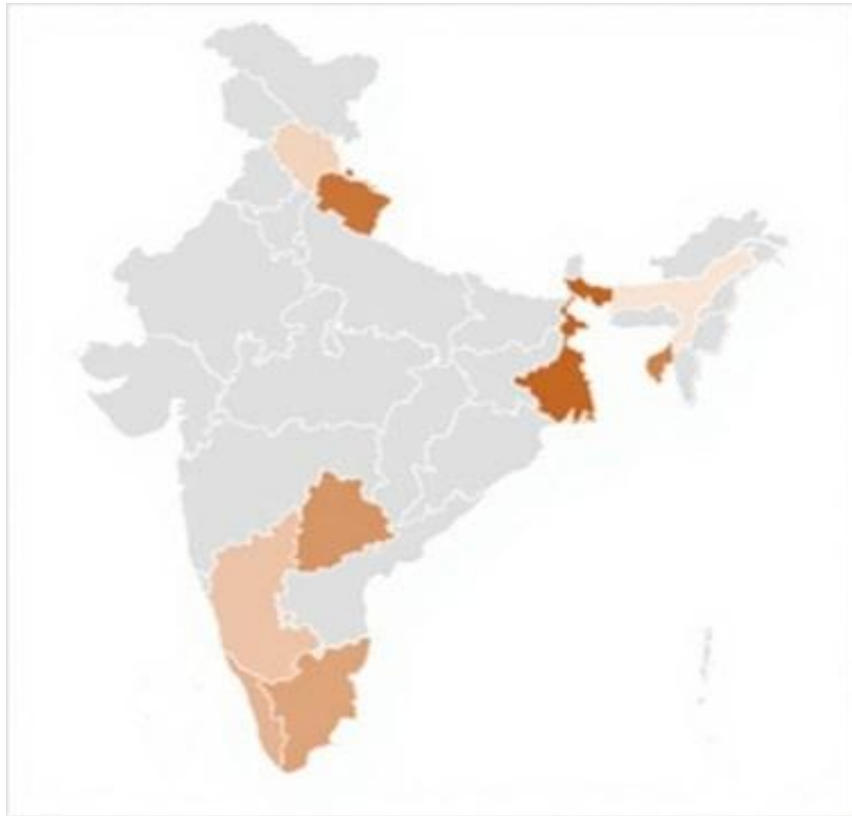




REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE PLANTATIONS LABOUR ACT, 1951 FOR THE YEAR 2023



**Government of India
Ministry of Labour & Employment
Labour Bureau
Chandigarh**

1 Introduction

The Plantations Labour Act was enacted in 1951 to provide for the welfare of plantation labour by regulating the conditions of work in plantations. It applies to all Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Cinchona, Cocoa, Oil Palm and Cardamom plantations, which admeasures five hectares or more and in which fifteen or more persons are employed or were employed on any day of the preceding twelve months. The Act also covers workers employed in offices, hospitals, dispensaries, schools/*balwadis* and crèches, etc., in the plantations but it does not apply to those factory premises to which the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 apply.

The State Governments are, however, empowered to extend all or any of the provisions of the Act to any plantation notwithstanding that it admeasures less than five hectares or the number of persons employed therein is less than fifteen provided that no such declaration shall be made in respect of such land which admeasured less than five hectares or in which less than 15 persons were employed, immediately before the commencement of this Act.

2 Important Provisions of the Act

The main provisions of the Act pertain to:

- Health and Welfare,
- Hours of Work, Rest Intervals etc.,
- Employment of children / adolescents and
- Annual leave with wages.

A brief description of these provisions is given below:

2.1 Health and Welfare

(a) Medical - Every plantation is required to provide and maintain, readily available, medical facilities for the workers and their families as may be prescribed by the State Governments.

(b) Housing - The Act makes it obligatory for the employers to provide and maintain necessary housing accommodation for every worker and his family residing in the plantation. The Act also requires every employer to provide and maintain necessary housing accommodation for those desiring workers, who have put in six months of continuous service, but are residing outside the plantation. The State Governments are, however, empowered to frame rules to decide the standard and specification of the accommodation.

(c) Recreation - The Act lays down that the State Governments may frame rules for providing such recreational facilities for the workers and children employed in the plantations as are prescribed.

(d) Education - The State Governments are also empowered to make rules requiring every employer to provide educational facilities of such standard

as may be prescribed in his/her plantation, where the number of workers' children in the age group of six and twelve years exceeds twenty-five.

