboration between CIFs and RLI, Faridabad. The conference was attended by CIF officials from Delhi and Haryana.

Regional Conference of Chief Inspectors of Factories (Northern Region) at RLI, Faridabad (10 Dec 2024)

Regional Conference of Chief Inspectors of Factories (Southern Region) at RLI, Chennai (20 Dec 2024)

v. **Regional Conference of Chief Inspectors of Factories (Southern Region)**: The Regional Labour Institute (RLI), Chennai, organized the Regional Conference for CIFs/DISH (Southern States/UTs) on 20 December 2024. The participants included Director, DISH Tamil Nadu, along with Joint Director, Director, DISH Kerala, Director, DOF Telangana, Joint Chief Inspector of Factories (JCIF), Andhra Pradesh, Additional Director, DOF & Boilers, Karnataka, Inspector of Factories, Puducherry, Technical officers from RLI, Chennai. The conference focused on emerging OSH challenges and strategies for enhancing OSH standards in the region.

vi. **Regional Conference of Chief Inspectors of Factories (North-Eastern Region)**: The Regional Conference of Chief Inspectors of Factories of the North-Eastern region is proposed to be organized by the Regional Labour Institute, Shillong in the month of February 2025.

4. **Series of Workshops at 11 major ports under DGFASLI by Dock Safety Division on 'Dock Safety and Handling of Hazardous Chemicals'**

The Dock Safety Division of DGFASLI (HQ) has taken a pivotal step in enhancing safety practices across India's major ports by conducting a series of workshops on "Dock Safety and Handling of Hazardous Chemicals." These workshops aim to assess safety gaps, highlight crucial safety protocols, and promote interaction between port officials and stakeholders. The workshops aim 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 below:

i. 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. The key focus areas included safe handling of hazardous chemicals, fire and explosion risk assessment, and emergency response protocols. The workshop significantly strengthened safety measures at Mangalore Port, aligning operational practices with national safety standards and enhancing inter-agency collaboration.

Workshop on 'Dock Safety and Handling of Hazardous Chemicals' at New Mangalore Port Authority (19 Sep 2024)

ii. 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. Discussions centered around regulatory frameworks for hazardous chemicals, advanced safety technologies, and medical and firefighting strategies. As a result, the preparation of Chennai Port for chemical emergencies was notably enhanced, with several actionable safety improvements identified and strengthened regulatory compliance achieved.

Workshop on 'Dock Safety and Handling of Hazardous Chemicals' at Chennai Port Authority, Chennai (24 Oct 2024)

iii. 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. Focus areas included mitigation strategies for chemical accidents, risk assessment in dock safety, and stakeholder collaboration. The workshop helped identify key safety gaps at Mormugao Port and facilitated the development of collaborative strategies to address port-specific challenges.

Workshop on 'Dock Safety and Handling of Hazardous Chemicals' at Mormugao Port Authority, Goa (29 Nov 2024)

iv. The fourth workshop in the series was organized on 20 December 2024 at Paradip Port Authority, Paradip, with the participation of 107 officials from 30 organizations. The core themes revolved around safety in dock work and the handling of hazardous chemicals. The workshop contributed to enhancing awareness and reinforcing safety protocols specific to dock operations at Paradip Port.

Workshop on 'Dock Safety and Handling of Hazardous Chemicals' at Paradip Port Authority, Paradip (20 Dec 2024)

The series of workshops organized by DGFASLI's Dock Safety Division are an initiative aimed at improving safety protocols, understanding the regulatory landscape, and enhancing the readiness of port authorities to handle hazardous chemical incidents. The workshops were conducted in strategic locations at key ports across the country, including Mangalore, Chennai, and Mormugao.

Each workshop featured expert-led discussions on vital topics, including fire and explosion risk assessments, safe handling practices, and the latest technologies to mitigate hazardous chemical risks. Furthermore, participants were trained in emergency response protocols, ensuring that all stakeholders are equipped with the knowledge to act swiftly and effectively in case of emergencies.

These sessions also served as an important platform for fostering collaboration among port authorities, terminal operators, local administration, academia, and other stakeholders. This collective effort is essential for identifying gaps in safety practices and ensuring that the ports are better prepared to handle hazardous materials safely. The workshops have contributed to raising awareness, closing safety gaps, and ensuring a more secure environment for dock workers, port officials, and the surrounding communities.

5. **National Conference on Safety, Health, and Wellbeing of Workers in Tea Industries**

A two-day National Conference on Safety, Health, and Wellbeing of Workers in Tea Industries was organized by the Regional Labour Institute Shillong, DGFASLI, in collaboration with the Labour Department Assam, the International Labour Organisation, and the Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati at the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Guwahati on 21 and 22 November 2024. The conference was attended by Sri Sanjoy Kishan, Hon'ble Minister for Labour Welfare and Tea Tribe, Government of Assam; Shri Kalyan B. Chakrabarti, Additional Chief Secretary, Government of Assam; Shri Alok Mishra, Joint Secretary (SS), Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India, and Director General of DGFASLI; Shri Satoshi Sasaki, Deputy Director, International Labour Organisation; officials of DGFASLI; and other stakeholders. During the conference, presentations were made by stakeholders highlighting initiatives, issues, needs, best practices, and concerns related to the safety, health, and well-being of workers in tea industries. The conference also saw deliberations on labour-related issues in tea industries by officers of various departments and representatives of employers and workers. As part of the conference, an 'Action Plan for 2025' is proposed to be finalized.

National Conference on Safety, Health, and Wellbeing of Workers in Tea Industries, IIT Guwahati (21-22 Nov, 2024)

6. **Collaborations through Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs)**

DGFASLI 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 programs for both employers and employees in diverse industries, and Capacity Building of Trainers and Safety Professionals.

7. **Training programmes**

DGFASLI regularly conducts several statutory and other training programmes on Occupational Safety and Health of varying duration for awareness and effective compliance of standards/measures to ensure Safety and Health at the workplace. During the period Jan-Dec 2024 several training programmes on Occupational Safety and Health were conducted by DGFASLI through its Central/Regional Labour Institutes. The details of these programmes are discussed in Chapter no. 4.

8. **Studies and Surveys**

National Studies and Surveys are conducted by DGFASLI, in its efforts towards helping the Central Government to ascertain the status of working conditions, safety and health in factories and docks, and to formulate the appropriate standards for inclusion in statutes. 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 factories concerned. DGFASLI conducted several Study,

Survey and Audits in the field of Occupational Safety and Health during the year 2024 in various parts of the country. The details of these activities conducted by DGFASLI are discussed in Chapter no. 4.

9. **Testing of Personal Protective Equipment**

The Industrial Hygiene Division at CLI, Mumbai is concerned with the improvement of the Industrial Work Environment. The division comprises Industrial Hygiene Laboratory (IHL), Respiratory Equipment Testing Laboratory (RETL) and Non-Respiratory Equipment Testing Laboratory (NRETL). The RETL and NRETL labs carry out testing of indigenous Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as pr the standards set by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). The details of Personal Protective Equipment tested by DGFASLI during the year 2024 are discussed in Chapter 4.

10. **Maintaining Occupational Safety and Health Statistics**

One of DGFASLI's key mandates is the collection, compilation, analysis, and dissemination of national OSH statistics including data on factory employment, industrial injuries, occupational diseases, safety inspection, hazardous factories, and compliance indicators. For this purpose, DGFASLI maintains statistics related to administration of the Factories Act, 1948 and Rules framed thereunder; and administration of Dock Workers (Safety, Health & Welfare) Act, 1986 and the Regulations, 1990 framed thereunder. This information is collected by DGFASLI from all the States/UT having factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948. This information base is used in planning and implementation of national policies concerning Occupational Safety and Health. It is used for identifying trends, assessing risk, and improving workplace safety across sectors and regions. It is also used for preparing replies to various parliament questions related to the administration of the aforesaid Acts and Regulations. This information along with other information pertaining to DGFASLI and all the Labour Institutes is published in the *Standard Reference Note* and on the website of DFASLI. The statistics related to the administration of the Factories Act, 1948 are discussed in detail in Chapter no. 8.

11. **Heat wave awareness programmes**

DGFASLI organized several heat wave awareness programmes at workplaces, factories, construction sites, etc. to prevent heat-related illnesses, such as heat exhaustion and heat stroke, by educating workers and supervisors on recognizing symptoms, staying hydrated, and implementing safe work practices. These programmes promote a culture of safety, encouraging workers to report symptoms early and adjust work routines during high heat, which helps maintain productivity and reduces health risks. The details of the programmes are discussed in Chapter 4.

12. **Organizing *Swachhata Abhiyaan* and Hindi *Pakhwada***

DGFASLI organized a series of events such as the *Swachhata Abhiyaan* and Hindi *Pakhwada* across its various offices and institutions i.e. DGFASLI (Headquarters), Central Labour Institute at Mumbai, Regional Labour Institutes at Chennai, Faridabad, Kanpur, Kolkata, and Shillong and IDS offices. The

Swachhata Abhiyaan aimed to engage staff and stakeholders in activities that promote hygiene, and sustainability. The Hindi *Pakhwada* aimed at promoting the use of Hindi as the official language. During this period, various activities were organized to encourage staff to communicate in Hindi, especially in official documentation, correspondence, and communication with stakeholders.

13. **Enforcement activities of the Dock Safety Inspectorates**

Enforcement activities (various inspections, investigations, prosecutions, promotional activities, etc.) were carried out by the Dock Safety Inspectorates at all major ports for the administration and enforcement of the Dock Safety statutes. The details are discussed in Chapter no. 9.

1.5 Human Resource

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

Table 1.1: Manpower strength of DGFASLI organization as on 31.12.2024

Detail / Institute	Technical		Administrative		Total	
	Sanctioned	In Position	Sanctioned	In Position	Sanctioned	In Position
Headquarters	10	11	45	16	55	27
CLI, Mumbai	38	21	71	43	109	64
All RLIs	52	26	82	34	134	60
All IDSs	28	11	28	8	56	19
Total	**128**	**69**	**226**	**101**	**354**	**170**

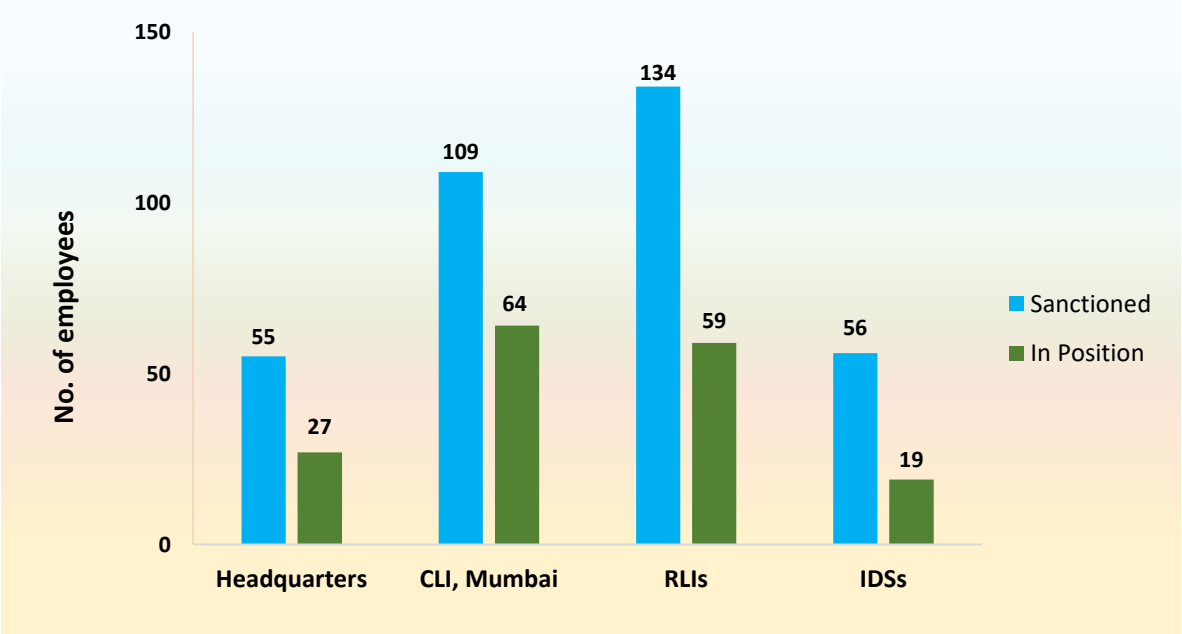


Chart 1.1: Manpower strength of DGFASLI organization as on 31.12.2024

Table 1.2: Group-wise Manpower strength of DGFASLI organization as on 31.12.2024

Group	Sanctioned	In Position
Group 'A'	86	50
Group 'B'	47	24
Group 'C'	221	96
Total	**354**	**170**

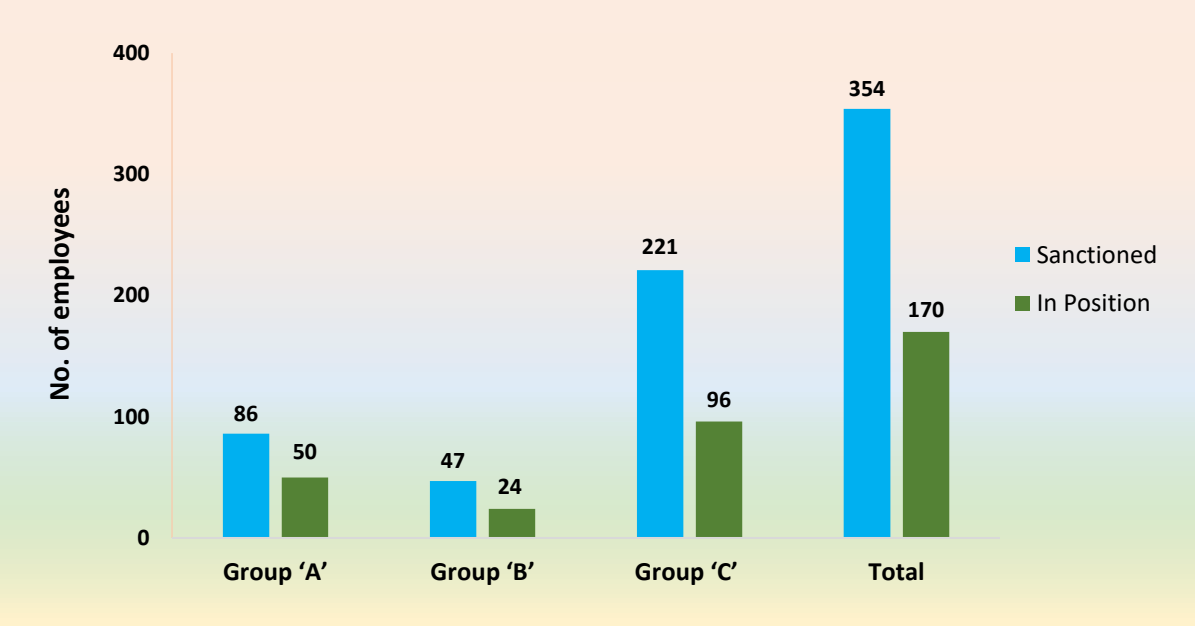
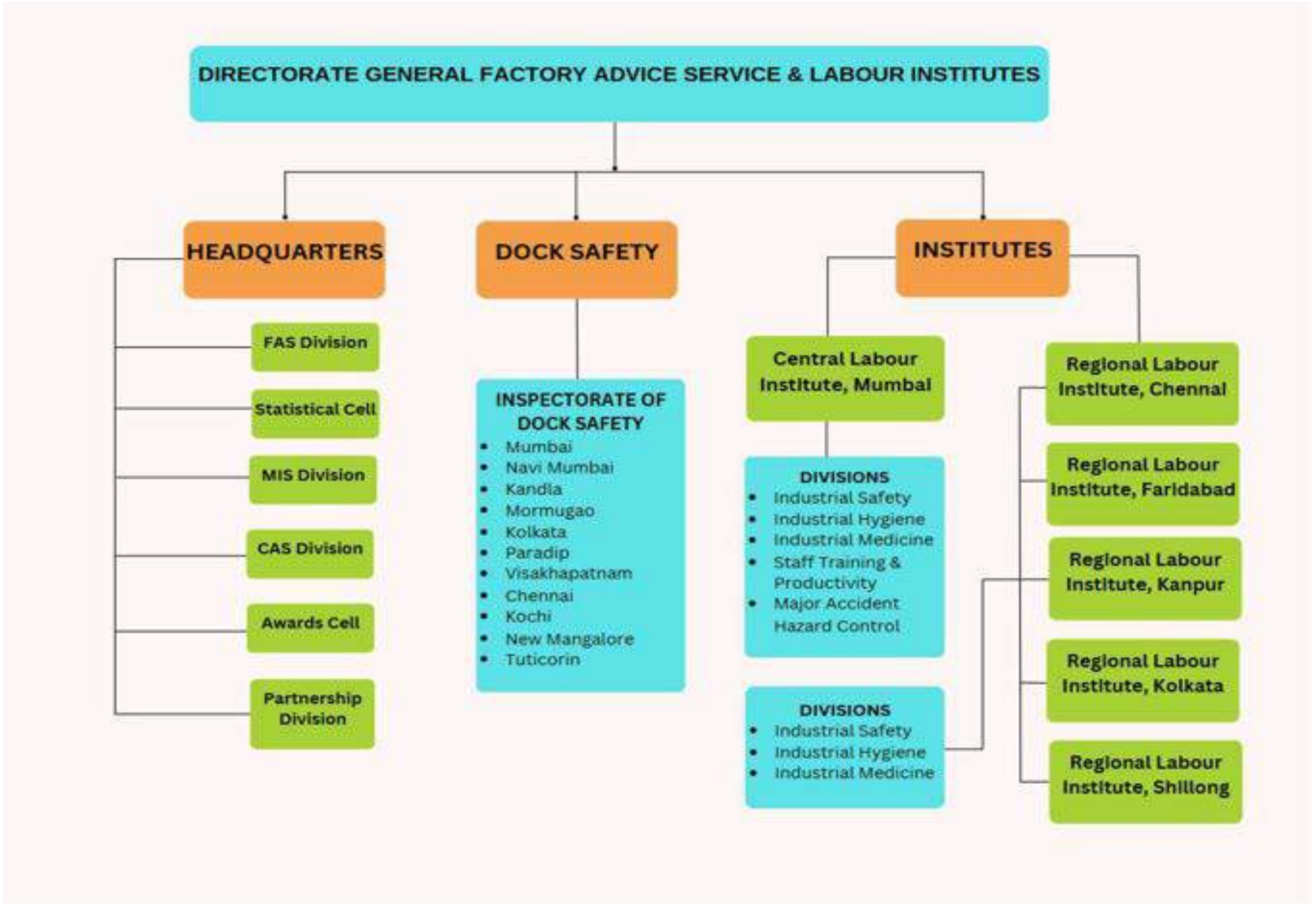


Chart 1.2: Group wise Manpower strength of DGFASLI organisation as on 31.12.2024

Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya, Hon'ble Minister of Labour and Employment visits the Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes in Mumbai

The Honourable Minister of Labour and Employment, Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya, visited the Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes in Mumbai on 15 February 2025. During the visit, Dr. Mandaviya interacted with the officials and held a review meeting with the officials of the Directorate. The DGFASLI officials provided him with an overview of the institution's critical role in Occupational Safety and Health (OSH), regulatory frameworks, and ongoing training initiatives. Dr. Mandaviya toured various infrastructure facilities, including training halls, conference rooms, and digital resource centers. He showed a keen interest in the laboratories maintained by DGFASLI, particularly those focused on Industrial Hygiene and personal protective equipment (PPE) testing. He underscored the importance of strengthening OSH frameworks and enhancing technical expertise in the sector. To improve efficiency and transparency, he directed officials to accelerate digitization of processes, including inspections, ensure better upkeep of laboratories, and maintain a strong focus on transparency in regulatory activities.


WIRE ROPES


DIRECTORATE GENERAL FACTORY ADVICE SERVICE & LABOUR INSTITUTES
HEADQUARTERS
FAS Division
Statistical Cell
MIS Division
CAS Division
Awards Cell
Partnership Division
DOCK SAFETY
INSPECTORATE OF DOCK SAFETY
Mumbai
Navi Mumbai
Kandla
Mormugao
Kolkata
Paradip
Visakhapatnam
Chennai
Kochi
New Mangalore
Tuticorin
INSTITUTES
Central Labour Institute, Mumbai
DIVISIONS
Industrial Safety
Industrial Hygiene
Industrial Medicine
Staff Training & Productivity
Major Accident Hazard Control
DIVISIONS
Industrial Safety
Industrial Hygiene
Industrial Medicine
Regional Labour Institute, Chennai
Regional Labour Institute, Faridabad
Regional Labour Institute, Kanpur
Regional Labour Institute, Kolkata
Regional Labour Institute, Shillong

2
About DGFASLI

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

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

I. The Headquarters

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

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

1. Factory Advice Service (FAS) Division
2. Management Information Service (MIS) Division
3. Construction Advisory Service (CAS) Division
4. Awards Division
5. Dock Safety Division

1. Factory Advice Service Division

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

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

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

Statistical 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 Director of Industrial Safety and Health of State/UT governments, relating to the administration of the Factories Act, 1948 and and rules framed thereunder. This database is used in planning and implementation of national policies concerning OSH. The OSH Data maintained by the Cell is crucial for preparing answers/responses to questions discussed in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

Statistical Cell also provides OSH information as sought for publication of various reports of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, other ministries, Labour Bureau, research institutes, national organizations like Labour Bureau, and international organizations like UN on MDG/SDG Targets and Indicators, ILO on ILO Stats etc. Statistical findings based on the OSH Data are regularly published by the Cell as articles and reports in the bi-annual magazine, INDOSHNEWS of this Directorate. Also, the OSH data is integrated into the OSH Profile of India, providing a comprehensive overview of the country's safety and health landscape.

Additionally, Statistical Cell prepares and publishes the Standard Reference Note, the annual document of DGFASLI containing comprehensive information on the objectives, functions, important activities, organisation structure, human resources, budget etc. of the organisation.

2. Management Information Service (MIS) Division

The objective of the Management Information Service (MIS) division is to provide information services on occupational safety and health, function as a reference source and as a center for dissemination of information, which will contribute to the prevention of occupational accidents and diseases. The division comprises of an INDOSHNET centre, CIS National Centre for India and a Library-cum-Information Centre.

3. 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.

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

The division will help in building competence of the technical officers of the enforcement agencies of the Central and State Government by imparting training on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) in the Construction Industry. It also cooperates with National and International agencies with

regards to Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) in the Construction Sector. The division will collect and publish national data on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) in the Construction Industry by creating a digital portal aligned with Shram Suvidha Portal.

4. Awards Division

The Awards Division located at Regional Labour Institute Campus Faridabad, operates two national level award schemes namely National Safety Awards (NSA) & Vishwakarma Rashtriya Puraskar (VRP). 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 Division provides technical support in scrutinizing applications for '**Prime Minister's Shram Awards**' being operated by the Ministry of Labour & Employment. The objective of the Prime Minister's Shram Awards Scheme is to recognize the workmen both from public and private sector organizations at the national level for their outstanding contributions, distinguished record of performance and devotion to duty of a high order towards their organization.

5. Dock Safety Division

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

The Division is responsible for carrying out the following activities:

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

II. 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 Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 7th October, 1954. It was shifted to its present premises in 1966 when the building was inaugurated on 9th February, 1966 by Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, the then 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 factories Inspectorates, employers' associations, trade unions, professional bodies, organizations and institutes concerned with OSH at work place. The divisions of the CLI, 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

1. Industrial Safety Division

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

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

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

Unit level studies are carried out with the objective of assessing the safety-related problems and formulating recommendations for improvements. These studies 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 govt. agencies like the Factory Inspectorates for studying specific problems and rendering advice for corrective measures.

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

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

- Testing and examination of lifting machinery, lifting tackles and pressure vessels
- Safety Audit
- Safety in Chemical Industry
- Safety Management Techniques
- Accident prevention

2. Industrial Hygiene Division

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

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

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

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

The division also organizes training courses in the areas of industrial hygiene for the specific group of industries given in the First Schedule, Section 2 (cb) of the Factories Act, 1948. These training

courses are meant to help safety officers, chemists, supervisors and middle level managers in the identification, assessment and control of occupational hazards in their factories.

3. Industrial Medicine Division

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

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

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

4. Staff Training and Productivity Division

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

The division conducts the following activities:

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

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

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

Regulations, respectively. These trainers, in turn, undertake the training of supervisors/workers on safety and health aspects in their organisations.

The 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.

Some of the courses conducted by the division are:

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

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

5. Major Accident Hazards Control Advisory Division

Major Accident Hazards Control Advisory Division is the outcome of the ILO project "Establishment and Initial Operation of Major Accident Hazards Control System". The project was executed by DGFASLI in collaboration with Factory Inspectorates of the various States and Union Territories. Although the project was completed in December, 1990, 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.

The important achievements of the division are:

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

Major Accident Hazards Control Advisory division offers the following services:

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

6. Work Environment Engineering Division

The Work Environment Engineering Division (WEED) of Central Labour Institute, Mumbai is a combination of engineering and industrial hygiene branches dealing with identification, assessment and control of physical hazards in industries. Although the emphasis is placed on the engineering control of the working environment, it is important to recognize the potential health hazards identified by the industrial hygienist. The WEED identifies the cause-and-effect relationship of physical hazards to exercise the engineering control to eliminate the work environmental hazards for protecting workers from occupational diseases. The WEED also deals with logical and systematic approach toward recognizing and defining the potential exposures that exist within the occupational work environment which cannot be underestimated. The WEED helps the industries for solving the problem of physical hazards and concludes with adequate data to support that conclusion. The WEED 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.

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

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

Facilities

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

The Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Exhibition Centre 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.

III. Regional Labour Institutes

The five Regional Labour Institutes are:

1. Regional Labour Institute, Chennai
2. Regional Labour Institute, Faridabad
3. Regional Labour Institute, Kanpur
4. Regional Labour Institute, Kolkata
5. Regional Labour Institute, Shillong

All Regional Labour Institutes have each of the following divisions:

1. Industrial Hygiene Division
2. Industrial Medicine Division
3. Industrial Safety Division

1. Regional Labour Institute, Chennai

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

2. Regional Labour Institute, Faridabad

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

3. Regional Labour Institute, Kanpur

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

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.

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) 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 will address 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.

IV. Inspectorates of Dock Safety

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

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

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

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

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

1. Inspecting ships, tankers, loose gears, container-handling equipment, docks, container yards, and terminals.
2. Examining hazardous installations and isolated storages, as well as tanks.
3. Conducting investigations of accidents, both fatal and serious, and dangerous occurrences.
4. Initiating prosecutions against employers.
5. Addressing complaints.
6. Providing advisory services.
7. Organizing safety promotional activities such as training programmes, workshops, and safety week celebrations.
8. Prosecuting agencies that violate any provision of the Act and Regulations established under it.

