

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE PLANTATIONS LABOUR ACT, 1951 FOR THE YEAR 2017*

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. The Act covers the entire country except the State of Jammu & Kashmir. 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:

- (i) Health and Welfare,
- (ii) Hours of Work, Rest Intervals etc.,
- (iii) Employment of children / adolescents and
- (iv) Annual leave with wages.

A brief description of these provisions is given below:

(i) 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.

* Report for the year 2016 may be seen on Labour Bureau website and published in Nov., 2019 issue of the Indian Labour Journal (pages 1121).

(f) **Creches** - 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, creche 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.

(ii) **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.

(iii) 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 upto 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 3536 plantations that are registered under the Act. Of the total number of plantations registered, 1194 (33.76 per cent) are in the State of Karnataka, followed by 797 (22.53 per cent) in Assam, 728 (20.58 per cent) in Kerala, 685 (19.37 per cent) in Tamil Nadu, and 104 (2.72 per cent) in Tripura. The other States/Union Territories which have plantations registered with them are Himachal Pradesh, Telangana, Uttarakhand 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 21.60 per cent.

Table-2 shows the area of plantations submitting returns. The largest area of 344552.64 hectares has been reported from Assam, followed by 71245.00 hectares from Kerala, 47547.30 hectares from Tamil Nadu, 23057 hectares from Karnataka, 8252.77 hectares from Tripura, 2156.50 hectares from Uttarakhand and 1749 hectares from Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Table-1 (a)**Number and type of Estates / Plantations covered under the Act during 2017**

State/ Union Territory	Number of Estates/Plantations covered								Total
	Tea	Coffee	Rubber	Cardamom	Cinchona	Cocoa	Oil Palm	Others (Mixed)	
1. Assam	797	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	797(22.53)
2. Himachal Pradesh	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14(0.39)
3. Karnataka	14	1075	105	-	-	-	-	-	1194(33.76)
4. Kerala	125	170	268	131	-	-	3	31	728(20.58)
5. Tamil Nadu	283	306	59	10	-	-	-	27	685(19.37)
6. Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1(0.02)
7. Tripura	49	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	104(2.94)
8. Uttarakhand	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9(0.25)
9. A & N Islands	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	4(0.11)
Total	1291	1551	490	141	-	-	5	58	3536(100.00)

* - ' = 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 2017**

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)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Assam	634	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	634(79.54)	797
2 Himachal Pradesh	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9(64.28)	14
3 Karnataka	4	149	105	-	-	-	-	-	258(21.60)	1194
4 Kerala	56	51	90	15	-	-	3	29	244(33.51)	728
5 Tamil Nadu	182	244	44	1	-	-	-	26	487(71.09)	685
6 Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1(100.00)	1
7 Tripura	42	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	55(52.88)	104
8 Uttarakhand	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9(100.00)	9
9 A & N Islands	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	4(100.00)	4
Total	936	444	255	16	-	-	5	45	1701(48.10)	3536

* - ' = Nil. Figures in brackets indicate response rate.

Table-2

Number and Area of Estates / Plantations submitting returns and the employment therein during 2017

State/Union Territory	Plantation Labour Act Rules came into force (Month and 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
1 Assam	January, 1956	797	634	344552.64
2 Himachal Pradesh	September, 1955	14	9	152.56
3 Karnataka	October, 1956	1194	258	23057.00
4 Kerala	April, 1956	728	244	71245.00
5 Tamil Nadu	January, 1956	685	487	47547.30
6 Telangana	June, 2014	1	1	12.15
7 Tripura	September, 1955	104	55	8252.77
8 Uttarakhand	March, 1957	9	9	2156.5
9 A & N Islands	September, 1957	4	4	1749
Total		3536	1701	498572.40

4 Pattern of Employment

The average daily employment in plantations by age group and sex wise during the year 2017 is given in **Table 3 and 4**. During the year 2017 maximum number of workers i.e. 4,95,918 (81.53 per cent) were employed in the State of Assam, followed by 45,622 (7.50 per cent) in Kerala, 43,697 (7.01 per cent) in Tamil Nadu, 10,059 (1.65 per cent) in Karnataka and 9318 (1.53 per cent) in Tripura. Out of the total employment (608240) in plantations submitting returns all 608240 were reported for adult. The employment in plantations has been dominated by the female workers which accounted for 3,32,856 of total employment as against 2,75,384 male workers.

