

Bihar Collection of Statistics (Work-stoppages resulting from Industrial and Labour Disputes) Rules, 1973

BIHAR

India

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Rule

BIHAR-COLLECTION-OF-STATISTICS-WORK-STOPPAGES-RESULTING from 1973

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Bihar Collection of Statistics (Work-stoppages resulting from Industrial and Labour Disputes) Rules, 1973 Published vide Notification No. S.O. 390, dated the 21st March, 1974, published in Bihar Gazette (Extraordinary), dated 21st March, 1974 S.O. 390, dated the 21st March, 1974. - In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 14 of the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953 (32 of 1953), the Governor of Bihar is pleased to make the following rules the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section namely:-

1. Short title.

- These rules may be called the Bihar Collection of Statistics [Work-stoppages] [Vide, S.O. 1728, dated 23rd November 1976, published in Bihar Gazette, Extraordinary, dated November 23, 1976:-'In the said rules in rule 1 and sub-rule (XI) of rule 2, rule, 6 and cover page, for the word **^ ^dk;Z dk jksdk tkuk the word ^ ^dke canh** Shall be substituted.'] resulting from Industrial and Labour Disputes) Rules, 1973.

2. Definitions.

- In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:-(i)"Form" means a form

specified in Schedule II in these rules;(ii)"Industrial dispute" or "dispute" means any dispute or difference between owners and owners or between owners and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment or with the conditions of labour of any person;(iii)"Industry" means any kind of economic activity and includes agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing, mining and quarrying manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas, water and sanitary services, commerce, transport, storage and communication, services such as community and business services (including education, medical and health services, legal services) recreation services, personal services and others;(iv)"Lockout" means the closing of a place of employment or the suspension of work, or the refusal by an employer to continue to employ any number of persons employed by him;(v)"Schedule" means schedule appended to these rules;(vi)"State Government" means the Government of Bihar;(vii)"Strike" means a cessation of work by a body of persons employed in any industry acting in combination, or a concerted refusal or a refusal under a common understanding, of any number of persons, who are or have been so employed to continue to work or to accept employment;(viii)"the Act" means the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953 (32 of 1953);(ix)"Trade Union" means a trade union as defined under the Indian Trade Union Act, 1926 (16 of 1926);(x)"Worker" means a person employed (including wage-earner, salaried employee and paid apprentice) to do any work directly or through any agency for hire or reward and includes a person who has been dismissed or discharged as a consequence of participation in the work-stoppage under consideration;(xi)[Work-stoppages] [Vide, S.O. 1728, dated 23rd November 1976, published in Bihar Gazette, Extraordinary, dated November 23, 1976:-'In the said rules in rule 1 and sub-rule (XI) of rule 2, rule, 6 and cover page, for the word **the word** Shall be substituted.'] means stoppage of normal activity in a unit as a result of which the persons employed in a unit are forced to remain away from their usual duties and such kam bandi being either due to industrial disputes, sympathetic and political strikes or lockouts; and(xii)Words and expressions used in these rules and not defined but defined in the Act, shall have the same meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act.

3. Service of notice on the owner by the Statistics Authority.

(1)The Statistics Authority shall, within three months of the commencement of these rules and annually on the 31st December thereafter, serve or cause to be served a notice on each of the owners connected with the industrial establishments specified in Schedule I requiring him to furnish to the Statistics Authority or to any person nominated by him information in the forms set forth in Schedule II whenever there is a work-stoppage in his industrial establishment.(2)Where an industrial establishment of the nature specified in Schedule I comes into existence after the commencement of these rules, the Statistics Authority shall serve or cause to be served a notice under this rule upon the owner concerned, as soon as practicable after the industrial establishment comes into existence.(3)Where a work-stoppage occurs in an industrial establishment not specified in Schedule I, the Statistics Authority shall, as soon as he comes to know of such work-stoppage, serve or cause to be served a notice upon the owner of the establishment concerned requiring him to furnish the information in the forms set forth in Schedule II.(4)Where the information supplied in

response to a notice issued under sub-rules (1), (2) or (3) is not, in the opinion of the Statistics Authority, adequate, such authority may serve or cause to be served upon the owner, one or more supplementary notice requiring him to furnish such additional information within such reasonable time limits as may be specified in the notice.(5)The Statistics Authority shall forward with the notices referred to in the sub-rules (1), (2), (3) and (4) a specimen copy of the prescribed form in which the owner on whom the notice is served, is required to furnish the returns.