3
Budget

The allocation and expenditure of funds for various constituents of the DGFASLI organization for the year 2024-25 is given below:

Revenue: Directorate General Factory Advice Service & Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) (in ₹)			
Sl.	**Minor head**	**BE (2024-25)**	**Total Expenditure**
1.	Salary	11,97,00,000	11,81,25,694
2.	Rewards	18,00,000	17,37,568
3.	Medical Treatment	35,00,000	34,44,347
4.	Allowances	9,53,00,000	9,41,86,314
5.	Leave Travel Concession	22,00,000	21,92,159
6.	Training Expenses	15,000	15,000
7.	Domestic Travel Expenses	80,00,000	79,83,915
8.	Office Expenses	4,00,00,000	3,97,74,319
9.	Rents, rates and taxes	1,50,00,000	1,49,99,544
10.	Printing & Publication	1,00,000	79,606
11.	Rent for others	25,000	24,820
12.	Digital Equipment	8,00,000	7,93,705
13.	Materials and Supplies	2,00,000	1,76,021
14.	Fuels and Lubricants	1,00,000	78,224
15.	Advertising and Publicity	1,00,000	40,250
16.	Minor Civil and Electric works	3,00,00,000	2,58,80,649
17.	Professional Services	20,00,000	15,91,204
18.	Repair and Maintenance	14,99,500	10,81,724
19.	Awards and Prize	0	0
20.	Other Revenue Expenditure	1,00,000	99,900
	Total	**32,04,39,500**	**31,23,04,963**

Capital: DGFASLI and Inspectorates of Dock Safety (in ₹)			
Sl.	**Minor head**	**BE (2024-25)**	**Total Expenditure**
1.	Machinery and Equipment	25,00,000	24,99,871
2.	ICT equipment	50,00,000	49,99,780
3.	Buildings and Structures	1,61,00,000	1,57,84,213
4.	Furniture & Fixtures	25,00,000	24,99,728
5.	Other Fixed Assets	3,00,000	2,91,850
	Total	**2,64,00,000**	**2,60,75,442**
	Grand Total	**34,68,39,500**	**33,83,80,405**

4
Safety & Health Improvement in Factories and Dock Works of Major Ports

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

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

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

4.2 During the year 2024, comments/clarifications/replies/materials were prepared on the following matters:

Table 4.1: Comments/clarifications/replies/materials prepared

Sl.	Comments/ Clarifications / Replies/ Materials	Nos.
1.	Matters regarding the Factories Act, 1948	16
2.	Matters regarding ILO Conventions/ILO meetings	21
3.	Matters regarding Right to Information (RTI)	56
4.	Matters relating to Parliament Questions and Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour Meetings	43
5.	Matters regarding Court Cases	17
6.	Other Important Matters	153

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

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

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

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

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

4.4 Safety Week Celebrations and Dock Safety Committee Meetings

During 2024, a series of Safety Week Celebrations were conducted across major ports in India, including Mumbai, Kolkata, Paradip, Visakhapatnam, Kochi, New Mangalore, Jawaharlal Nehru Port, and Tuticorin. A total of 16 Safety Weeks were organized, featuring a variety of safety-focused activities such as poster competitions, quizzes, first-aid and firefighting demonstrations, and appreciation programmes designed to benefit dock workers and their families.

In addition to the Safety Week events, 40 Dock Safety Committee Meetings were held at 11 major ports i.e. Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Kandla, Mormugao, Tuticorin, New Mangalore, Cochin, Visakhapatnam, Paradip, and Jawaharlal Nehru Port. These meetings and celebrations underscore the commitment to promoting a culture of safety in the ports.

4.5 Studies and Surveys

National and state level Studies and Surveys are conducted by DGFASLI in its efforts towards helping the Government to ascertain the status of working conditions, safety and health in factories and docks, and to formulate the appropriate standards for inclusion in statutes.

Unit Level Consultancy Studies, Surveys and Audits are undertaken at the request of the management and reports are submitted for implementation of the recommendations for further improvement in the factories concerned. The details of Unit level consultancy studies and audits undertaken during the year 2024 are given in the table below:

Table 4.2: Unit-level Consultancy Studies, Surveys and Audits undertaken during 2024

Sl.	Title	Conducting Institute
1.	Safety Audit at M/s. NTPC Mouda, Nagpur, Maharashtra	CLI, Mumbai
2.	Work Env Air Monitoring Study at M/s Elring Klinger Automotive Pvt. (L) Pune, Maharashtra	CLI, Mumbai
3.	Safety Audit at M/s. Manali Petrochemicals Limited, Manali, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	RLI, Chennai
4.	Safety Audit at DRCTPP (HPGCL), Yamuna Nagar, Haryana	RLI, Faridabad
5.	Safety Audit at New Mangalore Port Authority, Mangalore, Karnataka	RLI, Chennai
6.	Safety Audit at Jindal Power Ltd., Tamnagar Chattisgarh	RLI, Kanpur
7.	Safety Audit at Hindalco Industries Ltd., Jharkhand	RLI, Kolkata
8.	Safety Audit at RSPL, Raipur, Chhattisgarh	RLI, Kanpur
9.	Risk Assessment Study at RSPL, Raipur, Chhattisgarh	RLI, Kanpur
10.	HAZOP Study at Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC), Neyveli, Tamil Nadu	RLI, Chennai
11.	Safety Audit at Namaste India Foods Pvt. Ltd., Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	RLI, Kanpur
12.	Risk Assessment Study at Detergent Powder Manufacturing Unit-4, Pithampur Industrial Area, Madhya Pradesh	RLI, Kanpur
13.	Safety Audit at Chennai Port Authority, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	RLI, Chennai

Sl.	Title	Conducting Institute
14.	Work Env Air Monitoring Study at Pyrotek (I) Pvt. Ltd, Pune, Maharashtra	CLI, Mumbai
15.	Work Environment Physical Hazards Monitoring Study at Pyrotek (I) Pvt. Ltd, Pune, Maharashtra	CLI, Mumbai
16.	Safety Audit at M/s RSPL Bhognipur, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	RLI, Kanpur
17.	Survey of Inspection of Compressor Air Quality at M/s. Joseph Lesili Dynamiks Mfg. Pvt Ltd, Vasai (E), Palghar, Maharashtra	CLI, Mumbai
18.	Industrial Hygiene Study at India Yamaha Motor Pvt. Ltd., Surajpur, Uttar Pradesh	RLI, Faridabad
19.	Safety Audit at Grasim industries Ltd, Ganjam, Odisha	RLI, Kolkata
20.	Risk Assessment Study at RSPL Ltd., Jhansi Unit, Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh	RLI, Kanpur
21.	Safety Audit at RSPL Ltd., Jhansi Unit, Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh	RLI, Kanpur
22.	Work Environment Air Monitoring Study (Physical & Chemical Hazards) at Fiat India Pvt. Ltd, Pune, Maharashtra	CLI, Mumbai
23.	Work Environment Physical Hazards Monitoring Study at Fiat India Pvt. Ltd, Pune, Maharashtra	CLI, Mumbai

Abstract of some of the OSH Studies, Audits & Surveys conducted by DGFASLI

Work Environment Study at an Automotive Industry in Maharashtra

A work environment study was conducted at an automotive industry in Maharashtra to assess air quality by monitoring airborne health hazards and to suggest effective remedial strategies. The study quantified volatile organic compounds (VOCs), chemical and biochemical airborne contaminants, airborne dust, and other chemical hazards present within the industrial site. The specificity and quantity of these contaminants were determined using the NIOSH Manual of Analytical Methods (NMAM). Particulates not otherwise regulated were analyzed gravimetrically using Method Nos. 0500 and 0600, while VOCs were monitored using a real-time gas detector.

The observed concentrations of airborne benzene, acetic acid, ammonia, and ethylene glycol were above the Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL) as per OSHA recommendations but below the permissible limits as specified under the Factories Act, 1948 (as amended in 1987, Second Schedule). Recommendations included ensuring adequate natural ventilation, particularly in enclosed work premises, along with the installation of enhanced exhaust systems. VOC handling should be fully

encapsulated to minimize airborne contamination. Use of fume extractors was advised. Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), compliant with Indian or other applicable standards, should be provided to all concerned employees. Additionally, predictive, preventive, and emergency preparedness measures, along with administrative control strategies, should be implemented within the plant premises.

Safety Audit at a Petrochemical Industry in Tamil Nadu

A safety audit was conducted at a petrochemical industry in Tamil Nadu in accordance with IS 14489:2018. The audit aimed to assess the safety, health, and welfare of workers involved in process areas, storage, material handling, and transportation. It also examined compliance with existing standards and statutory provisions, including the Factories Act, 1948, and the Tamil Nadu Factory Rules, 1950.

Audit elements covered included the plant's safety management system, accident reporting and investigation procedures, fire prevention plans, the status of the Occupational Health Centre (OHC), and welfare facilities. The audit also aimed to support the development of the safety management and control system. It evaluated existing safety policies, internal inspections, training, and supervision procedures. Recommendations included periodic review of the Safety & Health Policy, inclusion of management commitment within the policy, condition assessment of old civil structures, improved hazard identification and communication, thorough inspection of incoming vehicles, periodic medical and eye examinations for drivers, and display of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for hazardous substances.

Risk Assessment Study at a Detergent Products Company in Bihar

A risk assessment study was conducted to identify hazards and evaluate risks involved in the manufacturing processes of chemical slurry, detergent powder, and detergent cakes. After studying the complete manufacturing process, including raw material handling, chemical usage, and product storage—hazards and associated risks were identified. A 5x5 risk assessment matrix was used to evaluate the risks associated with each activity. Recommendations were provided to control or eliminate hazards present in the manufacturing processes, thereby reducing the risk of injury to workers.

Safety Audit at a Coal-based Super Thermal Power Plant in Chhattisgarh

A safety audit was conducted at a coal-based super thermal power plant in Chhattisgarh to assess the occupational health and safety systems in the workplace. The audit followed IS 14489:2018 guidelines and aimed to evaluate conformity with the OH&S system requirements, identify areas for improvement, and ensure compliance with regulatory norms. Based on observations and discussions, suggestions were made for system improvements, including circulation of the safety policy among employees, formation of central and departmental safety committees, and enhanced implementation of safety system requirements.

Safety Audit at a Detergent Manufacturing Unit in Chhattisgarh

A safety audit was carried out at a detergent manufacturing unit in Chhattisgarh to assess occupational health and safety systems at the workplace. Conducted as per IS 14489:2018 guidelines, the audit evaluated the effectiveness of safety programs, system elements, and their ability to achieve defined safety objectives. The audit aimed to critically appraise all potential hazards involving personnel, plant, services, and operating methods. It also ensured compliance with legal and internal company safety requirements. Based on audit findings, suggestions were provided for improving system implementation and achieving greater effectiveness.

Risk Assessment Study at a Detergent Manufacturing Unit in Chhattisgarh

A risk assessment study was conducted at a detergent manufacturing unit in Chhattisgarh to identify and evaluate hazards that could harm factory workers. Hazards were documented, and their likelihood and potential impact were assessed. A risk matrix was used to compare estimated risks against acceptable criteria to determine their significance. Recommendations included risk mitigation actions such as safety measures, training, and interventions to address issues like attrition among trained manpower.

Safety Audit at a Dairy Products Manufacturing Plant in Uttar Pradesh

A safety audit was carried out at a dairy products manufacturing plant in Uttar Pradesh to assess occupational health and safety systems in accordance with IS 14489:2018. The audit aimed to evaluate safety program effectiveness and verify system elements in achieving safety objectives. The audit provided the management with an opportunity to self-assess their OH&S system, ensure compliance with requirements, and identify improvement areas. Recommendations included improvements in housekeeping through implementation of 5S and enhanced training for fire-fighting staff.

Safety Audit at Chennai Port Authority, Tamil Nadu

A safety audit was conducted at Chennai Port Authority in Tamil Nadu in line with IS 14489:2018. The audit assessed hazardous work practices and procedures that could result in injuries or equipment damage. The focus was on the safety, health, and welfare of dock workers involved in cargo storage, handling, and transportation, in compliance with the Dock Workers (Safety, Health & Welfare) Regulations, 1990. Audit elements included cargo handling procedures, maintenance of lifting appliances, accident reporting, fire prevention plans, and worker welfare. Recommendations included periodic review of the Safety & Health Policy, effective hazard identification and communication, SOPs specific to cargo types, strict enforcement of PPE usage, and stricter vehicular movement policies. Transport drivers should be medically examined and trained in transport and material safety.

Risk Assessment Study at a Detergent Cake Manufacturing Unit in Madhya Pradesh

A risk assessment study was conducted at a detergent powder manufacturing unit in Madhya Pradesh to identify and describe potential hazards that could harm workers. Risks were assessed for likelihood and impact through on-site observations and documentation. A risk matrix compared estimated risks against defined criteria to determine whether they were acceptable or required action. A detailed report with

all findings and recommendations was submitted to the management, with suggestions for periodic monitoring, review of control measures, and updates to the risk assessment as necessary.

Safety Audit at Detergent Cake and Detergent Powder Manufacturing Unit in Uttar Pradesh

A safety audit was carried out at a detergent cake and powder manufacturing unit in Uttar Pradesh to assess the health and safety of workers. The audit evaluated the effectiveness of existing safety programs and system elements in accordance with IS 14489:2018. Based on audit observations and discussions, recommendations included proper earthing of electrical systems, safe storage of perfumed chemicals, installation of safety signage, 5S-based housekeeping, and enhanced employee training on PPE usage and firefighting.

Safety Audit at an Airbag Inflator Manufacturing Industry in Tamil Nadu

A safety audit was conducted at an airbag inflator manufacturing industry in Tamil Nadu as per IS 14489:2018. The audit focused on the safety, health, and welfare of workers in processing, storage, canteen, and transportation areas. Compliance was evaluated against standards under the Factories Act, 1948, and Tamil Nadu Factory Rules, 1950. Audit elements included the safety management system, accident reporting procedures, fire prevention and emergency response plans, safety culture, and employee motivation. Based on findings, recommendations were provided to improve the safety systems and enhance their implementation.

Industrial Hygiene / Work Environment Air Monitoring Study at a Noise/Thermal Insulation Solutions cum Soundproofing and Acoustic Materials Manufacturing and Assembling Industry in Maharashtra

A work environment air monitoring study was conducted to assess various airborne health hazards and suggest effective remedial strategies for workers engaged in different locations of the materials handling units and processes. The primary objective of the study was to evaluate the level of airborne contaminants present in the factory's workplace environment. The study documented both acute and chronic health effects of exposure to hazards such as nuisance dust (respirable/total dust), silica dust, airborne gases/vapours, glass wool/rock wool, adhesives and VOCs, chlorine, and alkaline vapours. The observed concentrations of airborne dust containing silica, graphite, and other airborne chemicals like acid vapours, chlorine, and ammonia were found to be above the Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) and Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) as recommended by OSHA, but below the permissible exposure limits as specified in the Second Schedule of the Factories Act, 1948 (as amended in 1987), at some workplace locations. Based on these observations and findings, several recommendations were made, including Implementation of controls to prevent and mitigate airborne chemical exposure in workplaces, adoption of engineering controls such as improved ventilation systems (e.g., local exhaust ventilation, general ventilation, fume hoods), installation of dust collection systems such as bag-house filters and cyclones to suppress airborne dust and reduce worker exposure, promotion of safe work practices, training, and awareness programmes, use of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including respiratory and skin protection, installation of environmental control and exposure monitoring systems (e.g., air monitoring and alarm systems), regular equipment maintenance and periodic monitoring, as per statutory requirements.

Risk Assessment Study of Compressor Air Quality in a Portable and Fixed Gas Detection Monitors Manufacturing Industry in Maharashtra

A risk assessment study was conducted to evaluate compressor air quality in a manufacturing unit producing portable and fixed gas detection monitors. The objective was to quantify the concentration of carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxygen, oil mist, and odour in compressor air using sophisticated equipment, and to recommend necessary measures to maintain breathing air quality within the prescribed limits defined in Indian Standard 9623:2008. Observations and recommendations were submitted to the management for further improvements.

Work Environment and Air Monitoring Study at an Automobile Industry in Maharashtra

A work environment and air monitoring study was conducted at an automobile industry in Maharashtra to assess workplace environmental conditions and associated health hazards. The study involved a comprehensive evaluation of air quality across various work zones in the manufacturing facility, focusing on exposure to hazardous airborne contaminants such as dust, fumes, gases, and vapours. The objective was to determine the concentration levels of these contaminants in relation to their Permissible Limit of Exposure (PLE). Personal sampling and area sampling were carried out using advanced equipment. Based on the findings, several recommendations were provided to the company for improving the work environment.

Safety Audit at a Detergent Cake and Detergent Powder Manufacturing Unit in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

A safety audit was conducted at a detergent cake and powder manufacturing unit located in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. The audit was performed using a checklist based on IS 14489:2018, which served as a tool to collect information on the existing safety management system. The audit identified gaps such as improper storage of chemicals used for fragrances. However, the use and maintenance of personal protective equipment and machinery by workers was found to be satisfactory. Fire prevention and protection measures in the factory were also found to be adequate. Based on a site tour, review of records, checklist data, and multi-level discussions with factory personnel, recommendations were made to address deviations in several elements of the safety audit. These included improvements in:
Safety, Health, and Environment (SHE) Policy, Formation of the Safety Committee, Accident reporting, investigation, and analysis, Safe Operating Procedures (SOPs), Loading/unloading of chemicals, Safety education and training, Safety communication, motivation, and promotion, Emergency preparedness plans, Electrical safety, noise, and vibration controls, Ventilation and chemical hazard management, Availability and use of Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), Waste disposal systems, First aid and occupational health centres, Housekeeping practices

Safety Audit at a Detergent Cake and Detergent Powder Manufacturing Unit in Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh

A safety audit was carried out at another detergent cake and powder manufacturing unit located in Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh. A checklist based on BIS 14489:2018 was used to gather information about the prevailing safe work practices and conditions in the factory. The audit found that certain safety elements—such as safety inspections, availability of PPE, and proper machinery usage—were in place. Fire prevention and protection systems were found to be functional, with regular mock drills being

conducted. Based on a site inspection, document review, checklist evaluation, and discussions with factory staff, recommendations were made to address deviations in the following audit elements: SHE Policy and Safety Committee formation, Accident reporting, investigation, and analysis, Safe Operating Procedures, Work Permit System, Management of Change, Safety education and training, Safety communication, motivation, and promotion, Emergency preparedness planning, Electrical safety Noise and vibration control, Ventilation improvements, Chemical hazard management, MSDS compliance, Waste disposal systems, First aid and occupational health centres, and Housekeeping

Risk Assessment Study at a Detergent Cake and Detergent Powder Manufacturing Unit in Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh

A risk assessment study was conducted at a detergent cake and powder manufacturing unit in Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh. The study aimed to identify and describe potential hazards that could cause harm to workers and to assess the likelihood and impact of these hazards. Detailed documentation was done to identify hazards, assess risks, and compare them against existing criteria to determine their significance. A risk matrix was used to highlight whether risks were acceptable or required corrective action. Recommendations were made to mitigate and control identified risks. These included implementation of additional safety measures, Conduct of regular and refresher training sessions, and Workforce re-training where necessary. A comprehensive report detailing all findings, analysis, and recommendations is being prepared to support decision-making. The report also includes suggestions for ongoing monitoring and review to ensure the effectiveness of control measures and to keep the risk assessment updated.

4.6 Education and Training

DGFASLI organizes professional programmes, short duration (1 or 2 days) training programmes, long duration (3 or more days) training programmes, seminars, workshops, in-plant training programmes, appreciation & promotional programmes etc. for the benefit of industries, ports, enforcement officials, etc.

4.6.1 Professional Programmes: To fulfill the need of qualified Safety Officers, and Factory Medical Officers in the industry, DGFASLI organization conducts several Professional programmes in the field of Occupational Safety and Health. DGFASLI conducts one-year “Advanced Diploma in Industrial Safety” (ADIS) Course, for Safety Officers, under section 40-B of the Factories Act, 1948 and a three-month “Associate Fellow of Industrial Health” (AFIH) Certificate Course for Medical Officers in factories. DGFASLI also conducts Four-Week Specialized Certificate Course in Safety & Health for Supervisory Personnel to be employed in Hazardous Process Industries under section 41 C (b) of the Factories Act, 1948; Three-week Basic course for the freshly recruited Inspectors of Factories and a Two-week Refresher course for the experienced Senior Inspector of Factories and other specialized courses in the field of Occupational Safety and Health. The details of Professional Programmes conducted by DGFASLI during the year 2024 are as given in the table below:

Table 4.3: Professional Programmes conducted during 2024

Programme	Institute	No. of Participants	No. of Organizations
I. Advanced Diploma in Industrial Safety			
1. Advanced Diploma in Industrial Safety	CLI, Mumbai	1	43
2. Advanced Diploma in Industrial Safety	RLI, Chennai	1	41
3. Advanced Diploma in Industrial Safety	RLI, Faridabad	1	57
4. Advanced Diploma in Industrial Safety	RLI, Kanpur	1	40
5. Advanced Diploma in Industrial Safety	RLI, Kolkata	1	35
Total		**5**	**216**
II. Associate Fellow of Industrial Health			
1. Associate Fellow of Industrial Health	CLI, Mumbai	3	114
2. Associate Fellow of Industrial Health	RLI, Chennai	2	100
3. Associate Fellow of Industrial Health	RLI, Faridabad	2	97
4. Associate Fellow of Industrial Health	RLI, Kanpur	2	58
5. Associate Fellow of Industrial Health	RLI, Kolkata	1	43
6. Associate Fellow of Industrial Health	RLI, Shillong	1	37
Total		**11**	**449**
III. One-month Certificate Course in Safety & Health for Supervisors employed in Hazardous Process Industries u/s 41C (b) of the Factories Act, 1948			
1. One-month Certificate Course in Safety & Health for Supervisors employed in Hazardous Process Industries u/s 41C (b) of the Factories Act, 1948	RLI, Chennai	1	5
2. One-month Certificate Course in Safety & Health for Supervisors employed in Hazardous Process Industries u/s 41C (b) of the Factories Act, 1948	RLI, Kanpur	1	9
Total		**2**	**14**

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

Table 4.4: Long duration (3 or more days) programmes conducted during 2024

Sl.	Title	Coordinating body	No. of Participants
1.	One-week domain specific training workshop for DGFASLI Technical Officers under Capacity Building Programme at CLI, Mumbai	CLI, Mumbai	17
2.	3-day Training Programme on "Effective Education and Training to improve Participative Safety and Health at Hazardous Process Factories"	CLI, Mumbai	33
3.	One-week training of DGFASLI officers under the action plan for implementation of report of the committee for revamping/ strengthening of DGFASLI at VVGNLI, Noida	CLI, Mumbai	17
4.	Effective Safety Management in Factories	RLI, Kanpur	6
5.	Concepts of Industrial Hygiene	RLI, Kanpur	6
6.	Plant Safety Inspection	RLI, Kolkata	2
7.	Safety & Health Awareness Programme for members of Safety Committee	RLI, Kolkata	1
8.	Monitoring and control of Physical hazards in Industries	CLI, Mumbai	11
9.	Management of Chemical Hazards	CLI, Mumbai	6
10.	Safety Inspection at Workplace	RLI, Chennai	8
11.	Prevention of Accident in Factories & Ports	RLI, Chennai	5
12.	Role of housekeeping in improving Safety in Industries	RLI, Kanpur	2
13.	Refresher Course on Occupational Health for Factory Medical Officers	CLI, Mumbai	5

Sl.	Title	Coordinating body	No. of Participants
14.	Occupational Lung Disease & their Prevention at Workplace	CLI, Mumbai	1
15.	One-week domain specific training workshop for DGFASLI Technical Officers under Capacity Building Programme at CLI, Mumbai.	CLI, Mumbai	7
16.	Aspect of Industrial Hygiene and Work Environment Monitoring in Industries	RLI, Chennai	22
17.	Statutes on Safety, Health and Welfare at Workplace	RLI, Kolkata	1
18.	Five-day Training programme on Occupational Safety & Health Audit	CLI, Mumbai	27
19.	Three-day training programme on "Role of Effective Employee Participation in Improving Occupational Safety, Health and Welfare Aspects at Hazardous Work Place"	CLI, Mumbai	10
20.	Three-day training programme on ILO Classification of Chest Radiographs	RLI, Kolkata	31
21.	Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	CLI, Mumbai	10
22.	Role of Employees Participation in improving Occupational Safety and Health at work place	CLI, Mumbai	21
23.	Occupational Health and Safety Audit	RLI, Chennai	13
24.	Work Environment Monitoring	RLI, Chennai	26
25.	Role, responsibility, functioning & structure of Safety Committee at the Workplace	RLI, Kanpur	30
26.	Occupational Lung Diseases and ILO International Classification of Radiographs of Pneumoconiosis	RLI, Kanpur	31
27.	ILO Classification of Chest Radiographs	RLI, Kolkata	36
28.	Occupational Health & Safety	RLI, Kolkata	38
29.	Identification Evaluation and Control of Occupational Hazards Monitoring and Control in Industries Ports, Docks and Construction Industries	CLI, Mumbai	8
30.	Monitoring and control of Physical hazards in Industries	CLI, Mumbai	9
31.	Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	RLI, Chennai	30

Sl.	Title	Coordinating body	No. of Participants
32.	Management of Hazardous Substances in factories	CLI, Mumbai	23
33.	Process Safety Management	RLI, Kanpur	21
34.	Management of Safety, Health and Environment at Workplace	RLI, Shillong	37
35.	Three days Training Programme on 'The BOCW Act 1996 and Regulation for State/ Central Enforcement Authorities'	RLI, Shillong	21
36.	Occupational Health and Safety Audit	RLI, Kanpur	17
37.	Machine Safety and Use of Artificial Intelligence	RLI, Kanpur	8
38.	First Aid and Emergency Preparedness	RLI, Kanpur	19
39.	Electrical Hazards & Safety	RLI, Kolkata	2
40.	Work Environment Monitoring in Industries	CLI, Mumbai	3
41.	Selection, Maintenance and Use of PPE	RLI, Kanpur	5
42.	Role and Responsibility of Safety Officers	RLI, Kanpur	33
43.	Work Environment Monitoring in Industries	RLI, Kanpur	14
44.	Employees Participation for Improvement of Occupational Safety, Health and Environment in Hazardous Process Industries	RLI, Shillong	20
45.	Five-day Customized Training Programme for Naval Personnel in Industrial Safety	CLI, Mumbai	10
46.	Safety in Scaffolding works	RLI, Faridabad	17
47.	Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	RLI, Kolkata	26
48.	Three-day training programme for competent persons	DGFASLI (HQ)	26
49.	Monitoring and control of Physical hazards in Industries	CLI, Mumbai	5

