

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

(1988-90)

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY

FIFTY FIRST REPORT

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
ACCOUNTS ON THE REPORTS OF THE COMP-
TROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA
FOR THE YEARS 1975-76, 1981-82, 1982-83
AND 1984-85 (CIVIL) PERTAINING
TO THE LABOUR & EMPLOY-
MENT DEPARTMENT, GOV-
ERNMENT OF ASSAM**



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Presented to the House on 8.12.89

**ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DISPUR : GUWAHATI-6**

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(i)

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE
(1988-90)

CHAIRMAN :

1. Shri A.F. Golam Osmani,

MEMBERS :

2. Shri Kamala Kalita,
3. Shri Prodip Hazarika,
4. Shri Joy Prakash Tewari,
5. Shri Silvius Condpan,
6. Shri Sheikh Abdul Hamid,
7. Shri Ramendra De,
8. Shri Chandra Mohan Patowary,
9. Shri Abdul Rob Laskar.
10. Shri Abhijit Sarma.

SECRETARIAT :

1. Shri S.N. Deka, Secretary,
2. Shri S.K. Changmai, Liaison Officer,
3. Shri A.R. Chetia, Under Secretary,
4. Shri P. Deuri Bharali, Superintendent.

(ii)

PREFATORY REMARKS

1. I, Shri A.F. Golam Osmani, Chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts, having been authorised to submit the report on their behalf, present this Fifty first Report of the Committee on Public Accounts on the audit paras contained in the Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (Civil) for the years, 1975-76, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1984-85 pertaining to Labour & Employment Department, Government of Assam.

2. The Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (Civil) for the years 1975-76, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1984-85 were presented to the House on 31-10-77, 12-3-84, 17-7-85 and 9-11-88 respectively.

3. The Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (Civil) for the years 1975-76, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1984-85 containing the audit paras relating to Labour & Employment Department, Government of Assam were considered by the present Committee in their meeting held on 5-9-89. The Committee had also scrutinised para-wise written Memorandum of the Department and took evidence of the Departmental witness.

4. The Committee has considered the draft 51st Report and finalised the same in its sitting held on 1-12-89.

5. The Committee wishes to express their thanks to the Commissioner and Secretary to the Government of Assam, Labour and Employment Department and other officers including representatives of Finance for their full, Co-operation and valuable assistance. The Committee also appreciates Shri B.S. Gill Accountant General, Assam and his officers for their valuable guidance and assistance!

Dated Dispur

A.F. Golam Osmani,

The 1st December, 1989.

INTRODUCTORY

1. In recent years, importance of the Labour & Employment Department gained momentum in view of increasing labour problem/ unemployment problem and for assigning a lot of welfare measures for improving the working condition of labourers/industrial workers in both organised & unorganised sectors for eradicating the ills and to establish a healthy working atmosphere for optimum production. This Department was originally a part of the former Judicial Department till 1951 when it was constituted into an independent Department. The administration of the Directorate of National Employment Service which was under the control of the Government of India was transferred to State Government w.e.f. 1st November, 1958 and the Craftsmen Training Scheme which was formerly under Education Department under Directorate of Technical Education was allotted/transferred to the Labour & Employment Department on 1st April, 1964.

2. This Department deals with the maintenance of industrial harmony between employer & employee, settlement of industrial disputes, labour welfare schemes, employment of jobseekers, registration of trade unions, craftsman training, regulation & control of factories and boilers and other matters relating to implementation of Labour Acts & Rules. These functions are carried-out through the following Heads of Departments whose responsibilities are shown against:

- (i) Labour Commissioner-Implementation and administration of all Labour Acts & Rules.
- (ii) Director of Employment & Craftsmen Training: Control & supervision of activities of the Employment Exchange Organization and imparting craftsman training through Industrial Training Institutes.
- (iii) Chief Inspector of Factories: Control & Supervision of the factories as defined under the Factories Act, 48 registration of new factories, scrutiny of site plans of factories, issue of licences for establishment of new factories and to look-

after Health & Hygiene and sanitation of the factories.

- (iv) Chief Inspector of Boilers. Inspection of boilers in the state according to the provisions of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923.

3. The Department has also created a Research wing in the Secretariat sometimes in 1978-79. The Heads of Department are assisted by their Zonal, District/Sub-divisional/Field level offices under them including officers and staff Posted in their offices. The Department also administer the following Boards constituted under relevant enactments of the State Legislature :

1. Board of Trustees, Assam Tea Plantation and Provident Fund Scheme.

2. Assam Tea Plantation Employees Welfare Board.

4. The Summary of revenue receipt and expenditure during the years from 1980-81 to 1985-86 as per Finance accounts, Government of Assam in respect of Labour & Employment Department are :

Year	Total receipt	Total expenditure		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1980-81	11,55,429	76,93,337	2,10,61,418	2,87,54,755
1981-82	19,82,613	31,84,804	1,84,56,500	2,16,41,304
1982-83	22,46,468	35,79,553	2,48,71,091	2,84,50,644
1983-84	23,82,858	40,10,873	3,56,08,247	3,96,19,120
1984-85	23,06,701	80,04,399	4,34,94,176	5,14,98,575
1985-86	37,44,811	93,65,361	7,87,15,603	8,80,80,964

5. The Committee would like to know the aims & objects of creation of the Research wing of the Department and its performance/achievements since its inception and whether their functions compare with its counterpart

of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India. Similarly the Committee would also like to know the working of the 15 community centres transferred to the Assam Tea Plantation Employees Welfare Board by Government.

6. The Public Accounts Committee further would like to have a report on the type of training programme imparted in the I.T.Is run by the Directorate of Employment & Craftsman Training and in the community centres run by the Assam Tea Plantation Employees Welfare Board along with the rational basis of tagging with Labour & Employment Department after Separating from the Education Department.

CHAPTER - I

IDLE MACHINES

(Audit Para 3.20 CAG. 1975-76 (Civil))

1.1. The Audit has brought out that two pneumatic forging hammers valued at Rs. 32,000/- only purchased by the Industrial Training Institute, Diphu and Srikona in January and March, 1968 respectively for Black-Smithy trade training, remained up-installed. The Department stated to Audit in May 1976 that the hammer at Diphu could not be installed for want of space. The Government stated to Audit in December, 1976 that (a) the hammer at Srikona was not installed as a proposal for shifting the Institute was under consideration of the Government and however, the Institute was being asked to install the power hammer and (b) the Institute at Diphu was being instructed to see if the hammer was in serviceable condition.

1.2.1. The Department has vide their written memorandum to the public Accounts Committee, clarified that the two power hammers were purchased from plan allocation by the Directorate for installation at Diphu and Srikona I.T.Is. As the workshop space for installation was not available at that time in Diphu, the same could not be installed. However, on completion of the workshop, the instrument has been installed and put into use. As to Srikona I.T.I., the delay of installation was due to a proposed change of site of the I.T.I. at the time, which was ultimately not found acceptable by the Government and the instrument has since been installed at Srikona itself.

1.2.2. At the time of oral evidence, the departmental witness stated that the power hammer for the I.T.I., Srikona was ultimately installed on 23rd June 1982. Explaining the reason, the witness stated "there was a proposal to change the site of the Srikona I.T.I. because the area was getting flooded. There was a proposal for taking over the site by the Army, but ultimately this did not materialise". The Committee further enquired as to :- (i) the year in which Government proposed for Shifting of the I.T.I., Srikona and (ii) why the machines were purchased before

finalization of the site. The departmental witness could not adduce convincing replies and assured the Committee to furnish a detailed report.

OBSERVATION/RECOMMENDATION.

1.3. The Public Accounts Committee observes that the machine for the I.T.I., Srikona was installed after 13 years and because of the delay the Institute was deprived of the facilities. The same may be the position with the I.T.I., Diphu. As the detailed report, as-assured, has not been received even at the time of writing this Report, an objective assessment could not be made. The Committee, therefore, desires that the required report shall be furnished within a period of 3 months from the date of presentation of this Report.

CHAPTER - II

ADVANCED VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMME

(Audit Para 3.11/CAG.1981-82 Civil)

2.1.1. The Audit has pointed out that the programme was sanctioned by the Government in September, 1975 to impart training at Industrial Training Institute at Gauhati to highly skilled workers and technicians of local public/private sector industrial units in four trades, viz, (1) Indian standards and reading of engineering drawings, (2) Mechanical maintenance, (3) Electrical maintenance and (4) Advanced weldings. The aim of the programme was to infuse stimulus and support for accelerated industrial growth. It envisaged training courses for 4 to 8 weeks with twelve trainees in each trade i.e. 48 trainees in one course). The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/ International Labour Organisation (ILO) agreed (September 1977) to provide sophisticated equipments, useful for training different trades, in addition to five fellowships for training abroad and making available expert personnel for arranging training classes. It was noticed during test check (November 1981) of the records of the Industrial Training Institute Guwahati that the department introduced the programme from 1979-80 only i.e., four years after the sanction. The delay was attributed (October 1982) by the Director of Employment and Craftsman Training to lack of accommodation. Only 24 persons were trained in one trade (Indian standards and reading engineering drawings) as against 576 seats available for four trades upto July 1981. No trainee was a highly skilled worker, already employed by industrial units, as envisaged by the programme. Thereafter till October 1982, only three persons were trained in the same trade. However, between 1975 and 1982 department entertained the full complement of sanctioned staff except a mechanic (Instructor 4: Upper Division Assistant: 1, Lower Division Assistant 1:: Workshop Attendant: 2: Driver: 1: Store keeper: 1: and Grade Iv: 1). For training this small number of persons a total sum of Rs. 10.41 lakhs was spent by the Industrial Training Institute, Gauhati upto March 1982. The major components of the expenditure were land and buildings (Rs. 6.17 lakhs) and the recurring

