

CHAPTER – 2

DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES

2.1 The details of data relating to the total number of factories on register at the beginning of the year, the number of factories registered and de-registered during the year, number of working factories with estimated average daily employment, number of working factories submitting returns by size of employment, number of working factories submitting returns by number of days worked and their distribution by public and private sectors are being presented in this chapter.

2.2 The details of registered factories by States/Union Territories for the year 2004 have been presented in Table 1.1. The total number of factories on register rose by 1.75 per cent from 186618 in the beginning of 2004 to 189887 at the end of 2004. While 7958 new factories were registered during 2004, the number of factories deleted from the register during the same period was 4689. Of the total number of factories on register at the end of the year 2004, 83.73 per cent factories were reported as working.

2.3 Number of working factories and estimated average daily employment by States and Industries for the year 2004 has been given in Table 1.2. The industry group 'Manufacture of Food Products and Beverages' (Industry Code 15) accounted for 20.83 per cent of the total number of working factories, followed by 'Manufacture of Wood and Products of Wood and Cork, except Furniture; Manufacture of Articles of Straw and Plaiting Materials' (Industry Code 20) which accounted for 10.73 per cent. The highest estimated average daily employment was also reported for industry group 'Manufacture of Good Products and Beverages' (Industry Code -15) accounting for 15.78 per cent of total estimated average employment, followed by 'Manufacture of Textiles' (Industry Code-17) which accounted for 13.67 per cent.

2.4 The number of factories carrying on operations declared dangerous under Section 87 of the Factories Act, 1948 by States and by Industries have been shown in Tables 1.3 and 1.4 respectively. The proportion of total average daily number of workers employed in dangerous operations to total average daily number of workers employed in working factories reporting carrying on dangerous operations worked out to be 17.56 per cent in the year 2004. As revealed from Table 1.3, the maximum number of working factories carrying on dangerous operations was reported in Tamil Nadu, followed by Andhra Pradesh. The highest number of working factories carrying on dangerous operations was reported in 'Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products' (NIC-Code 24) followed by 'Manufacture of Food Products and Beverages' (NIC- Code 15).

2.5 The employers of registered factories are required to submit annual returns in the prescribed proforma to the Chief Inspector of Factories of their respective States/Union Territories, who, in turn furnish the consolidated data in respect of the entire State/Union Territory in the prescribed proformae to the Labour Bureau. Some of the factories, however, do not submit their returns. Thus the factories are divided into two categories (i) those submitting returns and (ii) others not-submitting returns.

The data on working factories submitting returns are given in Table 1.1. It shows that 37.68 per cent, of the total working factories submitted the annual returns in prescribed format under the Factories Act, 1948 in the year 2004. The proportion of the total working factories submitting returns (i.e. response rate) was the highest in Tamil Nadu at 82.92 percent, followed by Goa at 81.85 percent and Chandigarh at 71.62 percent. The lowest response rate was in Tripura reported at 7.91 percent, followed by Madhya Pradesh at 9.64 percent and Punjab at 9.83 percent. The break-up of the working factories in to those submitting returns and those not submitting returns by states and industries is given in Table 2.1 and Table 2.2. When analysed by industries, 'Manufacture of Food Products and Beverages' industry (Industry Code 15) ranked first with 19.51 percent of the total factories submitting returns, followed by 'Manufacture of Textiles (Industry Code 17) with 14.18 percent.

2.6 Distribution of working factories submitting returns by size of employment during the years 2000 to 2004 has been given below in Table 2 (i). It shows that the percentage of factories employing less then 50 workers was the maximum i.e about 78 per cent, as was during the previous years.

TABLE 2 (i) Distribution of Factories Submitting Returns by Size of Employment

Year	Total No. of Working factories Submitting returns	Percentage of Factories submitting returns		
		Employing less than 50 workers	Employing 50 or more but less than 500 workers	Employing 500 or more workers
1	2	3	4	5
2000	45117	86	13	1
2001	60559	80	18	2
2002	57021	78	20	2
2003	35729	80	18	2
2004	59908	78	20	2

2.7 The distribution of working factories submitting returns according to number of days actually worked during the years 2000 to 2004 is presented in Table B. It shows that 77.29 per cent of total number of factories submitting returns worked for more than 240 days during 2004. The trend is similar to the previous years.

TABLE 2 (ii) Distribution of working factories submitting returns according to number of days worked

Year	Factories working for 240 days or less in the year		Factories working for more than 240 days in the year		All working factories
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
1	2	3	4	5	6
2000	10719	23.76	34398	76.24	45117
2001	14872	24.56	45687	75.44	60559
2002	13389	23.48	43632	76.52	57021
2003	7569	21.18	28160	78.82	35729
2004	13604	22.71	46304	77.29	59908

2.8 Distribution of working factories by sector during 2004 has been presented in Table 2 (iii)

TABLE 2 (iii) Distribution of working factories by sectors during 2004

Sector	Number of working factories	Percentage to total
Public	5669	3.57
Private	153322	96.43
Total	158991	100.00

NOTE: Figures for Public Sector except Defence establishments are not separately available for Haryana and are included under Private Sector.