

## CHAPTER-6

### INDUSTRIAL INJURIES

6.1 The statistics of fatal injuries and non-fatal injuries resulting from industrial accidents by reasons due to which the persons injured are prevented from attending to work for a period of forty-eight hours or more immediately following the accidents have been discussed in this chapter. The coverage remains limited and varies from year to year because many factories fail to submit the returns. The numbers of injuries are based on the notices of accidents to the notified authorities in a prescribed manner.

6.2 The important statistical measures for injuries are (i) Frequency Rate, (ii) the Severity Rate and (iii) Incidence Rate. The Frequency Rate is calculated by dividing the total number of injuries by corresponding number of mandays worked in lakhs. The Severity Rate, which takes into account the duration of disability as well, is calculated by dividing the number of mandays lost due to injuries by the number of mandays worked in lakhs. This rate is calculated only in respect of those non-fatal injuries in which workers returned to work during the same year. The incidence rate is calculated by dividing the number of injuries by average daily employment per thousand. The statistics are based on injuries reported in the annual returns.

6.3 The number and frequency rates of fatal, non-fatal and total injuries in factories submitting returns during the years 1998 to 2004 are given in Table-6 (i) below:

**TABLE –6 (i)**

#### **Number of Fatal, Non-Fatal, Total injuries and their Frequency Rate**

Year	Fatal Injuries		Non-Fatal Injuries		All Injuries	
	Number	Frequency Rate per one lakh mandays worked	Number	Frequency Rate per one lakh mandays worked	Number	Frequency Rate per one lakh mandays worked
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1998	862	0.04	57789	2.83	58651	2.87
1999	911	0.06	46478	2.84	47389	2.90
2000	486	0.07	23490	3.52	23976	3.60
2001	627	0.07	27737	3.17	28364	3.24
2002	540	0.13	19913	4.75	20453	4.88
2003	525	0.08	15907	2.42	16432	2.50
2004	562	0.05	14458	1.28	15020	1.33

6.4 Industry-wise and State-wise figures of fatal, non-fatal and total injuries for 2004 have been shown in Table 5.1 Amongst Industries 'Manufacture of Textiles' (Industry Code 17) ranked first with 4068 (both fatal & non-fatal), as it accounted for 27.08 per cent of the total number of injuries.

6.5 The Frequency Rate of injuries (fatal and non-fatal combined together) per one lakh mandays worked was the highest in the industry group 'Retail Trade Except of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles; Repair of personal and House hold

Goods,(Industry Code 52) being 14.33. The Incidence Rate of injuries (fatal and non-fatal combined together) per 1000 workers employed was also the highest in the industry group 'Other service Activities' (Industry Code 93) being 12.63.

6.6 Among the States/Union Territories, Maharashtra reported the highest i.e. 5479 injuries (fatal and non-fatal), which constituted 36.48 per cent of the total number of injuries. Of the total injuries during the year 2004, the proportion of fatal and non-fatal injuries was 3.74 per cent and 96.26 per cent respectively.

6.7 Table 5.2 and 5.3 depicts State-wise and industry-wise industrial accidents i.e. fatal and non-fatal by age & sex. A large number of fatal as well as non-fatal injuries was reported in respect of men workers whereas it was insignificant for women workers.

6.8 Cause-wise number of injuries for the year 2004 by States and Industries have been presented in Tables 5.4 and 5.5. Among all the different causes, 'Others' which included 'Molten metal, other hot or corrosive substances, Machinery not moved by mechanical power, use of hand tools, Struck by falling body, Personal falling, Stepping on or Striking against objects and Handling goods or articles etc.' (cause codes from 121 to 131) accounted for majority of injuries i.e. 11753 or 78.25 per cent of the total number of injuries in the year 2004.

6.9 The average number of mandays lost due to non-fatal injuries, frequency rate and severity rate of non-fatal injuries in which workers returned to work during the same year by States and Industries during 2004 has been shown in Table 5.6. The overall average number of mandays lost was 38.65. Among the States, it was reported the highest in Maharashtra (55.05 mandays) and the lowest in Chandigarh (9.00 mandays) .

6.10 The overall frequency rate of injuries where workers returned to work was 2.04 in the year 2004. It was the highest in Maharashtra i.e. 5.36. Among the industry groups, it was the highest in the '( Industry Code 75)' i.e. 32.23 in the year 2004'.

6.11 The overall severity rate of non-fatal injuries was 78.99 in 2004. It was highest in Maharashtra (294.88) during 2004. Among the industry groups, it was highest in the industry group of Public Administration And Defence ; Compulsory Social Security (Industry Code 75) i.e. 386.78 in the year 2004.