(e) Canteens - In plantations employing 150 or more workers, the employers are required to provide and maintain one or more canteens of the standard prescribed by the State Governments for use of the workers.

(f) Crèches - In every plantation wherein 50 or more women workers are employed or were employed on any day of the preceding twelve months or where the number of children (below the age of six years) is 20 or more, crèches facility for the use of children of such women workers is required to be provided and maintained by the employer.

(g) Other basic amenities - Adequate supply of drinking water; maintenance of sufficient number of latrines and urinals in clean and sanitary conditions separately for men and women; supply of prescribed number and type of umbrellas, blankets, raincoats or similar amenities for the protection of workers from rain or cold; and appointment of welfare officers in the plantations, wherein 300 or more workers are ordinarily employed, are some of the other facilities required to be made available under the Act, for plantation workers by the employer.

2.2 Hours of Work, Rest Intervals, etc.

The Act provides that no adult worker is required or allowed to work in any plantation in excess of 48 hours a week and no adolescent for more than 27 hours a week. Nonetheless, when an adult worker works on any day in excess of the number of hours constituting a normal working day or for more than 48 hours in any week, he shall, in respect of such overtime work, be entitled to twice the rates of ordinary wages, provided that no such worker shall be allowed to work for more than nine hours on any day and more than 54 hours in any week.

It is obligatory under the Act that for any work done on any closed holiday in the plantation or on any day of rest, a worker shall be entitled to twice the rates of ordinary wages as in the case of overtime work. Though the Act does not fix daily hours of work, yet it lays down that the period of work of an adult worker shall be so arranged that it does not exceed beyond 12 hours a day, including rest intervals and the time spent in waiting for work. The Act provides that no woman or child worker be employed in any plantation except between 6 a.m. and 7 p.m. without the permission of the State Government. However, this restriction does not apply to the midwives and nurses employed in any plantation.

As per the Act, workers are required to be given a rest interval of at least half an hour each day after 5 hours of work. The hours of work for a normal working day for the purpose of wages and overtime are to be fixed under the rules framed by the State Governments. The Act empowers an employer to refuse to employ a worker on any day when he turns up more than half an hour after the scheduled time for the commencement of the work. The State Governments under

the Rules, have to provide for (a) weekly day of rest and (b) payment for work done on the weekly day of rest at a rate not less than the overtime rate prevailing in a particular area. Where there is no such rate, the State Governments may fix such rate as they may consider proper. The workers are not allowed to work more than 10 days at a stretch without a day's rest. However, they have the option to work on any day which is not a closed holiday. The Act further facilitates that where, on any day, a worker has been prevented from working by reasons of tempest, fire, rain or other natural causes, if he so desires, that day may be treated as his weekly day of rest for the week concerned. Persons whose total period of employment in any week is less than 6 days are, however, not entitled to a weekly day of rest.

2.3 Annual Leave with Wages

As per the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, every worker is allowed annual leave with wages, calculated at the rate of one day for every 20 days of work for adult worker and in case of young person, one day for every 15 days of work. Every worker is entitled to accumulate leave up to a maximum of 30 days. The wages of an employee, if employed wholly on a time-rate basis, will be paid at a rate equal to the daily wages payable to him immediately before the commencement of the leave, and in all other cases, at the average daily wage rate calculated over the preceding twelve calendar months. If the employment of a worker is terminated before he has taken the entire leave to which he is entitled, the employer shall pay him the amount payable in respect of leave not taken and such payment shall have to be made before the expiry of the second working day after such termination.

3 Number and Area of Plantations

Tables 1(a), 1(b) and 2 present the number and area of various categories of plantations by States. **Table 1(a)** shows that, in all, there are 3617 plantations that are registered under the Act. Of the total number of plantations registered, 1195 (33.04 per cent) are in the State of Karnataka, followed by 832 (23.00 per cent) in Assam, 788 (21.79 per cent) in Kerala, 687 (18.99 per cent) in Tamil Nadu, and 104 (2.88 per cent) in Tripura. The other States/Union Territories which have plantations registered with them are Himachal Pradesh, Telangana, and A & N Islands, while the remaining States/Union Territories either not submitted return or have no plantations.

Table 1(b) shows the percentage response of the plantations submitting returns. Among States/Union Territories, the response rate from Karnataka was lowest at 10.21 per cent.