charges like pay and allowances, maintenance of vehicle, etc. (Rs. 2.46 lakhs). The vehicle provided was intended to enable the Principal of the Institute to visit local industrial units frequently for effective and wide publicity of the programme and to keep close liaison with them. It was however, noticed during test audit (November 1981) that the vehicle purchased in April 1980 for the purpose had been utilised by the Director of Employment and Craftsman Training. He stated (October 1982) that the vehicle was transferred from the Institute to his Directorate for facility of contacting different authorities to expedite commencement of the programme. No log book for the vehicle to record its movement was maintained and made available for audit (November 1981). The Director of Employment and Craftsman Training stated (October 1982) that one fifth portion of the building being constructed in the Industrial Training Institute, Gauhati under another scheme was proposed to be used for this programme and accordingly one fifth of the outlay on the building has been taken as expenditure under this programme. This building, however, could not be completed due to its occupation by the Central Reserve Police Force personnel. Consequently training in only one trade could be started with much difficulty in the existing building of the Industrial Training Institute. The UNDP/ILO had supplied twenty six sophisticated equipments (value: 95,171.31: Rs. 7.96 lakhs) between November 1977 and 1981 for use in training classes for all the four trades. Most of the equipments supplied by the UNDP/ILO and those purchased locally (value: Rs. 1.04 lakhs) are lying unutilised in the Institute (November 1981) as the programme has not been implemented effectively. No fellowship for training abroad has been arranged, under the programme so far (October 1982) nor have any expert/personnel been assigned for the programme by UNDP/ILO.

2.2.1—The Department in their written replies have stated that even though the scheme was initiated in 1975, Government of India signed the agreement with UNDP/ILO in September, 1977. As per the programme outline the scheme is to be housed exclusively for launching training under A.V.T.S. in collaboration with UNDP/ILO in four trades with an intake capacity of 48 persons per batch,

altogether. The actual implementation has been found to be only in one trade from 1979 till 1983, owing to non-completion of the building and non-availability of the same. As the position improved after the new campus at Gopinath Nagar was made available by the State P.W.D. in November 1983 and normal training programme has been started and meanwhile the staff/officers have also been trained in abroad as per project agreement fellowship by U.N.D.P./I.L.O. during the period 1979 to 1981. The vehicle purchased under the scheme was temporarily kept at the Directorate, to Liaison with the industrialists, for launching the programme as the training programme was suitable planned at the Directorate level and now is being utilised by the institute itself and the Log Book is maintained accordingly.

OBSERVATION/RECOMMENDATION

2.3.1. It is evident that the Scheme was initiated in 1975 and after four years it was introduced in 1979-80 due to lack of accommodation. After introducing the Scheme only 27 persons were trained in one trade between 1979-80 and 1982-83 against 576 seats available in 4 trades. The Committee could not understand why did it take 4 years time just to give a shape of the programme after finding out accommodation and that too in a single trade out of form and expressed their serious concern about such poor performance. For proper appraisal, the relevant portion of the Proceeding is quoted :

Mr. Chairman:—Can you explain first what is the training programme ?

Commissioner, Labour Department:—The advanced vocational training programme was scheme taken up by the Government of India sometime in the early seventies. The idea was that certain Central Training Institutes of the country would be upgraded. That would provide upgraded training to people working in different industries and those people who would pass through the I T. Is would bring back advanced technological knowledge to the institutions. The idea was that a part from Madras there were 5 Central institutions. These institution would provide training to Instructors. Then

there would be 16 I. T. Is all over the country as model I. T. Is and in these I. T. Is certain new programme would be introduced to upgrade the training system. These required certain basic facilities. This required certain basic facilities. The State Government would have to make provision of covered floor space for the required training. The second thing was trained staff would be there. Thirdly the State Government would release the fund for training purpose and fourthly, even after the scheme is over the scope for keeping all these training facilities will have to be there. Once the assurance was given by the State Government to Government India, training equipments were promised by the UNDP. Our difficulty was we had initially no building and we had to provide for that. One of our building was coming up, so one fifth of that building was reserved for this scheme and we also earmarked fund. Unfortunately though the construction of the building was taken up and even though it progressed considerably, we got possession only in 1980. There was a problem in getting the accommodation made available to us by the PWD. So finding no other alternative we started only one course in an old I. T. I. boys' hostel which we had out of four courses. Simultaneously we had to keep the staff. So the staff also was inducted between 1979 and 1980. Now this particular scheme also envisaged training of the Instructors both within the country and abroad. So these people were sent for training and they all become available to us around 1980. Even today air conditioning is not put up. We have got the equipment but PWD has to put it up. We are running the courses and the intake capacity is full.

Shri S. Condpan—Why out of four trades only one was started ?

Commissioner & Secretary, Labour—We started what is called Indian Standards and reading of Engineering Drawings.

Shri S. Condpan—What were the four trades ?

Commissioner & Secretary, Labour—These are Indian Standards and reading of Engineerings Drawings, Mechanical Maintenance, Electrical Maintenance and Advanced Weldings.

Shri S. Condpan—Which one was started ?

Commissioner & Secretary, Labour—Indian Standards and reading of Engineering Drawings and subsequently we started all the courses.

Shri S. Condpan—What were the reasons for not starting the other courses?

Commissioner & Secretary, Labour—Initially we had limited accommodation and it was sufficient for only one trade although we got the staff.

Shri S. Condpan—We fail to understand when Government proposed this scheme should be started with four trades and so many trainees will be selected for training, what was the difficulty with the Department not to start altogether.

Commissioner & Secretary, Labour—Our problem was mainly accommodation. That stood in the way of putting up equipment. We did the best under the circumstances, we started with one trade for which we had accommodation.

Shri S. Condpan—It was not started when it was proposed to be started.

Commissioner & Secretary, Labour—Initially we had no accommodation.

Shri S. Condpan—It should have been foreseen. When you start a project all the infrastructural arrangement has to be there.

Commissioner & Secretary, Labour—I agree. We should have foreseen. But the problem even when we agree to take up a particular scheme there is constraint fund. Only when the fund became available we went forward.

Shri S. Condpan—When a project was accorded sanction then fund also should have been there. We understand you get it cleared from Finance when you start a project.

Commissioner & Secretary, Labour—Actually from the record it appears initially Government of India wanted to know whether the State Government can give the assurance

and we gave the assurance that we will be able to start the project but P W D could not deliver the buildings that we wanted. These are some of the practical difficulties which are beyond the control of this Department.

Shri Ramendra De—It is simply a report of delay, you are saying at every stage there is delay. Particularly I would like to mention that delay is the main criteria of your department.

Commissioner & Secretary, Labour—These are the two cases where there have been delay. Agreement between Government of India and U. N. D. P. was signed in 1977.

Shri Ramendra De—It was sanctioned by the Government in 1975 and it was introduced in 1979-80 after four years due to lack of accommodation. It took four years to find suitable accommodation in the State of Assam, I report State of Assam and not Gauhati.

Commissioner & Secretary, Labour—The scheme was to have a model ITI, so the accommodation would have to be within the ITI and we had earmarked a portion of the accommodation in the ITI. We expected that this would be available to us in 1979 and when we found that accommodation would not be available we went for the old boys' hostel.

Shri Ramendra De—Then why did not you make temporary arrangement at that time?

Commissioner & Secretary, Labour—The funds were not available at that time.

Shri P. Hazarika—Whether it is fund or non-availability of place which one is first?

Commissioner & Secretary, Labour—Initially there was some delay for fund but main delay is due to lack of accommodation. Lack of accommodation is the primary cause.

Shri P. Hazarika—To clear the accommodation problem you should not have taken four years.

Shri S. Condpan—Don't you agree four years is too long ?

Shri P. Hazarika—The delay is due to non-completion of the building and non-availability of the same. Is not it ?

Commissioner & Secretary, Labour Department—That is true, sir, the building could not be handed over as it was under the occupation of the C. R. P. F.

Shri S. Condpan—The Public Accounts Committee feels that because of the insincerity of the Directorate of Employment and Labour all these problems could not be sorted out in time. The delay took place because of their insincerity to sort out the problems in time ?

Commissioner and Secretary, Labour:—I agree with you and admit that the time that was taken was quite long. But the whole problem was due to the non-availability of accommodation. The building was made available by the state P. W. D. in November 1983.

Chairman:—When the P. W. D. started the construction and when you actually took the possession ?

Commissioner and Secretary, Labour Department:—Sir, from the record it reveals that P. W. D. started the work in 1976 and handed over the building in November, 1983.

Chairman:—So far I understand, large scale deployment of C. R. P. F. started from 1980 onwards. When the P. W. D. started the work in 1976, they should have completed the work within two years and handed over the same by 1979. They should not have taken so much of time to complete the building. Your department should have taken up the matter the with P. W. D. as well as with the Government for early completion of the construction work. In order to implement the scheme in time according to the agreement, Labour Department should have taken up all these problems with the concerning departments and to the Government will you kindly verify the position from your record ? Whatever may be the position, you could not start the project as you said for housing of your boys in hostel as some other agency occupied the building constructed for the purpose of the project.

Commissioner and Secretary:—I must submit that we could start functioning as was proposed due to certain problems. But from 1984 onwards, the number of trainees have gone up as in 1984-85 the number was 18, in 1985-86--25 in 1986-87--52 and in 1988-89--86, so the number of trainees have gone up. The airconditions facilities installed there shall now be operated in its full capacity.

Shri P. Hazarika:—At present how many trades you have taken up.

Commissioner:—At present we have taken all the four trades.