4. Furnishing of returns by the owner.

- Every owner on whom a notice under Rule 3 has been served shall, whenever there is a work-stoppage in his industrial establishment, despatch in duplicate to the Statistics Authority or to the person nominated by him,-(a)an intimation in Form 'A'-(i)where the notice has been served under sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2) of Rule 3, within three days of the occurrence of the disputes; and(ii)where the notice has been served under sub-rule (3) of Rule 3, within three days of the receipt of the notice.(b)a report in Form 'B' every week as long as the work-stoppage continues, within three days of the expiry of the week to which the report relates;(c)in respect of the week in which the work-stoppage terminates a termination report in Form 'C' within a week of the termination of the work-stoppage; and(d)such additional information as may be called for within such time limits as may be prescribed by the Statistics Authority, under sub-rule (4) of Rule 3.

5. Collection of information from Trade Unions.

(1)The Statistics Authority may, if he deems it fit to do so, serve or cause to be served at any state of a work-stoppage, a notice on the Secretary or an office-bearer of a trade union associated with the work-stoppage, requiring him to furnish such information relating to the work-stoppage in such form as may be specified in the notice as required in these rules.(2)The Secretary or an office-bearer of the trade union, on whom a notice has been served under sub-rule (1), thereupon furnish the required information to the Statistics Authority or to the person nominated by him within seven days of the receipt of the said notice either in writing or in person, if so permitted by the Statistics Authority.

6. Method of service of notice.

(1)The statistics Authority shall serve the notice referred to in Rules 3 and 5, through a messenger or by registered post, acknowledgement due, under cover superscribed "Notice under the Bihar Collection of Statistics ([Work-stoppages] [Vide, S.O. 1728, dated 23rd November 1976, published in Bihar Gazette, Extraordinary, dated November 23, 1976:-'In the said rules in rule 1 and sub-rule (XI) of rule 2, rule, 6 and cover page, for the word **the word** Shall be substituted.'] resulting from Industrial and Labour Disputes) Rules, 1973 and the owner, or the Secretary or an office-bearer of the trade union, as the case may be, shall despatch the information referred to in Rules 4 or 5 through a messenger or by registered post, acknowledgement due under cover superscribed "Confidential Returns under the Bihar Collection of Statistics (work-stoppages

resulting from Industrial and Labour Disputes) Rules, 1973".(2)Any notice required to be served on the owner connected with an industrial establishment under these rules may be served:- (a)When the owner is a company or a firm or any director or principal officer of the company or any member of the firm or by addressing the same in the name of the Company or firm at its registered office or place where it carries on business in India; (b)When the owners is a person or a group of persons (not being a Company or a firm), on the person or the group of persons at the usual or last known place of abode or business of such person or group of persons or by addressing the same in the name of the factory or concern or by addressing the same by designation, e.g. Manager/Proprietor/Occupier; or (c)When the owner is a Government or Semi-Government agency, on any principal officer responsible for the affairs of the establishment by addressing the same either by name or by designation, and such service shall be deemed as good service against the person or group of persons, firm or Company, or a Government, or Semi-Government agency, as the case may be.

7. Language in which information should be furnished.

- All information required to be furnished under these rules shall be furnished in Hindi.