Table-2 shows the area of plantations submitting returns. The largest area of 65,000.4 hectares has been reported from Kerala, followed by 50,881 hectares from Assam, 44,879.42 hectares from Tamil Nadu, 8,914.77 hectares from Tripura, and 393 hectares from Himachal Pradesh.

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Table-1 (a)

Number and type of Estates/ Plantations covered under the Act during 2023

S. No.	State/ Union Territory	Number of Estates/Plantations covered								
		Tea	Coffee	Rubber	Cardamom	Cinchona	Cocoa	Oil Palm	Others (Mixed)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Assam	832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	832 (23.00)
2	Himachal Pradesh	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 (0.28)
3	Karnataka	15	1066	114	-	-	-	-	-	1195 (33.04)
4	Kerala	125	170	293	137	-	-	5	58	788 (21.79)
5	Tamil Nadu	288	297	59	15	-	-	-	28	687 (18.99)
6	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Tripura	49	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	104 (2.88)
8	A & N Islands	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1 (0.03)
	Total	1319	1533	522	152	-	-	5	86	3617 (100)

- = Nil. Figures in brackets indicate percentage share of State in total Plantation covered.

Table-1 (b)

Number of Plantations submitting returns and their percentage response during 2023

Sr. No.	State/ Union Territory	Number of Estates/Plantations submitting returns									Total number of Estates/ Plantations covered under the Act
		Tea	Coffee	Rubber	Cardamom	Cinchona	Cocoa	Oil Palm	Others (Mixed)	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Assam	551	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	551 (66.23)	832
2	Himachal Pradesh	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 (100)	10
3	Karnataka	10	111	1	-	-	-	-	-	122 (10.21)	1195
4	Kerala	54	51	80	31	-	-	4	28	248 (31.47)	788
5	Tamil Nadu	178	252	24	15	-	-	-	14	483 (70.31)	687
6	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Tripura	43	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	62 (59.62)	104
8	A & N Islands	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100)	1
	Total	846	414	125	46	-	-	4	42	1477	3617

- = Nil, Figures in brackets indicate response rate.

Table-2
Number and Area of Estates/ Plantations submitting returns
and the employment therein during 2023

S r. N o.	State/Union Territory	Plantation Labour Act Rules came into force (Month, Year)	Total number of Estates/ Plantations covered under the Act	Number of Estates/ Plantations submitting returns	Total Area of Estates/ Plantations submitting returns (in Hectares)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Assam	January, 1956	832	551	50881
2	Himachal Pradesh	September, 1955	10	10	393
3	Karnataka	October, 1956	1195	122	*
4	Kerala	April, 1956	788	248	65000.4
5	Tamil Nadu	January, 1956	687	483	44879.42
6	Telangana	June, 2014	-	-	-
7	Tripura	September, 1955	104	62	8914.77
8	A & N Islands	September, 1957	1	1	38
	Total		3617	1477	170106.59

*- Area not reported from the state.

4 Pattern of Employment

The average daily employment in plantations by age group and sex wise during the year 2023 is given in Table 3 and 4. During the year 2023 maximum number of workers i.e. 4,81,617 (84.91 per cent) were employed in the State of Assam, followed by 34,900 (6.15 per cent) in Kerala, 30,709 (5.41 per cent) in Tamil Nadu, 11,459 (2.02 per cent) in Karnataka and 8,247 (1.45 per cent) in Tripura. Out of the total employment (5,67,215) in plantations submitting returns were reported for adult and none reported for adolescents. The employment in plantations has been dominated by the female workers which accounted for 3,20,239 of total employment as against 2,46,976 male workers.

The workers employed in Tea plantations accounted for the highest proportion of 94.24 per cent (i.e.5,34,557). This was followed by Coffee 2.63 per cent (i.e.14,913), Rubber 2.19 per cent (i.e.12,433), others 0.71 per cent (i.e. 4,005), and Cardamom 0.09 per cent (i.e. 523), Oil Palm accounted for 0.14 per cent (i.e. 784). There was no Cinchona and Cocoa plantation reported from any state.