Shri R. De:—Within 12 years you have achieved only 66 out of 575. Then how many years you will require to achieve the target of 575 ?

Commissioner:—It depends upon the number the of seats we can make available and the number of boys forthcoming for undertaking the training.

Chairmen:—In that scheme how many persons are to be trained; and what is the programme of training in a particular trade ?

Commissioner:—We have a training calander prepared by the State Government. It also shows the number of seats available. The Government of India fixes the target at 200. At present we have gone up to 66.

Mr. Condpan:—Have you ever succeeded in convincing the Central Government that instead of 200 it should be increased and have they agreed ?

Commissioner:— We have got the target fixed by the Government of India as against 575 by the training calander has been drawn up for more than 200. And up to 1989 we have so fare trained up 66 persons and we hope we will be able to complete the target.

Chairman:—Let him submit a detail report on this latest position.

2.3.2. The Committee observes that due to inordinate delay, the training programme could not be taken-up as envisaged and till date the training of the prospective trainees have not reached targeted figure. It is also seen that due to non-availability of accommodation machineries & implements procured for the purpose and the staff engaged remained idle. The Public Accounts Committee desired a report from the Department about the target position which has not been submitted till time of inviting this Report Accordingly it is recommended that the report as sought for may be submitted within 90 days so that objective assessment can be made.

CHAPTER—III

WORKING OF THE INSPECTORATE OF FACTORIES
AND STEAM BOILERS & CONTROL OF SMOKE
NUISANCES

(Audit para 3.9/CAG-1982-83 Civil)

3.1.1. The Audit Paras as incorporated in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (Civil) for the year 1982-83 years :

Introductory

The Chief Inspector of Factories and Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Control of Smoke Nuisances are responsible to check the measures to be taken under law, by the employers for safety, health and welfare of the workers working in factories as also for enforcement of various statutory provisions such as regulation of working hours, weekly holiday, conditions of work, payment of wages, leave benefits, standards of maintenance of factory machinery and steam boilers, pollution control, etc. in the State.

Organisational set-up.

The Chief Inspectors of Factories is assisted assisted by 2 Senior Inspectors (Including one senior Inspector, Medical) and 9 Inspectors of factories (including one medical Inspector of factories) to look after factories, and welfare, of women and children working in factories. The Chief Inspector of Boiler has one senior Inspector and 4 Inspector of Boilers. The control of air pollution and smoke nuisances is supervised by the Board set-up (November 1981) in the State for prevention and control of pollution in which the two Chief Inspectors are members.

Receipts and Expenditure

The actual receipts and expenditure incurred by the two Chief Inspectorates and the budget provision for expenditure during 1977-78 to 1981-82 were as under :—

Year	Actual Receipt		Budget provision for Inspectorate of		Actual Expenditure	
	Factories	Boilers	Factories (In lakhs of rupees)	Boilers	Factories	Boilers
1977-78	4.05	1.83	7.02	3.05	6.48	3.05
1978-79	4.10	1.10	7.50	3.03	6.68	2.72
1979-80	5.78	0.53	7.09	3.20	6.20	2.99
1980-81	5.68	0.97	8.00	3.43	7.57	3.18
1981-82	9.31	0.73	9.90	3.90	9.29	3.88

Inspection of Factories

According to the prescribed norms, an Inspector was to inspect 150 factories in a year. The number of factories in the state required to be inspected by the existing staff, number of factories actually inspected, during 1980, 1981 and 1982 were as under :

Year	Number of factories functioning.	Number of factories to be checked.	Number of factories checked	Number of factories remained un-inspected at the end of the years.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1980	1482	1482	917	565
1981	1510	1510	1175	335
1982	1516	1516	1214	302

The shortfalls were attributed (October 1983) mainly to inadequate staff as the prescribed norms (150 factories per Inspector) has not been implemented for reasons not intimated so far (November 1983).

Test-audit (September 1983) showed that :

(i) In most cases the Chief Inspectorate had no records to show that the defects/deficiencies pointed out in the ins-

pection reports were set right by the factories. The chief Inspector of Factories stated (October 1983) that the rectifications were varified during subsequent inspections.

(ii) About 22 factories had not been inspected by the Inspectors in the last 3 to 4 years. The Chief Inspector attributed this (October 1983) to inaccessibility of the places and absence of departmental vehicles.

(iii) The percentage covered by inspection ranged between 52 (1980) and 80 (1982) though according to prescribed norms it should have been 100 per cent. The Chief Inspector of Factories stated (October 1983) that the prescribed staff norm of one Inspector for 150 factories has not been implemented as the existing staff was considered inadequate for the purpose.

(iv) A full-time certifying surgeon (as required under rules) has not yet been appointed for reasons not available on record nor intimated (November 1983).

According to instructions issued (September 1976) by the Government of India, an annual review of accidents in factories in the State should be presented to the State Assembly. The Chief Inspectorate has not done this so far (November 1983). Reasons for this omission were not on record.

The nature and number of accidents in 1982 and 1983 (January-March) mainly due to lack of safety measures were as under :

Nature of Accident	Number of accidents during		
	1981	1982	1983 (January—March)
Fatal	12	6	2
Serious accidents	109	51	17
Minor accidents	1261	1407	240
Total—	1382	1464	259

6. Prosecution :

During January 1980 to December 1982, 67 prosecutions were launched against 58 units contravening the provisions of the Acts/Rules. Only 9 prosecutions have been disposed of so far (November 1983), the remaining cases are awaiting disposal by the Court.

7. Health and Hygiene Unit :

The Chief inspectorate submitted (February 1981) a scheme to the State Government for establishment of industrial hygiene unit and laboratory at Guwahati, in compliance with the instructions issued by the Central Government in April 1963. The scheme is yet to be sanctioned (November 1983).

8. Administrative Inspections :

Although several unregistered factories were detected during normal inspection by Inspectors, the two Chief Inspectorates have not set-up any effective administrative machinery for the detection of unregistered factories and steam boilers, this was due to inadequate staff according to the Inspector of Factories (October 1983).

3.2. The Department in their written memorandum has stated :

(1) Inspection of Factories :

As there were only five District Offices located in Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Tezpur Guwahati and Silchar with Seven Inspectors, the prescribed inspection work should not be stuck to. However, meanwhile a few new posts of Factory Inspectors have been created (Plan-6, Non-Plan-3). And also the Government is actively considering for creation of another four posts of Inspectors. As the total number of registered factories now stands at 2604, the inspection norm is expected to be complied with.

(2) Accidents :

The Government of India's instruction have been noted.

(3) Prosecution :

Meanwhile, the position with regard to disposal of cases have improved and another 44 cases have been disposed of mostly with convictions.

(4) **Health and Hygiene Unit :**

The Scheme is sanctioned and the Unit is created meanwhile.

(5) **Administrative Inspections :**

The strengthen the inspection machinery ; and Specially for detection of un-registered factories, three posts of Inspectors have been created.

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS.

3. 3. (1) The Department have not furnished any reply about the variation of actual receipts, budget provision of expenditure and actual expenditure in the two Inspectorates. As regards actual receipts in the Inspectorate of factories, figure shows a gradual rise for the years 77-78 (Rs. 4.05 lakh), 78-79 (Rs. 4.10 lakhs) and 79-80 (Rs. 5.78 lakhs) with shortfall during 80-81 (Rs. 5.68 lakhs) and sharp rise in the year 81-82 (Rs. 9.31 lakhs). In the Inspectorate of Boilers, the audited figures of actual receipts shows a downward trend as Under :—

Year	Actual Receipt (in lakh of Rs.)
77-78	1.83
78-79	1.10
79-80	0.53
80-81	0.97
81-82	0.73

The Committee would like to have the reasons for variation/down-ward trend of the actual receipts along with a report as to the provisions, criterion, rates of fees etc, payable by the factory-owners to the two Inspectorates.

3.3(2). The Department omitted to furnish reply on the points at para 3.1(4) raised in test audit. During oral evidence, the departmental witness have stated that the entire back-log of inspection as on 81-82 has been cleared and made up-to-date. The Department have also furnished a statement showing number of factories inspected since 1975 (enclosed at Annexure-II) along with a list of factories under central Government undertakings. (Attached at Annexure-III) The Committee expressed their concern about non-inspection/delay in inspection of factories where the question of health and hygiene of workers are involved, and referred to few selected factories for verification. The Department witness, after oral testimony, furnished a report which is produced below:

"The provision of the Factories Act, an Rules enforced in the Bokajan cement Factory, Mariani Plywood Factory, Namrup Fertilizers and Salakhati Thermal Station very strictly. During the time of inspection of these factories particular importance is given on implementation of health and safety provision as these factories deal with chemicals and hazardous process and operations and as a result there is no any complaint from any quarter regarding unhygienic condition created by excess of dust and fumes from these factories."

3.3 (3) Committee recommends that the Department will remove the constraints like inadequacy of staff immobility for want of vehicle etc. and implement the statutory provisions strictly by inspecting all the factories regularly. So that safety, health & hygiene and a decent working condition/atmosphere for the workers/Labourers is ensured. A report upto-date position of inspection of Factories & Boilers by the two Inspectors for last 3 years shall also be furnished. Showing the No. of existing registered and unregistered factories, no. of inspection made per annum and major deficiencies found in last inspection.

3.3 (4) The Public Accounts Committee further recommends that the instruction of the Government of India for presentation of an annual review/report of accidents in factories in the state to the state Assembly be implemented forthwith. An upto-date report regarding the no. of accidents, cases of prosecution pending in courts, working of the Health & Hygiene unit shall also be furnished to the Committee within a period of 3 months from the date of presentation of this Report before the House.