I

Industrial establishments on which notice are to be served under Rule 3 (1):- (1)Factories covered by the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948) (other than those owned by the Central Government); (2)Plantations covered by the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 (69 of 1951); (3)Motor Companies; (4)Public Works Department of the State Government; (5)Local Authorities as defined in the Bihar and Orissa General Clauses Act, 1917 (Act 1 of 1917) (other than Cantonment Boards and Major Ports); and (6)Any other class of establishments other than those falling in Central sphere which the State Government may from time to time notify. Instructions On Schedule II For Form 'A' (1)The Form 'A' is required to be filled in for all work-stoppages involving 10 or more workers. The definitions of industrial disputes, work-stoppage, strike and lockout are given in the rules under the Act. If the owners of the establishments are in doubt whether any particular work-stoppage would be falling under the definition of work-stoppage, Forms 'A', 'B' and 'C' specified in Schedule II should be filled in for the work-stoppage, be left to the judgment of the State Statistics Authority. (2)(i)The particulars of Industry should be stated briefly as defined in the rules. (ii)For general guidance the broad industrial classification is given in "Annexure I" which may be used for indicating the Industry groups correctly. (iii)The full description of the industry, as given at the time of registration of the Factory, or as furnished official records for the current year in other cases, should be given. For instance, if a factory producing chemicals and printing textiles is registered under "Chemicals" and if only the Textiles Printing Section of such a factory is involved in the dispute, the original groups under which the factory is registered, namely "Chemicals" should be given and not the "Textile Printing" Industry group which is also involved. (3)The name of the Central Organisation i.e. Employees' Federation of India, All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers and All India Employer's Organisation to which the establishment is affiliated should be given. (4)The Sector, "Private" or "Public" should be given in Form 'A' of Schedule II. "Establishment in Public Sector" means an establishment owned, controlled or managed by- (i)the Government or

department of the Government;(ii)a Government company as defined in Section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956;(iii)a Corporation including Co-operative Society established by or under a Central or State Act, which is owned,controlled or managed by the Government;(iv)a local authority;"Establishment in Private Sector" means an establishment which is not an establishment in Public Sector.(5)Strike/Lock-out.The nature of the work-stoppages at the time of the occurrence should be given.(6)(i)In case there be more than one shift, number of workers should include all the workers on rolls for all the shifts.(ii)The number of workers on roll (normally employed) should pertain to the whole unit but not other units which may be registered separately (factories) or managed separately (other concerns) although the units may be failing under the same ownership. For instance, if there are two separate registered factories in the same compound under one ownership and there is a work-stoppage in one, the number of employees in the factory involved need only be given. Part time workers on roll, if any, should be notionally converted into full-time workers by reducing their number in the ratio of part-time works to total daily working hours in the establishment.(7)(i)Number of workers involved is the number of vacancies caused by the work-stoppage in the establishment, affected irrespective of their having been filled up by substitute workers engaged, if any, workers for all the affected shifts should be included. Part-time workers, if any, should be notionally converted into full-time workers by reducing their number in the ratio of part-time works to total daily working hours in the establishment.(ii)Workers who are immediately involved in the work-stoppage and stop work owing to their common will or to the will of their employer are to be treated as directly involved. Under "Total" worker involved, the total of the number of such workers (involved directly) and the number of other workers who are forced to be idle, but are not themselves parties to the work-stoppage, i.e., those indirectly involved in the work-stoppage should be given.(iii)Among the "Total" number of workers involved in a work-stoppage in a registered factory, number of workers covered by the Factories Act, 1948, who are involved in the work-stoppage should be given separately.Section 2(e) of the Factories Act, 1948 defines "worker" as a person employed, directly or through any agency whether for wages or not, in any manufacturing process or in cleaning any part of the machinery or premises used for a manufacturing process, or in any other kind of work incidental to, or connected with the manufacturing process, or the subject of the "manufacturing process".(8)The matter in dispute at the commencement of the work-stoppage should be described precisely and briefly adopting the following broad headings:-(i)Related to Collective Bargaining:-(a)New Bargain;(b)Interpretation of the terms of an existing agreement, each of these being sub-classified into;(ii)Refusal to conclude collective agreement;(iii)Conditions of industrial employment, e.g., wages and allowances, bonus, hours of work, holidays, personnel (i.e., discharges, dismissals, promotions, transfer or charge sheeting or other similar matters);(iv)Other matters relating to employment, e.g., share of workers in management apportionment of work between different classes of workers etc; and(v)Not related to Collective Bargaining:-(a)Sympathetic Strikes/Lock-outs;(b)Political Strikes/Lock-outs;(c)Others.(9)Special classification of the event of occurrence of the dispute should be given indicating whether the stoppage occurred prior to-(a)attempting settlement by mutual negotiations;(b)seeking conciliation;(c)exploring the possibility of settlement of the dispute by arbitration;(d)referring the matter to State/Central Implementation Machinery;(e)requesting the appropriate Government to refer the dispute to adjudication;(f)refusal by Government to refer the dispute for adjudication;(g)any other known event; and(h)any other contingency which could have helped in the settlement.(10)Special classification of the reasons leading to the dispute should be