Sl.	Title	Coordinating body	No. of Participants
50.	Occupational Hygiene and Its Application & Implementation for Worker's Health Risk Assessments	CLI, Mumbai	25
51.	Accident Causation, investigation and prevention	CLI, Mumbai	8
52.	Building Safety Culture and Safety Leadership	CLI, Mumbai	15
53.	Artificial Intelligence intervention for better Safety, Quality and Productivity in Industries	CLI, Mumbai	13
54.	Process Safety Management	RLI, Chennai	9
55.	Preparation of onsite and offsite emergency plans	RLI, Faridabad	6
56.	Occupational Health and Safety Audit	RLI, Faridabad	16
57.	Accident causation, prevention, and investigation	RLI, Kanpur	13
58.	Safety in Scaffolding	RLI, Kolkata	12
59.	Five-day training programme on "Safety in Excavation and Tunnelling "	DGFASLI (HQ)	12
60.	Application of Ergonomics in Industries	CLI, Mumbai	7
61.	Three-day training programme on "Management of workplace hazards"	RLI, Kanpur	4
62.	Three-day training programme on "Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment"	RLI, Kanpur	12
63.	Occupational Health and Safety Audit	CLI, Mumbai	14
64.	ESH Sustainability and OSH	CLI, Mumbai	14
65.	Accident causation, prevention and investigation	RLI, Chennai	9
66.	Occupational Lung Diseases and ILO International Classification of Pneumoconiosis	RLI, Kanpur	27
67.	Occupational Health Surveillance and Analysis of Medical Records	RLI, Kanpur	14

Sl.	Title	Coordinating body	No. of Participants
68.	Safety in Pressure Vessels	RLI, Kolkata	9
69.	Employees Participation for improvement of Occupational Safety, Health and Environment (OSHE)	RLI, Shillong	21
70.	Workshop on HAZOP	CLI, Mumbai	24
71.	Training of trainers for SHE in Industries	CLI, Mumbai	8
72.	Effective Communication - A tool for Improving Occupational Safety and Health in Hazardous Process Industries	CLI, Mumbai	9
73.	Quality Management System & ISO 9001:2015	CLI, Mumbai	8
74.	Improving Occupational Safety and Health in Factories, Port, Construction & MSME Sectors	RLI, Kanpur	4
75.	Three-day Training Programme on "Workshop on Noise Disorder and Occupational Lung Diseases"	RLI, Faridabad	37
76.	Three-day training programme on "Emergency Action Plans and their Preparedness"	RLI, Kolkata	9
77.	Three-day training programme on "Role, Responsibility, Functioning and Structure of Safety Committee at Workplace"	RLI, Kolkata	5
Total (77 programmes)			**1141**

4.6.3 Seminars and Workshops

Seminars and Workshops are organized based on findings and recommendations of various national studies; unit level studies and surveys; and issues and priorities of national concern. They are organized to enhance the skills of the participants in dealing with matters connected to safety, health, productivity and environment etc. These seminars & workshops provide platform for discussing various issues related to safety and health; and recommend National level/State level/Unit level action plan in respective areas of concern. The details of seminar and workshops conducted by DGFASLI during the year 2024 are given in the table below:

Table 4.5: Seminars and Workshops conducted in 2024

Sl.	Title	Coordinating body	No. of Participants
1.	Seminar on "Recent Challenges in OSH"	RLI, Chennai	93
2.	The 58th National Conference of Chief Inspectors of Factories (CIF) was organized in collaboration with the Government of Odisha on 12 Feb 2024 in Bhubaneswar, Odisha	DGFASLI (HQ)	30
3.	Effective Utilization of AI, ML, & Drone Technology in OSH Inspection	CLI, Mumbai	20
4.	Workshop on "Noise and pneumoconiosis"	RLI, Chennai	5
5.	One-week domain specific training workshop for DGFASLI Technical Officers under Capacity Building Programme at CLI, Mumbai	CLI, Mumbai	8
6.	Workshop for Safety Officers	RLI, Faridabad	14
7.	International (Online) seminar on Vision Zero Chemical Safety	DGFASLI (HQ)	65
8.	One-day Workshop on 'Safety in Dock Work & Handling of Hazardous Chemicals' conducted on 19 September 2024 at Business Development Centre, New Mangalore Port Authority, Panambur, Mangalore	DGFASLI (HQ)	118
9.	Half-a-day awareness workshop for faculty members as mentors for ADIS students under Capacity Building Plan of DGFASLI	CLI, Mumbai	15
10.	Half-a-day workshop on Competency for Ensuring Occupational Safety, Health and Welfare of workers at workplace as part of National Learning Week from 19-25 October 2024	CLI, Mumbai	42
11.	One-Day Workshop on Safety in Dock Work & Handling of Hazardous Chemicals was held on 24 October 2024 at Conference Hall, 4th Floor Old Administrative Building Chennai Port Authority, Chennai.	DGFASLI (HQ)	119
12.	National Conference on "Safety, Health and Well-being of workers in Tea Industries" organized by RLI Shillong at Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Guwahati on 21 & 22 November, 2024, in collaboration with the Labour Department Assam, the International Labour Organization and the Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati	RLI, Shillong	110
13.	One-day Workshop on 'Safety in Dock Work & Handling of Hazardous Chemicals' conducted on 29 November 2024 at Conference Hall, MPA Port Guest House, Mormugao Port	DGFASLI (HQ)	84

Sl.	Title	Coordinating body	No. of Participants
	Authority, Goa		
14.	Regional meet (western States/UTs) for enhancing Occupational Safety & Health at CLI, Mumbai, DGFASLI	CLI, Mumbai	26
15.	Workshop on Occupational Safety and Health at ICAR Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kalyanpur, Kanpur	RLI, Kanpur	131
16.	One-day Workshop on 'Safety in Dock Work & Handling of Hazardous Chemicals' conducted on 20 December 2024 at Paradip Port Authority, Paradip	DGFASLI (HQ)	107
Total (16 programmes)			**987**

Basic course for Inspectors of Factories

The Basic Training Course is conducted for newly appointed Inspectors of Factories with the objective of acquainting them with the statutory provisions and procedural requirements under the Factories Act, 1948. The programme is structured to impart a comprehensive orientation on the scope, objectives, and enforcement mechanisms of the said legislation.

During the training, participants are provided with in-depth knowledge on various facets of the Factories Act, 1948, including but not limited to, statutory safety measures to be implemented in factories, prescribed standards pertaining to working conditions, and protocols to be adhered to in the event of industrial accidents and emergencies.

Further, the curriculum encompasses sessions on inspection procedures, legal documentation, compliance protocols, and the overall regulatory framework, with a view to strengthening the capacity of the Inspectors to discharge their duties in an effective and efficient manner.

This training initiative constitutes a critical component of the induction process for newly recruited Inspectors and is aimed at equipping them with the requisite technical and legal competencies to ensure occupational safety, health, and welfare of workers, and to secure uniform enforcement of the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, across industrial establishments.

4.6.4 Short duration (1 or 2 days) Training Programmes: DGFASLI organizes 1- or 2-days training programmes for the benefit of supervisors, workers, and workers' representatives from factories. Such programmes are organized in the fields of Safety, Health, Hygiene, Psychology, etc. The details of these training programmes conducted during the year 2024 are given in the table below:

Table 4.6: Short duration Training Programmes conducted during 2024

Sl.	Title	Coordinating body	No. of Participants
1.	Identification, Evaluation and Controls of Hazards in Industries	RLI, Kanpur	3
2.	Selection Criteria of Personal Protective Equipment	RLI, Kanpur	3
3.	First Aid and Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)	RLI, Kanpur	19
4.	Behaviour Based Safety	RLI, Kanpur	4
5.	Accident Prevention and Case Studies	RLI, Kanpur	2
6.	Fire Hazards at Workplace – Identification, Prevention and Control	RLI, Kanpur	5
7.	Management of Heat Stress and Ventilation in Industries	CLI, Mumbai	5
8.	Management of Noise and Vibration in Industries	CLI, Mumbai	6
9.	Safety in Hand and Power Tools	RLI, Faridabad	26
10.	Role and Responsibility of Safety Officers	RLI, Faridabad	9
11.	Accident Reporting, Investigation and Analysis	RLI, Kanpur	3
12.	Statutory Requirements/ Legal Provisions and BBS for Managers and Plant Incharge	RLI, Kanpur	9
13.	Safety in Hands and Power Tools	RLI, Kolkata	1
14.	One Day Offline Training Programme on “Training of Trainers” at CLI Mumbai	CLI, Mumbai	19
15.	Basic First Aid and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)	RLI, Kanpur	12
16.	Half-a-day training prog. on completion of 6 courses on iGoT Karmayogi Portal and other Capacity Building plan matters	CLI, Mumbai	30
17.	Two-day AFIH training programme for the Students of All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Kolkata	RLI, Kolkata	24
18.	Two-day AFIH training programme for the Students of ESIC, Patna	RLI, Kolkata	18

Sl.	Title	Coordinating body	No. of Participants
19.	One-day training programme for students of ESIC, Patna	RLI, Kolkata	19
20.	One-day training programme for students of ESIC, Joka, Kolkata	RLI, Kolkata	5
21.	One-day training programme for students of ESIC, Joka, Kolkata	RLI, Kolkata	8
Total (21 programmes)			**230**

4.6.5 Need Based In-Plant Training Programmes: On the request of management, CLI and RLIs conduct in-plant need-based training programmes for the benefit of a cross-section of personnel from respective units. These programmes are designed after proper identification of the needs of the defined target groups through preliminary discussions with the management. The details of need-based in-plant training programmes conducted during the year 2024 are given in the table below:

Table 4.7: Need-based in-plant Training Programmes conducted during 2024

Sl.	Title	Coordinating body	No. of Participants
1.	In-plant Training programme on Electrical Safety at Escorts Kubota Ltd., Faridabad (3 nos.)	RLI, Faridabad	51
2.	Safety Aspect in Scaffolding Erection and Dismantling at Kurkumbh, Pune	DGFASLI (HQ)	20
3.	Safety Aspect in Scaffolding Erection and Dismantling Airoli, Mumbai	DGFASLI (HQ)	18
4.	Safety Aspect in Scaffolding Erection and Dismantling at Kharadi Pune	DGFASLI (HQ)	30
5.	Safety Aspect in Scaffolding Erection and Dismantling at Kharadi Pune	DGFASLI (HQ)	25
6.	IMDG Cargo Handling & Transportation for Port & Terminal Operators	RLI, Chennai	20
7.	Occupational Safety and Health at M/s JK Cements, Jhajjar, Haryana	RLI, Faridabad	37
8.	In-Plant Training Programme on OSH at Valmet Technologies, Pune	CLI, Mumbai	21
9.	In-plant training programme on “Accident Consequences” at Ennore Coal Terminal Private Limited (ECTPL), Chennai	RLI, Chennai	25

Sl.	Title	Coordinating body	No. of Participants
10.	In-plant training programme on OSH at M/s JK Super Cement, Jharli, Haryana	RLI, Faridabad	27
11.	In-plant training programme on OSH at M/s Voith Industries, Faridabad	RLI, Faridabad	24
12.	In-plant training programme on OSH at Everest Industries Limited, Roorkee	RLI, Kanpur	25
13.	In-plant training programme on OSH at Ordnance Equipment Factory, Kanpur	RLI, Kanpur	25
14.	In Plant Training programme on OSH at Dalmiya Cement and Green valley Cement at East Jaintia Hill District	RLI, Shillong	150
15.	In plant training programme on OSH at Meghalaya Steel Ltd and Shyam Century Ferrous, Ribhoi District	RLI, Shillong	55
16.	In-plant Training Programme on “Behaviour Based Safety” at Tarapur Atomic Power Plant	CLI, Mumbai	30
17.	Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment at JCB India Ltd., Talegaon, Pune	CLI, Mumbai	20
18.	Ergonomics Hazards and its Prevention at (M/s. Godrej One, Vikroli, Mumbai)	CLI, Mumbai	100
19.	Training and Talks on Occupational Safety and Health at Construction Sites at Surendra Nagar, Gujarat	DGFASLI (HQ)	30
20.	Scaffolding and Working at Height at Jaypee Nigrie Super Thermal Power Station, Nigari, MP	RLI, Kanpur	31
21.	Work Permit Management System Role & Responsibility of Safety Committee Members, Rigging Plan & Crane Safety and Silicosis Awareness at Lakshmi Cement Ltd., Durg., Chhattisgarh	RLI, Kanpur	25
22.	“Industrial Safety and Health” at M/s Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited, Afzalgarh, Bijnor	RLI, Kanpur	30
23.	“Industrial Safety and Health” at M/s Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited, Bundki, Bijnor	RLI, Kanpur	30
24.	“Industrial Safety and Health” at M/s Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited, Fareedpur, Bareilly	RLI, Kanpur	30
25.	“Tunnelling, Confined Space and BOCW Act & Rules” at Ramp Shaft Site, M/s AFCONS-SAM India	RLI, Kanpur	48
26.	“Scaffolding and Working at heights" at RBS College Station Site, M/s AFCONS SAM India	RLI, Kanpur	52
27.	“Occupational Safety and Health” at BARC Tarapur, Maharashtra	DGFASLI (HQ)	30

Sl.	Title	Coordinating body	No. of Participants
28.	“Occupational Safety and Health” at for M/s AEPL, Damangaon, Nagpur	CLI, Mumbai	45
29.	In-Plant Training Program on “Requirements of Industrial Hygiene Study and Implementation of Chemical safety in process industries" at M/s- RSPL, Dwarka, Gujrat.	CLI, Mumbai	40
30.	“ESG Sustainability and OSH" at TechNova Ltd, Taloja, Maharashtra	CLI, Mumbai	30
31.	“HAZOP Study”, at Divis Laboratories Limited Hyderabad	RLI, Chennai	50
32.	Inplant training programme on “Occupational Safety and Health” at DB Power Ltd., Raigarh Chattisgarh	RLI, Kanpur	190
33.	In-Plant Training Program on ‘Chemical Safety and Industrial Hygiene/ Work Environment Monitoring Study/Survey’ at M/s Avery Dennison (India), Pune, Maharashtra	CLI, Mumbai	27
34.	Inplant training programme on Occupational Safety and Health	RLI, Kanpur	27
35.	ILO International classification of Radiographs of Pneumoconiosis for doctors of Northern Coal fields Ltd. Singrouli, MP	RLI, Kanpur	19
36.	ILO International classification of Radiographs of Pneumoconioses for doctors of Northern Coal fields Ltd. Singrouli, MP	RLI, Kanpur	19
37.	Inplant training programme on "Permit to Work and Electrical Safety" for AYANA Renewable Power Ltd., Kichiya site (2 nos.)	RLI, Kanpur	29
38.	Inplant training programme on "Permit to Work and Electrical Safety" for AYANA Renewable Power Ltd., Kanasar site (2 nos.)	RLI, Kanpur	29
39.	In-plant training prog. on “Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment” at M/s Bank Note Paper Mill India Pvt. Ltd., Mysuru	RLI, Chennai	27
40.	In-plant training prog. on “Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment” at M/s NTPC Ltd., Farakka	RLI, Kolkata	20
41.	Inplant training programme on “Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and Statutory Provisions in Hazardous Process Industries” at Johnson Matthey Chemicals India Pvt Ltd., Kanpur	RLI, Kanpur	26
42.	Inplant training programme on “Fire Fighting” at Astral Ltd., Rania Plant, Kanpur	RLI, Kanpur	25
43.	Inplant training programme on “Safety in Material Handling and Chemical Safety” at BARC, Tarapur, Boisar, Thane	CLI, Mumbai	50

Sl.	Title	Coordinating body	No. of Participants
44.	Awareness on Occupational Diseases and their prevention. Visit to Safety Centre (Lokmanya Tilak Memorial Medical College, Sion, Mumbai)	CLI, Mumbai	20
45.	Awareness on Occupational Diseases and their prevention. Visit to Safety Centre (K.J. Somaiya College of Physiotherapy, Sion, Mumbai)	CLI, Mumbai	38
Total (49 programmes)			**1720**

4.6.6 Appreciation and Promotional Programmes: 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. Appreciation Programmes are also conducted at various laboratories and divisions of the organization. The details of the appreciation and promotional programmes conducted during the year 2024 are given in the table below:

Table 4.8: Appreciation and Promotional Programmes conducted during 2024

Sl.	Title	Coordinating body	No. of Participants
1.	Appreciation programme demonstrating IH lab equipment/ techniques and NRTL facility to the visitors of Officials from ESIC. (2 Jan)	RLI, Chennai	15
2.	Appreciation programme for the final year UG & PG students from Sri Jeyendra Saraswathi Institute of Optometry, Chennai. (29 Jan)	RLI, Chennai	30
3.	Appreciation programme for the III-year Mechanical Engg. Students from V. Ramakrishna Polytechnic College, Chennai (2 nos.) (30 Jan and 31 Jan)	RLI, Chennai	36
4.	Half-day visit of ESIC Medical College, NIT-3, Faridabad Students at RLI, Faridabad on 14 Jan 2023	RLI, Faridabad	24
5.	Appreciation programme for Automobile Engg. Students from V. Ramakrishna Polytechnic College, Chennai. (16.02.2024)	RLI, Chennai	17
6.	Appreciation programme for ECE Students from V. Ramakrishna Polytechnic College, Chennai. (22.02.2024)	RLI, Chennai	14
7.	Half Day Appreciation programme for UG Students of National Institute of Health & family welfare, New Delhi (Feb)	RLI, Faridabad	14
8.	Online Appreciation Programme for NTPC Officers under MOA (27-28 Feb) (2 programmes)	RLI, Kanpur	20
9.	Introduction to RTL/NRTL equipment for ESIC Doctors	CLI, Mumbai	3

Sl.	Title	Coordinating body	No. of Participants
10.	Introduction to RTL/NRTL equipment	CLI, Mumbai	1
11.	Appreciation programme for nurses of Dr. R. N. Cooper Municipality General Hospital, Mumbai	CLI, Mumbai	31
12.	Appreciation programme for the students of Department of Epidemiology & Public Health, Tamil Nadu MGR University, Guindy, Chennai (3 programmes)	RLI, Chennai	50
13.	Appreciation programme for the students of Sree Balaji College of Nursing, Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chrompet, Chennai	RLI, Chennai	50
14.	Appreciation programme for students of ESIC Medical College, Faridabad	RLI, Faridabad	26
15.	Appreciation programme for students of AFIH Batch of ESIC, Faridabad (2 nos.)	RLI, Faridabad	50
16.	Appreciation programme for the students of Bhaghubhai Mafatlal Polytechnic College, Vile Parle, Mumbai	CLI, Mumbai	40
17.	Appreciation programme at NSL, Guna, MP	CLI, Mumbai	11
18.	Appreciation programme for the students of Sree Balaji College of Nursing, Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai	RLI, Chennai	50
19.	Appreciation programme for students AFIH Batch of ESIC Medical College, Faridabad (2 nos.)	RLI, Faridabad	76
20.	Appreciation prog. for the participants of the “Occupational Health and Safety Audit” programme	CLI, Mumbai	27
21.	Appreciation prog. for the students of the M.A. Chidambaram College of Nursing, Taramani, Chennai	RLI, Chennai	46
22.	Appreciation prog of under graduate doctors from ESIC Medical College and Hospital, NIT-3, NH-IV, Faridabad	RLI, Faridabad	29
23.	Visit to RTL/NRTL labs (2 nos.)	CLI, Mumbai	70
24.	RLI, Kanpur jointly organised Public Health Awareness programme for sensitization of Industrial Managers/Executives on Prevention of Occupational Diseases & Injuries (3 May 2024)	RLI, Kanpur	20
25.	Half Day appreciation programme of MD PG Students from Center for Community Medicine of AIIMS, New Delhi	RLI, Faridabad	13
26.	Half Day appreciation programme of MBBS doctors from ESIC Medical College and Hospital, NIT3, NH-IV, Faridabad	RLI, Faridabad	24

Sl.	Title	Coordinating body	No. of Participants
27.	Appreciation programme for medical students of Lokmanya Tilak Municipal Medical College & Hospital, Sion, Mumbai	CLI, Mumbai	50
28.	Visit to RTL/NRTL Lab at CLI, Mumbai (2 nos.)	CLI, Mumbai	75
29.	Awareness Programme on "World Environment Day" on 5th June 2024	CLI, Mumbai	35
30.	Appreciation programme for Government College of Nursing, Diamond Harbour Medical College & Hospital, South 24 Parganas, W.B.	RLI, Kolkata	87
31.	Appreciation programme on Occupational Safety and Health for BARC, Trombay, Mumbai on 9 July	CLI, Mumbai	25
32.	Appreciation programme on Occupational Safety and Health for IES Management College & Research Centre, Mumbai on 10 July	CLI, Mumbai	25
33.	Appreciation programme for the IV-year B.Sc. (Nursing) & III-year DGNM students from Right College of Nursing, Chennai	RLI, Chennai	25
34.	Appreciation programme for the III-year Diploma in General Nursing and Midwifery (DGNM) students from Apollo School of Nursing, Chennai	RLI, Chennai	35
35.	Half day visit of Medical Students from ESIC Medical college and Hospital, NIT-3, Faridabad on 05.07.2024	RLI, Faridabad	19
36.	Half day visit of Medical Students from ESIC Medical college and Hospital, NIT-3, Faridabad on 23.07.2024	RLI, Faridabad	34
37.	Visit to RTL/NRTL Lab at CLI, Mumbai (3 nos.)	CLI, Mumbai	29
38.	Awareness Programme on Occupational Safety and Health	RLI, Kanpur	35
39.	Half day appreciation programme on Occupational Safety and Health	RLI, Kanpur	24
40.	The 'Awareness and sensitisation programme on OSH' was conducted in collaboration with EPFO and ESIC	RLI, Kanpur	20
41.	Visit to Work Environment Engineering Lab	CLI, Mumbai	14
42.	Appreciation programme for personnel of Shahi exports	RLI, Faridabad	70
43.	Appreciation programme on OSH (6 nos.)	RLI, Chennai	231
44.	Appreciation programme (6 nos.)	CLI, Mumbai	100

Sl.	Title	Coordinating body	No. of Participants
45.	Appreciation programme	RLI, Faridabad	17
46.	Visit to RTL/NRTL labs (2 nos.)	CLI, Mumbai	22
47.	Appreciation programme for Mahindra & Mahindra, Kandivali, Mumbai	CLI, Mumbai	15
48.	Appreciation programme for LTMG Hospital & College, Mumbai	CLI, Mumbai	17
49.	Appreciation programme for KJ Somaiya College of Physiotherapy, Mumbai (2 nos.)	CLI, Mumbai	88
50.	Appreciation programme (2 nos.)	RLI, Chennai	67
51.	Appreciation programme	RLI, Shillong	80
52.	Awareness on Occupational Diseases and their prevention. Visit to Safety Centre (National Institute of Public Health & Training & Research, Mumbai)	CLI, Mumbai	20
53.	Awareness on Occupational Diseases and their prevention. Visit to Safety Centre (Lokmanya Tilak Memorial Medical College, Sion, Mumbai)	CLI, Mumbai	16
54.	Awareness on Occupational Diseases and their prevention. Visit to Safety Centre (K.J. Somaiya College of Physiotherapy, Sion, Mumbai)	CLI, Mumbai	33
55.	Awareness on Occupational Diseases and their prevention. Visit to Safety Centre (K.J. Somaiya College of Physiotherapy, Sion, Mumbai)	CLI, Mumbai	41
56.	Appreciation programme (7 nos.)	CLI, Mumbai	83
57.	Appreciation prog for students of ESIC Medical College Faridabad on "Introduction to OSH and DGFASLI"	RLI, Faridabad	12
Total (80 programmes)			**2231**

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 canisters, masks, helmets, safety shoes, safety goggles, safety belts, welding glasses etc. The details of Personal Protective Equipment tested during the year 2024 are given in the table below:

Table 4.9: Personnel Protective Equipment tested in 2024

Equipment	No. of Equipment tested
NRTL PPEs	
1. Safety Helmet	9
2. Eye Protector	57
3. Safety Hand Glove	4
4. Safety Shoe	3
5. Safety Belt	5
6. Safety Clothing	-
Total	**78**
RTL PPEs	
1. Dust Mask	10
2. Breathing Air Cylinder	167
Total	**177**
Grand Total	**255**

4.8 Talks

The officers of the organization deliver talks on special topics in programmes organized by external organisations to disseminate the latest technical information with specific reference to national studies, unit level studies, surveys conducted, etc. Institute-wise details of talks delivered during the year 2024 are given in the table below:

Table 4.10: Institute–wise Talks delivered during 2024

Sl.	Title	Coordinating body	No. of Participants
1.	Talk on Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1990 at SPM Port Kolkata	DGFASLI (HQ)	15
2.	Online talk delivered on Safety Management Systems for NHPC, Faridabad	RLI, Faridabad	10

Sl.	Title	Coordinating body	No. of Participants
3.	Online talk on 'The Factories Act, 1948' for the Management/ Leadership Training Programme for Executives (Executive Directors/ GGMs/ Head of Power Stations) of M/s NHPC	RLI, Faridabad	10
4.	An officer of RLI, Faridabad prepared a PowerPoint presentation for the MoLE presentation at DPIIT as per the instruction from the Ministry and delivered the talk at DPIIT during the National Workshop on EoDB.	RLI, Faridabad	15
5.	Talk delivered on "Introduction to Industrial Accidents and Safety Measures" to the MD (CM) PGT students of AIIHPH Kolkata	RLI, Kolkata	10
6.	Talk delivered on "organisational framework – Ministry of Labour DGFASLI, Role of ILO and advice on social security and welfare provisions for workers	RLI, Kolkata	10
7.	Conducted one session of AFIH in ESIC Medical College NIT Faridabad	RLI, Faridabad	25
8.	The Dock Worker (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1990	DGFASLI (HQ)	15
Total (8 programmes)			**110**

4.9 Heat Stress/Heat Wave Awareness Programme by DGFASLI

In response to increasing temperatures and the potential risk of heat-related illnesses among workers during summer, DGFASLI organized a Heat Stress/Heat Wave Awareness Programme designed to improve workplace preparedness and prevention measures. The programme aimed to educate factory managers, safety officers, and employees on recognizing signs of heat stress, and implementing effective control measures including work-rest cycles, hydration strategies, and the use of protective gear.