CHAPTER-IV

Diversion of Fund (Audit para 3.31/CAG civil 84-85)

4.1. The Audit has brought out that the Government sanctioned Rs 2.24 lakhs (1982-83 : Rs 1.62 lakhs, 1983-84 : Rs 1.62 lakhs) as grants to the Assam Tea Employees Welfare Board for the following specific purposes :

- (i) Expansion of Craft Training Centre for Plantation Labour,
- (ii) Purchases of raw materials,
- (iii) Electrification and
- (iv) Construction of staff quarters.

A testcheck (August 1985) of the record of the Commissioner Labour Guwahati disclosed that though the Board had submitted utilisation certificates showing utilisation of the full amount (Rs. 3.24 lakhs), it had spent only Rs.0.96 lakh during 1982-83 and 1983-84 on the above mentioned Scheme. The balance of Rs. 2.28 lakhs had been spent only (1982-83 and 1983-84, for meeting non-plan expenditure on pay and allowances, etc. of the staff of existing Community centres for plantation labour resulting in unauthorised diversion of fund from plan to Non-plan. Government stated (February 1986) that the entire amount was grant-in-aid which the Board had utilised. But, the Government did not justify diversion of the plan funds sanctioned for specific purpose to some other non-plan purpose.

4.2 The written memorandum submitted to P.A.C, by the Department on the audit objection reads : "It has been found that there has been diversion of plan fund for meeting the salary and wages etc. of the staff of community centres, which had earlier been transferred by Government to the Assam Tea Employees' Welfare Board in 1981. As per agreement between the Government and the said Board the cost in respect of salaries, wages, maintenance etc. of the centres were to be borne initially by the Board and the Board was to be re-compensated by means of grants-in-aid. During 1983-84 even though Government had approved a higher non-plan budget of Rs. 8.76 lakhs for the Board

ultimately only Rs. 4.38 lakhs was provided as grants-in-aid against the expected expenditure. Over and above the less provision of non-plan or grants-in-aid, there was and above further excess expenditure by the Board on account of salaries, TA Bills, Office expenditure etc. to the extent of Rs. 5.73,88,10. In order to meet the deficit, the Board diverted the plan funds to the extent of Rs. 1,28,920.44 and also drew upon their own resources for the balance amount of nearly Rs. 2.48 lakhs approximately. During 1983-84 also, whilst the entire budgeted requirement of non-plan fund to the tune of Rs. 11 lakhs was provided as grant-in-aid by Government, the actual expenditure under Non-Plan was Rs. 11,76,697.19 involving excess expenditure which, appears to have been met by the Board by diversion from the plan provision of Rs. 1.62 lakhs for that year. It needs to be pointed out that Assam Tea Welfare Board maintains one common fund from which all expenditure are made. It appears that upto 1983-84 no distinction was maintained by the Board between Plan fund and Non-Plan fund. Subsequently steps have been taken to ensure that grants-in-aid made from Plan fund are utilised for plan purposes and not diverted to Non Plan uses."

4.5.1. During oral evidence, the Committee enquired as to how could the Department accept the utilization certificates without checking whether the grants were spent for specific purposes for which the amounts given and why no action was taken to recover the amounts diverted for payment of pay & allowances of staff (non-plan expenditure). The reply of the departmental witness was not convincing. For proper appraisal, the proceedings are quoted:—

Shri SILVIUS CONDPAN :—From the reply it appears that CAG's objection has been admitted by the Government. Do you think it is justified the way it has been done ?

Commissioner & Secretary :— If I may explain, the Assam Tea Plantation Employees' Welfare Board has been set up by an Act of the Legislature basically to look after the welfare of the tea garden employees. The resource of the Board comes from various sources which is taken to Government fund and from this expenditure is made for developmental works both from plan and non-plan grants. The present point made out in the Report raises the basic question of system

and control of the fund. We have Assam Tea Plantation Employees Welfare Fund Act and Rules thereunder. There are specific provisions the manner in which the accounts are to be maintained. If the expenditure under a particular head of account is short of the amount, it is specified the manner in which the proposed expenditure is to be met, by bringing a proposal to the State Government. We find in this particular case the Board made the expenditure and they did not take any steps to regularise the expenditure. We have examined this matter. The welfare Commissioner had given us the assurance that this will not happen again. We have not stopped there. We have issued directive to the Board under section 9 of the Act, as the State Government is empowered to issue directive and I am placing a copy before the PAC. We have asked to make some changes in the cash book by inserting some additional columns to show separately the grants under plan and non-plan sources. We have given them the direction that this should not repeat. They should go into the cases where Government approval was not taken and recommend action to be taken. So, we have considered the matter very seriously.

Chairman :— This is a not new problem. This type of approach is not new leading to rectification at this stage. Perhaps it is not that they did it bluntly. What is done is done in an intelligent manner. How to spend the money plan for non-plan purposes. A developed technology there is in the Government. Posts are created for this purpose. Whatever action you have taken you submit to PAC. We will like to examine. In construction department money to the extent of 30% is taken away for unproductive purposes. Take the case of PWD, Flood Control. They go on creating posts of work charge employees. Here in this case fund was diverted. Where was the Finance & Accounts Officer?

Commn. & Secy. :— The work of the Board is carried on by the Welfare Commissioner. We do not have any record to show that this matter was put up to the Board. The Board consists of the members as follows:—

- (a) the Minister of labour, by virtue of his Office, who shall be the Chairman,
- (b) the persons nominated by the State Government from amongst its Officers,

- (c) such number of representatives of employers and employees as may be prescribed to be nominated by the State Government.
- (d) such number of members of the Assam Legislative Assembly as may be prescribed to be nominated by the State Government of whom one shall be a women. Therefore, we have issued a directive.

Chairman:— In 1982-83 the establishment expenditure could not be met out of the grant given by the Government. So they took recourse to the plan grant. But what about 1983-84? In that year 11 lakhs was provided by Government, but they made an expenditure of Rs. 1.62 lakhs from the plan grant. This point has to be justified. I understand about 1982-83 that as the expenditure was already much higher they took away all money from that fund. But what about 1983-84? There was no necessity to take money from that fund but nonetheless they took something like 1.62 lakhs. Is it perhaps they spent it on some other purpose?

Commissioner:— They have not spent it for some other purpose.

Mr. Chairman:— This reply is not elaborate enough to satisfy us that “during 1983-84 whilst the entire budgeted requirement of non plan fund to the tune of Rs. 11 lakhs was provided as grants-in-aid by the Government, (Government at least did its duty) the actual expenditure under Non-Plan was Rs. 11,76,697.19 (already Rs. 76,000 was spent more) involving excess expenditure which appears to have been met by the Board by diversion from the Plan provision of Rs. 1.62 lakhs for that year”. You say, Rs. 1.62 lakh they have diverted to meet the deficit that year?

Commissioner:— They have spent some amount of the plan fund in the manner it is supposed to be spent earlier also.

Mr. Chairman:— What happened to the rest of the sum?

Commissioner:— Rs. 62,942/- was spent in 1983-84 in the manner it is supposed to be spent. Then Rs. 76,000 was diverted to non-plan. This is what we can make out from the various papers they have put up.

Mr. Chairman :— When the grant was given for this plan expenditure, it meant for what?

Commissioner :— For four different office expenditure for creating training facilities, for raw materials, electrification and construction of buildings. It was not specified that they will take this year this scheme or that scheme, it was left to the Board what scheme they would take up against these amounts. These were old centres transferred by the Government.

Shri Ramendra De : How many centres are there in Assam?

Commissioner :— 15 centres were transferred.

Shri Pradip Hazarika : What are the functions of these centres?

Commissioner :— There are certain trades which they try to start like Carpentry, Weaving, then publicity work also health and hygiene and such matters, a fairly long list.

Mr. Chairman : Whatever records are required may kindly be supplied as early as possible preferably within one month. Mr. Condpan has asked for an important information the total acreage—do you think it will be readily available? Suppose, if we get the total number of plantation labour employed permanently—one category—whether the Directorate has got the total number of employees employed casually? The department is not working on that. If they start working they can give.

Commissioner :— There are difficulties about the statistics but we can certainly project certain figures. There are certain discrepancies between figures of various services but we can certainly project certain figures.

Mr. Chairman :— About the acreage, it is within their purview. If you collect a figure from factory source it will be compared with the figure that will be given by the Tax Department. But about this labour business—it is so shifting let an attempt be made.

4.3.2. The Department have furnished a list 658 No. of tea gardens showing no. of working labours vis-a-vis area under tea cultivation which is given in Annexure—B.

OBSERVATION/RECOMMENDATION

4.3.3. In view of the explanation given by the Department and steps taken since then to stop diversion of plan fund for non-plan purposes, the P.A.C. recommends that clear instruction be issued in the form of departmental circulars prohibiting such diversion.

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS RECOMMENDATIONS

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

1. 5. The Committee would like to know the aims & objects of creation of the Research wing of the Department and its performance/achievements since its inception and whether their functions compare with similar wing of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, similarly the Committee would also like to know the working of the community centres transferred to the Assam Tea Plantation Employees Welfare Board by Government.

2. 6. The Public Accounts Committee further would like to have a report on the type of training programme imparted in the I.T.Is run by the Directorate of Employment & Craftsman Training and in the Community Centres run by the Assam Tea Plantation Employees Welfare Board along with the rationale basis of tagging with Labour & Employment Department after separating from the Education Department.

3. 1.3. The Public Accounts Committee observes that the machine for the I.T.I., Srikona was installed after 13 years and because of the delay the Institute was deprived of the facilities. The same may be the position with the I.T.I., Diphu. As the detailed report as assured, has not been received even at the time of writing this report, an objective assessment could not be made. The Committee therefore desires that the required report shall be finished within

a period of 3 months from the date of presentation of this report.