given precisely with the help of the available information following the standard nomenclature as given below:-(i)Non-implementation of-(a)Labour enactments;(b)Labour awards;(c)Labour agreements, etc., and(d)Tripartite decision.(ii)Any other (with full details).(11)The nature of the breach of the Code of Discipline should be give following the standard nomenclature given below:-(i)Go-slow;(ii)Threat of violence;(iii)Violence;(iv)Victimisation;(v)Sabotage;(vi)Intimidation;(vii)Coercion;(viii)Non-peaceful demonstration;(ix)Unfair Labour practices not otherwise specified;(x)Strikes/Lock-outs without notice;(xi)Non-recognition of Union;(xii)Increase in work-load;(xiii)Delay in the redress of grievances;(xiv)Non-setting up of grievance procedure, etc.:(xv)Any other breach (with details);(xvi)Non-acceptance of the code by the parties and so the question is not applicable.For Form 'B'(12)Form 'B' is required to be filled in, for each week of the work of the work-stoppage and only once for work-stoppage of shorter duration. The instructions (1), (2) and (7) for Form 'A' should be borne in mind while filling in this Form.(13)Against the date, all scheduled holidays and the days on which the Factory/Establishments would have remained closed, even if the work-stoppage had not occurred, should be given.(14)If any substitutes on such rolls, or freshly recruited workers are engaged in place of the worker who are involved in the work-stoppage, their total number should be given.(15)If the nature of the work-stoppage, strike/lockout, changes during the week, it should be given in the Form 'B'.The other changes in the matter in dispute, e.g., in the charter of demands by the employees, etc., may also be given.For Form C(16)Form 'C' is to be filled in, on the termination of the work-stoppage. Before filling in this Form, it should be seen that Form 'A' and Form 'B' have been duly filled in.The instructions (1), (2) and (7) for Form 'A' should be borne in mind while filling in this Form'.(17)A work-stoppage may be considered as "terminated" when the establishment has resumed work, having filled all or a sufficient number of vacancies caused by the work-stoppage either by the re-employment of the workers involved in the dispute or by engaging new workers. If the establishment does not resume work at all, the dispute may be taken as terminated when the negotiation between owners and workers break-down finally or the establishment is closed down, whichever may be earlier.(18)Manner of termination should as far as possible be given according to the standard nomenclature given below:(i)Termination without settlement-(a>Mainly unconditional resumption of work/withdrawal of lock-out;(b>Mainly replacement of workers; and(c)Closing down of establishment.(ii)Termination pending settlement (reference to court of enquiry, arbitration adjudications, promise by the employer to consider the demands, etc.).(iii)Termination after settlement has been arrived through:-(a)Direct negotiation;(b)Negotiation through works of Joint Committees;(c)Mediation by a third party;(d)Intervention by Implementation Machinery;(e)Mediation by some other third party;(f)Arbitration by mutual agreement;(g)Conciliation by Government (other than Implementation Machinery);(h)Conciliation by Board of Conciliation; and(i)Adjudication by Industrial Tribunal, Industrial Court or Labour Court.(iv)Any other manner of termination (give full details).Note. - Implementation Machinery means the machinery entrusted with task of implementation of the code of discipline both at the Centre and the States/Union Territories.(19)If the matter in dispute of the termination is different from the matter in dispute at the commencement it should be given in Form 'C' following the standard broad headings given in instruction (6) tor Form 'A' given earlier.(20)The result of the dispute should be classified from the worker's point of view and as far as possible be given according to the standard nomenclature given below:-(a)disputes where the worker's demands have been entirely accepted;(b)disputes where the