The details of the Heat Stress/Heat Wave Awareness Programmes conducted by DGFASLI in the year 2024 are given in the table below:

Table 1: Details of the Awareness Programmes on Heat Wave conducted by DGFASLI (2024)

Institute	April		May		June		July		Total	
	Progr-ammes	Benef-iciaries	Progr-ammes	Benef-iciaries	Progr-ammes	Benef-iciaries	Progr-ammes	Benef-iciaries	Progr-ammes	Benef-iciaries
CLI, Mumbai	2	450	2	128	-	-			**4**	**578**
RLI, Chennai	1	22	12	818	4	196			**17**	**1036**
RLI, Faridabad	2	76	4	103	2	37	2	53	**10**	**269**
RLI, Kanpur	5	245	2	61	4	316	1	60	**12**	**682**
RLI, Kolkata	2	68	-	-	-	-			**2**	**68**
RLI, Shillong	-	-	1	105	-	-			**1**	**105**
Total	**12**	**861**	**21**	**1215**	**10**	**549**	**3**	**113**	**46**	**2738**

Table 2: List of the Awareness Programmes on Heat Wave conducted by DGFASLI (2024)

Sl.	Month	Programme	Venue	No. of participants	Conducting institute
1	Apr	Awareness Programme on Heat Wave	Venus Safety and Health Pvt. Ltd. Taloja, Navi Mumbai	400	CLI, Mumbai
2	Apr	Awareness Programme on “Mitigation and Management of Heat Wave, 2024”	Ordinance Parachute Factory, Kanpur	45	RLI, Kanpur
3	Apr	Awareness Programme on Heat Wave	Campus of CLI, Mumbai	50	CLI, Mumbai
4	Apr	Awareness Programme on “Mitigation and Management of Heat Wave, 2024”	Panki Thermal Power Station, Kanpur	60	RLI, Kanpur
5	Apr	Awareness Programme on “Mitigation and Management of Heat Wave, 2024”	Alstom Transport India Ltd, Kanpur Signaling Project, Kanpur	40	RLI, Kanpur
6	Apr	Heat Stress/Heat Wave Awareness Programme	Hindalco India Limited, Muri, Jharkhand	30	RLI, Kolkata

Sl.	Month	Programme	Venue	No. of participants	Conducting institute
7	Apr	Awareness Programme on Heat Wave for officials of RLI Chennai	Campus of RLI, Chennai	22	RLI, Chennai
8	Apr	Awareness Programme on Heat Wave for students of ESIC Medical College	Campus of RLI, Faridabad	28	RLI, Faridabad
9	Apr	Awareness Programme on Heat Wave for students of ESIC Medical College	Campus of RLI, Faridabad	48	RLI, Faridabad
10	Apr	General Safety and Heat Wave Awareness Programme	Cavendish Industries Limited, Meerut	50	RLI, Kanpur
11	Apr	General Safety and Heat Wave Awareness Programme conducted during 3-day Training Prog. on OSH Audit	Campus of RLI, Kolkata	38	RLI, Kolkata
12	Apr	General Safety and Heat Wave Awareness Programme	Small Arms Factory, Kalpi Road, Kanpur	50	RLI, Kanpur
13	May	Heat Wave Awareness Programme	DCRTPP, HPGCL, Yamuna Nagar	25	RLI, Faridabad
14	May	General Safety and Heat Wave Awareness Programme	Tata Lockhead Martin, Adibaltla, Telangana	78	RLI, Chennai
15	May	Heat Wave Awareness Programme	M/s Godrej Consumer Product Pvt. Ltd. at Guwahati	105	RLI, Shillong
16	May	General Safety and Heat Wave Awareness Programme	CISF Post, NPCIL, Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	46	RLI, Chennai

Sl.	Month	Programme	Venue	No. of participants	Conducting institute
17	May	Heat wave awareness session conducted during “Workshop for Safety Officer	Campus of RLI, Faridabad	14	RLI, Faridabad
18	May	Heat Stress/Heat Wave Awareness Programme	Tata Electronics Limited, Hosur, Tamil Nadu	105	RLI, Chennai
19	May	Half-day Awareness Programme on "Heat Stress and Preventive Measures" for Officials of CLI, Mumbai, DGFASLI (HQ) and PAO	Yamuna Training Hall, CLI, Mumbai	33	CLI, Mumbai
20	May	General Safety and Heat Wave Awareness Programme	Sriram Pistons Limited	72	RLI, Chennai
21	May	General Safety and Heat Wave Awareness Programme	Participants of Training Programme on OSH Audit & AFIH students of ESI Hospital, KK Nagar, Chennai	62	RLI, Chennai
22	May	Heat Stress/Heat Wave Awareness Programme	HCC-KEC Metro Construction Yard-Workers	42	RLI, Chennai
23	May	Heat Stress/Heat Wave Awareness Programme	HCC-KEC Metro Construction Yard-Supervisors	28	RLI, Chennai
24	May	Heat Stress/Heat Wave Awareness Programme	Campus of RLI, Kanpur	30	RLI, Kanpur
25	May	Heat Stress/Heat Wave Awareness Programme	Pyrotek India Pvt Ltd Pune	95	CLI, Mumbai

Sl.	Month	Programme	Venue	No. of participants	Conducting institute
26	May	Heat Stress/Heat Wave Awareness Programme	Tata Electronics Limited, Hosur, Tamil Nadu	48	RLI, Chennai
27	May	Heat Stress/Heat Wave Awareness Programme	EPACK Polimer Pvt. Ltd., Noida	35	RLI, Faridabad
28	May	Heat Stress/Heat Wave Awareness Programme	ESIC Medical College & Hospital, NIT, NH-IV, Faridabad	29	RLI, Faridabad
29	May	Heat Stress/Heat Wave Awareness Programme	L&T Construction Yard, Semmancheri, Chennai	74	RLI, Chennai
30	May	Heat Stress/Heat Wave Awareness Programme	L&T Construction Yard, Sholinganallur, Chennai	62	RLI, Chennai
31	May	Heat Stress/Heat Wave Awareness Programme	Campus of RLI, Kanpur	31	RLI, Kanpur
32	May	Heat Stress/Heat Wave Awareness Programme	L&T Construction Site Okkiampet Chennai	65	RLI, Chennai
33	May	Heat Stress/Heat Wave Awareness Programme	Avada Green Energy Cross Locations - online	136	RLI, Chennai
34	Jun	Online programme on Mitigation of heat waves	Online programme for BLW, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	207	RLI, Kanpur
35	Jun	Mitigation and Management of Heat Waves	Online programme for Afcons-Sam India, KMRP, Kanpur	48	RLI, Kanpur

Sl.	Month	Programme	Venue	No. of participants	Conducting institute
36	Jun	Heat Stress/Heat Wave Awareness Programme	NLC Ltd Nayveli TN-Offline	48	RLI, Chennai
37	Jun	Heat Stress/Heat Wave Awareness Programme	NLC Ltd Nayveli TN-Offline	36	RLI, Chennai
38	Jun	Heat Stress/Heat Wave Awareness Programme	NLC Ltd Nayveli TN-Offline	82	RLI, Chennai
39	Jun	Prevention and Management of Heat Stress at Workplace	IOCL Terminal, RSPL Group of Industries	40	RLI, Kanpur
40	Jun	Heat Stress/Heat Wave Awareness Programme	Comprehensive Rural Health Service Project, Ballabhgarh, Center for Community Medicine, All Institute of Medical Science, Faridabad India	13	RLI, Faridabad
41	Jun	Heat Stress/Heat Wave Awareness Programme	Campus of RLI, Chennai	30	RLI, Chennai
42	Jun	Heat Stress/Heat Wave Awareness Programme	ESIC Medical College & Hospital, NIT, NH-IV, Faridabad	24	RLI, Faridabad
43	Jun	Heat Stress/Heat Wave Awareness Programme	Campus of RLI, Kanpur	21	RLI, Kanpur
44	Jul	Heat Stress/Heat Wave Awareness Programme	ESIC Medical College & Hospital, NIT, NH-IV, Faridabad	19	RLI, Faridabad

Sl.	Month	Programme	Venue	No. of participants	Conducting institute
45	Jul	Mitigation and Management of Heat Waves	Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Ltd., Afzalgarh, Bijnor, U.P.	60	RLI, Kanpur
46	Jul	Heat Stress/Heat Wave Awareness Programme	ESIC Medical College & Hospital, NIT, NH-IV, Faridabad	34	RLI, Faridabad

4.12 DGFASLI website

The DGFASLI website www.dgfasli.gov.in is a source of information on various safety and health related matters. The website contains databases on abstract of OSH studies, reports, information on advisory services rendered by DGFASLI in the area of testing of respiratory and non-respiratory personal protective equipment etc. The training programme calendar for all the Labour Institutes, announcement on National Safety Awards & Vishwakarma Rashtriya Puraskar awards, application forms for Associate Fellow of Industrial Health course and Diploma Course in Industrial Safety are available on the website. The website enables users to access other useful websites related to safety and health and get the national directory of organization and profile of agencies engaged in the field of safety and health. The website also contains the text of the Factories Act, 1948 and the Model Rules framed there under and the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 and Regulations, 1990 etc. Statistics of Factories, Docks, list of Chief Inspectors of Factories and list of Dock Safety Inspectorates are also available on the portal. So far more than 2.50 lakh visitors have visited the DGFASLI website.

5
Safety Awards

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

5.1 Prime Minister's Shram Awards (PMSA)

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

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

5.2 Vishwakarma Rashtriya Puraskar & National Safety Awards

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

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

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

  1) Higher Productivity
  2) Improvement in safety and working conditions
  3) Savings in foreign exchange (import substitution as well as quality and safety of products)
  4) Improvement in overall efficiency of the establishments.

The prizes are grouped in three classes:

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

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

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

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

The details of the awards held in the previous years are given in the tables below:

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

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

Table 5.2 - Estimated annual savings resulting from the suggestions

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

Table 5.3 - National Safety Awards under different schemes

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

N.B.: The scrutiny of applications for Awards for the performance years 2019 and 2020 is in progress; while the performance year 2021 is declared as "NIL Year" vide MoL&E letter No. 13011/20/2022-ISH-I dated 07.12.2022.

6
Human Resource Development

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

Mission Karmayogi and DGFASLI, Mumbai

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 modeled 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.

The Staff Training & Productivity (ST&P) Division under CLI, Mumbai, DGFASLI has been entrusted with the responsibility of serving as the Single Point of Contact (SPoC) with the Capacity Building Commission. The following initiatives/activities have been undertaken by the Labour Institutes under the DGFASLI organization, as per the instructions/guidelines issued by the Ministry of Labour & Employment, Karmayogi Guidelines 2023 dated 28 July 2023, and the Capacity Building Commission (CBC).

- Accreditation: The process of registration on the digital platform, guided by the National Standards for Civil Service Training Institutions (NSCSTI) developed by the CBC, has already been completed, with an aim to enhance quality and standards. The status of accreditation of Labour Institutes under DGFASLI organisation on NSCSTI Portal of CBC are given as below:
    - CLI Mumbai stands accredited on Portal. (One Star rating)
    - RLI Chennai stands accredited on Portal. (One Star rating)
    - RLI Faridabad - The process of accreditation has been completed.
    - RLI Kanpur -The process of accreditation has been completed.
    - RLI Kolkata - The process of accreditation has been completed.
- An officer has been assigned as the DGFASLI representative for the Karmayogi Bharat iGoT Platform and the MDO Portal. All the directions in the subject matter are being complied.
- A total of 132 employees of the DGFASLI organization are registered on the iGoT portal, known as Karmayogi Bharat.
- One Hundred seventeen employees have completed the 6 mandatory courses.
- Behavioural, Functional and Domain competencies related courses are being undertaken by DGFASLI officials, in addition to six mandatory courses.
- One officer of DGFASLI, Smt. Dhanashree Acharekar, Assistant Director (IH) stood 2nd among the 'TOP 10 LEARNERS' on iGoT Karmayogi Platform as per June Newsletter for the iGOT Karmayogi Updates WALL OF FAME (Month of June).
- The 'Onsite Assessment Team' consisting of CBC Onsite Assessor: Mr. Mukesh Khullar, IAS (Retd.) Team ICARE: Mr. Jagan Sridhar - Deputy Director visited CLI, Mumbai on 18 and 19 June 2024 for assessment and accreditation of CLI on NSCSTI Portal of Capacity Building Commission.
- Certificate of Accreditation as "Uttam/Fair" to CLI Mumbai: Based on the outcome of the on-site assessment, Central Labour Institute, Mumbai got accredited as "Uttam/Fair" under Capacity

Building Commission's National Standards. The 'Certificate of Accreditation' as "Uttam/Fair" to CLI Mumbai was received in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 12 August 2024. Officers from RLIs Faridabad, Kanpur & Kolkata received certificates for completing the process of accreditation.

- Faculty Development Program available on iGoT portal has been completed by many officers and others are in the process of completion.
- Officials at DGFASLI have undertaken the three available courses on criminal laws i.e. Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam.
- Technical officers attended and participated in Case Writing & Teaching virtual workshops organised by Capacity Building Commission (CBC) on October 15 and 22, 2024
- DGFASLI officials attended and participated in National Learning Week (NLW) under Mission Karmayogi from 19-25 October 2024 as per the direction received dated 10 October 2024.
- Half a day workshop/ learning programme in OFFLINE MODE for the officials of HQ, DGFASLI and CLI, Mumbai, held on 21 October 2024 to facilitate completion of the '4 hours of competency-linked learning' including learning on iGoT Karmayogi Portal.
- Eighty-Six employees completed 4 hours of learning during the National Learning Week from 19-25 October 2024.

Industrial visit to Metro Rail Corporation, Mumbai

As part of the Annual Capacity Building Plan of DGFASLI, a visit to Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Mumbai was organized by the Safety Training Programme Division on 13 November 2024. Fourteen technical officers from DGFASLI and the Central Labour Institute (CLI), Mumbai participated in this visit. The primary objective of the visit was to provide the participants with exposure to the challenges associated with the implementation of Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) in the construction industry.

Seminar in collaboration with DGUV Germany

DGFASLI has conducted several seminars in collaboration with German Social Accident Insurance (DGUV), a leading body in the field of Occupational Safety and Health in Germany to promote OSH and enhance workplace safety. These seminars aim to foster knowledge exchange and cooperation in the areas of safety management, industrial hygiene, risk assessment, and the development of safe work practices. By leveraging the expertise of DGUV, an organization renowned for its rigorous research, safety standards, and successful implementation of OSH practices in Germany, DGFASLI has been able to offer valuable training and insights in the field of Occupational Safety and Health.

The following seminars were conducted:

i. International online seminar on Vision Zero conducted in February 2024 under MoU between DGFASLI, Mumbai and DGUV, Germany.
ii. International online seminar on 'Vision Zero Chemical Safety' conducted in September 2024 as a capacity building programme for DGFASLI officers.
iii. International online seminar on 'Vision Zero Electrical Safety' conducted in November 2024.

Celebration of Hindi Pakhwara

"Hindi Pakhwara" was celebrated in this Directorate and across Regional Labour Institutes at Chennai, Faridabad, Kanpur and Kolkata and Central Labour Institute, Mumbai in the month of September, 2024. During this period various competition like *Nibandh Lekhan, Bhashan, Anuvaad, Nara Lekhan* etc. were organized in Hindi language all through the pakhwara.

7
Statistics on Occupational Safety and Health in Factories

The statistics of factories are collected and compiled by the Labour Bureau 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 latest information relating to occupational injuries in factories is given in this chapter in tables 7.1 to 7.7, which are based on the statistics provided by the Labour Bureau, Chandigarh up to the year 2022.

Table: 7.1-Statistics of Employment, Industrial Injuries, etc. in Factories for the year 2014-2022

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	0.71
2015	167726	8660	789	5500	0.05	0.33	0.09	0.64
2016	167025	9335	777	3906	0.1	0.51	0.08	0.42
2017	158046	7999	668	3149	0.07	0.33	0.08	0.39
2018	138735	7381	636	2661	0.08	0.35	0.09	0.36
2019	192761	10182	661	2540	0.03	0.12	0.06	0.25
2020	183020	10418	652	2365	0.1	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

Source: (i) Data received from Labour Bureau through correspondence.
(ii) Data for the year 2023 and beyond is yet to be updated by the Labour Bureau.

Note: Limitations of the data received from the Labour Bureau: 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 7.2- State-Wise Total Number of Industrial Injuries in Factories

Sl.	State / UT	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	57(-)	40(-)	58(-)	31(-)	28(-)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	118(41)	135(53)	NA	124(57)	612(81)
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.	Assam	47(12)	25(4)	28(9)	44(4)	46(8)
5.	Bihar	88(21)	8(2)	31(1)	32(18)	18(4)
6.	Chandigarh	3(-)	1(-)	7(-)	2(-)	1(-)
7.	Chhattisgarh	158(91)	151(86)	201(84)	199(82)	154(77)
8.	Daman & Diu and DNH	75(25)	74(1)	83(3)	14(5)	35(-)
9.	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	21(1)
10.	Goa	40(3)	30(3)	NA	31(2)	38(5)
11.	Gujarat	1273(236)	934(216)	772(212)	825(216)	791(198)
12.	Haryana	79(37)	69(26)	56(30)	67(31)	76(34)
13.	Himachal Pradesh	13(7)	14(1)	5(-)	7(1)	7(1)
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	6(3)	6(3)	4(2)	4(4)	23(3)
15.	Jharkhand	70(18)	63(21)	54(16)	61(26)	64(23)
16.	Karnataka	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
17.	Kerala	NA	159(27)	77(14)	134(12)	81(9)
18.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
19.	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	281(26)	NA	354(36)
20.	Maharashtra	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
21.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Meghalaya	7(3)	1(1)	2(1)	-	2(2)
23.	Mizoram	-	NA	-	-	-
24.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Odisha	91(42)	NA	96(47)	75(36)	110(56)
26.	Puducherry	58(5)	37(5)	27(1)	34(4)	27(5)
27.	Punjab	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
28.	Rajasthan	291(32)	220(32)	104(23)	160(19)	123(32)
29.	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
30.	Tamil Nadu	NA	342(123)	245(114)	NA	NA
31.	Telangana	128(45)	166(39)	176(54)	120(45)	117(60)
32.	Tripura	1(-)	-	-	4(3)	3(2)
33.	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
34.	Uttarakhand	58(15)	65(18)	58(15)	37(6)	68(19)
35.	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total		**2661(636)**	**2540(661)**	**2365(652)**	**2005(571)**	**2799(656)**

Note: (i)NA = Not Available (ii) - = Nil
(iii) Figures in brackets pertain to "Fatalities" and are included in the total.
(iv)For limitations of the data, refer note under table 7.1
(v) Data for the year 2021 and beyond is yet to be updated by the Labour Bureau.

Source: Data received from the Labour Bureau through correspondence.

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

Sl.	State / UT	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	3.74(-)	3.38(-)	3.4(-)	3.1(-)	2.63(-)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.1(0.04)	0.15(0.06)	NA	0.09(0.04)	0.38(0.05)
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.	Assam	0.41(0.11)	0.19(0.03)	0.22(0.07)	0.35(0.03)	0.39(0.07)
5.	Bihar	1.52(0.36)	0.26(0.07)	0.63(0.02)	0.93(0.52)	0.25(0.05)
6.	Chandigarh	0.28(-)	0.1(-)	0.2(-)	0.3(-)	0.17(-)
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.64(0.37)	1.37(0.78)	1.69(0.71)	0.66(0.27)	0.49(0.25)
8.	Daman & Diu and DNH	0.19(0.06)	0.36(-)	0.45(0.02)	0.08(0.03)	0.16(-)
9.	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1(-)
10.	Goa	0.17(0.01)	0.14(0.01)	NA	0.13(0.01)	0.15(0.02)
11.	Gujarat	0.86(0.16)	0.06(0.01)	0.48(0.13)	0.6(0.16)	0.18(0.05)
12.	Haryana	0.1(0.05)	0.08(0.03)	0.11(0.06)	0.13(0.06)	0.13(0.06)
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0.03(0.02)	0.03(-)	0.01(-)	0.01(-)	0.01(-)
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.07(0.03)	0.08(0.04)	0.05(0.03)	0.05(0.05)	0.3(0.04)
15.	Jharkhand	0.28(0.07)	0.24(0.08)	0.21(0.06)	0.23(0.1)	0.24(0.08)
16.	Karnataka	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
17.	Kerala	NA	6.33(1.07)	6.8(1.24)	9.31(0.83)	0.39(0.04)
18.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
19.	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	1.91(0.18)	NA	5.75(0.58)
20.	Maharashtra	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
21.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Meghalaya	0.9(0.39)	0.14(0.14)	0.2(0.1)	-	0.13(0.13)
23.	Mizoram	-	NA	-	-	-
24.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Odisha	0.14(0.07)	NA	0.18(0.09)	0.12(0.06)	0.18(0.09)
26.	Puducherry	0.6(0.05)	0.45(0.06)	0.35(0.01)	0.37(0.04)	0.29(0.05)
27.	Punjab	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
28.	Rajasthan	0.55(0.06)	0.3(0.04)	0.12(0.03)	0.13(0.01)	0.07(0.02)
29.	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
30.	Tamil Nadu	NA	3.42(1.23)	2.49(1.16)	NA	NA
31.	Telangana	0.16(0.06)	0.21(0.05)	0.22(0.07)	0.17(0.07)	0.15(0.08)
32.	Tripura	0.04(-)	-	-	0.47(0.35)	0.39(0.26)
33.	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
34.	Uttarakhand	0.2(0.05)	0.23(0.06)	0.2(0.05)	0.12(0.02)	0.26(0.07)
35.	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total		**0.35(0.08)**	**0.12(0.03)**	**0.37(0.1)**	**0.24(0.07)**	**0.22(0.05)**

Note: (i) F.R. = Frequency Rate per lakh man-days worked (ii) NA = Not Available (iii) (-) = Nil/Negligible (iv)Figures in bracket pertain to "Fatalities" and are included in the total (v) For limitations of the data, refer note under table 7.1 (vi) Data for the year 2020 and beyond is yet to be updated by the Labour Bureau.

Source: Data received from the Labour Bureau through correspondence.

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

Sl.	State / UT	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	10.43(-)	7.24(-)	7.57(-)	6.62(-)	5.87(-)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.16(0.05)	0.17(0.07)	NA	0.14(0.07)	0.68(0.09)
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.	Assam	0.17(0.04)	0.09(0.01)	0.1(0.03)	0.14(0.01)	0.14(0.02)
5.	Bihar	0.45(0.11)	0.04(0.01)	0.15(-)	0.15(0.09)	0.08(0.02)
6.	Chandigarh	0.24(-)	0.09(-)	0.78(-)	0.5(-)	0.19(-)
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.44(0.25)	0.42(0.24)	0.57(0.24)	0.51(0.21)	0.39(0.2)
8.	Daman & Diu and DNH	0.39(0.13)	0.59(0.01)	0.47(0.02)	0.08(0.03)	0.19(-)
9.	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.04(-)
10.	Goa	0.39(0.03)	0.3(0.03)	NA	0.29(0.02)	0.35(0.05)
11.	Gujarat	0.74(0.14)	0.51(0.12)	0.41(0.11)	0.42(0.11)	0.38(0.09)
12.	Haryana	0.08(0.04)	0.07(0.03)	0.05(0.03)	0.06(0.03)	0.07(0.03)
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0.04(0.02)	0.04(-)	0.01(-)	0.02(-)	0.02(-)
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.09(0.04)	0.09(0.04)	0.06(0.03)	0.06(0.06)	0.33(0.04)
15.	Jharkhand	0.24(0.06)	0.2(0.07)	0.18(0.05)	0.19(0.08)	0.2(0.07)
16.	Karnataka	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
17.	Kerala	NA	0.45(0.08)	0.24(0.04)	0.4(0.04)	NA
18.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
19.	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	0.5(0.05)	NA	0.69(0.07)
20.	Maharashtra	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
21.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Meghalaya	0.65(0.28)	0.07(0.07)	0.15(0.07)	-	0.12(0.12)
23.	Mizoram	-	NA	-	-	-
24.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Odisha	0.27(0.12)	NA	0.38(0.18)	0.26(0.12)	0.4(0.2)
26.	Puducherry	0.67(0.06)	0.45(0.06)	0.33(0.01)	0.4(0.05)	0.31(0.06)
27.	Punjab	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
28.	Rajasthan	0.55(0.06)	0.4(0.06)	0.17(0.04)	0.23(0.03)	0.14(0.04)
29.	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
30.	Tamil Nadu	NA	0.15(0.05)	0.1(0.05)	NA	NA
31.	Telangana	0.2(0.07)	0.24(0.06)	0.28(0.09)	0.15(0.05)	0.15(0.07)
32.	Tripura	0.01(-)	-	-	0.06(0.05)	0.05(0.03)
33.	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
34.	Uttarakhand	0.16(0.04)	0.1(0.03)	0.08(0.02)	0.04(0.01)	0.08(0.02)
35.	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total		**0.36(0.09)**	**0.25(0.06)**	**0.23(0.06)**	**0.22(0.06)**	**0.26(0.06)**

Note: (i) F.R. = Frequency Rate per lakh man-days worked
(ii) NA = Not Available
(iii) (-) = Nil or Negligible
(iv) Figures in bracket pertain to "Fatalities" and are included in the total
(v) For limitations of the data, refer note under table 7.1
(vi) Data for the year 2021 and beyond is yet to be updated by the Labour Bureau.
Source: Data received from the Labour Bureau through correspondence.

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

Sl.	Industry	NIC Code 2008	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
			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	480 (52)	0.61 (0.07)	358 (60)	0.24 (0.04)	291 (69)	0.21 (0.05)	157 (37)	0.21 (0.05)	586 (49)	0.69 (0.06)
2.	Manufacture of Paper & paper products & printing, publishing & allied products	17,18	38 (18)	0.14 (0.07)	50 (18)	0.12 (0.04)	105 (30)	0.22 (0.06)	62 (26)	0.16 (0.07)	89 (17)	0.19 (0.04)
3.	Manufacture of Chemicals & Chemical products (Except Petroleum and coal products)	20	267 (53)	0.67 (0.13)	335 (93)	0.42 (0.12)	331 (128)	0.42 (0.16)	324 (73)	0.66 (0.15)	289 (60)	0.46 (0.09)
4.	Manufacture of Non-metallic mineral products	23	137 (59)	0.20 (0.09)	117 (46)	0.15 (0.06)	80 (34)	0.09 (0.04)	78 (47)	0.1 (0.06)	174 (72)	0.18 (0.07)
5.	Basic metal and alloys Industries	24	251 (111)	0.33 (015)	271 (111)	0.36 (0.15)	381 (118)	0.49 (0.15)	309 (133)	0.37 (0.16)	383 (146)	0.43 (0.16)
6.	Manufacture of metal products & Parts (except machinery & transport equipment)	25	157 (34)	0.37 (0.08)	189 (39)	0.29 (0.06)	192 (21)	0.26 (0.03)	175 (29)	0.31 (0.05)	148 (39)	0.26 (0.07)
7.	Manufacture of machinery, machine tools & parts tools (except electrical machinery)	28	73 (14)	0.24 (0.05)	66 (16)	0.16 (0.04)	75 (14)	0.18 (0.03)	62 (16)	0.13 (0.03)	87 (25)	0.19 (0.05)
8.	Manufacture of transport equipment and parts	30	74 (7)	0.85 (0.08)	49 (9)	0.33 (0.06)	56 (4)	0.37 (0.03)	26 (4)	0.25 (0.04)	46 (9)	0.38 (0.07)
9.	Electricity, Gas and Steam	35	109 (41)	0.55 (0.21)	88 (15)	0.47 (0.08)	76 (17)	0.27 (0.06)	69 (20)	0.25 (0.07)	78 (18)	0.26 (0.06)
Total of (Sl. 1 to 9 Industries)			**1586 (389)**	**0.41 (0.10)**	**1523 (407)**	**0.27 (0.07)**	**1587 (435)**	**0.27 (0.07)**	**1262 (385)**	**0.27 (0.08)**	**1880 (435)**	**0.36 (0.08)**
***Total of All Industries**			**2661 (636)**	**0.36 (0.09)**	**2540 (661)**	**0.25 (0.06)**	**2365 (652)**	**0.23 (0.06)**	**2005 (571)**	**0.22 (0.06)**	**2799 (656)**	**0.26 (0.06)**

Note: (i) Figures in brackets indicate "Fatalities" and are included in the Total Injuries.
(ii)* The figures for All Industries include the figures of other industries apart from above Industries shown.
(iii) For limitations of data, refer note under table 7.1
(iv) Data for the year 2021 and beyond is yet to be updated by the Labour Bureau.

Source: Data received from the Labour Bureau through correspondence.

