

The Collection of Statistics (Work Stopages Resulting from Industrial and Labour Disputes) Rules, 1968

RAJASTHAN

India

The Collection of Statistics (Work Stopages Resulting from Industrial and Labour Disputes) Rules, 1968

Rule

THE-COLLECTION-OF-STATISTICS-WORK-STOPAGES-RESULTING-F **of 1968**

- Published on 6 May 1968
- Commenced on 6 May 1968
- [This is the version of this document from 6 May 1968.]
- [Note: The original publication document is not available and this content could not be verified.]

The Collection of Statistics (Work Stopages Resulting from Industrial and Labour Disputes) Rules, 1968 Published vide Notification No. F. 1(13)(9)L. & E./65, dated 6-5-1968-Rajasthan Gazette, Part 4-C, Sub-Part (1), Ordinary, dated 8-7-1971, page 256 G.S.R. 204. - In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 14 of the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953 (Central Act No. 32 of 1953), the State Government hereby makes the following rules, the same having been previously published in the Rajasthan Gazette, dated the 23rd November, 1967, as required under sub-section (1) of the said section of the said Act, namely :-

1. Short title and comments.

- These rules may be called the Collection of Statistics (Work Stoppages Resulting From Industrial and Labour Disputes) Rules. The main object of the rules is to collect statistics of work stoppages resulting from industrial disputes.

2. Definitions.

- In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, -(i) "Industrial dispute" means any dispute or difference between employers and employees, or between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment or with conditions of labour of any person. (ii) "Work-stoppage" 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. These are of two

kinds: (i) due to industrial disputes, sympathetic and political strikes/ lockouts which may be due to the initiative from the employers (lockouts) or the employees (strikes) and (ii) due to reasons other than industrial disputes, e.g. due to shortage of power; fuel or raw materials, breakdown of machinery, accumulation of stocks, civil commotion, fire or catastrophe or any other similar cause beyond the control of the owners and workers. The "Strikes" and "lockouts" enumerated above inter alia means such cases as :- (a) "Strike" means a cessation of work by a body of persons employed in any industry acting in combination, or a concerned refusal, or a refusal under the common undertaking of any number of persons who are or have been so employed to continue to work or to accept employment; (b) "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; (iii) "Owner" means the person who, or the authority which has the ultimate control over the affairs of the concern employing 10 or more workers either directly or through any agency and where the said affairs are entrusted to a Manager, Managing Director or Managing Agent, such Manager, Managing Director, or Managing Agent shall be deemed to be the owner of the concern; (iv) "Form" means a form specified in Schedule II; (v) "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 communications, and services such as community and business services including education, medical and health services, legal services, etc., recreation services and personal services and others, as appended in Annexure I. The term "industrial establishment" shall be construed accordingly; (vi) "Schedule" means a schedule to these rules; (vii) "Trade Union" means a trade union as defined under the Trade Unions Act, 1926; (viii) "Statistics Authority" means a statistics authority appointed by the State Government under Section 4 of the Collection of Statistics Act (No. 32 of 1953) for the purpose; (ix) "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; (x) "Code of Discipline" means a code evolved unanimously by the Indian Labour Conference in May, 1958 and as appended to the rules; (xi) "Implementation Machinery" means the machinery entrusted with the task of implementation of the Code of Discipline both at Centre and the State/Union territories.

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

(1) The Statistics Authority shall, within 3 months of the commencement of these rules, and annually on 31st December thereafter, serve or cause to be served a notice on each of the employers connected with the industrial establishments specified in Schedule I requiring him to furnish to the Statistics Authority or to any person nominated by him, whenever there is a work-stoppage in his industrial establishment, information in the forms set forth in Schedule II. (2) Where the information supplied in response to a notice issued under sub-rule (1) 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 notices requiring him to furnish such additional information with such reasonable time limits as may be specified in the notice. (3) Where an industrial establishment of the nature specified in Schedule 1 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.(4)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.(5)The Statistics Authority shall forward with the notice referred to in the sub-rules (1), (2), (3) and (4) of Rule 3, a specimen copy of the prescribed forms 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, 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(3), of Rule 3, within three days of occurrence of the disputes; and(ii)where the notice has been served under sub-rule (4) 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:Provided that in respect of the week in which the work-stoppage terminates such a report shall be sent alongwith the termination report in Form C.(c)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 limit as may be prescribed by the Statistics Authority under sub-rule (2) of Rule 3.