worker's major demands have been accepted;(c)disputes where the worker's major demands have not been accepted;(d)disputes where the worker's demands have been rejected;(e)disputes where the employer's demands have been entirely accepted;(f)disputes where the employer's demands have been partially accepted;(g)disputes where the employer's demands have been rejected;(h)disputes with indeterminate result; and(i)not known.(21)Approximate figures for the change in the daily wage-bill due to the settlement of the disputes will suffice. Generally it will be possible to estimate the increase or decrease of the wage-bill per working day from the past wages bill of the class of workers affected by the terms of settlement on a proportionate basis.(22)(i)Loss in wages to workers may be estimated by multiplying the "number of mandays lost" by the average wages per day per worker. The "number of mandays lost" can be obtained by adding the number of workers involved (whether directly or indirectly in each manshift worked) less substitutes engaged, as supplied from time to time under item 5 of Form 'B'.The average wages per day per worker may be obtained by dividing the actual wage bill by the corresponding number of mandays worked and paid for, preferably taken over the three wage periods.(ii)The total value and the break-down by each calendar months concerned, should be given if the dispute was continued for a number of calendar months e.g., if a dispute starts, say on the 25th February separate figures January and February, should be given.(iii)The wages lost should be the normal wages lost and should be exclusive of over-time wages for such work as might be performed during the period subsequent to the work-stoppage to make up the loss in production or account of the dispute.(23)"Loss in production" may be estimated from the average figures of three wage periods. This should be calculated by working out the value of normal approximate daily net output per manday and multiplying the same by the number of mandays lost on account of the work-stoppage. This should also be given separately for each of the calendar months during which the dispute was continued and their total as explained in 22 (ii) above.

II

Form 'A'[See rule 4(a)]Intimation of work-stoppage(To be furnished to the Statistics Authority within three days of the occurrence of a work-stoppage)

1. Name of the industrial establishment.....

2. Industry.....

[See Instruction (2)]

3. Postal address.....

District.....State.....

4. Central Organisation to which employer is affiliated

[See Instruction (3)]

5. Sector.....

[See Instruction (4)]

6. Strike or Lock-out.....

[See Instruction (5)]

7. Date of hour of commencement of work-stoppage.....

8. Number of workers on roll on the date mentioned in serial 7 above...

[See Instruction (6)]

9. Number of workers involved in the work-stoppage on the date of commencement.....

[See Instruction (7)](i)Directly.....(ii)Indirectly(iii)Total.....(iv)Covered by the Factories Act, 1948

10. Matter in dispute-

(i)Main or immediate cause leading to work-stoppage.....[See Instruction (8)](ii)Demand of workers in details if a strike/particulars of causes, if a lock-out.....[See Instruction (8)](iii)Was any attempt made to prevent the work-stoppage? If so, how?.....[See Instruction (9)](iv)Was the work-stoppage due to non-implementation of certain Labour Laws, awards or agreement? If so, specify.....[See Instruction (10)](v)Was there any breach of Code of Discipline? If so, what was the nature of breach?[See Instruction (11)]

11. Was notice (of strike or lock-out) given? If so, on what date and for what period?

12. Name(s) and address(es) of the Trade Union(s) if any, associated with the dispute.....

13. Name of the Central Organisation (s) like Indian National Trade Union Congress, All-India Trade Union Congress, Hind Mazdoor Sabha and United Trade Union Congress to which the Trade Union(s) is/are affiliated.....

14. Is/are the workers' Union(s)

(a)Registered under the Indian Trade Union Act, 1926; and(b)Recognised by the management?