Table 7.6- Frequency Rate of Total Injuries by Important Industries

Sl.	Industry	NIC Code 2008	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1.	All Textiles	13, 14	0.41	0.41	0.38	0.14	0.41
2.	Manufacture of Paper & paper products & printing, publishing & allied products	17, 18	0.13	0.27	0.5	0.29	0.24
3.	Manufacture of Chemicals & Chemical products (Except products of Petroleum and coal)	20	0.38	0.02	0.63	0.59	0.42
4.	Manufacture of Non-metallic mineral products	23	0.32	0.26	0.21	0.15	0.18
5.	Basic metal and alloys Industries	24	0.26	0.33	0.52	0.39	0.31
6.	Manufacture of metal products & Parts (except machinery & transport equipment)	25	0.54	0.77	0.55	0.45	0.3
7.	Manufacture of machinery, machine tools & parts (except electrical machinery)	28	0.25	0.23	0.32	0.26	0.18
8.	Manufacture of transport equipment and parts	30	0.6	0.39	0.44	0.22	0.27
9.	Electricity, Gas and Steam	35	0.36	0.44	0.28	0.17	0.18
Total of (Sl. 1 to 9 Industries)			**0.35**	**0.09**	**0.44**	**0.29**	**0.3**
*** Total of All Industries**			**0.35**	**0.12**	**0.37**	**0.24**	**0.22**

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

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

(iii) Data for the year 2021 and beyond is yet to be updated by the Labour Bureau.

Source: Data received from the Labour Bureau through correspondence.

Table 7.7- Industrial injuries in Factories by causes

Sl.	Causation	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
		Total	Fatal	Total	Fatal	Total	Fatal	Total	Fatal	Total	Fatal
1.	Prime movers	45	17	49	16	46	15	35	8	60	33
2.	Machinery moved by Mechanical Power	786	110	687	110	467	93	384	63	554	132
3.	Machinery not moved by Mechanical Power	206	20	93	14	101	15	98	27	83	15
4.	Transport whether moved by Power or not	74	44	54	20	40	10	74	20	63	20
5.	Electricity	77	51	113	60	79	49	56	31	86	40
6.	Explosions	56	28	130	68	86	45	48	26	56	21
7.	Fires	143	41	166	42	158	56	176	52	191	58
8.	Gassing	34	11	39	14	43	16	26	17	458	17
9.	Molten Metals & other Hot or Corrosive Substances	68	34	58	29	69	25	110	40	83	29
10.	Hand Tools	95	20	62	6	92	2	91	7	43	3
11.	Falling Bodies	64	12	93	31	121	41	84	32	133	41
12.	Persons Falling	274	104	242	95	254	110	190	79	295	91
13.	Stepping on or Striking against Objects	147	17	114	20	89	20	74	20	106	29
14.	Handling Goods or Articles	106	6	69	8	95	18	83	9	94	12
15.	Others	407	84	502	102	569	107	409	109	418	81
Total		**2582**	**599**	**2471**	**635**	**2309**	**622**	**1938**	**540**	**2723**	**622**

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

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

(iii) Data for the year 2021 and beyond is yet to be updated by the Labour Bureau.

Source: Data received from the Labour Bureau through correspondence.

8
Statistics on Status of Compliance with Statutory Provisions of the Factories Act, 1948

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

Statistics of Factories at a Glance: 2023

1. No. of registered factories		334914
2. No. of working factories		274217
3. Employment	Total	19155458
	Women	3569334
4. No. of Safety Officers		6592
5. No. of Welfare Officers		5750
6. No. of Medical Officers		4222
7. No. of factories having Safety Policy		34450
8. No. of factories having Safety Committees		26983
9. No. of Hazardous Process factories		44309
10. No. of factories having On-site Emergency Plan		2272
11. No. of factories having Canteens Facility		11052
12. No. of factories having Crèche Facility		8179
13. Total Injuries		4039
14. Fatal Injuries		1090

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

N.B.: The above numbers do not include data pertaining to the State/UT of Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal as it's not provided to DGFASLI.

Table 8(a): Fatal Injuries and Non-Fatal Injuries in registered factories (2014-2018)

Sl.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
		FI/N-FI	FI/N-FI	FI/N-FI	FI/N-FI	FI/N-FI
1	Andaman & Nicobar	#/48	#/46	#/70	#/69	#/39
2	Andhra Pradesh	82/147	68/78	68/247	68/103	61/182
3	Arunachal Pradesh	*/*	*/*	*/*	*/*	#/#
4	Assam	13/58	8/40	12/41	10/54	12/35
5	Bihar	2/7	10/188	11/184	17/80	21/67
6	Chandigarh	#/#	#/#	1/#	1/4	#/2
7	Chhattisgarh	113/75	74/50	81/56	72/84	91/67
8	DD & DNH	21/47	12/58	15/39	16/30	25/50
9	Delhi	1/9	6/20	10/26	37/37	5/26
10	Goa	5/81	8/71	3/56	5/52	3/36
11	Gujarat	209/1334	206/1516	272/1169	229/1189	263/1036
12	Haryana	35/58	41/39	67/40	49/38	45/27
13	Himachal Pradesh	13/23	4/23	9/31	14/27	9/13
14	Jammu & Kashmir	3/18	#/14	1/2	#/1	#/1
15	Jharkhand	32/96	29/115	21/69	17/59	18/52
16	Karnataka	84/665	72/612	54/464	49/358	85/363
17	Kerala	24/234	20/326	18/158	16/236	22/145
18	Lakshadweep	*/*	*/*	*/*	*/*	*/*
19	Madhya Pradesh	41/383	44/348	30/358	30/268	22/265
20	Maharashtra	187/1687	145/1471	150/1352	137/1167	142/1292
21	Manipur	#/#	#/#	#/#	#/#	#/#
22	Meghalaya	1/1	#/1	2/1	3/3	4/5
23	Mizoram	#/#	#/#	#/#	#/#	#/#
24	Nagaland	#/#	#/#	#/#	#/#	#/#
25	Odisha	46/165	55/167	46/169	52/136	42/46
26	Puducherry	6/12	5/16	2/20	3/35	5/53
27	Punjab	16/98	21/100	23/115	20/117	16/85
28	Rajasthan	39/624	33/571	15/133	31/343	32/259
29	Sikkim	*/*	*/*	*/*	*/*	*/*
30	Tamil Nadu	105/293	87/327	104/344	71/192	84/205
31	Telangana	71/60	57/39	63/56	70/117	43/45
32	Tripura	2/8	4/3	1/3	#/#	2/6
33	Uttar Pradesh	45/47	39/57	46/63	58/52	48/62
34	Uttarakhand	7/42	21/21	10/44	9/15	15/41
35	West Bengal	63/19180	38/13940	54/57	Data not provided	39/23
Total		**1266/25500**	**1107/20257**	**1189/5367**	**1084/4866**	**1154/4528**

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

N.B.: (i) FI – Fatal injuries and N-FI – Non-Fatal Injuries
(ii) *: There are no registered factories in this State/UT
(iii) #: NIL Data

Table 8(b): Fatal Injuries and Non-Fatal Injuries in registered factories (2019-2023)

Sl.	State/UT	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
		FI/N-FI	FI/N-FI	FI/N-FI	FI/N-FI	FI/N-FI
1	Andaman & Nicobar	#/43	#/57	#/41	#/39	NIL/30
2	Andhra Pradesh	72/154	66/62	65/60	76/95	71/75
3	Arunachal Pradesh	#/#	#/#	#/#	#/#	NIL/NIL
4	Assam	4/21	10/19	4/40	8/38	9/22
5	Bihar	8/52	12/22	17/14	4/14	4/24
6	Chandigarh	#/1	#/#	#/#	#/#	NIL/NIL
7	Chhattisgarh	86/65	84/117	82/117	78/77	74/71
8	DD & DNH	9/49	5/29	Data not provided	Data not provided	Data not provided
9	Delhi	6/23	9/4	6/19	36/47	6/9
10	Goa	3/26	6/32	2/29	5/33	6/41
11	Gujarat	216/718	212/560	235/621	240/653	221/497
12	Haryana	26/47	35/33	14/24	22/48	19/40
13	Himachal Pradesh	9/23	8/18	2/15	Data not provided	Data not provided
14	Jammu & Kashmir	2/5	2/1	2/3	3/20	3/67
15	Jharkhand	21/42	16/38	26/35	23/41	26/41
16	Karnataka	69/414	45/215	46/27	43/254	53/264
17	Kerala	29/122	14/79	12/117	9/67	22/62
18	Lakshadweep	*/*	*/*	*/*	*/*	*/*
19	Madhya Pradesh	44/299	26/242	30/258	36/269	33/205
20	Maharashtra	145/1089	154/778	180/793	178/819	190/818
21	Manipur	#/#	#/#	#/#	#/#	NIL/ NIL
22	Meghalaya	1/2	1/3	1/#	3/3	2/1
23	Mizoram	#/#	#/#	#/#	Data not provided	NIL/NIL
24	Nagaland	#/#	#/#	#/#	#/#	NIL/NIL
25	Odisha	32/40	47/48	36/35	54/47	54/97
26	Puducherry	5/32	1/26	4/30	5/22	4/34
27	Punjab	64/83	28/40	Data not provided	Data not provided	Data not provided
28	Rajasthan	32/188	23/81	19/141	32/91	25/142
29	Sikkim	*/*	*/*	*/*	*/*	*/*
30	Tamil Nadu	122/206	114/120	147/288	117/205	184/243
31	Telangana	56/57	51/98	50/65	60/51	65/118
32	Tripura	#/#	#/#	2/#	2/1	1/NIL
33	Uttar Pradesh	46/79	66/69	Data not provided	Data not provided	Data not provided
34	Uttarakhand	20/47	15/41	6/31	19/49	18/48
35	West Bengal	Data not provided	Data not provided	Data not provided	Data not provided	Data not provided
Total		**1127/3927**	**1050/2832**	**988/2803**	**1053/2983**	**1090/2949**

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

N.B.: (i) FI – Fatal injuries and N-FI – Non-Fatal Injuries
(ii) *: There are no registered factories in this State/UT
(iii) #: NIL Data

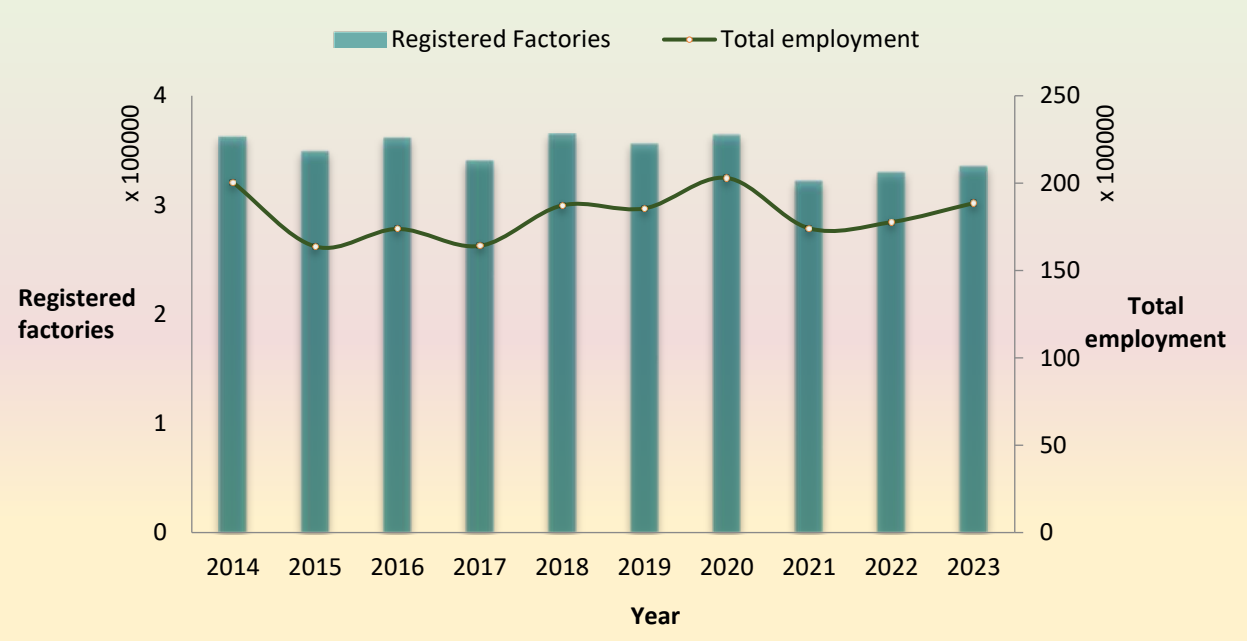
Table 8(c): OSH Data of registered factories (2014-2023)

Year	No. of Registered Factories	Total Employ-ment	Dangerous Occurrences	Fatal Injuries	Non-fatal injuries	Total Injuries	Fatal injuries per lakh workers	Non-fatal injuries per lakh workers	Total injuries per lakh workers	Fatal injuries per thousand registered factories	Non-fatal injuries per thousand registered factories	Total injuries per thousand registered factories
2014	361994 (6.4%)	20034859 (42.67%)	1534 (14.22%)	1266 (-3.51%)	25500 (-5.04%)	26766 (-4.96%)	6.32 (-32.33%)	127.28 (-33.44%)	133.60 (-33.39%)	3.50 (-9.33%)	70.44 (-10.75%)	73.94 (-10.68%)
2015	348429 (-3.75%)	16374546 (-18.27%)	1091 (-28.88%)	1107 (-12.56%)	20257 (-20.56%)	21364 (-20.18%)	6.76 (6.96%)	123.71 (-2.8%)	130.47 (-2.34%)	3.18 (-9.14%)	58.14 (-17.47%)	61.32 (-17.07%)
2016	360949 (3.59%)	17376854 (6.12%)	700 (-35.84%)	1189 (7.41%)	5367 (-73.51%)	6556 (-69.31%)	6.84 (1.18%)	30.89 (-75.03%)	37.73 (-71.08%)	3.29 (3.46%)	14.87 (-74.42%)	18.16 (-70.38%)
2017	339931 (-5.82%)	16409493 (-5.57%)	1382 (97.43%)	1084 (-8.83%)	4866 (-9.33%)	5950 (-9.24%)	6.61 (-3.36%)	29.65 (-4.01%)	36.26 (-3.90%)	3.19 (-3.04%)	14.31 (-3.76%)	17.50 (-3.63%)
2018	364268 (7.16%)	18724733 (14.11%)	1124 (-18.67%)	1154 (6.46%)	4528 (-6.95%)	5682 (-4.50%)	6.16 (-6.81%)	24.18 (-18.45%)	30.34 (-16.33%)	3.17 (-0.63%)	12.43 (-13.13%)	15.60 (-10.86%)
2019	355478 (-2.41%)	18552909 (-0.92%)	1371 (21.98%)	1127 (-2.34%)	3927 (-13.27%)	5054 (-11.05%)	6.07 (-1.46%)	21.17 (-12.44%)	27.24 (-10.22%)	3.17 (0.00%)	11.05 (-11.10%)	14.22 (-8.85%)
2020	363442 (2.24%)	20298387 (9.41%)	634 (-53.76%)	1050 (-6.83)	2832 (-27.88%)	3882 (-23.19%)	5.17 (-14.83%)	13.95 (-34.10%)	19.12 (-29.81%)	2.89 (-8.83%)	7.79 (-29.50)	10.68 (-24.89%)
2021	321578 (-11.52%)	17414912 (-14.21%)	1058 (66.88%)	988 (-5.90%)	2803 (-1.02%)	3791 (-2.34%)	5.67 (9.73%)	16.09 (15.38%)	21.76 (13.85%)	3.07 (6.31%)	8.71 (11.89%)	11.78 (10.38%)
2022	329317 (2.41%)	17767088 (2.02%)	1014 (-4.16%)	1053 (6.58%)	2983 (6.42%)	4036 (6.46%)	5.93 (4.59%)	16.79 (4.35%)	22.72 (4.41%)	3.20 (4.23%)	9.06 (4.02%)	12.26 (4.07%)
2023	334914 (1.70%)	19155458 (7.81%)	975 (-3.85%)	1090 (3.51%)	2949 (-1.14%)	4039 (0.07%)	5.69 (-3.99%)	15.40 (-8.31%)	21.09 (-7.18%)	3.25 (1.78%)	8.81 (-2.79%)	12.06 (-1.60%)

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

N.B.:(i) Figures in the bracket represent yearly percentage change.(ii) The data in the table for the following years does not include data from the States/UTs mentioned against them, as they did not provide data to DGFASLI during that year: 2023 - Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, 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 (2014-2023) of factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948. The dataset covers the period from 2014 to 2023, a decade that encapsulates key structural transitions in India's OSH framework, including the sustained industrial growth through the decade, unprecedented economic and operational impact of the COVID-19 pandemic (2020-2021), and the introduction of the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSHWC) Code, 2020[1]. These events are critical inflection points that likely influenced patterns in employment, injury reporting, and factory registration trends.

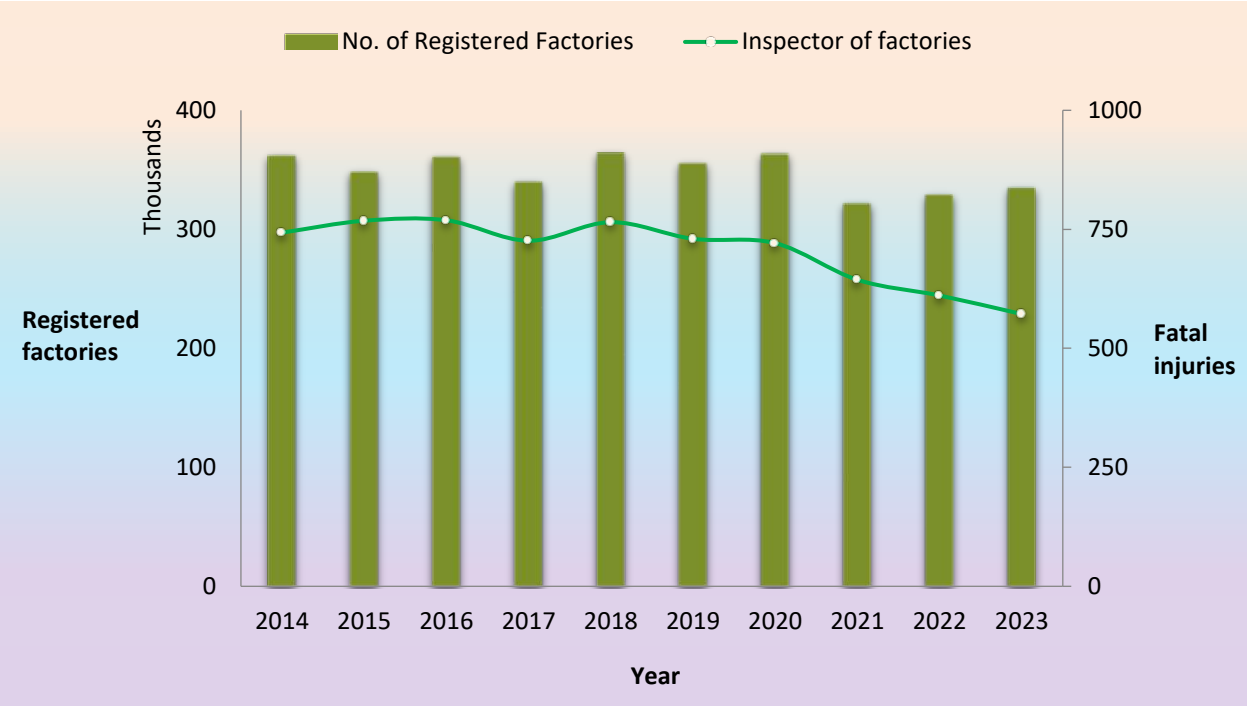


Graph 1: Registered factories and total employment in registered factories (2014-2023)

The number of registered factories hovered within the range of approximately 3.2-3.6 lakh throughout the decade, peaking at 364,268 in 2018. The subsequent reduction, especially a dip of 11.52% (highest in the decade) to 321,578 in 2021, can be attributed to the pandemic's impact on economic activities and industrial operations. Encouragingly, a recovery to 334,914 in 2023 reflects a gradual resurgence of industrial establishments.

Total employment in the registered factories showed a general upward trend, it reached 2.029 crore in 2020 but show a volatile trend throughout the decade. There was a significant decline of 14.21% in 2021 probably the impact of the pandemic. Post-pandemic years indicate a moderate recalibration, with 1.915 crore reported in 2023. The last two years have shown an increase in employment in factories.

[1]The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSHWC) Code, 2020, enacted by the Indian Parliament in September 2020, has received presidential assent but is not yet fully implemented nationwide, as several states are still in the process of drafting and notifying their respective rules. (as on May 2025)

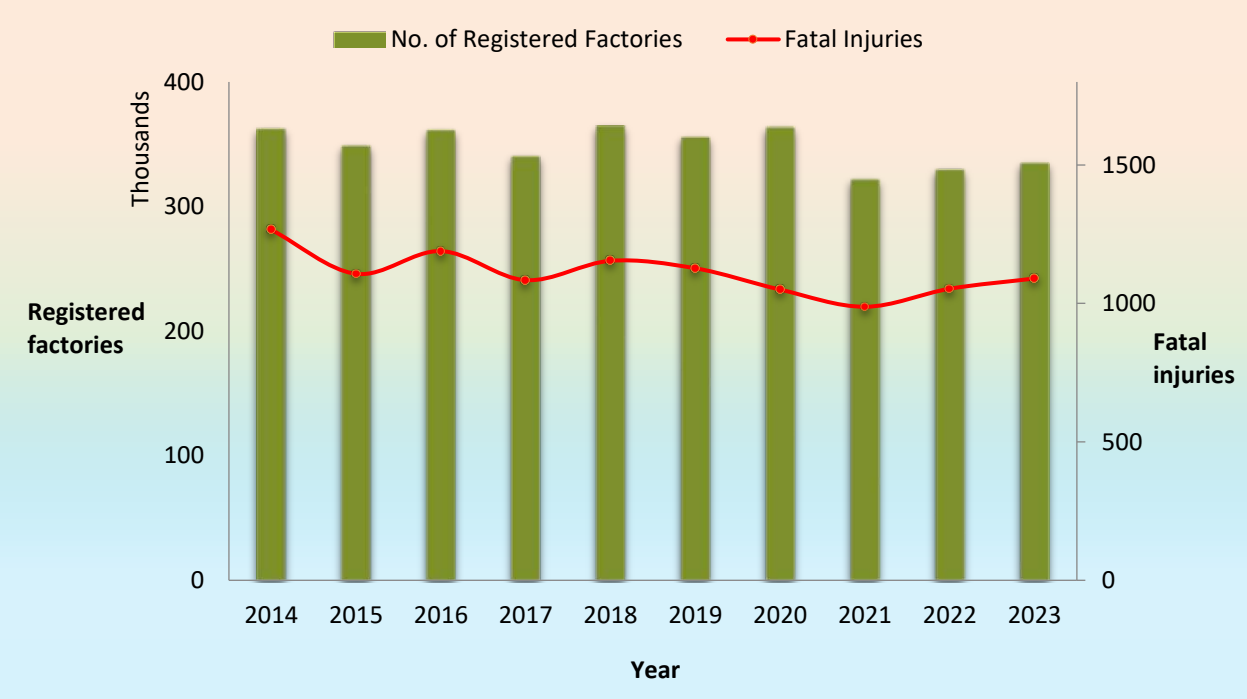


Graph 2: Registered factories and Inspector of factories (2014-2023)

The relatively stable employment figures suggest sustained workforce engagement across registered factories, even amidst technological transitions and sectoral restructuring. Continued employment in this sector underlines the resilience of India's organised industrial base.

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 a highly erratic pattern. The number of Dangerous Occurrences decreased from 1,534 in 2014 to 975 in 2023. This decline may be attributed to enhanced process safety controls, better hazard awareness, and improved infrastructure in many factories. The steady improvement indicates growing maturity in risk identification and mitigation, possibly supported by sector-specific safety guidelines and implementation of modern safety equipment.

Though fatal injuries show a general downward trend, there are fluctuations with some minor increases in between. However, the percentage change indicates substantial year-to-year variability, suggesting that progress in reducing fatalities hasn't been consistently linear. The most significant increase occurred in 2016 (7.41%) and decrease in 2015 (12.56%). Fatal injuries show a declining trend from 2018 (1154) to 2021 (988), with a slight increase in 2022 (1,053) and further increase in 2023 (1,090). The overall decline is slight but steady. This gradual reduction reflects the growing emphasis on safety training, hazard control, and policy enforcement. The last two years have seen increase in the number of fatal injuries which is a cause of concern and indicates that the safety challenges need to be addressed through sustained efforts, especially in high-risk sectors.



Graph 3: Registered factories and Fatal injuries in registered factories (2014-2023)

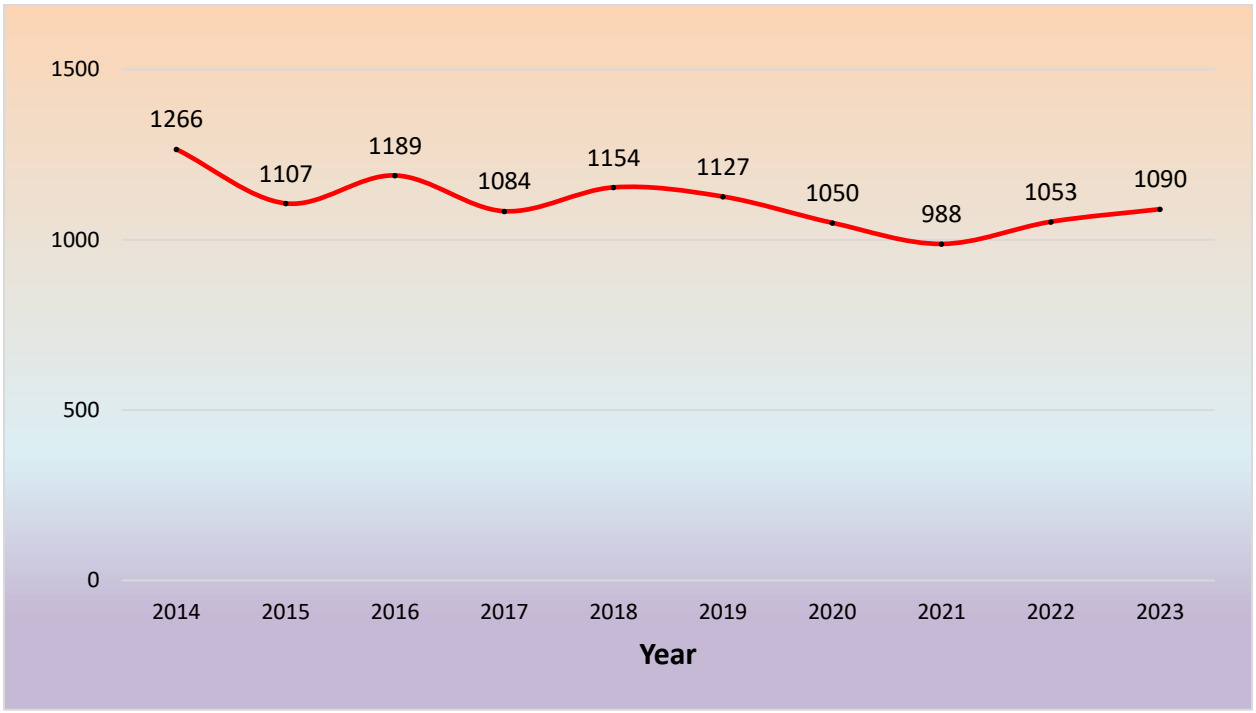
Like fatal injuries, the absolute number of non-fatal injuries shows a general downward trend with yearly fluctuations. The figures show consistent decline every year till 2022 and then again increase in the year 2022. There is a sharp decline from 2014 to 2021 with the most significant decline in 2016 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 4,039 in 2023, representing a significant decline. This remarkable trend, largely driven by the sharp reduction in non-fatal injuries, signals a positive trajectory in India's OSH landscape.