5. Collection of information from trade union.

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

6. Method of service of notice and furnishing of returns.

(1)The Statistics Authority shall serve the notices referred to in Rules 3 and 5 through a messenger or by registered post acknowledgment due, under cover superscribed "Notice under the Collection of Statistics (Work-stoppages Resulting from Industrial and Labour Disputes) Rules", 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 Rule 4 or 5 through a messenger or by registered post, acknowledgment due, under cover superscribe "Confidential Returns under the Collection of Statistics (Work-Stoppages resulting from Industrial and Labour Disputes) Rules."(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 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 owner is a person or group of persons (not being a company or firm), on the person or the group of persons at the usual or last known place of abode or to 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.(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 English or in such language as the State Government may by order specify.

I

Industrial establishment on which notices are to be served under Rule 3(1)

1. Factories covered by the Factories Act, 1948 (other than those owned by the Central Government);

2. Plantations covered by the Plantations Labour Act, 1951;

3. Tramways covered by the Indian Tramways Act, 1886;

4. Motor Companies;

5. State Public Works Department;

6. Local Authorities as defined in the Central Clauses Act, 1897 (other than Cantonment Boards and major parts); and

7. Any other class of establishments other than those falling in Central sphere which the State Government may from time to time notify,

II

Forms in which information is to be supplied[See Rule 4]Collection of Statistics Act, 1953Collection of Statistics (Work-Stoppage Resulting from Industrial andLabour Disputes) RulesForm A - Intimation of a work-stoppage[See instruction (1)](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 employers is affiliated [See Instruction (3)]

5. Sector [See Instruction (4)]

6. Strike or lockout [See Instruction (5)].

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

**8. Number of workers on roll on the date mentioned in 7 above
.....[See Instruction (6)]**

**9. No. of workers involved in the work-stoppage on the date of
commencement [See Instruction (6)]**

(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 detail, if a strike/particulars of cause, if a lockout [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 the Code of Discipline? If so, what was the nature of breach? [See Instruction (11)].

11. Was notice (of strike or lockout) 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 Worker's Union(s)-(a) registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act and (b) recognized by the Management?

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

Signature.....Designation.....Date.....Form 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(given date)

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

2. Industry

3. Postal address.....

District.....

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

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

[See Instruction (13)]

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

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

holidays, if any, should be marked distinctly as such)

6. Development 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 - 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

DistrictState

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, (ii) If, verbal, please specify their terms indicating how the principal matters in dispute have been settled.

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

[See Instruction (20)]

9. If 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 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.

Instruction of Schedule IIForm A:(1)The Form A is required to be filled in for all work-stoppages involving 10 or more workers. The definition of Industrial Dispute is given in the rules under the Act. The definition is reproduced for ready reference.(i)"Industrial Dispute" means any dispute or difference between employers and employers or between employers and workmen or between workmen and workmen, which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment or with the condition of labour, or any person.(ii)"Work-stoppage" means stoppage of normal activity in a unit as a result of which the person employed in a unit are forced to remain away from their usual duties. These are of two kinds: (i) due to industrial disputes, sympathetic and

political strikes/lockouts which may be due to the initiative from the employer (lockouts) or the employees (strikes) and (ii) due to reasons other than industrial disputes, e.g. due to shortage of power; fuel or raw materials; breakdown of machinery, accumulation of stocks, civil commotion, fire or catastrophe or any other similar cause beyond the control of the owners and workers. The "Strikes" and "Lockouts" enumerated above inter alia means such cases as-(a)"Strike" means a cessation of work by a body of persons employed in any industry acting in combination, or a concentrated 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.(b)"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;If the owners of the establishments are in doubt whether any particular work-stoppage would be falling under the above definition of work-stoppage, the Schedule II should be filled in for the work-stoppage; and the matter of treatment of the work-stoppage, be left to the judgment of the State Statistics Authority.(2)The industry should be stated briefly. The definition of industry as given in the rule is reproduced for ready reference."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 communications, and services such as community and business services (including education, medical and health services, legal services, etc.); recreation services and personal services and others; the term "industrial establishment" shall be construed accordingly.(i)For general guidance the broad industrial classification is given in "Annexure I" which may be used for indicating the industry' group correctly.(ii)The full description of the industry, as given at the time of registration of the factory, or as furnished for official records for the current year in other cases, should be given. For instance, if a factory producing "Chemical" and of only the Textile Printing Section of such factory is involved in the Dispute, the original group 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. Employers' Federation of India, All India Organisation of Industrial Employers and All-India Employers' Organisation to which the establishment is affiliated should be given.(4)The Sector "Private" or "Public" should be given in Form A of Schedule 11."Establishment in Public Sector" means an establishment owned, controlled or managed by -(i)the Government or a 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-establishment by or under a Central, Provincial 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/Lockout.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, the 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 falling under the same ownership age 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 employee in the factory involved need only be given. Part-time workers on roll, if any, should be notionally covered into full time worked 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 notionally covered into full-time workers by reducing their number in the ratio of part-time worked 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" workers 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 work-stoppage in registered factory number of workers covered by the Factories Act, 1948, who are involved in the work-stoppage should be given separately.Section 2(1) 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 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 one, 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. discharge, 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/ lockouts.(b)Political strikes/ lockouts.(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.(f)Refusal by Government to refer the dispute for adjudication.(g)Any other known event.(h)Any other contingency which could have helped in the settlement.(i)Not known.(10)Special classification of the reasons leading 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.(d)Tripartite decision.(ii)Any other with full details.(iii)Not known.(11)The nature of the breach of the Code of Discipline should be given 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/Lockouts without notice.(xi)Non-recognition of union.(xii)Increase in workload.(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.(xvii)Not known.(12)Form B is required to be filled in, for each week 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/baldies on such rolls, or