Table - 3
Average daily number of workers employed in the Plantations
submitting returns during 2023

Sr. No.	State/Union Territory	Average daily number of workers employed						
		Adult		Adolescent		Total		Grand Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Assam	208345	273272	-	-	208345	273272	481617 (84.91)
2	Himachal Pradesh	106	149	-	-	106	149	255 (0.04)
3	Karnataka	4891	6568	-	-	4891	6568	11459 (2.02)
4	Kerala	16274	18626	-	-	16274	18626	34900

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								(6.15)
5	Tamil Nadu	13676	17033	-	-	13676	17033	30709 (5.41)
6	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Tripura	3666	4581	-	-	3666	4581	8247 (1.45)
8	A & N Islands	18	10	-	-	18	10	28 (0.00)
	Total	246976	320239	-	-	246976	320239	567215

- = Nil. Figures in brackets are percentage share of States in the total employment in Plantations.

Table – 4

Average daily number of workers employed in various types of Plantations during 2023

State / Union Territory		Assam	Himachal Pradesh	Karnataka	Kerala	Tamil Nadu	Telangana	Tripura	A & N Islands	Total
Tea	Male	208345	106	554	7896	10935	-	2785	-	230621
	Female	273272	149	893	11529	13726	-	4367	-	303936
	Total	481617	255	1447	19425	24661	-	7152	-	534557 (94.24)
Coffee	Male	-	-	4050	421	1877	-	-	-	6348
	Female	-	-	5161	719	2685	-	-	-	8565
	Total	-	-	9211	1140	4562	-	-	-	14913 (2.63)
Rubber	Male	-	-	287	5460	613	-	881	18	7259
	Female	-	-	514	4159	277	-	214	10	5174
	Total	-	-	801	9619	890	-	1095	28	12433 (2.19)
Cardamom	Male	-	-	-	147	24	-	-	-	171
	Female	-	-	-	335	17	-	-	-	352
	Total	-	-	-	482	41	-	-	-	523 (0.09)
Cinchona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil Palm	Male	-	-	-	428	-	-	-	-	428
	Female	-	-	-	356	-	-	-	-	356
	Total	-	-	-	784	-	-	-	-	784 (0.14)
Others (mixed)	Male	-	-	-	1922	227	-	-	-	2149
	Female	-	-	-	1528	328	-	-	-	1856
	Total	-	-	-	3450	555	-	-	-	4005 (0.71)
Grand Total	Male	208345	106	4891	16274	13676	-	3666	18	246976 (43.54)
	Female	273272	149	6568	18626	17033	-	4581	10	320239 (56.46)
	Total	481617	255	11459	34900	30709	-	8247	28	567215

- = Nil. The figures in brackets indicate the percentage share in various categories of Plantations to the total employment.

5. Hours of Work

The average number of weekly hours worked by adult workers in plantations submitting returns in various States /Union Territories is presented in **Table-5**. It may be observed that the majority of the workers were in the category of above 45 and up to 48 hours worked.

Table -5
Number of adult workers by average number of hours worked per week during 2023

S. No.	State / Union Territory	Number of Plantations submitting return	Average daily number of workers with Average number of weekly hours worked			
			Up to 42 hours		Above 42 and up to 45 hours	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Assam	551	14965	17532	6173	7054
2	Himachal Pradesh	10	5	-	11	-
3	Karnataka	122	88	126	-	99
4	Kerala	248	74	92	61	58
5	Tamil Nadu	483	80	95	5046	70
6	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-
7	Tripura	62	781	1595	99	131
8	A & N Islands	1	-	-	-	-
	Total	1477	15993	19440	11390	7412

- = Nil

Cont'd:

S. No.	State / Union Territory	Average daily number of workers with Average number of weekly hours worked					
		Above 45 and up to 48 hours		Above 48 hours		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Assam	123794	219381	63413	29305	208345	273272
2	Himachal Pradesh	90	149	-	-	106	149
3	Karnataka	4431	5937	372	406	4891	6568
4	Kerala	16139	18476	-	-	16274	18626
5	Tamil Nadu	6251	3807	2299	13061	13676	17033
6	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Tripura	2786	2855	-	-	3666	4581
8	A & N Islands	18	10	-	-	18	10
	Total	153509	250615	66084	42772	246976	320239

- = Nil

6 Leave with wages

The number of workers granted leave with wages during the year 2023 is presented in **Table-6**. The Table reveals that 90.52 percent workers entitled for leave with wages were granted leave with wages. Of which 28.00 percent workers were allowed leave for 30 days or more.