4. 2.3.1.

It is evident that the Scheme was initiated in 1975 and after four years it was introduced in 1979-80 due to lack of accommodation. After introducing the Scheme only 27 persons were trained in one trade between 1979-80 and 1982-83 against 576 seats available in 4 trades. The Committee could not understand why did it take 4 years time just to give a shape of the programme after finding out accommodation and that is too in a single trade out of four and expressed their serious concern about such poor performance.

-6

2.3.2.

The Committee observes that due to inordinate delay, the training programme could not be taken-up as envisaged and till date the training of the prospective trainees have not been reached targeted figure. It is also seen that due to non-availability of accommodation machineries & implements procured for the purpose and the staff engaged remained idle. The public Accounts Committee desired a report from the Department about the target position which has not been submitted till the time of writing this report. Accordingly it is recommended that the report as sought for may be submitted within 90 days so that an objective assessment can be made.

6

3.3.1.

The Department have not furnished any reply about the variation of actual receipts: budget provision of expenditure and actual expenditure in the two Inspectorates. As regards actual receipts in the Inspectorate of Factories, figure shows a gradual rise for the years 77-78 (Rs.4.05 lakh), 78-79 (Rs.4.10 lakhs) and

79-80 (Rs.5.78 lakhs) with shortfall during 80-81 (Rs. 5.68 lakh) and sharp rise in the year 81-82 (Rs.9.31 lakhs). In the Inspectorate of Boilers, the audited figure of actual receipts shows a downward trend as under :—

Year	Actual Receipt (in lakh of Rs.)
77-78	1.83
78-79	1.10
79-80	0.53
80-81	0.97
81-82	0.73

The Committee would like to have the reasons for variation downward trend of the actual receipts along with a report as to the provisions, criterion, rates of fees etc. payable by the factory-owners to the two Inspectorates.

7 3.3.3.

Committee recommends that the Department will remove the constraints like inadequacy of staff, immobility for want of vehicle etc. and implement the statutory provisions strictly by inspecting all the factories regularly, so that safety, health & hygiene and a decent working condition/atmosphere for the workers/Labourers is achieved. A report showing upto date position of inspection of Factories & Boilers by the two Inspectors for last 3 years shall also be furnished together with the No. of

existing registered and unregistered factories, no. of inspection made per annum and major defeciciencies found in last inspection.

8, 3.3.4.

The Public Accounts Committee further recommends that the instruction of Government of India for presentation of an annual review/report of accidents in factories in the state to the State Assembly to implemented forth with. An upto-date report regarding the no. of accidents cases of prosecution pending in counts, working of the Health & Hygiene unit shall also be furnished to the Committee within a period of 3 months from the date of presentation of this Report before the House.

9, 4.3.3.

In view of the explanation given by the Department, and steps taken since then to stop diversion of plan fund for non-plan purposes, the P.A.C. recommends that clear instruction be issued in the form of departmental circulars prohibiting such diversion.

**TEA INDUSTRIES STATISTICS
DIBRUGARH**

Serial No.	Name of Tea Estates	Number of Tea Employees	Hectorage of Tea Estates under tea
1	2	3	4
1	Alimur T.E.	80	43 Hects
2	Azizbag T.E.	295	138 "
3	Ahmedy T.E.	51	23 "
4	Amulguri T.E.	75	41 "
5	Anandabari T.E.	334	91 "
6	Achabam T.E.	1410	394 "
7	Barbarua T.E.	593	238 "
8	Bokel T.E.	1821	684 "
9	Balijan (N) T.E.	1838	726 "
10	Balijan (H) T.E.	1017	421 "
11	Bagrodia T.E.	177	114 "
12	Beheating T.E.	433	188 "
13	Bharatia T.E.	46	26 "
14	Bahadur T.E.	405	141 "
15	Balimara T.E.	203	123 "
16	Bepinbag T.E.	147	87 "
17	Bijilibari T.E.	346	133 "
18	Bochapathar T.E.	237	120 "
19	Basmotia T.E.	896	274 "
20	Ceabua T.E.	2019	731 "
21	Chowdung T.E.	87	38 "

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
22	Dikom T.E.	1511	601 „
23	Diksam T.E.	224	100 „
24	Dessam T.E.	803	302 „
25	Dilli T.E.	603	243 „
26	Dirai T.E.	1221	524 „
27	Dirial T.E.	1257	523 „
28	Duriabam T.E.	384	156 „
29	Doolia T.E.	132	66 „
30	Deroibam T. E.	318	151 „
31	Dckhari T.E.	822	315 „
32	Dinjoyee T.E.	449	264 „
33	Dhelia T.E.	95	32 „
34	Durgapur T.E.	141	231 Acres.
35	Ethelword T.E.	770	172 Hects.
36	Ghoorania T.E.	314	148 „
37	Ghoorajan T.E.	314	112 „
38	Ganeshbari T.E.	415	237 „
39	Greenwood T.E.	2171	576 „
40	Halmari T.E.	1332	323 „
41	Hapjanpurbat T.E.	605	269 „
42	Hatkholā T.E.	32	12 „
43	Hatijan T.E.	106	163 „
44	Hazelbank T.E.	849	291 „
45	Hatigorh T.E.	82	37 „
46	Hatialli T.E.	1124	377 „
47	Harishpur T.E.	429	130 „
48	Joipur T.E.	814	282 „

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
49	Joonktoli T.E.	1040	410
50	Jamirah T.E.	761	350
51	Jalan Nagar (S) T.E.	770	347
52	Janan Nagar (N) T.E.	311	202
53	Jutlibari T.E.	1202	537
54	Khowang T.E.	1091	995
56	Korongani T.E.	519	163
57	Kamini T.E.	218	161
58	Kamakhyabari T.E.	540	439
59	Khanikar T.F.	638	219
60	Kharjan T.E.	1433	602
61	Kheremia T.E.	155	69
62	Kaliapani T.E.	542	90
63	Kailashpur T.E.	190	110
64	Kenduguri T.E.	586	273
65	Kajonibari T.E.	61	36'42
66	Longboi T.E.	605	148
67	Longrai T.E.	820	215
68	Lepatkata T.E.	1200	365
69	Lengharjan T.E.	989	312
70	Majjan T.E.	1709	672
71	Moran T.E.	1744	604
72	Mahabirbari T.E.	340	101
73	Monohari T.E.	915	242
74	Mokalbari T.E.	1361	550
75	Mayajan T.E.	126	78

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
76	Mand T.E.	395	147 "
77	Madauting T.E.	982	420 "
78	Mancotta T.E.	608	217 "
79	Muttuck T.E.	325	324 "
80	Mukul T.E.	30	19.84 "
81	Mothok T.E.	195	324 "
82	Manujkunj T.E.	55	39 "
83	Madarkhat T.E.	672	169 "
84	Madhuban T.E.	349	177 "
85	Mahabir T.E.	118	69 "
86	Mohonbari T.E.	194	193 "
87	Mahadeobari T.E.	231	98.53 "
87.	Imoni T.E.	261	23 "
88.	lima T. E.	109	92 "
89.	dwa T. E.	666	249 "
90.	mrup T. E.	747	386 "
91.	nortali T. E.	964	473 "
92.	narkatia T. E.	669	842 "
93.	nsang T. E.	632	250 "
94.	nhulia	692	371 "
95.	nkenbari T. E.	343	136 "
96.	nratoli T. E.	325	149 "
97.	nbotipur (W) T. E.	198	147 "
98.	nbotipur (I) T. E.	343	147 "
99.	thunagar T. E.	169	56.66 "
100.	gliting T. E. (100)	874	368 "

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
101.	ai T. E.	671	296 "
102.	ong T. E.	183	97 "
103.	gorth T. E.	724	272 "
104.	ahali T. E.	599	262 "
105.	heshyama T. E.	7	6 "
105.	sa T. E.	846	333 "
106.	yanarayan T. E.	756	183 "
107.	lshpur T. E.	130	91 "
208.	lkotie T. E.	1038	421 "
109.	lj. T. E.	62	28 "
110.	ojini T. E.	487	188 "
111.	lartar T. E.	88	88 "
112.	in T. E.	1577	547 "
113.	il T. E.	286	147 "
114.	lijan T. E.	585	280 "
115.	mari T. E.	299	90 "
116.	ai T. E.	1490	556 "
117.	nlpur T. E.	16	18 "
118.	khohg T. E.	1801	462 "
119.	ali T. F.	670	319 "
120.	ijan T. E.	965	335 "
121.	lbari T. E.	1132	230 "
122.	jan f. E.	541	329 "
123.	guri T. E.	495	159 "
124.	ni T. E.	1429	553 "
125.	nala T. E.	56	43.8c "
126.	nix T. E.	16	55 "
127.	gar T. E.	23	42.6c "

**TEA INDUSTRIES STATISTICS
TINSUKIA**

1	2	3	4
1. Ambika T.E.		65	30 hecta.
2. Anandabag		480	283 "
3. Betjan T.K.		1280	466 "
4. Baghjan T.E.		1027	530 "
5. Bordubi T.E.		1521	758 "
6. Budlabeta T.E.		1893	920 "
7. Bazaloni T.E.		2410	916 "
8. Besakopic		2641	647 "
9. Daimukhia T.E.			
10. Raidang T.E.			534 "
11. Hansara T.E.		2145	729 "
12. Samdang T.E.			
13. Panikhowa T.E.		2082	970 "
14. Messaijan T.E.			
15. Chokhani Tea & Tea Seed		77	58.68 "
16. Deamoolie T.E.		1999	692 "
17. Dighulturrang T.E.		1888	595 "
18. Duamara T.E.		1480	370 "
19. Daisajan T.E.		731	353 "
20. Dhoedam T.E.		2313	843 "
21. Dholla T.E.		480	214 "
22. Fathepur T.E.		71	51.44 "
23. Gongabari T.E.		346	138 "
24. Hokonguri T.E.		1110	630 "