freshly recruited workers are engaged in place of the workers 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. 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 B and Form A 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 negotiations between owners and workers breakdown 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 lockout;(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 at through :-(a)Direct negotiation.(b)Negotiation through Works or 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.(i)Adjudication by Industrial Tribunal, Industrial Court or Labour Court.(iv)Any other manner of termination (give full details).(19)If the matter in dispute at 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 under instruction (8) for Form A given earlier.(20)The result of the dispute, should be classified from the workers' point of view and as far as possible, be given according to the standard nomenclature given below:(a)disputes where the workers' demands have been entirely accepted;(b)disputes where the workers' major demands have been accepted;(c)disputes where the workers' major demands have not been accepted.(d)disputes where the workers' demands have been rejected;(e)disputes where the employers' demands have been entirely accepted;(f)disputes where the employers' demands have been partially accepted;(g)disputes where the employers' demands have been rejected.(h)disputes with indeterminate result;(i)Not known.(21)Approximate figures for the change in the daily wage-bill due to the settlement of the dispute 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)(1)(i) Loss in wages to workers may be estimated by multiplying the number of mandays lost by the average wage per day per workers. The number of mandays lost can be obtained by adding the number of workers involved (whether directly or indirectly) less substitutes engaged, as supplied from time to time under item 5 of Form B. The average wage per day for workers may be obtained by dividing actual wage-bill by the corresponding number of mandays paid for preferably taken over three wage periods.(ii)The total value and the break-down by calendar months concerned, should be given of the dispute was continued for a number of calendar months; e.g., if a dispute starts, say on 25th January and ends on the 5th February, separate figures for 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 on account of the dispute.(2)"Loss in production" may be estimated from the average figures of three wage period. 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 also should be given for each of the calendar months during which the dispute was continued and their total as explained in 22(1)(ii) above. Annexure I List of Industries Division 0. 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 Bailing.

2. Jute Presses.

3. Wool Bailing 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. Others 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)OthersDivision 2-3. Manufacturing:

20. Food (Except Beverages).

205. Grain Mill Products.

(a)Flour Mills(b)Rice Mills(c)Dali Mills(d)Others

206. Bakery Products.

207. Sugar Factories and Refineries:

(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 Alcohol Manufacturing).

212. and 214. Others

22. Tobacco

220. 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)Woollen Mills(e)Others

239. Manufacture of Textiles not elsewhere classified:

(a)Coir Factories(b)Others

232.

-233. Others

24. Footwear, Other Wearing Apparel & Made-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 Articles of Pulp 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)

333. Pottery, China and Earthenware.

334. Cement.

339. (a) Non-metallic Mineral Products not elsewhere classified.

(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.

385. Bicycles.

386. Aircraft:

(a) Aeroplanes, Aircraft Part and Assemblage (b) Others

39. Miscellaneous.

Division 4. Construction: (a) Construction, Repair and Demolition of Buildings. (b) Highways, Roads, Bridges etc. (c) Rail-roads, Railways Road sheds, Bridges etc. (d) Hydro-electric Projects. (e) Others. Division 5. Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services, Electricity, Gas and Steam.

521. Water Supply.

522. Sanitary Services.

Division 6. Commerce

611.

-612. Whole-sale and Retail Trade.

620. Banks and Other Financial Institutions.

630. Insurance:

(a) Life (b) Others 640. Others Division 7. Transport and Communication (other than Workshops).

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)OthersDivision 8. Services.

810. Government Services.

820. Community and Business Services.

821. Educational Services.

822. Medical and Other Public Health Services.

830. Recreation Services.

831. Motion Picture Production, Distribution and Projection.

832. Theaters and Related Services

833. Other Recreation Services.

84. Personal Service.

841. Domestic Service.

842. Restaurants, Cafes, Hotels, etc.

843.

844.

849. Other Personal Services,

Division 9. Activities not Adequately Described.