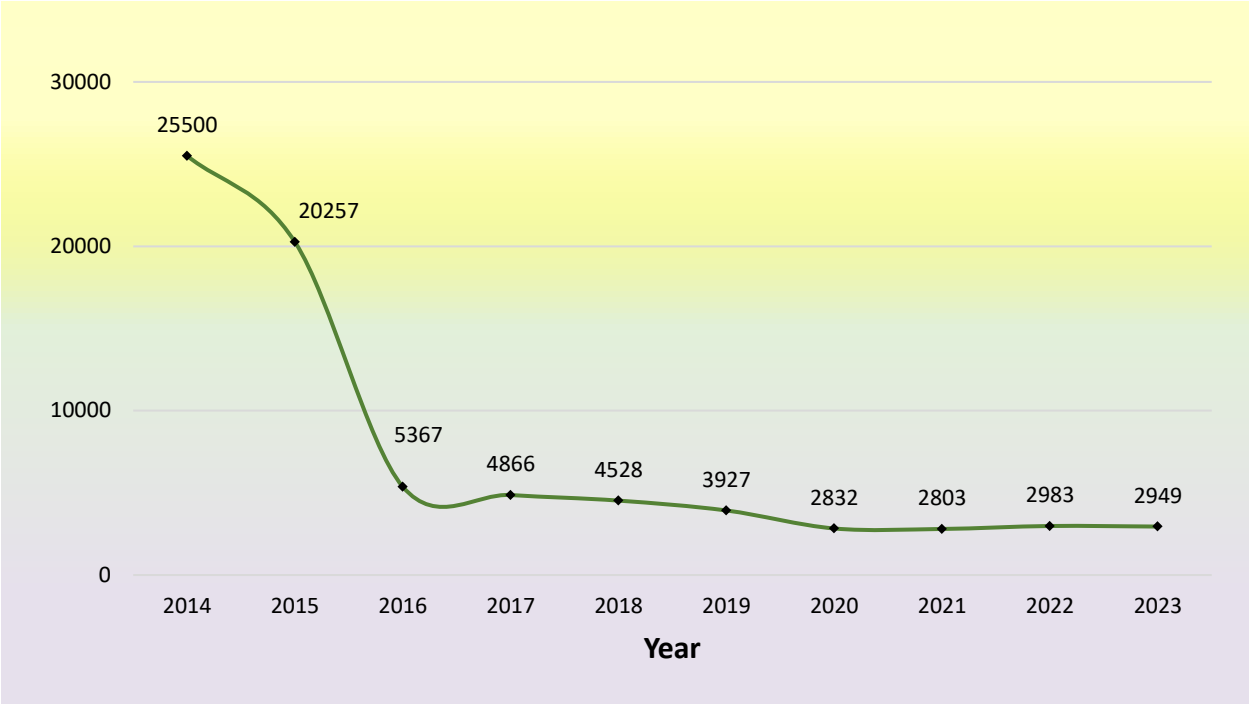
The substantial improvement in the number of injuriescan be interpreted as a reflection of heightened safety awareness, increased adoption of personal protective equipment (PPE), the implementation of modern safety management systems, and a growing consciousness towards workplace safety across the organized sector.

[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.

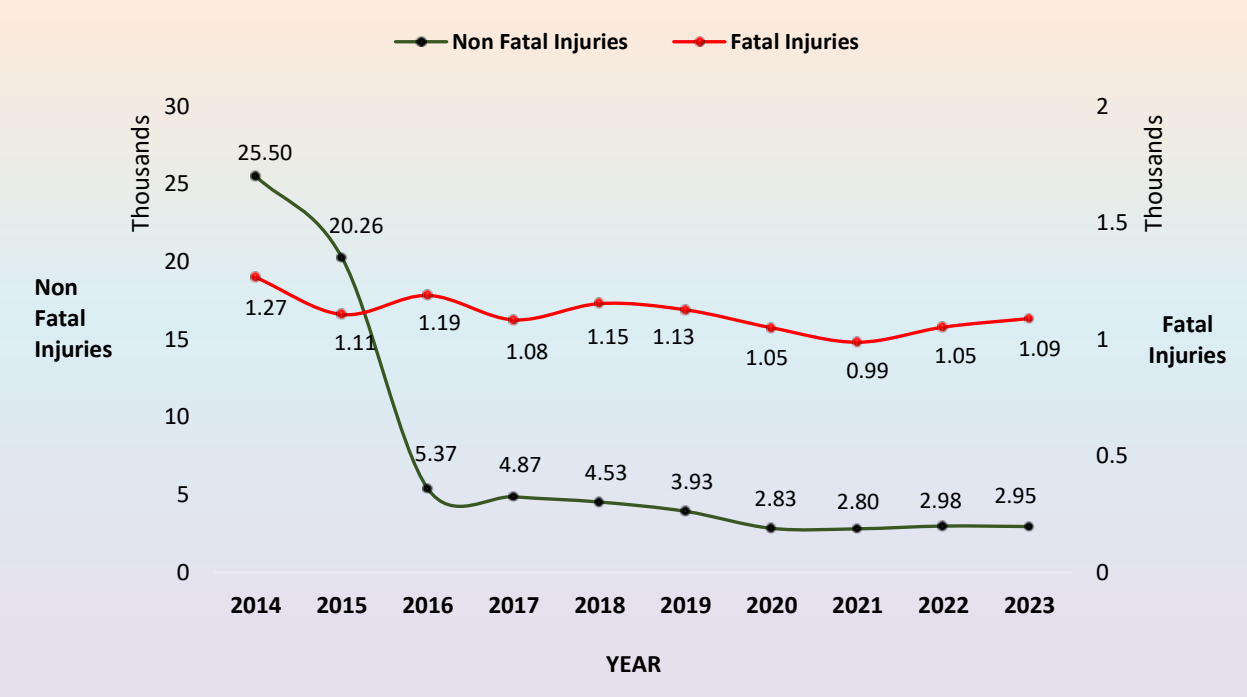
Graph 4: Total employment and Total injuries in registered factories (2014-2023)



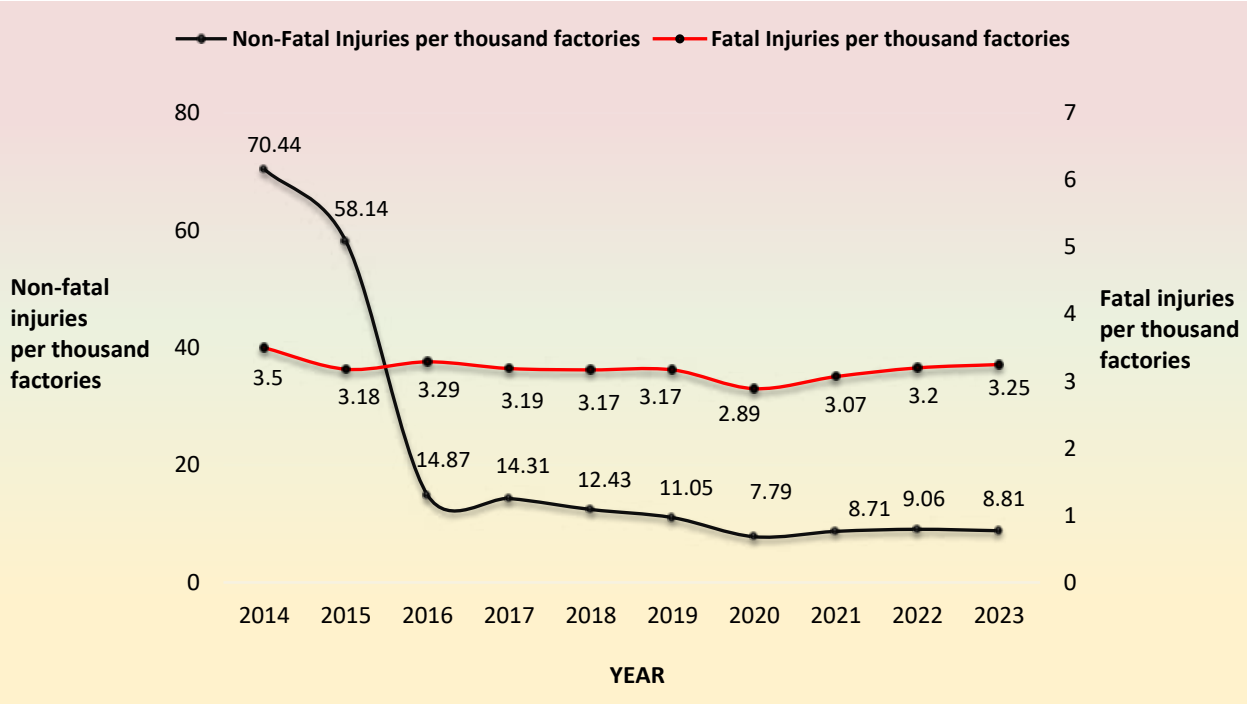
Graph 5: Fatal injuries in registered factories (2014-2023)



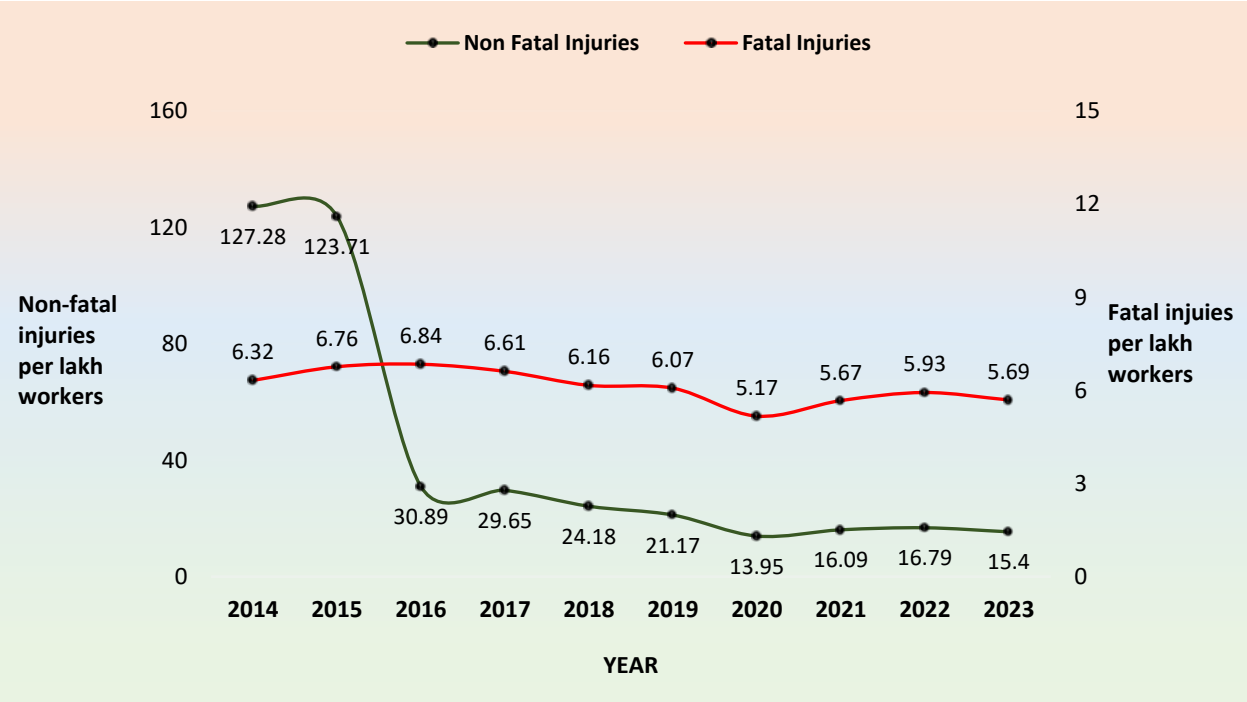
Graph 6: Non-fatal injuries in registered factories (2014-2023)



Graph 7: Fatal and Non-fatal injuries in registered factories (2014-2023)



Graph 8: Fatal and Non-fatal injuries per thousand registered factories (2014-2023)

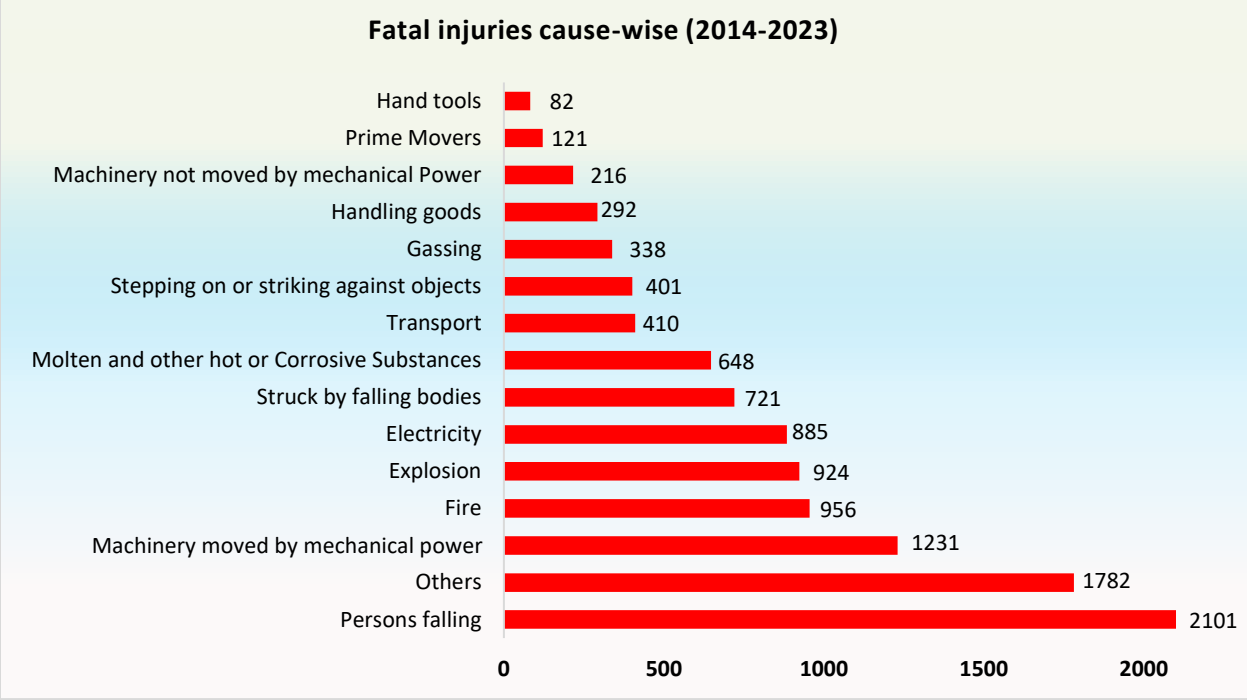


Graph 9: Fatal and Non-fatal injuries per lakh workers in registered factories (2014-2023)

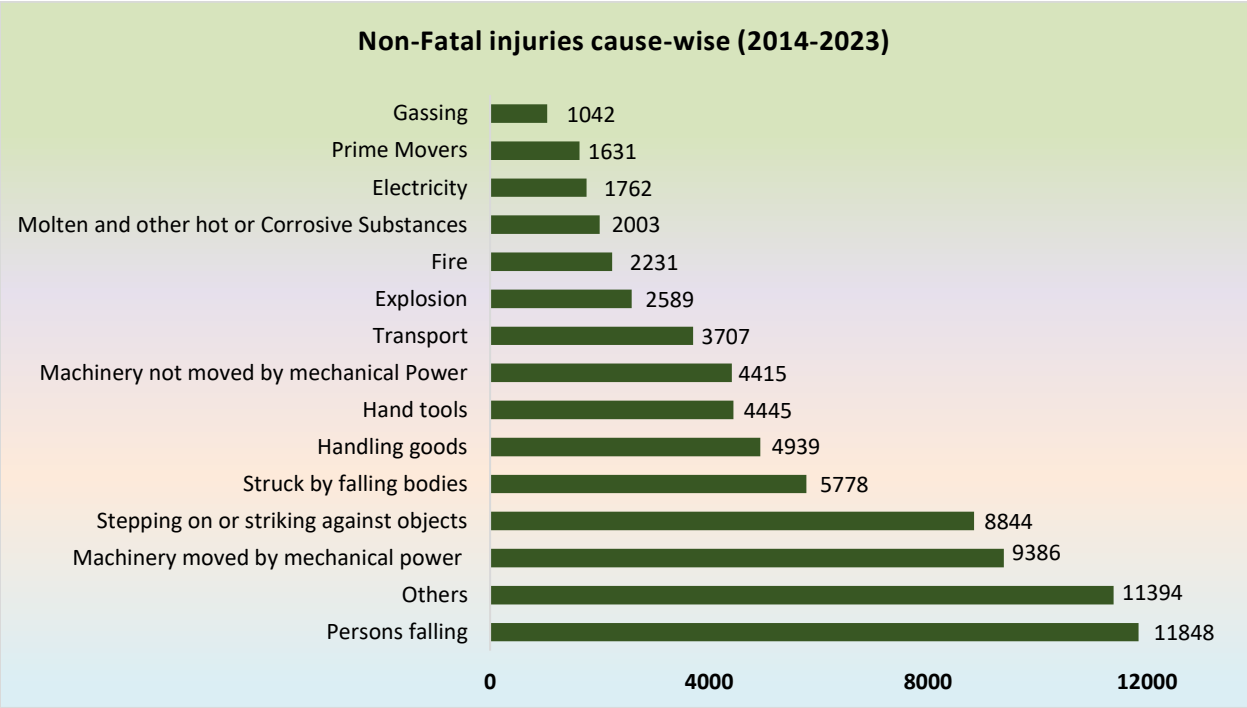
Examining the fatal injuries and non-fatal injuries data per thousand registered factories reveals a steady trend. Fatal injuries per thousand registered factories hover around 3.25 despite some fluctuations. Whereas non-fatal injuries per thousand registered factories significantly decreased from 70.44 in 2014 to 8.81 in 2023. This consistent decline highlights improvements in workplace safety and regulations. Consequently, total injuries per thousand registered factories also saw a substantial reduction from 73.94 in 2014 to 12.06 in 2023.

The rate of fatal injuries shows a general decline over the decade; however, the rate fluctuates, highlighting that the risk of fatal injury isn't uniformly decreasing. The rate of fatal injuries per lakh workers was notably high, i.e. over 6 in the beginning year, while it decreased significantly to 5.69 in 2023. This decline continued with some fluctuations, reaching its lowest level in 2020 at 5.17, a decrease of 14.83% from the previous year. However, the rate rose again in subsequent years, peaking at 5.93 in 2022, marking a 4.59% increase from 2021. In 2023 it decreased by 3.99% to 5.69. Despite fluctuations in employment and factory numbers, this suggests a steady systemic risk i.e. a reflection of persistent high-hazard processes in manufacturing sectors.

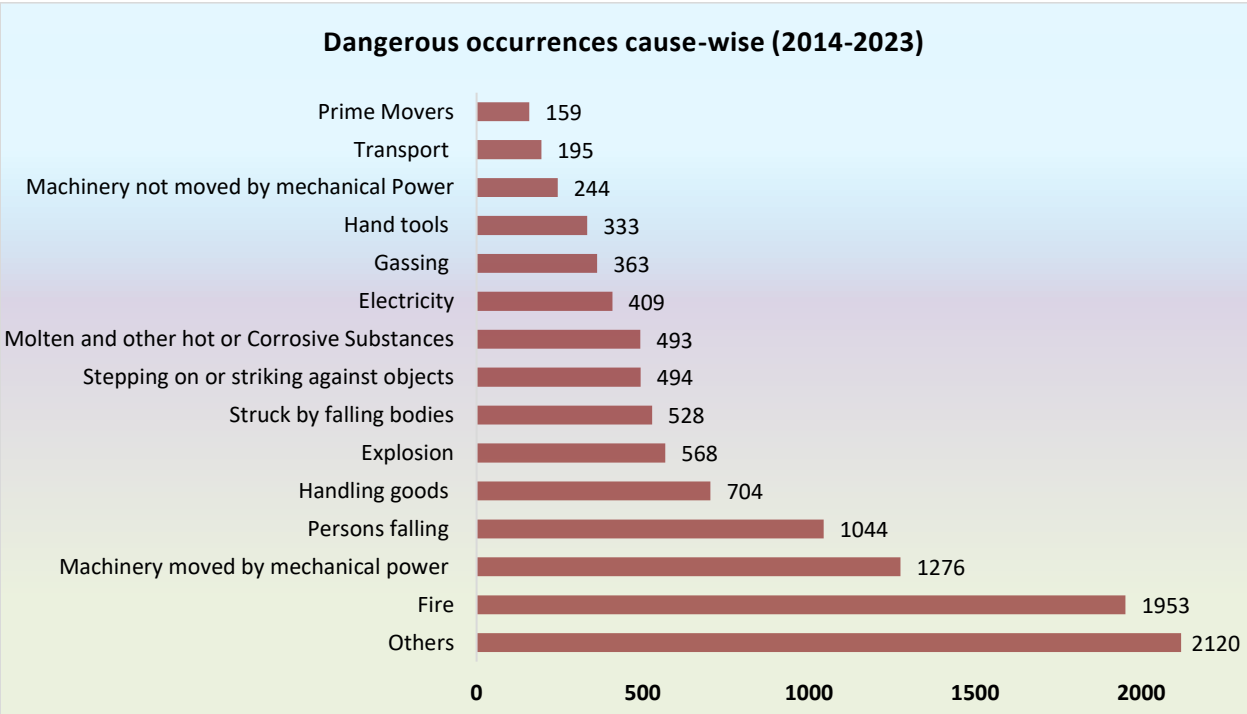
Non-fatal injuries per lakh workers displayed a marked decrease over the years, suggesting a greater relative reduction in non-fatal injuries compared to fatal ones. Starting at 127.28 in 2014 it decreased to 15.40 in 2023. The total injuries per lakh workers followed a similar pattern, decreasing from 133.60 in 2014 to 21.09 in 2023 illustrating a steady reduction in workplace injuries and an overall improvement in workplace safety per worker.



Graph 10: Fatal injuries in registered factories: cause-wise (2014-2023)



Graph 11: Non-fatal injuries in registered factories: cause-wise (2014-2023)



Graph 12: Dangerous Occurrences in registered factories: cause-wise (2014-2023)

The cause-wise data on Fatal and Non-Fatal injuries consistently highlights "Persons falling" as a predominant cause across both fatal (2,101 injuries) and non-fatal (11,848 injuries) categories, underscoring its widespread impact. Similarly, "Machinery moved by mechanical power" emerges as a significant factor in all three categories – fatal (1,231), non-fatal (9,386), and dangerous occurrences (1,276), indicating a pervasive risk area requiring continuous engineering and procedural controls. The "Others" category, consistently prominent in all incident types (fatal: 1,782, non-fatal: 11,394, dangerous: 2,120), suggests a diverse range of less common hazards that cumulatively contribute significantly

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 2014 to 2023 clearly demonstrates a significant improvement in occupational safety outcomes across India’s registered factories. The observed data reflects the constructive impact of robust regulations and collaborative efforts among all stakeholders, leading to a notable reduction in the number of fatal and non-fatal injuries, as well as dangerous occurrences. These achievements highlight the constructive role of robust regulations, institutional frameworks, and proactive stakeholder engagement. While continued efforts in surveillance and enforcement remain vital, the overall progress reaffirms the commitment of the Government of India and the Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) to reducing the risk of workplace accidents and fostering a culture of safety, health, and well-being across the nation’s organised industrial sector.

Table 8.1- Inspectors of Factories (2023)

Sl.	State/UT	2023	
		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	NIL	6
7	Chhattisgarh	29	23
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Data not provided	Data not provided
9	Delhi	16	7
10	Goa	7	6
11	Gujarat	153	81
12	Haryana	36	35
13	Himachal Pradesh	Data not provided	Data not provided
14	Jammu and Kashmir	4	5
15	Jharkhand	25	25
16	Karnataka	64	48
17	Kerala	59	53
18	Lakshadweep	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	41	14
20	Maharashtra	122	44
21	Manipur	4	2
22	Meghalaya	4	3
23	Mizoram	2	3
24	Nagaland	2	2
25	Odisha	35	23
26	Puducherry	11	5
27	Punjab	Data not provided	Data not provided
28	Rajasthan	39	27
29	Sikkim	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	168	106
31	Telangana	35	27
32	Tripura	5	3
33	Uttar Pradesh	Data not provided	Data not provided
34	Uttarakhand	7	2
35	West Bengal	Data not provided	Data not provided
Total		**974**	**630**

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

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

Table 8.2- Medical Inspectors of Factories (2023)

Sl.	State/UT	2023	
		Sanctioned	Working
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NIL	NIL
2	Andhra Pradesh	2	NIL
3	Arunachal Pradesh	NIL	NIL
4	Assam	1	NIL
5	Bihar	2	NIL
6	Chandigarh	NIL	NIL
7	Chhattisgarh	2	NIL
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Data not provided	Data not provided
9	Delhi	1	1
10	Goa	1	1
11	Gujarat	5	NIL
12	Haryana	5	2
13	Himachal Pradesh	Data not provided	Data not provided
14	Jammu and Kashmir	NIL	NIL
15	Jharkhand	NIL	NIL
16	Karnataka	1	1
17	Kerala	4	2
18	Lakshadweep	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	1	1
20	Maharashtra	2	NIL
21	Manipur	NIL	NIL
22	Meghalaya	NIL	NIL
23	Mizoram	NIL	NIL
24	Nagaland	1	1
25	Odisha	1	NIL
26	Puducherry	1	1
27	Punjab	Data not provided	Data not provided
28	Rajasthan	1	1
29	Sikkim	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	NIL	NIL
31	Telangana	NIL	NIL
32	Tripura	NIL	NIL
33	Uttar Pradesh	Data not provided	Data not provided
34	Uttarakhand	NIL	NIL
35	West Bengal	Data not provided	Data not provided
Total		**31**	**11**

Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.
Note: (i) *: There are no registered factories in this State/UT. (ii) #: NIL Data.