(1)	(2)	(3)	
25. Milika T.E.		1155	522 "
26. Hapajan T.E.		1768	896 "
27. Haveda T.E.		193	92 "
28. Hallonghbi T.E.		340	153 "
29. Shrikrishna T. E.		478	288 "
30. Ethelbori T.E.		159	85.98 "
31. Khobog T.E.		2210	966 "
32. Koomsong		1120	555 "
Lankashr Tea and Seed		246	177 "
33. Mankhowa T.E.		383	81 "
34. Molan T.E.		45	65.42 "
35. Probhat		268	130 "
36. Phillobari T.E.		911	305 "
37. Rupal T.E.		1481	640 "
38. Savitri T.E.		257	116 "
39. Sanjar T.E.		334	203 "
40. Sookerating T.E.		400	178 "
42. Tengapani T. E.		1093	407 hectors
43. Tingamari T. E.		203	82 "
44. Tongonagaon T. E.		1177	474 "
45. Sadasive T. E.		168	138 "
46. Chottatingrai T. E.		662	336 "
47. Charali T. E. & T. Seed		200	58.68 "
48. Deohall T. E.		1475	438 "
49. Itakhoolie T. E.		938	372 "
50. Khetojan T. E.		105	82.49 "
51. Keyhung T. E.		1233	566 "

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
52	Mahakali T. E.	724	318
53	Monkhooshi T. E.	541	218
54	Hatimara T. E.	923	252
55	Sewpur T. E.	366	184
56	Bogapani T. E.	1900	772
57	Dirok T. E.	2017	710
58	Dehiug T. E.	1015	453
59	Khatangpami T. E.	404	138
60	Lado T. E.	775	366
61	Margherita T. E.	1644	599
62	Namdang T. E.	1942	680
63	Pengaree T. E.	961	498
64	Powal T. E.	1938	874
65	Segunbari T. E.	143	50.44
66	Tipam T. E.	48	39
67	Alakanda T. E.	94	178
68	Bherjan T. E.	34	20.29
69	Chandmari T. E.	486	186
70	Dhelakhat T. E.	561	307
71	Dinjan T. E.	1076	424
72	Gillapukhnri T. E.	745	344
73	Hukanpukhuri T. E.	1251	486
74	Jalpunia T. E.	138	76
75	Nalani T. E.	1164	415

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
76	Nokhrey T. E.	770	321
77	Limbuguri T. E.	787	330
78	Panitola T. E.	2173	620
79	Rungagora T. E.	951	316
80	Parsuram T. E.	502	127
81	Padumoni T. E.	73	69
82	Talup T. E.	1719	755
83	Tara T. E.	1944	684
84	Tippuk T. E.	783	423

SIBSAGAR

1	Kanu T. E.	1139	592
2	Khagarijan T. E.	294	96.03
3	Kunwarbarie T. E.	107	51.56
4	Majidpur T. E.	70	51.99
5	New Majidpur T. E.	70	31.60
6	Salkarhoni T. E.	330	252
7	Bhuyankhat T. E.	540	56.78
8	Bisnupur T. E.	197	44.72
9	Suffry T. E.	1155	538
10	Borboruakhat T. E.	113	42.82
11	Ghorajan T. E.	461	166
12	Timonhabi T. E.	60	48.53
13	Bezborne T. E.	60	30.49
14	Bortimon T. E.	500	116

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
15	Raidang T. E.	178	85,61
16	Rongbari T. E.	12	38,92
17	Aideobari T. E.	195	129
18	Bimolapur T. E.	355	325
19	Borahi T. E.	11,78	353
20	Joboka T. E.	10,00	498
21	Sonari T. E.	584	175
22	Towkak T. E.	2935	853
23	Tingolibam T. E.	1169	577
24	Namdung T. E.	44	20
25	Borpatra T. E.	1077	413
26	Santipur T. E.	283	51
27	Borasali T. E.	674	277
28	Borhat T. E.	126	533
29	Kolakata T. E.	237	52
30	Timon T. E.	298	128
31	Sundarpur T. E.	247	63,39
32	Bonamali T. E.	508	139
33	Hingorajan T. E.	170	97
34	Muttrapur T. E.	12,38	661
35	Napuk T. E.	11,01	588
36	Bamunpukhuri T. E.	10,75	378
37	Bihubori T. E.	10,95	560
38	Cherideopurbat T. E.	176	529

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
39	Galekey T. E.	407	172 „
40	Sunta T. E.	974	372 „
41	Hunmanbag T. E.	174	146 „
42	Lakhimijan T. E.	445	351 „
43	Ligiripukhuri T. E.	870	565 „
4.	Mackpore T. E.	1270	577 Hects
5.	Deopani T. E.	402	227
6.	Jaya T. E.	52	26.00
7.	Madoorie T. E.	361	171
8.	Shreesibbari T. E.	152	89.30
9.	Ougurijan T. E.	31	76.85
10.	Naharhabi T. E.	22.57	664
1.	Lukwa T. E.	498	418
2.	Khona T. E.	317	159
3.	Attabari T. E.	1470	388
4.	Rajabari T. E.	266	143
5.	Krishnabihari T. E.	206	149
6.	Khongea T. E.	1290	486
7.	Doomurdullang T. E.	1689	576
8.	Hingrijan T. E.	343	97
9.	Aideopukhuri T. E.	147	139
0.	Amgoori T. E.	1652	736
1.	Borbam T. E.	2256	528
2.	Dubba T. E.	81	52

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3.	Gessaibrie T. E.	92	90
4.	Mohkuti T. E.	741	328
5.	Muktabarie	196	64.97
6.	Ratanpur T. E.	215	140
7.	Rajmai T. E.	1099	479
8.	Moqinagar T. E.	261	190
9.	Thowra T. E.	970	490
0	Borsillah T. E.	1560	570

JORHAT

1.	Saraipani T. E.	495	283
2.	Rajabari T. E.	405	143
3.	Gobindapur T. E.	529	124
4.	Gorajan T. E.	65	58.80
5.	Gohaibari	125	45.81
6	Tezenga T. E.	148	65.26
7.	Madhapur T. E.	185	113
8.	Bosabari T. E.	1042	114
9.	Syedbari T. E.	65	34
10.	Tipomia T. E.	131	81.23
11.	Hirajan T. E.	10	19.30
12.	Swarnapur T. E.	97	41.79
13.	Narayanpur T. E.	565	445
14.	Borsaikata T. E.	70	39.78
15.	Borhallah T. E.	596	241
16.	Bokahola T. E.	482	201
17.	Rengdoi T. E.	19	44.41
18.	Kuhum T. E.	261	116
19.	Dholi T. E.	564	224
20.	Kesojan T. E.	201	95.93

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
21.	Jadaypur T. E.	41	25.90 „
22.	Dufiating T. E.	857	438 „
23.	Bourahjan T. E.	16	16.59 „
24.	Tyroom T. E.	1796	552 „
25.	Naganaka T. E.	310	141 „
26.	Letekujan T. E.	493	215 „
27.	Singorijan T. E.	76	97 „
28.	Heeleakan T. E.	1411	589 „
29.	Bahoni T. E.	143	100 „
30.	Kharikatia T. E.	1391	436 „
31.	Newsonowal T. E.	247	123 „
32.	Honwal T. E.	1865	772 „
33.	Ducklongia T. E.	1247	676 „
34.	Kothalgoorie T. E.	1053	512 „
35.	Holonguri T. E.	1215	360 „
36.	Desoi T. E.	581	258 „
37.	Dahingiapar T. E.	818	364 „
38.	Naganijan T. E.	1042	370 „
39.	Boloma T. E.	233	121 „
40.	Tiruwal T. E.	255	100 „
41.	Kakojan T. E.	2855	1309 „
42.	Meleng T. E.	1709	818 „
43.	Jogibheta T. E.	161	126 „
44.	Chenijan T. E.	275	89.08 „
45.	Seleng T. E.	1203	446 „
46.	Gabhrupurbat T. E.	808	326 „

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
47.	Baisahabi T. E.	683	280 „
48.	Khonikar Dullim T. E.	644	201 „
49.	Cinnamara T. E.	2263	651 „
50.	Kamalpur T. E.	124	869 „
51.	Deha T. E.	230	279 „
52.	Socklatinga T. E.	632	304 „
53.	Umabarie T. E.	76	50.86 „
54.	Baghsong T. E.	105	66.85 „
55.	Lohpohia T. E.	368	143 „
52	Ha.oocharai T. E.	469	211 „
0	Sotai T. E.	273	150 Hects
1	Borbheta T. E.	194	38 „
2	Lakhibarie T. E.	79	60.22 „
3	Bamunibarie T. E.	20	105 Acres
4	Greenview T. E.	289	107 „
5	Chapajan T. E.	15	27.52 „
6	Monomai T. E.	69	49.10 „
7	Akhaidesa T. E.	95	121 „
8	Tacklai T. E.	401	81.54 „
9	Kakodanga T. E.	332	118 „
0	Thengalbarie T. E.	383	219 „
1	Kamarbunda T. E.	369	62.58 „
2	Samagoorie T. E.	444	379 „
3	Sangsusa T. E.	1038	299 „
4	Gotonga T. E.	1196	304 „
5	Moabund T. E.	550	281 „
6	Teok T. E.	780	64.96 „

