[See clause (1) of rule 103]

ANNUAL RETURN UNDER THE FACTORIES ACT, 1948.

Year ending 31st December, 19 .
Name of factory
Postal Address
District
Nature of Industry
Name of Occupier
Name of Manager
PART Í
*1. Average daily number of workers employed
Men
Women
Adolescents—
Male
Female
Children—
Male
Female
2. Normal hours worked per week:
Men
Women
Children

3.	Number of days worked in the year
**4.	Average daily number of workers employed in dangerous operations—
	. Average number of workers per shift exempted from the provisions of ons—
51.	
54.	
55.	
56.	
6.	(a)(i) Total number of fatal accidents
**	*(ii) Total number of non-fatal accidents
	b) Total mandays lost due to the accidents shown against item a(ii) above al cf column 6 of Form No. 24 prescribed under Rule 106)
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*The average daily number should be calculated by dividing the aggregate number of attendances on working days by the number of working days in the year. In reckonning attendances, attendances by temporary as well as permanent employees should be counted, and all employees should be included, whether they are employed directly or under contractors. Attendances on separate shifts (e.g. night and day shifts) should be counted separately. Days on which thee factory was closed, for whatever cause, and days on which the manufacturing processes were earried on should not be treated as working days.

**Manufacture of aerated water and processes incidental thereto, electrolytic plating or oxidation of metal arbicles by use of an electrolyte containing chromic acid or other chromium compounds; manufacture or repair of electric accumulators; glass manufacture; grinding or glazing of metals; manufacture, treatment or handling of lead, lead alloys or certain compounds of lead; generation of gas from dangerous petroleum; cleaning or smoothing of articles by a jet of sand, metal shot or grit or other abrasive—propelled by a blast of compressed air or steam; liming and taming of raw hides and skins and processes incidental thereto; feeding of jute hemp or other fibres into softening machines; lifting, stacking, storing and shipping of bales in and from finished goods godowns of Jute Mills; manufacture use on storage of cellulose solutions; manufacture of chromic acid or manufacture or recovery of the bichromate of soldium, potassium or ammonium; printing presses and type foundries, certain lead—process carried on therein; manufacture of compressed hydrogen or compressed oxygen; manufacture of pottery; manufacture of rayon by the viscose process; manufacturing process and processes incidental thereto carried on in Chemical Works mentioned in Appendix I of Schedule XVIII.

***This should be calculated by taking the total of the number of workers who were exempted during the year over all the shift worked and dividing this total by the total number of shifts worked during the year.

****Only those accidents which are reportable under Section 88 of the Factories Act, 1948 should be included.

PART II

LEAVE WITH WAGES

1. Total number of workers employed during the year—
Men
Women
Children
2. Number of workers who qualified for leave during the year-
Men
Women
Children
3. Number of workers whose leave was due during the year (including leave brought forward from previous years)—
Men
Women
Children
4. Number of workers who were granted leave during the year-
Men
Wemen
Children
5. Number of workers who did not avail themselves of leave during the year in which the leave accrued—
Men
Women
Children

6. (a) Number of workers discharged or dismissed from service during the year-
(b) Number of discharged workers paid wages in lieu of leave—
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PART III
Compensatory Holidays
1. Average number of workers per shift exempted from Section 52 of the Factories Act—
Men
Women
2. Number of persons who received compensatory holidays in the-
(1) same month
(2) following month
(3) third month
Dated
Signature of Manager.