Table 8.3- Chemical Inspectors of Factories (2023)

Sl.	State/UT	2023	
		Sanctioned	Working
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NIL	NIL
2	Andhra Pradesh	1	1
3	Arunachal Pradesh	NIL	NIL
4	Assam	NIL	NIL
5	Bihar	2	1
6	Chandigarh	NIL	NIL
7	Chhattisgarh	NIL	NIL
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Data not provided	Data not provided
9	Delhi	1	NIL
10	Goa	NIL	NIL
11	Gujarat	4	1
12	Haryana	5	5
13	Himachal Pradesh	Data not provided	Data not provided
14	Jammu and Kashmir	NIL	NIL
15	Jharkhand	NIL	NIL
16	Karnataka	NIL	NIL
17	Kerala	NIL	NIL
18	Lakshadweep	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	NIL	NIL
20	Maharashtra	NIL	NIL
21	Manipur	NIL	NIL
22	Meghalaya	NIL	NIL
23	Mizoram	NIL	NIL
24	Nagaland	NIL	NIL
25	Odisha	NIL	NIL
26	Puducherry	1	NIL
27	Punjab	Data not provided	Data not provided
28	Rajasthan	3	2
29	Sikkim	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	NIL	NIL
31	Telangana	NIL	NIL
32	Tripura	NIL	NIL
33	Uttar Pradesh	Data not provided	Data not provided
34	Uttarakhand	NIL	NIL
35	West Bengal	Data not provided	Data not provided
Total		**17**	**10**

Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.
Note:(i) *: There are no registered factories in this State/UT. (ii) #: NIL Data.

Table 8.4- Hygiene Inspectors of Factories (2023)

Sl.	State/UT	2023	
		Sanctioned	Working
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NIL	NIL
2	Andhra Pradesh	NIL	NIL
3	Arunachal Pradesh	NIL	NIL
4	Assam	NIL	NIL
5	Bihar	NIL	NIL
6	Chandigarh	NIL	NIL
7	Chhattisgarh	1	1
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Data not provided	Data not provided
9	Delhi	NIL	NIL
10	Goa	NIL	NIL
11	Gujarat	4	NIL
12	Haryana	NIL	NIL
13	Himachal Pradesh	Data not provided	Data not provided
14	Jammu and Kashmir	NIL	NIL
15	Jharkhand	NIL	NIL
16	Karnataka	NIL	NIL
17	Kerala	NIL	NIL
18	Lakshadweep	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	NIL	NIL
20	Maharashtra	NIL	NIL
21	Manipur	NIL	NIL
22	Meghalaya	NIL	NIL
23	Mizoram	NIL	NIL
24	Nagaland	NIL	NIL
25	Odisha	NIL	NIL
26	Puducherry	NIL	NIL
27	Punjab	Data not provided	Data not provided
28	Rajasthan	2	2
29	Sikkim	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	NIL	NIL
31	Telangana	NIL	NIL
32	Tripura	NIL	NIL
33	Uttar Pradesh	Data not provided	Data not provided
34	Uttarakhand	NIL	NIL
35	West Bengal	Data not provided	Data not provided
Total		**7**	**3**

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

Note: (i) *: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.
(ii) #: NIL Data.

Table 8.5- Other Inspectors of Factories (2023)

Sl.	State/UT	2023	
		Sanctioned	Working
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NIL	NIL
2	Andhra Pradesh	NIL	NIL
3	Arunachal Pradesh	NIL	NIL
4	Assam	NIL	NIL
5	Bihar	NIL	NIL
6	Chandigarh	NIL	6
7	Chhattisgarh	NIL	NIL
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Data not provided	Data not provided
9	Delhi	NIL	NIL
10	Goa	NIL	NIL
11	Gujarat	30	14
12	Haryana	3	3
13	Himachal Pradesh	Data not provided	Data not provided
14	Jammu and Kashmir	NIL	NIL
15	Jharkhand	NIL	NIL
16	Karnataka	1	1
17	Kerala	NIL	NIL
18	Lakshadweep	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	NIL	NIL
20	Maharashtra	NIL	NIL
21	Manipur	NIL	NIL
22	Meghalaya	NIL	NIL
23	Mizoram	NIL	NIL
24	Nagaland	NIL	NIL
25	Odisha	NIL	NIL
26	Puducherry	1	1
27	Punjab	Data not provided	Data not provided
28	Rajasthan	NIL	NIL
29	Sikkim	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	NIL	NIL
31	Telangana	NIL	NIL
32	Tripura	NIL	NIL
33	Uttar Pradesh	Data not provided	Data not provided
34	Uttarakhand	NIL	NIL
35	West Bengal	Data not provided	Data not provided
Total		**35**	**25**

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

Note: (i) *: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.
(ii) #: NIL Data.

Table 8.6- Certifying Surgeons (employed) in Factories (2023)

Sl.	State/UT	2023	
		Sanctioned	Working
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NIL	NIL
2	Andhra Pradesh	NIL	NIL
3	Arunachal Pradesh	NIL	NIL
4	Assam	3	2
5	Bihar	NIL	NIL
6	Chandigarh	NIL	NIL
7	Chhattisgarh	NIL	NIL
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Data not provided	Data not provided
9	Delhi	1	1
10	Goa	NIL	NIL
11	Gujarat	4	4
12	Haryana	NIL	NIL
13	Himachal Pradesh	Data not provided	Data not provided
14	Jammu and Kashmir	NIL	NIL
15	Jharkhand	NIL	NIL
16	Karnataka	NIL	NIL
17	Kerala	NIL	NIL
18	Lakshadweep	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	NIL	NIL
20	Maharashtra	1	1
21	Manipur	NIL	NIL
22	Meghalaya	1	NIL
23	Mizoram	NIL	NIL
24	Nagaland	NIL	NIL
25	Odisha	NIL	NIL
26	Puducherry	1	1
27	Punjab	Data not provided	Data not provided
28	Rajasthan	NIL	NIL
29	Sikkim	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	9	8
31	Telangana	NIL	NIL
32	Tripura	NIL	NIL
33	Uttar Pradesh	Data not provided	Data not provided
34	Uttarakhand	NIL	NIL
35	West Bengal	Data not provided	Data not provided
Total		**20**	**17**

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

Note: (i) *: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.
(ii) #: NIL Data.

Table 8.7- Certifying Surgeons (notified) in Factories (2023)

Sl.	State/UT	2023	
		Sanctioned	Working
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	NIL	NIL
3	Arunachal Pradesh	NIL	NIL
4	Assam	NIL	NIL
5	Bihar	NIL	NIL
6	Chandigarh	NIL	NIL
7	Chhattisgarh	NIL	NIL
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Data not provided	Data not provided
9	Delhi	1	1
10	Goa	1	1
11	Gujarat	NIL	NIL
12	Haryana	NIL	NIL
13	Himachal Pradesh	Data not provided	Data not provided
14	Jammu and Kashmir	NIL	NIL
15	Jharkhand	NIL	NIL
16	Karnataka	NIL	NIL
17	Kerala	NIL	NIL
18	Lakshadweep	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	NIL	NIL
20	Maharashtra	NIL	NIL
21	Manipur	NIL	NIL
22	Meghalaya	NIL	NIL
23	Mizoram	NIL	NIL
24	Nagaland	NIL	NIL
25	Odisha	NIL	NIL
26	Puducherry	NIL	NIL
27	Punjab	NIL	NIL
28	Rajasthan	NIL	NIL
29	Sikkim	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	9	8
31	Telangana	NIL	NIL
32	Tripura	20	20
33	Uttar Pradesh	Data not provided	Data not provided
34	Uttarakhand	NIL	NIL
35	West Bengal	Data not provided	Data not provided
Total		**33**	**32**

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

Note: (i) *: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.
(ii) #: NIL Data.

Table 8.8- State-wise Status of Registered Factories (2023)

Sl.	State/UT	2023
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	39
2	Andhra Pradesh	24642
3	Arunachal Pradesh	278
4	Assam	8616
5	Bihar	9308
6	Chandigarh	862
7	Chhattisgarh	6379
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Data not provided
9	Delhi	13616
10	Goa	790
11	Gujarat	49246
12	Haryana	25607
13	Himachal Pradesh	Data not provided
14	Jammu and Kashmir	1929
15	Jharkhand	6581
16	Karnataka	18389
17	Kerala	22601
18	Lakshadweep	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	8225
20	Maharashtra	39533
21	Manipur	395
22	Meghalaya	347
23	Mizoram	8
24	Nagaland	1075
25	Odisha	5034
26	Puducherry	3110
27	Punjab	Data not provided
28	Rajasthan	11014
29	Sikkim	*
30	Tamil Nadu	50669
31	Telangana	22118
32	Tripura	735
33	Uttar Pradesh	Data not provided
34	Uttarakhand	3768
35	West Bengal	Data not provided
Total		**334914**

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

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

Table 8.9-State-wise Status of Working Factories (2023)

Sl.	State/UT	2023
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	39
2	Andhra Pradesh	19157
3	Arunachal Pradesh	272
4	Assam	7537
5	Bihar	7349
6	Chandigarh	415
7	Chhattisgarh	6223
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Data not provided
9	Delhi	8753
10	Goa	747
11	Gujarat	40495
12	Haryana	19858
13	Himachal Pradesh	Data not provided
14	Jammu and Kashmir	1227
15	Jharkhand	6037
16	Karnataka	17523
17	Kerala	21913
18	Lakshadweep	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	6988
20	Maharashtra	38720
21	Manipur	53
22	Meghalaya	319
23	Mizoram	8
24	Nagaland	1075
25	Odisha	2928
26	Puducherry	2183
27	Punjab	Data not provided
28	Rajasthan	11014
29	Sikkim	*
30	Tamil Nadu	31265
31	Telangana	17758
32	Tripura	661
33	Uttar Pradesh	Data not provided
34	Uttarakhand	3700
35	West Bengal	Data not provided
Total		**274217**

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

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

Table 8.10- State-wise Status of Employment in Factories (2023)

Sl.	State/UT	2023
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4385
2	Andhra Pradesh	1178851
3	Arunachal Pradesh	8462
4	Assam	343949
5	Bihar	238285
6	Chandigarh	17102
7	Chhattisgarh	407540
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Data not provided
9	Delhi	420144
10	Goa	92775
11	Gujarat	2248003
12	Haryana	1628087
13	Himachal Pradesh	Data not provided
14	Jammu and Kashmir	72992
15	Jharkhand	451360
16	Karnataka	1561619
17	Kerala	602493
18	Lakshadweep	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	807550
20	Maharashtra	3122574
21	Manipur	1152
22	Meghalaya	15366
23	Mizoram	358
24	Nagaland	12543
25	Odisha	424233
26	Puducherry	85920
27	Punjab	Data not provided
28	Rajasthan	883180
29	Sikkim	*
30	Tamil Nadu	2546203
31	Telangana	1203981
32	Tripura	61571
33	Uttar Pradesh	Data not provided
34	Uttarakhand	714780
35	West Bengal	Data not provided
Total		**19155458**

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

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

Table 8.11- State-wise Status of Women Employment in Factories (2023)

Sl.	State/UT	2023
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	183
2	Andhra Pradesh	279431
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1216
4	Assam	44713
5	Bihar	469
6	Chandigarh	NIL
7	Chhattisgarh	13513
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Data not provided
9	Delhi	37813
10	Goa	19448
11	Gujarat	155723
12	Haryana	131249
13	Himachal Pradesh	Data not provided
14	Jammu and Kashmir	8417
15	Jharkhand	36203
16	Karnataka	570044
17	Kerala	184587
18	Lakshadweep	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	691325
20	Maharashtra	262967
21	Manipur	258
22	Meghalaya	1122
23	Mizoram	2
24	Nagaland	1608
25	Odisha	12917
26	Puducherry	6056
27	Punjab	Data not provided
28	Rajasthan	71260
29	Sikkim	*
30	Tamil Nadu	856192
31	Telangana	168295
32	Tripura	8024
33	Uttar Pradesh	Data not provided
34	Uttarakhand	6299
35	West Bengal	Data not provided
Total		**3569334**

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

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

Table 8.12- State-wise Hazardous Process Factories under Sec. 2(cb) (2023)

Sl.	State/UT	2023
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NIL
2	Andhra Pradesh	2204
3	Arunachal Pradesh	22
4	Assam	28
5	Bihar	103
6	Chandigarh	NIL
7	Chhattisgarh	922
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Data not provided
9	Delhi	472
10	Goa	151
11	Gujarat	12731
12	Haryana	4413
13	Himachal Pradesh	Data not provided
14	Jammu and Kashmir	494
15	Jharkhand	937
16	Karnataka	1606
17	Kerala	1614
18	Lakshadweep	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	1983
20	Maharashtra	6003
21	Manipur	7
22	Meghalaya	237
23	Mizoram	NIL
24	Nagaland	2
25	Odisha	847
26	Puducherry	178
27	Punjab	Data not provided
28	Rajasthan	1164
29	Sikkim	*
30	Tamil Nadu	1883
31	Telangana	4378
32	Tripura	130
33	Uttar Pradesh	Data not provided
34	Uttarakhand	1800
35	West Bengal	Data not provided
Total		**44309**

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

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

Table 8.13- State-wise Status of Workers in Hazardous Factories (2023)

Sl.	State/UT	2023
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NIL
2	Andhra Pradesh	346073
3	Arunachal Pradesh	725
4	Assam	33130
5	Bihar	44076
6	Chandigarh	NIL
7	Chhattisgarh	229342
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Data not provided
9	Delhi	17936
10	Goa	36666
11	Gujarat	514971
12	Haryana	264389
13	Himachal Pradesh	Data not provided
14	Jammu and Kashmir	18719
15	Jharkhand	132629
16	Karnataka	296862
17	Kerala	49124
18	Lakshadweep	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	174504
20	Maharashtra	1074786
21	Manipur	323
22	Meghalaya	13812
23	Mizoram	NIL
24	Nagaland	73
25	Odisha	199784
26	Puducherry	10187
27	Punjab	Data not provided
28	Rajasthan	153253
29	Sikkim	*
30	Tamil Nadu	270350
31	Telangana	532183
32	Tripura	5794
33	Uttar Pradesh	Data not provided
34	Uttarakhand	200000
35	West Bengal	Data not provided
Total		**4619691**

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

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

Table 8.14- No. of Factories Inspected (2023)

Sl.	State/UT	2023	
		All Factories	Hazardous Factories
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	NIL
2	Andhra Pradesh	2982	1517
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Data not provided	Data not provided
4	Assam	1240	29
5	Bihar	103	103
6	Chandigarh	NIL	NIL
7	Chhattisgarh	1288	656
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Data not provided	Data not provided
9	Delhi	699	40
10	Goa	147	49
11	Gujarat	19319	6450
12	Haryana	2044	341
13	Himachal Pradesh	Data not provided	Data not provided
14	Jammu and Kashmir	802	265
15	Jharkhand	584	224
16	Karnataka	7065	990
17	Kerala	5346	235
18	Lakshadweep	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	1038	366
20	Maharashtra	4745	2696
21	Manipur	53	7
22	Meghalaya	90	40
23	Mizoram	3	NIL
24	Nagaland	56	2
25	Odisha	1023	847
26	Puducherry	357	75
27	Punjab	Data not provided	Data not provided
28	Rajasthan	1829	349
29	Sikkim	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	9784	662
31	Telangana	4623	1465
32	Tripura	389	56
33	Uttar Pradesh	Data not provided	Data not provided
34	Uttarakhand	66	9
35	West Bengal	Data not provided	Data not provided
Total		**65676**	**17473**

Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.
Note:(i) *: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.(ii) #: NIL Data.

Table 8.15- Prosecution & Conviction under Section 92 & 96A (2023)

Sl.	State/UT	2023					
		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 Islands	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2	Andhra Pradesh	2019	279	183	185	NIL	2858500
3	Arunachal Pradesh	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
4	Assam	122	26	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
5	Bihar	307	14	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
6	Chandigarh	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
7	Chhattisgarh	457	205	142	110	NIL	19158000
8	DD & DNH	Data not provided					
9	Delhi	201	23	53	53	NIL	648000
10	Goa	17	4	6	4	NIL	71000
11	Gujarat	13535	3744	3516	2381	NIL	27046000
12	Haryana	7443	5122	2556	1426	NIL	9431500
13	Himachal Pradesh	Data not provided					
14	Jammu and Kashmir	54	3	3	3	NIL	2500
15	Jharkhand	427	69	01	NIL	NIL	NIL
16	Karnataka	652	175	187	93	5	2928000
17	Kerala	195	59	36	24	1	575996
18	Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	2386	88	54	NIL	NIL	6045000
20	Maharashtra	2310	401	271	187	226000	13448000
21	Manipur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
22	Meghalaya	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
23	Mizoram	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
24	Nagaland	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
25	Odisha	2796	73	4	NIL	NIL	NIL
26	Puducherry	5	6	11	NIL	NIL	692000
27	Punjab	Data not provided					
28	Rajasthan	264	44	28	18	NIL	674000
29	Sikkim	*	*	*	*	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	8770	2218	1886	1882	NIL	35982750
31	Telangana	2463	228	130	118	9	2944500
32	Tripura	8	5	4	2	NIL	12000
33	Uttar Pradesh	Data not provided					
34	Uttarakhand	14	19	18	NIL	NIL	NIL
35	West Bengal	Data not provided					
Total		**44445**	**12805**	**9089**	**6486**	**226015**	**122517746**

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

Note: (i) *: There are no registered factories in this State/UT. (ii) #: NIL Data.

Table 8.16- State-wise Status of Safety Officers (SO) (2023)

Sl.	State/UT	2023			
		No. of factories		No. of Safety officers	
		Requiring Safety officers	Having Safety officers	Required in factories	Working in factories
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2	Andhra Pradesh	189	181	192	161
3	Arunachal Pradesh	8	1	8	1
4	Assam	15	15	95	95
5	Bihar	37	37	61	63
6	Chandigarh	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
7	Chhattisgarh	158	159	217	226
8	DD & DNH	Data not provided			
9	Delhi	9	9	9	9
10	Goa	72	130	135	175
11	Gujarat	1066	1024	1364	1413
12	Haryana	188	176	205	199
13	Himachal Pradesh	Data not provided			
14	Jammu and Kashmir	7	7	7	7
15	Jharkhand	74	64	197	164
16	Karnataka	332	330	420	484
17	Kerala	70	58	69	63
18	Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	183	183	190	181
20	Maharashtra	1255	1190	1462	1435
21	Manipur	4	4	4	4
22	Meghalaya	1	11	1	12
23	Mizoram	NA	1	NA	1
24	Nagaland	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
25	Odisha	137	132	372	345
26	Puducherry	10	9	10	9
27	Punjab	Data not provided			
28	Rajasthan	177	189	237	260
29	Sikkim	*	*	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	989	935	1040	987
31	Telangana	140	140	140	140
32	Tripura	NIL	3	NIL	3
33	Uttar Pradesh	Data not provided			
34	Uttarakhand	170	155	170	155
35	West Bengal	Data not provided			
Total		**5291**	**5143**	**6605**	**6592**

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

Note: (i) *: There are no registered factories in this State/UT. (ii) #: NIL Data.

Table 8.17- State-wise Status of Declaration of Safety Policy (2023)

Sl.	State/UT	No. of factories	
		Requiring Safety policy	Having Safety policy
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NIL	NIL
2	Andhra Pradesh	NIL	NIL
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1
4	Assam	1610	1552
5	Bihar	97	9
6	Chandigarh	NIL	NIL
7	Chhattisgarh	565	510
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Data not provided	Data not provided
9	Delhi	4680	Data not provided
10	Goa	143	309
11	Gujarat	11257	11446
12	Haryana	3505	2953
13	Himachal Pradesh	Data not provided	Data not provided
14	Jammu and Kashmir	4	4
15	Jharkhand	646	434
16	Karnataka	1911	1765
17	Kerala	482	480
18	Lakshadweep	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	2349	2314
20	Maharashtra	3823	3369
21	Manipur	6	6
22	Meghalaya	319	319
23	Mizoram	NA	NIL
24	Nagaland	NIL	NIL
25	Odisha	1688	1379
26	Puducherry	30	29
27	Punjab	Data not provided	Data not provided
28	Rajasthan	1094	1064
29	Sikkim	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	5839	4942
31	Telangana	745	745
32	Tripura	177	95
33	Uttar Pradesh	Data not provided	Data not provided
34	Uttarakhand	755	725
35	West Bengal	Data not provided	Data not provided
Total		**41728**	**34450**

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

Note: (i) *: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.
(ii) #: NIL Data.

Table 8.18 State-wise Constitution of Safety Committee (2023)

Sl.	State/UT	No. of factories	
		Requiring Safety Committee	Having Safety Committee
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NIL	NIL
2	Andhra Pradesh	1518	1224
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1
4	Assam	93	93
5	Bihar	97	NIL
6	Chandigarh	NIL	NIL
7	Chhattisgarh	540	485
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Data not provided	Data not provided
9	Delhi	257	Data not provided
10	Goa	193	439
11	Gujarat	9726	9811
12	Haryana	1600	1475
13	Himachal Pradesh	Data not provided	Data not provided
14	Jammu and Kashmir	4	4
15	Jharkhand	202	177
16	Karnataka	1542	1368
17	Kerala	189	173
18	Lakshadweep	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	2011	1985
20	Maharashtra	2559	2245
21	Manipur	6	6
22	Meghalaya	91	21
23	Mizoram	NA	NIL
24	Nagaland	NIL	NIL
25	Odisha	603	468
26	Puducherry	30	29
27	Punjab	Data not provided	Data not provided
28	Rajasthan	1134	1056
29	Sikkim	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	4838	4074
31	Telangana	1029	1029
32	Tripura	177	95
33	Uttar Pradesh	Data not provided	Data not provided
34	Uttarakhand	755	725
35	West Bengal	Data not provided	Data not provided
Total		**29197**	**26983**

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

Note:(i) *: There are no registered factories in this State/UT. (ii) #: NIL Data.

Table 8.19- State-wise Onsite Emergency Plan (in respect of MAH Units) (2023)

Sl.	State/UT	No. of factories	
		Required to draw Emergency plan	Having drawn Emergency plan
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NIL	NIL
2	Andhra Pradesh	92	92
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4	2
4	Assam	28	28
5	Bihar	48	48
6	Chandigarh	NIL	NIL
7	Chhattisgarh	51	51
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Data not provided	Data not provided
9	Delhi	16	16
10	Goa	12	12
11	Gujarat	825	865
12	Haryana	53	52
13	Himachal Pradesh	Data not provided	Data not provided
14	Jammu and Kashmir	11	11
15	Jharkhand	21	21
16	Karnataka	85	85
17	Kerala	38	40
18	Lakshadweep	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	97	97
20	Maharashtra	424	418
21	Manipur	6	6
22	Meghalaya	NIL	NIL
23	Mizoram	NA	NIL
24	Nagaland	2	2
25	Odisha	45	45
26	Puducherry	4	3
27	Punjab	Data not provided	Data not provided
28	Rajasthan	112	112
29	Sikkim	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	180	147
31	Telangana	74	73
32	Tripura	11	10
33	Uttar Pradesh	Data not provided	Data not provided
34	Uttarakhand	36	36
35	West Bengal	Data not provided	Data not provided
Total		**2275**	**2272**

Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.**Note**: (i) *: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.(ii) : NIL Data.

Table 8.20- State-wise Medical Facilities in Factories (2023)

Sl.	State/UT	2023			
		No. of Medical Officers			
		Full time basis		Retainership/part time basis	
		Required	In position	Required	In position
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	1	NIL	NIL
2	Andhra Pradesh	614	524	-	-
3	Arunachal Pradesh	8	-	-	-
4	Assam	30	25	1463	1060
5	Bihar	39	39	9	9
6	Chandigarh	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
7	Chhattisgarh	191	140	315	187
8	DD & DNH	Data not provided			
9	Delhi	9	NA	465	NA
10	Goa	22	25	105	53
11	Gujarat	670	648	3880	3885
12	Haryana	185	180	318	308
13	Himachal Pradesh	Data not provided			
14	Jammu and Kashmir	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
15	Jharkhand	101	80	139	93
16	Karnataka	602	569	642	404
17	Kerala	27	27	29	37
18	Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	198	193	415	407
20	Maharashtra	895	603	2157	1427
21	Manipur	1	1	5	5
22	Meghalaya	10	8	75	31
23	Mizoram	NA	NIL	NA	NIL
24	Nagaland	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
25	Odisha	153	159	129	81
26	Puducherry	10	9	29	23
27	Punjab	Data not provided			
28	Rajasthan	253	229	92	109
29	Sikkim	*	*	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	515	423	578	509
31	Telangana	269	269	156	156
32	Tripura	2	5	NIL	NIL
33	Uttar Pradesh	Data not provided			
34	Uttarakhand	255	65	200	105
35	West Bengal	Data not provided			
Total		**5061**	**4222**	**11201**	**8889**

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

Note: (i) *: There are no registered factories in this State/UT. (ii) #: NIL Data.

Table 8.21- State-wise Ambulance Van and Ambulance Room (2023)

Sl.	State/UT	2023			
		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	-	-	309	241
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5	-	-	-
4	Assam	45	45	45	88
5	Bihar	35	30	31	30
6	Chandigarh	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
7	Chhattisgarh	178	175	108	104
8	DD & DNH	Data not provided			
9	Delhi	8	NA	34	NA
10	Goa	70	94	24	15
11	Gujarat	813	834	601	610
12	Haryana	221	215	211	207
13	Himachal Pradesh	Data not provided			
14	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	19	13
15	Jharkhand	73	67	91	79
16	Karnataka	594	555	541	519
17	Kerala	20	23	32	37
18	Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	259	245	185	182
20	Maharashtra	862	627	651	539
21	Manipur	2	2	1	1
22	Meghalaya	15	2	1	1
23	Mizoram	NA	NIL	NA	NIL
24	Nagaland	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
25	Odisha	190	222	183	183
26	Puducherry	10	9	10	9
27	Punjab	Data not provided			
28	Rajasthan	247	223	256	251
29	Sikkim	*	*	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	554	515	1055	964
31	Telangana	269	269	269	269
32	Tripura	2	4	2	4
33	Uttar Pradesh	Data not provided			
34	Uttarakhand	250	75	250	210
35	West Bengal	Data not provided			
Total		**4725**	**4234**	**4911**	**4558**

Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.**Note**: (i) *: There are no registered factories in this State/UT. (ii) #: NIL Data.

Table 8.22- State-wise Canteens, Shelters, Rest Rooms and Crèches (2023)

Sl.	State/UT	2023					
		Canteen		Shelter, Rest Room, Lunch Room		Crèches	
		Requiring	Having	Requiring	Having	Requiring	Having
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	2	3	1	NIL	NIL
2	Andhra Pradesh	639	548	724	679	628	529
3	Arunachal Pradesh	18	4	9	2	NIL	NIL
4	Assam	90	155	77	165	105	130
5	Bihar	43	43	101	52	1	1
6	Chandigarh	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
7	Chhattisgarh	194	173	252	234	19	20
8	DD & DNH	Data not provided					
9	Delhi	162	NA	578	NA	NA	NA
10	Goa	161	159	316	384	110	79
11	Gujarat	1818	1850	3427	3369	492	495
12	Haryana	928	877	1594	1490	197	182
13	Himachal Pradesh	Data not provided					
14	Jammu and Kashmir	45	45	79	79	33	25
15	Jharkhand	157	154	280	288	48	41
16	Karnataka	1157	1174	1309	1287	1639	1556
17	Kerala	256	258	603	674	398	396
18	Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	316	306	703	690	95	92
20	Maharashtra	1723	1546	2490	2407	782	650
21	Manipur	1	1	3	3	11	11
22	Meghalaya	15	29	11	46	8	2
23	Mizoram	2	1	2	1	2	1
24	Nagaland	82	51	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
25	Odisha	249	223	404	389	76	62
26	Puducherry	37	30	53	39	7	5
27	Punjab	Data not provided					
28	Rajasthan	640	637	2284	2277	191	179
29	Sikkim	*	*	*	*	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	2139	1965	3734	3326	3672	3316
31	Telangana	417	417	942	920	286	286
32	Tripura	19	19	137	120	103	51
33	Uttar Pradesh	Data not provided					
34	Uttarakhand	490	385	270	180	80	70
35	West Bengal	Data not provided					
Total		**11801**	**11052**	**20385**	**19102**	**8983**	**8179**

Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.**Note**: (i) *: There are no registered factories in this State/UT. (ii) #: NIL Data.