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
7	Jagduar T. E.	246	27.11 "
8	Madoijan T. E.	39	26.84 "
9	Domoyanti T. E.	19	37.04 "
0	Soujipam T. E.	19	25.50 "
1	Durgabarie T. E.	35	26.07 "
2	Chetiabari T. E.	16	765 "
3	Sycotta T. E.	2347	39.78 "
4	Borsoikata T. E. (South)	70	22.28 "
5	Hatigarh T. E.	15	114 "
6	Boideha T. E. (83)	157	106 "

TEZPUR (SONITPUR)

1	Panbari T. E.	1108	408 "
2	Borjuli T. E.	1809	541 "
3	Mijikajan T. E.	1131	528 "
4	Majuligorh T. E.	1354	463 "
5	Chardur T. E.	144	403 "
6	Monmohinipur T. E.	596	313 "
7	Hirajuli T. E.	842	324 "
8	Dhullie T. E.	1412	788 "
9	Nirmala T. E.	648	178 "
10	Ghoille T. E.	2105	574 "
1	Dhendai T. E.	657	296 "
2	Naharani T. E.	1318	677 "
3	Arun T. E.	574	314 "
4	Tulip T. E.	794	249 "
5	Behali T. E.	1262	455 "

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
6	Sessa T. E.	2099	620	"
7	Noorbari T. E.	363	98'83	"
8	Shakomato T. E.	1332	445	"
9	Shyamaguri T. E.	854	517	"
10	Borgong T. E.	3490	912	"
1	Dhulapadang T. E.	1811	649	"
2	Kettela T. E.	809	284	"
3	Sonabheel T. E.	1176	596	"
4	Bangson T. E.	852	222	"
5	Bormajan T. E.	1117	445	"
6	Dufflagorh T. E.	2571	620	"
7	Singri T. E.	926	273	"
8	Bholaguri T. E.	410	103	"
9	Kolony T. E.	907	365	"
10	Dherai T. E.	362	314	"
1	Mahaluxmi T. E.	136	125	"
2	Harchurah T. E.	1297	355	"
3	Belseri T. E.	495	257	"
4	Pabhoi T. E.	924	357	"
5	Halem T. E.	1508	523	"
6	Monabarie T. E.	2657	1082	"
7	Nilpur T. E.	515	140	"
8	Sapoi T. E.	1294	606	"
9	Baghmari T. E.	638	382	"
10	Tarajuli T. E.	1659	480	"
1	Narayanpur T. E.	1395	425	"
2	Tinkhoria T. E.	3020	946	"

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
43.	Tezpur & Gogra T.E.	1196	512 hects.
44.	Newpurubari T.E.	564	216 "
45.	Gohpur T.E.	981	236 "
56.	Addabari T.E.	2239	662 "
47.	Hograjuli T.E.	399	323 "
48.	Nyrgora T.E.	1092	620 "
49.	Rupajuli T.E.	1464	322 "
50.	Sonajuli T.E.	1033	555 "
51.	Darrang T.E.	1540	306 "
52.	Borai T.E.	729	341 "
53.	phulbari T.E.	2235	647 "
54.	Pratabgorh T.E.	3580	834 "
55.	Dhekiajuli T.E.	2421	593 "
59.	Dekorai T.E.	3212	845 "
57.	Kacha,igaon T.E.	819	364 "

DARRANG

1.	Nanaipara T.E.	2931	629 hects.
2.	Dhonseri T.E.	1522	416 "
3.	Singrimanri T.E.	274	150 "
4.	Budlapra T.E.	2016	621 "
5.	Ambica T.E.	187	76.61 "
6.	Borgora T.E.	483	241 "
7.	Suala T.E.	672	118 "
8.	Bhergaon T.E.	454	115 "

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
9.	Orangojuli T.E.	2835	641 "
10.	Chekonmari T.E.	886	136 "
11.	Lamabari T.E.	1386	382 "
12.	Orang T.E.	1551	384 "
13.	Attareekhat T.E.	844	449 "
14.	Majuli T. E.	1248	446 "
15.	Dimkushi T.E.	1642	396 "
16.	Chandana T.E.	349	131 "
17.	Krishna-susaibini T. E.	218	65.44 "
18.	Tengani T.E.	822	136 "
19.	Bateli T.E.	1021	415 "
20.	Hrfigorh T.E.	4120	981 "
21.	Kopati T.E.	1321	523 "
22.	Corromore T.E.	1677	406 "
23.	Panery T.E.	1343	371 "
24.	Borangajuli T.E.	2164	541 "
25.	Bhoteachang T.E.	1990	478 "
26.	Bahipookri T.E.	3453	963 "

LAKHIMPUR

1	Silonibari T.E.	2130	469 hec.
2	Seejuli T.E.	945	267 "
3	Pathalipam T.E.	1382	285 "
4	Cinnatoliah T.E.	1522	529 "
5	Bordeobam T.E.	1459	71.68 "

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6	Ananda T.E.	2230	468 "
7	Doolahat T.E.	1444	525 "
8	Hürmutty T.E.	1246	401 "
9	Kailamari T.E.	2091	618 "
10	Madhupur T. E.	439	75.09 "
11	Dejee T.E.	1866	480 "

GOLAGHAT

1	Goronga T.E.	442	233 accts.
2	Baijan T.E.	87	60.36 "
3	Singimari T.E.	44	27.43 "
4	Pabhoijan T.E.	165	95.63 "
5	Dalowan T.E.	266	108 "
6	Krishna T.E.	28	12.15 "
7	Banwaripur T.E.	111	74.60 "
8	Sockiting S.B.	545	210 "
9	Murphulani T.E.	447	310 "
10	Messammara T. E.	772	397 "
11	Govindapur T.E.	488	185 "
12	Radhabari T.E.	366	126 "
13	Hatikhuli T.E.	853	426 "
14	Negheriting T.E.	1122	526 "
15	Koomtai T.E.	2674	1021 "
16	Behora T.E.	739	52 "
17	Bhagwan T.E.	121	86.01 "
18	Shyamraipur T.E.	218	83.63 "

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
18	Halmirapur T.E.	155	97 "
19	Doyang T.E.	693	358 "
20	Udayan T.E.	269	118 "
21	Dolaguri T.E.	128	305 "
21	Bukhial T.E.	1121	487 "
22	Lattakoojan T.E.	1363	713 "
23	Dukenhengra T.E.	769	367 "
24	Bokakhat T.E.	524	299 "
27	Borsapori T. E.	1221	552 Hects.
28	Haultey T. E.	995	306 "
29	Naharjan T. E.	964	344 "
30	Methoni T. E.	923	455 "
31	Halmira T. E.	933	393 "

NAGOAN

1	Amluckie T. E		579 "
2	Amsoi T. E.	452	216 "
3	Borpani T. E.	201	139 "
4	Burrapahar T. E.	330	219 "
5	Chapanalla T. E.	214	46.54 "
6	Dejoo Valley T. E.	660	293 "
7	Dhontola T. E.	119	46.92 "
8	Gopal Krishna T. E.	851	330 "
9	Jagadamba T. E.	459	190 "
10	Jiajuri T. E.	737	300 "
11	Kellyden T. E.	1599	779 "

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
12	Khanajan T. E.	361	81.54 "
13	Kondoli T. E.	1240	602 "
14	Koliabur T. E.	618	284 "
15	Loongsoong T. E.	1218	485 "
16	Matiapahar T. E.	162	90.00 "
17	Nonoi T. E.	943	432 "
18	Rangoloo T. E.	106	41.50 "
19	Salonah T. E.	2178	952 "
20	Sagmootea T. E.	859	414 "
21	Seconee T. E.	848	363 "
22	Sukanuri T. E.	110	85 "

GUWAHATI

1	Fatemabad T. E.	709	600 Acres
2	Borduar T. E.	255	183 Hects.
3	Rani T. E.	143	150 "
4	Menoka T. E.	404	249 "
5	Amchong T. E.	790	176 "
6	Sonapur T. E.	395	265 "
7	Mandakata T. E.	62	82.07 "
8	Nagrijuji T. E.	1776	796 "
9	Doomni T. E.	1592	749 "

DHUBRI, KOKRAJHAR & GOALPARA

1	M/s. Kokrajhar T. E.	864	304 Heats.
2	M/s. Dalabari & Banglabari T. Es.	1188	389 "

1	2	3	4
3	„ Simlitola T. E.	452	185 „
4	„ Mornoi E. E.	2102	407 „
5	„ Chapar T. E.	476	290 „
6	„ Majjanga T. E.	205	107 „
7	„ Krishnakali T. E.	422	168 „
8	„ Birjhora T. E.	744	345 „
9	„ Choibari T. E.	2468	533 „

SILCHAR, KARIMGANJ & HAILAKANDI

1	Solcoorie T. E.	626	460 Hects.
2	Craigpark T. E.	430	274 „
3	Chincoorie T. E.	217	178 „
4	Kunchanpore T. E.	305	630 Acres
5	Hatticherra T. E.	607	414 Hects.
6	Kalinagar T. E.	327	402 Acres
7	Durganagar T. E.	90	47 Hects.
8	Chargola Valley T. E.	44	37 „
9	Sree Madan Mohon & Mohammadpur T. Es.	25	312 Acres
10	Rajarampore T. E.	20	24.28 Hects.
11	South Cachar T. E.	209	190 „
12	Cutlacherra T. E.	21	293 Acres
13	Martycherra T. E.	416	221 Hects.
14	Dilkhoosh T. E.	635	269 „
15	Dwarband T. E.	207	150 „
16	Ramanikrishna T. E.	71	65.56 „