Table – 6
Number of workers granted leave with wages during 2023

Sr. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of workers entitled to leave with wages	Number of workers granted leave with wages	Number of workers allowed leave amounting to 30 days or more
1	2	3	4	5
1	Assam	238037	223903 (94.06)	77798
2	Himachal Pradesh	236	183 (77.54)	0
3	Karnataka	11459	4338 (37.86)	687
4	Kerala	31737	28175 (88.78)	62
5	Tamil Nadu	27089	22847 (84.34)	1702
6	Telangana	-	-	-
7	Tripura	8066	7168 (88.87)	-
8	A & N Islands	28	28 (100)	12
	Total	316652	286642 (90.52)	80261

- = Nil, the figures in brackets indicate the percentage share of workers entitled for leave with wages.

7. Health

The details of facilities in respect of (i) Supply of drinking water; (ii) Arrangements for proper conservancy and (iii) Provision of medical facilities to the workers made available during the year 2023 in different States/Union Territories.

7.1 Drinking Water

Drinking water facilities are provided in all plantations in the State of Karnataka and there was adequate arrangement of water supply in the state of Tamil Nadu. Other States/Union Territories did not furnish any information in this regard.

7.2 Arrangements for Conservancy

In Tamil Nadu latrine facilities were provided in every plantation on the scale of one latrine for every fifty hectares of the area under cultivation or part thereof in addition to the latrine provided to the houses of workers. Other States/Union Territories have not furnished information in this regard for the year under report.

7.3 Medical Facilities

Medical facilities were provided to the plantation workers in Tamil Nadu. In Tamil Nadu, there are about 124 Dispensaries, 19 Group Dispensaries, 31

Garden Hospitals and 4 Group Garden Hospitals, which are maintained by Plantations in Tamil Nadu. No information, however, was received from Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tripura, Telangana, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and A & N Islands in this regard.

8 Welfare

The information received on the Welfare measures for the year 2023 from the concerned authorities has been presented in the following paragraphs.

8.1 Educational facilities

In Karnataka, Primary schools with trained teachers exist in all the plantations. Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and A & N Islands have not reported any information on educational facilities.

8.2 Housing

Of the total plantation workers eligible for housing accommodation (**Table-7**), 95.47 percent workers have been provided with housing accommodation. The Plantation Establishments in the State of Himachal Pradesh have provided housing accommodation to all the workers followed by the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Assam, Tripura, UT Andaman & Nicobar Islands and, Karnataka, where 96.48 percent, 96.09 percent, 96.06 percent, 89.36 percent, 60.71 percent, and 58.78 percent of workers, respectively have been provided with housing accommodation.

Table -7
Number of Plantation workers provided housing accommodation during 2023

S. N o.	State/Union Territory	Number of plantations submitting returns	Number of workers employed	Number of plantations workers eligible for housing accommodation	Number of plantation workers provided housing accommodation	Number of workers remaining to be provided with accommodation	Shortage of Houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Assam	551	481617	268310	257731 (96.06)	10579	7062
2	Himachal Pradesh	10	255	156	156 (100)	-	-
3	Karnataka	122	11459	4922	2893 (58.78)	2029	1615
4	Kerala	248	34900	23896	22962 (96.09)	934	1298
5	Tamil Nadu	483	30709	28120	27130 (96.48)	990	-
6	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Tripura	62	8247	3514	3140 (89.36)	374	-
8	A & N Islands	1	28	28	17 (60.71)	#	-
	Total	1477	567215	328946	314029 (95.47)	14906	9975

- = Nil, The figures in brackets indicate percentage of workers provided with housing accommodation to the total number of workers eligible for housing accommodation. #- Remaining workers are staying in their own houses.

8.3 Canteens

The plantations employing 150 or more workers are expected to provide for canteen facility for the workers. Information received in this regard (**Table- 8**) shows that out of 562 plantations employing 150 or more workers, 80.96 percent (i.e. 455) of the plantations have provided canteen facility. In Assam, 297 plantations have provided canteen facilities. In Tamil Nadu, there were 73 plantations which have provided canteen facility. In Kerala, there were 58 plantations which have provided canteen facility. In Karnataka the canteen facility was provided in 19 plantations, 5 in Himachal Pradesh and 2 in Tripura State.