Table 8.23- State-wise Welfare Officers (2023)

Sl.	State/UT	2023			
		No. of factories		No. of welfare officers	
		Requiring welfare officers	Having welfare officers	Required in factories	Working in factories
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	3	4	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	299	288	366	287
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5	NIL	5	NIL
4	Assam	30	100	30	100
5	Bihar	31	31	46	46
6	Chandigarh	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
7	Chhattisgarh	131	117	125	116
8	DD & DNH	Data not provided			
9	Delhi	34	NA	34	NA
10	Goa	78	71	92	83
11	Gujarat	806	823	874	896
12	Haryana	331	262	345	313
13	Himachal Pradesh	Data not provided			
14	Jammu and Kashmir	11	7	11	7
15	Jharkhand	77	72	114	98
16	Karnataka	530	531	615	636
17	Kerala	70	70	73	76
18	Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	180	177	185	181
20	Maharashtra	728	672	749	675
21	Manipur	2	2	2	2
22	Meghalaya	3	2	3	2
23	Mizoram	NA	NIL	NA	1
24	Nagaland	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
25	Odisha	137	118	166	115
26	Puducherry	10	9	10	9
27	Punjab	Data not provided			
28	Rajasthan	258	252	316	293
29	Sikkim	*	*	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	1122	1032	1487	1386
31	Telangana	279	279	279	270
32	Tripura	5	5	5	5
33	Uttar Pradesh	Data not provided			
34	Uttarakhand	210	150	210	150
35	West Bengal	Data not provided			
Total		**5371**	**5073**	**6146**	**5750**

Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.**Note**: (i) *: There are no registered factories in this State/UT. (ii) #: NIL Data.

Table 8.24-Dangerous occurrences, Fatal Injuries, and Non-Fatal Injuries in Factories (2023)

Sl.	State/UT	2023		
		Dangerous Occurrences	Fatal injuries	Non-fatal injuries
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NIL	NIL	30
2	Andhra Pradesh	7	71	75
3	Arunachal Pradesh	NIL	NIL	NIL
4	Assam	1	9	22
5	Bihar	NIL	4	24
6	Chandigarh	NIL	NIL	NIL
7	Chhattisgarh	38	74	71
8	DD & DNH	Data not provided		
9	Delhi	2	6	9
10	Goa	1	6	41
11	Gujarat	407	221	497
12	Haryana	21	19	40
13	Himachal Pradesh	Data not provided		
14	Jammu and Kashmir	70	3	67
15	Jharkhand	NIL	26	41
16	Karnataka	69	53	264
17	Kerala	43	22	62
18	Lakshadweep	*	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	8	33	205
20	Maharashtra	149	190	818
21	Manipur	NIL	NIL	NIL
22	Meghalaya	2	2	1
23	Mizoram	NIL	NIL	NIL
24	Nagaland	NIL	NIL	NIL
25	Odisha	8	54	97
26	Puducherry	NIL	4	34
27	Punjab	Data not provided		
28	Rajasthan	NIL	25	142
29	Sikkim	*	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	127	184	243
31	Telangana	21	65	118
32	Tripura	1	1	NIL
33	Uttar Pradesh	Data not provided		
34	Uttarakhand	NIL	18	48
35	West Bengal	Data not provided		
Total		**975**	**1090**	**2949**

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

Note: *: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.

Table 8.25- Occupational diseases (2023)

Sl.	State	Occupational Diseases	2023
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NIL	NIL
2	Andhra Pradesh	NIL	NIL
3	Arunachal Pradesh	NIL	NIL
4	Assam	NIL	NIL
5	Bihar	NIL	NIL
6	Chandigarh	NIL	NIL
7	Chhattisgarh	NIL	NIL
8	DD & DNH	Data not provided	Data not provided
9	Delhi	NIL	NIL
10	Goa	NIL	NIL
11	Gujarat	Noise Induced Hearing Loss	19
12	Haryana	Crystalline Silica Dust	
13	Himachal Pradesh	Data not provided	Data not provided
14	Jammu & Kashmir	NIL	NIL
15	Jharkhand	NIL	NIL
16	Karnataka	NIL	NIL
17	Kerala	NIL	NIL
18	Lakshadweep	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	NIL	NIL
20	Maharashtra	Asbestosis	1
21	Manipur	NIL	NIL
22	Meghalaya	NIL	NIL
23	Mizoram	NIL	NIL
24	Nagaland	NIL	NIL
25	Odisha	NIL	NIL
26	Puducherry	NIL	NIL
27	Punjab	Data not provided	Data not provided
28	Rajasthan	NIL	NIL
29	Sikkim	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	NIL	NIL
31	Telangana	NIL	NIL
32	Tripura	NIL	NIL
33	Uttar Pradesh	Data not provided	Data not provided
34	Uttarakhand	NIL	NIL
35	West Bengal	Data not provided	Data not provided
Total			**20**

Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.
Note: *: There are no registered factories in this State/UT

9

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

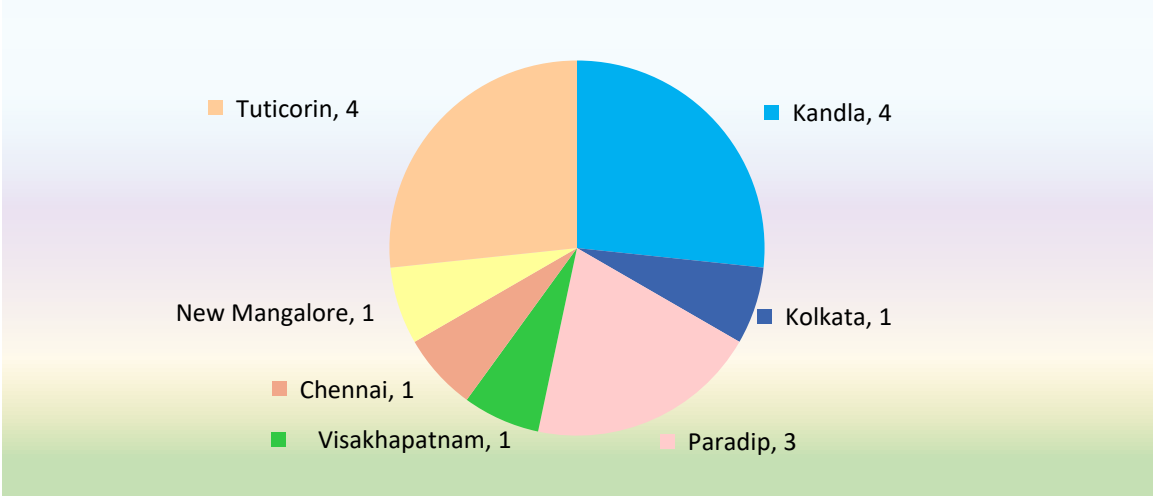
DGFASLI enforces the Dock Workers (Safety, Health & Welfare) Act, 1986 and Regulations 1990 in all the major ports of the country. The Inspectorate of Dock Safety offices located in the major ports enforce the Act and Regulations. Under Regulations 91(1) & (6) it is obligatory on the part of the Employers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

Important Statistics on Occupational Safety & Health in the major Ports of the country for the year 2024 are given in the subsequent tables:

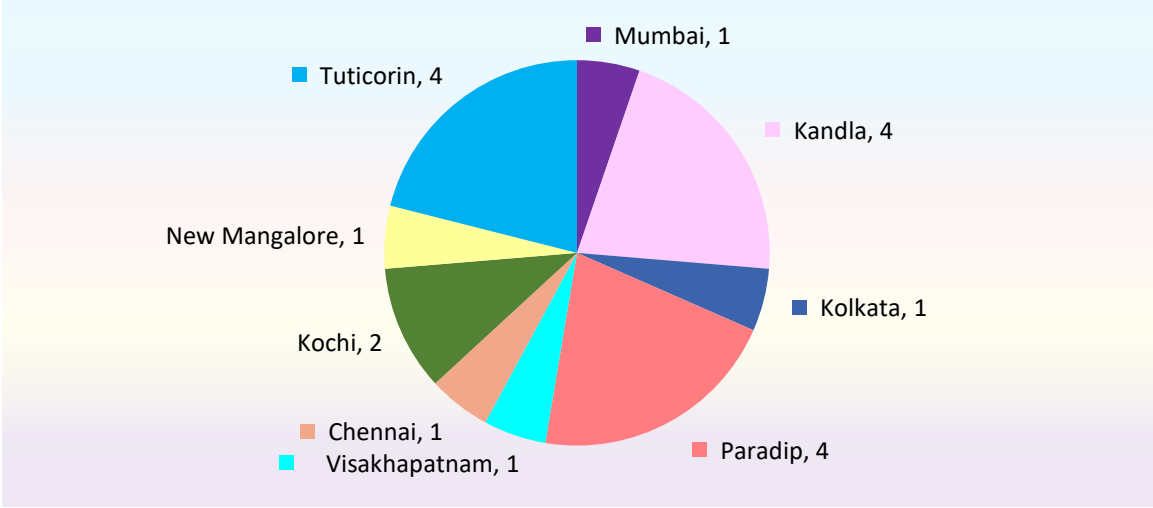
Table 9.1- Reportable Accidents & Dangerous Occurrences in major Ports during the year 2024

Sl. No.	Port	Fatal Accidents	Non-Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents	Dangerous Occurrences
1.	Mumbai	00	01	01	00
2.	J N Port	00	00	00	00
3.	Kandla	04	00	04	00
4.	Mormugao	00	00	00	01
5.	Kolkata	01	00	01	00
6.	Paradip	03	01	04	01
7.	Visakhapatnam	01	00	01	00
8.	Chennai	01	00	01	00
9.	Kochi	00	02	02	00
10.	New Mangalore	01	00	01	00
11.	Tuticorin	04	00	04	00
Total		**15**	**04**	**19**	**02**

Pie chart-1: Fatal Injuries in major ports (2024)



Pie chart-2: Total Injuries in major ports (2024)



Graph-3: Fatal Injuries and Total Injuries in major ports (2024)

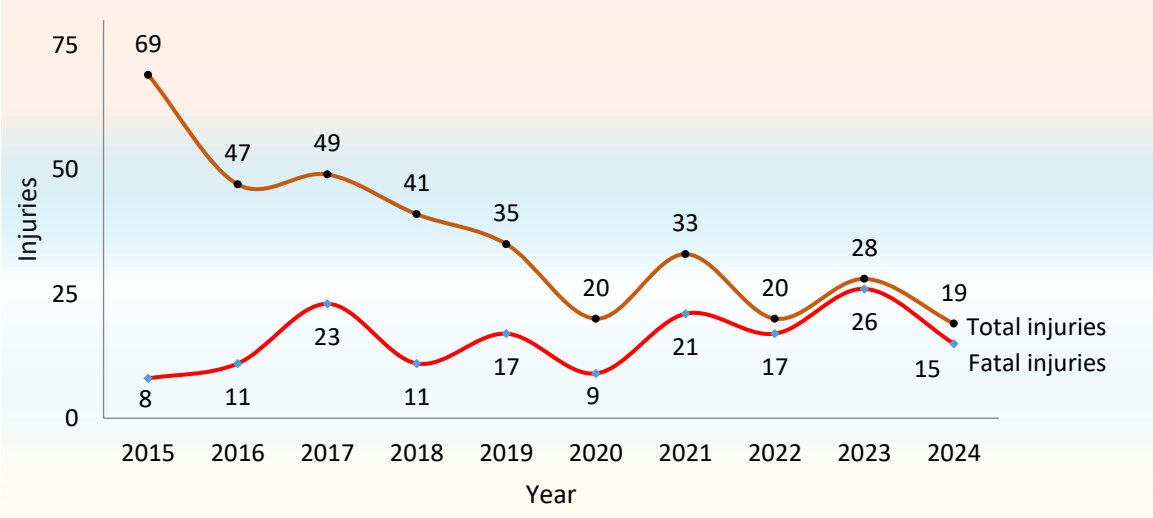


Table 9.2-Average Daily Employment & Rates of Reportable Accidents in major Ports during the year 2024

Sl. No.	Port	Average Daily Employment	*Frequency Rate		*Incidence Rate of injuries per Thousand persons employed	
			Fatal	Total	Fatal	Total
1.	Mumbai	7456	0	0.046	00	0.134
2.	J N Port	1740	0	0	0	0
3.	Kandla	7000	0.0658	0.0658	0.571	0.571
4.	Mormugao	103	0	0	0	0
5.	Kolkata	5736	0.06	0.06	0.175	0.175
6.	Paradip	3077	0.048	0.063	0.97	1.3
7.	Visakhapatnam	1015	0.340	0.340	0.98	0.98
8.	Chennai	575	0.60	0.60	1.739	1.739
9.	Kochi	85	0	8.16	0	23.52
10.	New Mangalore	388	0.869	0.869	2.538	2.538
11.	Tuticorin	530	2.62	2.62	7.54	7.54

* 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 9.3-Classification of Reportable Accidents in Major Ports – According to Agency for the Year-2024

Sl.	Agency	Mumbai	J N Port	Kandla	Morm-ugao	Kolkata	Paradip	Visakha-patnam	Chennai	Kochi	New Mangalore	Tuticorin	Total
1.	Lifting appliances	-	-	-	-	-	01(01)	-	-	-	-	-	01(01)
2.	Loose gear & Ropes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Unitized & Break bulk cargo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01(01)	02(00)	-	-	03(01)
4.	Bulk cargo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Electrical equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Tools & Implements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Means of Access	-	-	-	-	-	01(01)	-	-	-	-	-	01(01)
8.	Means of Transportation	01(00)	-	03(03)	-	01(01)	01(00)	01(01)	-	-	01(01)	04(04)	12(10)
9.	Other agencies	-	-	01(01)	-	-	01(01)	-	-	-	-	-	02(02)
TOTAL		**01(00)**	**00(00)**	**04(04)**	**00(00)**	**01(01)**	**04(03)**	**01(01)**	**01(01)**	**02(00)**	**01(01)**	**04(04)**	**19(15)**

Note: Figures in brackets represent Fatal Accidents.

Table 9.4 – Classification of Reportable Accidents in Major Ports – According to Type for the year 2024

Sl. No.	Type	Mumbai	J N Port	Kandla	Morm-ugao	Kolkata	Paradip	Visakha-patnam	Chennai	Kochi	New Mangalore	Tuti-corin	Total
1.	Fall of persons	-	-	01(01)	-	-	01(01)	-	-	-	-	-	**02(02)**
2.	Fall of objects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02(00)	-	-	**02(00)**
3.	Stepping on, striking against or struck by objects excluding falling objects.	01(00)	-	03(03)	-	01(01)	02(01)	01(01)	01(01)	-	01(01)	04(04)	**14(12)**
4.	Caught in or between	-	-	-	-	-	01(01)	-	-	-	-	-	**01(01)**
5.	Over exertion or wrong movement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
6.	Exposure to or contact with extreme temperature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
7.	Exposure to or contact with electric current	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
8.	Exposure to or contact with dangerous goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
9.	Explosion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
10.	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
TOTAL		**01(00)**	**00(00)**	**04(04)**	**00(00)**	**01(01)**	**04(03)**	**01(01)**	**01(01)**	**02(00)**	**01(01)**	**04(04)**	**19(15)**

Note: Figures in brackets represent Fatal Accidents.

Table 9.5- Details of Inspections and other visits in Major Ports during the year 2024

Sl.	Port	Ship	Docks	Gear	Isolated Storage/ Pipelines	Other Visits
1.	Mumbai	38	136	66	03	138
2.	J N Port	09	16	17	11	21
3.	Kandla	60	36	69	15	27
4.	Mormugao	27	25	10	00	19
5.	Kolkata	52	65	85	09	73
6.	Paradip	64	28	78	04	64
7.	Visakhapatnam	01	13	00	00	14
8.	Chennai	48	23	82	01	61
9.	Kochi	45	77	44	06	15
10.	New Mangalore	18	96	18	06	46
11.	Tuticorin	51	44	99	03	96
Total		**413**	**559**	**568**	**58**	**574**

Table 9.6- Details of Prosecution in Major Ports during the year 2024

Sl.	Port	Pending From Previous Year	Launched during the year	Decided during the year	Convicted
1.	Mumbai	12	01	01	00
2.	J N Port	11	01	03	03
3.	Kandla	20	00	01	01
4.	Mormugao	06	03	01	00
5.	Kolkata	24	04	02	02
6.	Paradip	15	03	06	06
7.	Visakhapatnam	04	03	02	02
8.	Chennai	09	04	02	02
9.	Kochi	01	00	00	00
10.	New Mangalore	03	01	01	03
11.	Tuticorin	02	02	01	04
Total		**107**	**22**	**20**	**24**

Table 9.7- Investigation into Reportable Fatal Accidents/Dangerous Occurrences in 2024

Sl.	Port	Pending from Previous Year	Initiated during the year	Concluded during the year
1.	Mumbai	01	01	01
2.	J N Port	01	00	01
3.	Kandla	06	04	06
4.	Mormugao	04	00	03
5.	Kolkata	00	01	01
6.	Paradip	03	03	03
7.	Visakhapatnam	04	01	04
8.	Chennai	06	01	05
9.	Kochi	00	00	00
10.	New Mangalore	02	00	02
11.	Tuticorin	02	04	03
Total		**29**	**15**	**29**

Table 9.8- Dock Safety Committee Meetings conducted/Safety Weeks celebrated in 2024

Sl.	Port	Committee Meeting	Safety Weeks
1.	Mumbai	04	01
2.	J N Port	04	00
3.	Kandla	04	01
4.	Mormugao	03	01
5.	Kolkata	06	02
6.	Paradip	03	05
7.	Visakhapatnam	04	01
8.	Chennai	04	01
9.	Kochi	03	01
10.	New Mangalore	02	02
11.	Tuticorin	03	01
Total		**40**	**16**

Table 9.9- Total Number of Ships Called in the Major Ports during 2023 and 2024

Sl.	Port	Total Nos. of Ships Called			
		Oil Tankers		Others	
		2023	2024	2023	2024
1.	Mumbai	1031	1048	6792	966
2.	J N Port	656	649	2916	2996
3.	Kandla	1746	1204	1626	2064
4.	Mormugao	70	78	369	356
5.	Kolkata	1055	1165	2246	2043
6.	Paradip	438	411	2237	2213
7.	Visakhapatnam	439	450	1739	1695
8.	Chennai	310	308	1337	1292
9.	Kochi	527	528	1212	1182
10.	New Mangalore	850	836	616	565
11.	Tuticorin	64	64	1527	1466
Total		**7186**	**6741**	**22617**	**16838**

Table 9.10- Cargo Handled in Major Ports during 2023 and 2024

Sl.	Port	Cargo Handled					
		Container in TEUs		POL (Tons)		Others (Tons)	
		2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
1.	Mumbai	18081	14634	39827092	39844660	26694397	27416019
2.	J N Port	6354323	7052689	3384280	3348919	4327566	86917753
3.	Kandla	501570	423517	63278680	17590530	68503745	58309670
4.	Mormugao	61	00	593892	584867	19152260	17949512
5.	Kolkata	738952	760450	15164000	4193774	40851000	56337633
6.	Paradip	11239	24044	37941677	37252245	105940667	112121005
7.	Visakhapatnam	660093	655478	17702914	21810102	50130903	49119379
8.	Chennai	1560220	1738295	14432904	14124854	36601494	39580653
9.	Kochi	718291	840564	22963551	23133530	3950028	2773381
10.	New Mangalore	191378	188981	25966888	27779137	18649395	17148158
11.	Tuticorin	724696	785389	436334	461730	25707306	25558960
Total		**11478904**	**12484041**	**241692212**	**190124348**	**400508761**	**493232123**

Table 9.11- Safety Facilities in Major Ports during the year 2024

Sl.	Port	Safety Facilities		
		No. of Safety Officers	No. of Visits to Safety Exhibition Centers	No. of Competent persons
1.	Mumbai	04	01	22
2.	J N Port	01	00	07
3.	Kandla	04	01	06
4.	Mormugao	01	00	02
5.	Kolkata	10	02	10
6.	Paradip	18	00	04
7.	Visakhapatnam	01	00	09
8.	Chennai	02	00	07
9.	Kochi	01	00	03
10.	New Mangalore	01	00	04
11.	Tuticorin	01	00	05
Total		**44**	**04**	**79**

Table 9.12- Health Facilities in Major Ports during the year 2024

Sl.	Port	Health Facilities			
		OSH Centers	Ambulance Rooms	First Aid Centers	Empaneled Doctors
1.	Mumbai	01	01	100	32
2.	J N Port	01	01	21	01
3.	Kandla	01	03	03	00
4.	Mormugao	01	01	01	10
5.	Kolkata	02	04	66	02
6.	Paradip	01	02	03	00
7.	Visakhapatnam	01	02	04	01
8.	Chennai	01	01	01	01
9.	Kochi	01	01	01	01
10.	New Mangalore	01	01	01	01
11.	Tuticorin	01	04	03	01
Total		**11**	**20**	**104**	**18**

Table 9.13 Welfare Facilities in Major Ports during the year 2024

Sl.	Port	Welfare Facilities				
		No. of Welfare Officers	Canteens	Drinking Water	Washing	Urinals
1.	Mumbai	02	12	47	152	608
2.	J N Port	05	04	27	72	81
3.	Kandla	02	03	40	92	92
4.	Mormugao	01	03	37	42	33
5.	Kolkata	02	07	222	216	332
6.	Paradip	05	10	59	90	95
7.	Visakhapatnam	01	09	09	31	48
8.	Chennai	01	03	96	30	42
9.	Kochi	01	01	10	41	36
10.	New Mangalore	03	04	30	55	100
11.	Tuticorin	00	01	07	10	20
Total		**21**	**45**	**537**	**679**	**879**

APPENDIX

Address of DGFASLI and its subordinate offices:

HEADQUARTERS
Directorate General Factory Advice Service & Labour Institutes, Mumbai N. S. Mankikar Marg, Sion (East), Mumbai-400 022 PBX No. 91-22-24060501, 502 e-mail: fasli@dgfasli.nic.in
CENTRAL LABOUR INSTITUTE
Central Labour Institute, Mumbai N. S. Mankikar Marg, Sion (East), Mumbai-400 022 PBX No. 91-22-24060539 e-mail: cli@dgfasli.nic.in
REGIONAL LABOUR INSTITUTES
Regional Labour Institute, Chennai Sardar Patel Road, Adyar, TTTI PO, Chennai-600 113 Tel: 044-22350737, 22351569, 22355690 e-mail: rlichennai@dgfasli.nic.in
Regional Labour Institute, Faridabad Sector 47, Faridabad-121 003, Haryana Tel: 0129-2468022 e-mail: rlifaridabad@dgfasli.nic.in
Regional Labour Institute, Kanpur Sarvoday Nagar, Kanpur-208 005 Tel: 0512-2218691, 2218692, 2218745 e-mail: rli-kanpur@dgfasli.nic.in
Regional Labour Institute, Kolkata Lake Town, Patipukur, Kolkata-700 089 Tel: 033-25342732, 25342735, 25343254, e-mail: rli.kolkata@dgfasli.nic.in
Regional Labour Institute, Shillong Rynjah, Near GSI New Premises, Behind Rynjah Police Station, Shillong-793006 Tel: 03642914829 e-mail: rli-shillong@dgfasli.nic.in

THE INSPECTORATES OF DOCK SAFETY
Inspectorate Dock Safety, Mumbai MbPT OSC Bldg., 3rd floor, Opp. GPO, P. D'Mello Road, Mumbai- 400 038 Office Tel.: 22692180 / 66565558 Email : idsmumbai@dgfasli.nic.in
Inspectorate Dock Safety, Mormugao Civil Maintenance Office Building, Mormugao Port Trust, Headland Sada, Mormugao, Goa- 403 804 Office Tel.: 0832-2520752 Email : idsmormugao@dgfasli.nic.in
Inspectorate Dock Safety, Kolkata Nizam Palace, 1st floor, 2nd M.S.O.Bldg. 234/4 A.J.C. Bose Road, Kolkata-700 020 Office Tel.: 033-22830718 / 22830719 Email : idskolkata@dgfasli.nic.in
Inspectorate Dock Safety, Visakhapatnam Ex. D.L.B. Bldg., 5th floor, Visakhapatnam Port Area, Visakhapatnam-530 035 Office Tel.: 0891-2563857 Email : idsvizag@dgfasli.nic.in
Inspectorate Dock Safety, Tuticorin Tuticorin Port Trust, Admn. Office Bldg. Harbour Estate, Tuticorin-628 004 Office Tel.: 0461-2352372 Email : idstuticorin@dgfasli.nic.in
Inspectorate Dock Safety, New Mangalore New Mangalore Port, Panambur, New Mangalore-575 010 Office Tel.: 0824-2407781 E-mail: idsmangalore@dgfasli.nic.in
Inspectorate Dock Safety, Kandla Near Bunder Gate, Kandla Port, New Kandla, Post Box No.18, Dist Kutch, Pin-370 210, Gujarat Office Tel.: 02836 – 270249 Email : idskandla@dgfasli.nic.in
Inspectorate Dock Safety, Navi Mumbai Jawaharlal Nehru Port, P.O.C. Canteen Bldg., Ground Floor, Sheva, Navi Mumbai-400 707 Office Tel.: 022-27245099 Email : idsjnpt@dgfasli.nic.in
Inspectorate Dock Safety, Paradip Badapadia, Post Box no.126, Paradip-754 142, Odisha Office Tel.:06722-222413 Email : idsparadip@dgfasli.nic.in

Inspectorate Dock Safety, Chennai 3rd floor, Anchor Gate Bldg., Rajaji Salai, Chennai-600 001 Office Tel.: 044- 25220888, 044 - 25246419 Email : idschennai@dgfasli.nic.in
Inspectorate Dock Safety, Cochin C.D.L.B. Dispensary Bldg., G. V. Ayyar Road, Willington Island, Cochin-682 003 Office Tel.: 0484-2666532 Email : idscochin@dgfasli.nic.in

Location map of DGFASLI (HQ) & its subordinate offices

N.B.: i) This pictorial Map of India does not purport to be the Political Map of India.
ii) Map not to scale. The map shows offices of DGFASLI/CLI/RLI/IDS as on 31.12.2024.