15. Have you any objection to the publication of the above information, if necessary?

Signature.....Designation.....Date.....In this entry Code of Discipline means the Code evolved unanimously by the Indian Labour Conference in May, 1958. Form 'B'[See Rule 4(b)]Weekly Report[See Instruction (12)](To be furnished to the Statistics Authority every week within three days of the expiry of the week as long as the work-stoppage continues and alongwith the termination report in respect of the week in which the work-stoppage terminates)Report for the week ending on Sunday.....(give date)

1. Name of the Industrial Establishment.....

2. Industry.....

3. Postal address.....

District.....State

4. Date on which report in Form 'A' was furnished.....

5. Number of workers involved on each day of the week.....

[See Instruction (13)]

Name of days	Date	Number of workers involved	Number of fresh engaged, if any in place of workers involved [See Instruction (14)]	
Directly	Indirectly	Total covered by Factories Act		
1	2	3	4	5 6
Monday				
Tuesday				
Wednesday				
Thursday				
Friday				
Saturday				

Sunday

(Scheduled holidays, if any,
should be marked distinctly
assuch).

6. Developments during the week.....

[See Instruction (15)]

7. Have you any objection to the publication of the above information, if considered necessary?.....

Signature.....Designation.....Date.....Form 'C'[See rule 4
(e)]Termination Report[See Instruction (16)](To be furnished to the Statistics Authority within one
week of the termination of the work-stoppage).

1. Name of the Industrial Establishment.....

2. Industry.....

3. Postal address.....

District.....State

4. Date and hour at which the work-stoppage terminated.....

[See Instruction (17)]

5. Manner of termination.....

[See Instruction (18)]

6. Matter in dispute at the time of termination.....

[See Instruction (19)]

7. Terms of Settlement -

(i)If written, please enclose a copy of the agreement, and note "enclosed"-(ii)If verbal, please specify
the terms indicating how the principal matters in dispute have been settled.....

8. Result of the work-stoppage from workers' point of view....

[See Instruction (20)]

9. If as a result of the work-stoppage there have been changes in remuneration (either in cash or kind) of the workers' please state how many would be affected and what would be the increase or decrease in the Wages Bill per working day.....

[See Instruction (21)]

10. Date from which the terms of settlement take effect -

11. Estimated loss in wages to workers -

[See Instruction (22)]

Month AmountRs.

12. Estimated loss of net output - (to be supplied by factories, mines and plantations)

[See Instruction (23)]

Value (Rs.) 1st Month 2nd Month Total

13. Have you any objection to the publication of the above information if considered necessary?

Signature.....Designation.....Date.....Annexure I
List of Industries
Division o.
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, etc.

010. Agriculture and Live-stock Production.

(a) Plantations.

1. Tea.

2. Coffee.

3. Rubber.

4. Others.

(b)Gins and Presses.

1. Cotton Ginning and Balling.

2. Jute Process.

3. Wool Balling and Pressing.

4. Others.

020. Forestry and Logging.

030. Hunting Trapping and Game Propagation.

040. Fishing.

Division 1. Mining and Quarrying

110. Coal Mining.

121. Iron-Ore Mining.

122. Other Mining.

(a)Manganese.(b)Gold.(c)Others.

130. Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas.

140. Stone Quarrying, Clay and Sand Pits.

190. Non-metallic Mining and Quarrying not elsewhere classified.

(a)Mica.(b)Others.Division 2-3. Manufacturing

20. Food, (except Beverages).

205. Grain Mill Products.

(a)Flour Mills.(b)Rice Mills.(c)Dal Mills.(d)Others.

206. Bakery Products.

207. Sugar Factories and Refiners.

(a)Sugar Mills.(b)Gur.

209. Miscellaneous Food Preparations.

(a)Edible Oils (Other than Hydrogenated (Oils)).(b)Hydrogenated Oil Industry.(c)Others.

201.

-204, 208. Others.

21. Beverages.

211. and 213. Distilleries and Breweries (including Power Alcohols Manufacturing).

212. and 214. Others.

22. Tobacco.

223. Tobacco Manufacturing.

(a)Bidi Industry.(b)Cigarette.(c)Others.

23. Textiles.

231. Spinning Weaving and Finishing of Textiles.

(a)Cotton Mills.(b)Jute Mills.(c)Silk Mills.(d)Woolen Mills.(e)Others.