Table-8
Number of Plantations providing canteen facilities to their workers during 2023

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Plantations covered	Number of Plantations employing 150 or more workers	Number of Plantations having canteens
1	2	3	4	5
1	Assam	832	394	297
2	Himachal Pradesh	10	-	5
3	Karnataka	1195	16	19
4	Kerala	788	75	58
5	Tamil Nadu	687	67	73
6	Telangana	-	-	-
7	Tripura	104	10	2
8	A & N Islands	1	-	1
	Total	3617	562	455

- = Nil

8.4 Crèches

As per the Act, crèche facility for the children below six years of age in every plantation employing 50 or more female workers is required to be provided. Out of the registered plantations which submitted returns, 50.03 percent of the plantations employed 50 or more female workers and thus were expected to make provision for crèches. The total number of plantations providing/maintaining crèches were 782 as against 739 plantations required to provide crèches. In all the States, the crèches provide milk, food, refreshment, toys, etc. to the children.

Table -9
Number of Plantations providing Crèche facilities during 2023

S. N o.	State/Union Territory	No. of Plantations covered	No. of Plantations submitting returns	No. of Plantations employing 50 or more women workers	No. of Plantations maintaining creches	Number of creches	Average daily attendance in creches		
							2 years and below	Above 2 years	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Assam	832	551	472	551	697	1905	3258	5163
2	Himachal Pradesh	10	10	2	2	4	17	7	24
3	Karnataka	1195	122	50	31	75	260	579	839
4	Kerala	788	248	93	63	160	307	533	840
5	Tamil Nadu	687	483	90	109	159	1271	967	2238
6	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Tripura	104	62	32	25	32	53	89	142
8	A & N Islands	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	2
	Total	3617	1477	739	782	1128	3815	5433	9248

- = Nil.

9. Sickness benefits

State-wise total number of workers who received sickness benefits and the amount paid to them during 2023 are presented in Table-10. The maximum amount of Rs. 13,72,91,970 as sickness benefits was paid to the 2,58,577 workers in the State of Assam followed by Rs. 5,04,87,452.4 to 24,996 workers in Kerala and Rs. 1,90,35,888.6 to 15,921 workers in Tamil Nadu. It can also be seen from the table that in the state Karnataka, and UT Andaman & Nicobar all the workers who claimed for sickness benefit were given this benefit.

Table -10
Number of Workers who received Sickness benefits and the amount paid thereof during 2023

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of workers employed	Number of workers who claimed sickness benefit	Number of workers who received the benefit	Amount paid (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Assam	481617	260503	258577	137291970
2	Himachal Pradesh	255	-	-	-
3	Karnataka	11459	2793	2793	7154619
4	Kerala	34900	25206	24996	50487452.4
5	Tamil Nadu	30709	16051	15921	19035888.6
6	Telangana	-	-	-	-
7	Tripura	8247	4190	4135	8281272
8	A & N Islands	28	6	6	5620.2
	Total	567215	308749	306428	222256822.2

- = Nil.

10 Enforcement

Under the Act, the State-wise total number of inspections made, prosecutions launched and convictions obtained for various offences during the year 2023 have been presented in **Table 11**. The table shows that in the State of Tamil Nadu, maximum number of inspections was made during the year followed by Assam, Kerala, Karnataka, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, and A & N Islands. Number of Prosecutions launched, Convictions obtained was highest in the State of Tamil Nadu, (i.e. 49 and 57 respectively).

Table – 11
State-Wise Number of Inspections made, Prosecutions launched and Convictions obtained during 2023

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of inspections made	Number of prosecutions launched	Number of convictions obtained	Amount of fine realized (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Assam	512	22	2	82000
2	Himachal Pradesh	12	10	1	1000
3	Karnataka	70	11	4	-
4	Kerala	449	-	4	-
5	Tamil Nadu	673	49	57	378000
6	Telangana	-	-	-	-
7	Tripura	62	-	-	-
8	A & N Islands	1	-	-	-
	Total	1779	92	68	461000

- = Nil.

11. Limitation:

The present report is based on information received from 40.83 percent of Total Plantations covered under the Act throughout India, wherever the Act is applicable. From the State of Karnataka, the response rate was merely 10.21 percent wherein it accounted for 33.04 percent of the total plantations registered. The States like Uttarakhand and West Bengal could not submit the annual return for the year 2023 despite repeated reminders. Telangana State submitted the Nil(-) returns.

List of Officers/officials associated with the Report	
Shri Shyam Singh Negi	Director General
Shri Anil Kumar Sharma	Deputy Director General
Smt. Arshee Khosla	Joint Director
Shri Kumar Vishal Bajivaan	Deputy Director
Shri Arun	Senior Statistical Officer
Shri Omkar Kori	Investigator Gr. II

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