(1)	(2)	(3)	
17	Sree Behula T. E.	45	78.28 „
18	Manipur T. E.	494	110 „
19	Cossipore T. E. (Additional)	387 61	261 „
20	Iringmara T. E.	236	406 Acres
21	Dewan T. E.	1789	721 Hects.
22	Burtoll T. E.	1551	713 „
23	Laboc T. E.	1172	447 „
24	Goombhira T. E.	830	499 Hects
15	Benodenagar T.E.	130	143 Hecst.
16	Srikona T.E.	24	52,43 „
17	Burnie Braes T.E.	518	275 „
18	Ilabcherra T.E.	2059	767 „
19	Manikanagar T.E.	59	126 „
20	Arcuttipore T.E.	463	244 „
21	West Jalinga T.E.	478	316 „
22	Roopacherra T.E.	401	370 „
23	Bhubandar T.E.	748	407 „
23	Sultanicherra T.E.	51	55,41 „
24	Lallacherre T.E.	375	298 „
25	Outiacherra T.E.	21	293 Acres
26	Bundookmar T.E.	212	195 Hects
27	Promodenagar T.E.	255	127 „
28	Rukni T.E. &	...	278 „
29	Monier7hai Division	441	290 „

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
30	Baitakhal T.E.	400	218 "
31	Kallihcherra T.E.	426	285 "
32	Poloi T.E.	412	287 "
33	Rahmannagar T.E.	99	116 "
34	Binnakandy T.E.	540	460 "
35	Coombergram T.E.	623	285 "
36	Lallamobkh T.E.	664	433 "
37	Urrudband T.E.	427	275 "
38	Amaranagar T.E.	119	78 "
39	pathemara T.E.	493	338 "
40	Ballacherra T.E.	287	193 "
41	Sephinjuri T.E.	1490	670 "
42	Vernerpur T.E.	235	422 "
43	Farsingpore T.E.	307	337 "
44	Serispore T.	559	418 "
45	Dholai T.E.	005	636 "
46	Longai T.E.	1543	636 "
47	Chandypore T.E.	320	231 "
48	Jalalnagar T.E.	301	144 "
49	Madanpur T.E.	339	137 "
50	Subong T.E.	603	312 "
51	Borokai T.E.	06	346 "
52	Larsingah T.E.	448	323 "
53	Kampore T.E.	463	342 "

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
54	Dollo T.E.	1196	766
55	Derby T.E.	759	499
56	Borjalingah T.E.	419	358
57	Pathecherra T.E.	466	276
58	Doliogram T.E.	357	200
59	Pallorband T.E.	1041	511
60	Bhubrighat T.E.	630	480
61	Longai T.E.	1512	636
62	New Jatinga Valley T.E.	358	198
63	Aylabari T.E.	267	121
64	Pathini T.E.	1605	156
65	Jirighat T.E.	329	267
66	Isa Bheel T.E.	961	544
67	Chandigha T.E.	736	451
68	Jellalpore T.E.	567	370
69	Degubber T.E.	109	116
70	Koyah T.E.		349
71	Ramchandy	832	113
72	Monacherra T.E.		60.07
73	Hattikhira T.E.	1853	023
74	Bicyanagar T.E.	452	114
75	Aienakhall T.E.	870	499
76	Kalline T.E.	952	499
77	Bicrapore T.E.	445	291
78	Kurkorie T.E.	441	227
79	Doyapore T.E.	863	557
80	Rosekandy T.E.	830	487
81	Koomber T.E.	1477	680
82	Bajrangpur T.E.	360	325
83	Bhuban Valley T.T.	479	313
84	Hilara T.E.	56	67.83
85	Laknipur T.E.	436	226
86	Ruttonpur T.E.	573	322

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

Year	Total No. of Factories (Regd.)	Total No. of Working Factories.	Inspected once.	Inspected twice.	Inspected Thrice.	Inspected More than 3 times.	Percentage of inspection of all Regd. Factories	Percentage of inspection of working Factories.	(10)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1175	1715	1400	434	5	25.30	31.00	
1976	1749	1409	745	18	9	..	42.74	52.87	
1677	1789	1445	1049	156	35	16	58.83	72.59	
1978	1824	1446	1223	149	42	9	67.05	84.57	
1979	1852	1468	974	42	3	..	52.59	66.34	
1980	1889	1482	917	43	49	..	48.54	48.54	
1981	2083	1510	1175	19	10	8	56.40	77.71	
1982	2195	1516	1214	45	19	9	55.50	80.07	
1983	2258	1530	1329	8	32	15	58.85	85.57	
1984	2363	1533	1346	84	42	17	56.96	87.80	
1985	2458	1577	1049	71	37	11	68.42	66.51	
1986	2441	1616	1295	85	52	15	50.96	10.18	
1987	2604	1660	1576	152	75	22	60.52	94.93	
1988	2604	1659	1789	463	204	105	66.78	104.82	

ANNEXURE—III

Inspection—Central Government Undertakings Registered As Factories

Year	Name of Factories	Date of Inspection
(1)	(2)	(3)
1975	Coalmine Authority, Ledo	2nd September, 1975
	Assam Oil Corporation, Digboi	3rd September, 1975
	N. F. Railway, Workshop, Dibrugarh	12th November, 1975
1976	Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation	16th February 1976 and 18th February, 1976.
	Assam Oil Company Digboi	18th March 1976 and 10th February, 1976.
	N. F. Railway Work, Dibrugarh	12th February, 1976.
1977	Carriage Repair Shop, Bongaigaon.	19th February, 1977.
	Railway Workshoap, Bongaigaon	19th February 1977 and 15th February, 1977.
	Assam Oil Company, Digboi	20th July, 1977.
	N. F. Railway Work, Dibrugarh	18th July, 1977.
	Assam Oil Company, Digboi	7th July, 1977.
1978	Assam Oil Company, Digboi	4th October, 1978.
	Indian Oil Corporation, Guwahati	12th February, 1978.
	N. F. Railway Work, Lumding.	16th May, 1978
	N. F. Railway, Work, Bongaigaon.	23rd October, 1978
	Bokajan Cement Corporation,	4th June 1978.

(1)	(2)	(3)
1979	B. R. P. L. Bongaigaon	14th June, 1979.
	Cement Corporation, of India Bokajan.	10th January, 1979
	Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation, Namrup	11th April, 1979, 6th September, 1979 and 30th January, 1979.
1980	B. R. P.L., Bongaigaon	8th March, 1980,
	Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation, Namrup.	12th February, 1980 and 14th February, 1980.
	Assam Oil Company, Digboi	10th April, 1980.
1981	Indian Oil Corporation, Digboi	6th August, 1981 and 7th August 1981.
	Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation. Namrup	16th June, 1981, 18th August, 1981 and 25th September. 1981:
	Cement Corporation. of India, Bokajan.	28th February, 1981.
1982	Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Namrup	13th July, 1982 and 6th November. 1982.
	B. R. P. L., Bongaigaon	27th May, 1982.
	Cement Corporation of India, Bokajan.	8th December, 1982
	Indian Oil Corporation Digboi	21st October, 1982.
Year	Name of Factories	Date of Inspection
1983	B.R. P. L., Bongaigaon	11th May 1983 and 7th July 1983
	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Namrup.	13th September and 15th December 1983
	Indian oil Corpn., Digboi.	20th August 1983 and 4th January 1983.
	Carriage Repair. Shop, Bohgaigan	11th May 1983

(1)	(2)	(3)
1984	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn., Namrup.	30th January 1984 and 21st February 1984
	Indian oil Corpn., Digboi.	23rd February 1984
	N. F. Rly., W/shop, Bongaigaon.	3rd March 1984
	Cement Corpn., of India, Bonajaon.	12th January 1984
	N. F. Rly., W/shop, Dibrugarh	15th February 1984 and 3rd May 1984
	B. R. P. L., Bongaigaon.	21st June 1984
1985	Hindustan, Fertilizer, Corpn. Namrup.	29th July 1985 and 26th August 1985
	Indian oil Corpn., Digboi.	1st August 1985
	Indian Oil Corpn., Guwahati	12th February 1985
	B. R. P. L., Bongaigaon.	18th January 1985
1986	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn., Namrup.	27th February 1986, 26th May 1986 and 22th Septem- ber 1986
	Hindustan paper Corpn., Jagiroad.	9th July 1986
	Cement Corpn. of India, Bokajan.	20th May 1986
	B: R. P. L., Bongaiganon.	18th February 1986 and 15th January 1986
	Indian Oil Corpn., Digboi.	19th February 1986 and 7th June 1986
	Indian Oil Corpn., Guwahati	6th December 1986
1987	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn., Namrup.	9th January 1987, 20th Janu- ary 1987, 12th May 1987 and 20th November 1987
	Hindustan paper Corpn., Cachar	24th November 1987
	Cement, Corpn., of India, Bokajan,	13th June 1987 and 25th July 1987

(1)	(2)	(4)
	N. F. Rly., W/shop, Dibrugarh.	4th March 1987
	B. R. P. L., Bongaigaon.	31st January 1987 and 5th February 1987
	Indian Oil Corpn., Digbos.	12th May 1987, 11th September and 10th April 1987
1988	Hindustan paper Corpn. Cachar	14th May 1988; 29th August 1988, 24th September 1988 and 19th November 1988
	N. F. Rly., W/shop, Bongaigoon	17th August 1988
	B. R. P. L., Bongaigaon.	5th January 1988 and 6th January 1988
	Indian Oil Corpn. Digboi	3rd January 1988 and 4th April 1988
	Hindustan peper Corpn., Jagiroad.	31st May 1988 and 26th November 1988.