239. Manufacture of Textiles not elsewhere classified.

(a)Coir Factories.(b)Others.

232.

-233. Others.

24. Footwear, Other Wearing Apparel and Make-up Textile Goods.

241. Footwear (except Rubber Footwear).

242.

-244. Others.

25. Wood and Cork (except Furniture).

250. (a) Saw Mills.

(b)Plywood.(c)Others.

26. Furniture and Fixtures.

27. Paper and Paper Products.

271. (a) Paper.

(b)Other Products.

272. Manufacture of Article of Plup, Paper and Paper Board.

28. Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.

29. Leather and Leather Products (except Footwear).

291. Tanneries and Leather Finishing.

292. Manufacture of Leather Products (except Footwear and other wearing Apparel).

30. Rubber and Rubber Products.

(a)Footwear.(b)Tyres.(c)Others.

31. Chemicals and Chemical Products.

311. Basic Industrial Chemicals.

(a)Heavy Chemicals.(b)Fertilizers.(c)Others.

312. Vegetable Oils and Fats.

(a)Vegetable Oils and Fats (except Edible).(b)Animal Oils and Fats (except Edible).

319. Miscellaneous :-

(a)Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products.(b)Soaps.(c)Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, etc.(d)Matches.(e)Lac (including Shellac).(f)Others.

32. Products of Petroleum and Coal.

321. Petroleum Refineries.

322. Coke Ovens.

329. Other Products.

33. Non-metallic Mineral Products (except Products of Petroleum and Coal).

331. Structural Clay Products.

332. Glass and Glass Products (except Optical Lenses).

833. Pottery, China and Earthen ware.

334. Cement.

339. Non-metallic Mineral Products not elsewhere classified.

(a)Mica Industries.(b)Others.

34. Basic Metal Industries.

341. Ferrous :-

(a)Iron and Steel.(b)Rolling into Basic Forms.(c)Other Products.

342. Non-ferrous.

35. Manufacture of metal Products (except Machinery and Transport Equipment).

36. Machinery (except Electrical Machinery).

37. Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies.

(a)Electrical Machinery.(b)Telegraph and Telephone Workshops.(c)Electric Fans, Radiators and other Accessories.(d)Storage Batteries.(e)Others.

38. Transport equipment.

381. Ship Building.

382. Manufacture and Repair of Rail-Road Equipment.

(a)Railway Workshops.(b)Tramway Workshops.

383. Motor Vehicles.

315. Bicycles.

386. Aircraft.

(a)Aeroplanes, Aircraft Parts and Assemblage.(b)Others.

384. and 389. Others.

39. Miscellaneous.

Division 4. Construction(a)Construction, Repair and Demolition of Buildings.(b)Highways, Roads, Bridges, etc.(c)Rail-roads, Railway, Roadsheds, Bridges etc.(d)Others.Division 5. Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services

51. Electricity, Gas and Steam.

521. Water Supply.

522. Sanitary Services.

Division 6. Commerce

611.

-612. Wholesale and Retail Trade.

620. Banks and other Financial Institutions.

630. Insurance :-

(a)Life.(b)Others.

640. Others.

Division 7. Transport and Communications (other than workshop)

711. Railways.

712. Tramways.

713. Motor Transport.

714. Road Transport not elsewhere classified (e.g., Rickshaws etc.)

715. Ocean Transport (Seamen).

716. Water Transport (except Ocean Transport :-

(a)Docks and Ports.(b)Others.

717. Air Transport.

730. Communication:

(a)Post and Telegraphs.(b)Others.Division 8. Services

810. Government Services.

820. Community and Business Services.

821. Education Services.

822. Medical and other Public Health Services.

83. Recreation Services.

831. Motion Picture Production, Distribution and Projection.

832. Theatres and Related Services.

833. Other Recreation Services.

84. Personal Services.

841. Domestic Service.

842. } Restaurants, Cafes Hotels, etc.

843.

844. } Other Personal Services

849.

9. Activities not adequately described.