The workers employed in Tea plantations accounted for the highest proportion of 93.56 per cent (i.e.5,69,091). This was followed by Coffee 2.64 per cent (i.e.16,074), Rubber 2.57 per cent (i.e.15,683), Others 0.94 per cent (i.e. 5,776), Oil Palm 0.20 per cent (i.e.1236), and Cardamom accounted for 0.06 per cent (i.e.380). 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 2017

State/Union Territory	Average daily number of workers employed						Grand Total
	Adult		Adolescent		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1.Assam	227803	268115	-	-	227803	268115	495918(81.53)
2.Himachal Pradesh	50	49	-	-	50	49	99(0.01)
3.Karnataka	3550	6509	-	-	3550	6509	10059(1.65)
4.Kerala	21284	24338	-	-	21284	24338	45622(7.50)
5.Tamil Nadu	17110	26587	-	-	17110	26587	42697(7.01)
6.Telangana	6	-	-	-	6	-	6(0.00)
7.Tripura	4101	5217	-	-	4101	5217	9318(1.53)
8.Uttarakhand	744	1896	-	-	744	1896	2640(0.43)
9. A & N Islands	736	145	-	-	736	145	881(0.14)
Total	275384	332856			275384	332856	608240

'-' = Nil.

Note: 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 2017

State / Union Territory		Assam	Himachal Pradesh	Karnataka	Kerala	Tamil Nadu	Telangana	Tripura	Uttarakhand	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Total
Tea	Male	227803	50	157	11994	12532	-	3515	744	-	256795
	Female	268115	49	238	15257	21670	-	5071	1896	-	312296
	Total	495918	99	395	27251	34202	-	8586	2640	-	569091(93.56)
Coffee	Male	-	-	3039	869	2137	-	-	-	-	6045
	Female	-	-	5457	1188	3384	-	-	-	-	10029
	Total	-	-	8496	2057	5521	-	-	-	-	16074(2.64)
Rubber	Male	-	-	354	6022	2052	-	586	-	312	9326
	Female	-	-	814	4662	675	-	146	-	60	6357
	Total	-	-	1168	10684	2727	-	732	-	372	15683(2.57)
Cardamom	Male	-	-	-	180	4	-	-	-	-	184
	Female	-	-	-	190	6	-	-	-	-	196
	Total	-	-	-	370	10	-	-	-	-	380(0.06)
Cinchona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-(0.00)
Cocoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-(0.00)
Oil Palm	Male	-	-	-	368	-	6	-	-	424	798
	Female	-	-	-	353	-	-	-	-	85	438
	Total	-	-	-	721	-	6	-	-	509	1236(0.20)
Others (mixed)	Male	-	-	-	1851	385	-	-	-	-	2236
	Female	-	-	-	2688	852	-	-	-	-	3540
	Total	-	-	-	4539	1237	-	-	-	-	5776(0.94)
Grand Total	Male	227803	50	3550	21284	17110	6	4101	744	736	275384
	Female	268115	49	6509	24338	26587	-	5217	1896	145	332856
	Total	495918	99	10059	45622	43697	6	9318	2640	881	608240

- = Nil.

Note: 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 upto 48 hours worked.

Table –5

Number of adult workers by average number of hours worked per week during 2017

State / Union Territory	Number of Plantations submitting returns	Average daily number of workers with Average number of weekly hours worked									
		Upto 42 hours		Above 42 and upto 45 hours		Above 45 and upto 48 hours		Above 48 hours		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Assam	634	9788	12491	-	52753	218015	202871	-	-	227803	268115
2. Himachal Pradesh	9	-	-	-	-	26	22	24	27	50	49
3. Karnataka	258	2630	1532	830	4977	-	-	90	-	3550	6509
4. Kerala	244	-	-	-	-	21284	24338	-	-	21284	24338
5. Tamil Nadu	487	80	78	52	70	16329	24923	649	1516	17110	26587
6. Telangana	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
7. Tripura	55	-	-	-	-	4101	5217	-	-	4101	5217
8. Uttarakhand	9	-	-	-	-	744	-	-	1896	744	1896
9. A & N Islands	4	-	-	-	-	736	145	-	-	736	145
Total	1701	12504	14101	882	57800	261235	257516	763	3439	275384	332856

- = Nil.

6 Leave with wages

The number of workers granted leave with wages during the year 2017 is presented in **Table-6**. The Table reveals that 98.10 percent workers entitled for leave with wages were granted leave with wages. Of which 4.16 percent workers were allowed leave for 30 days or more. In the state of Karnataka all workers who were granted leave were allowed leave for 30 days or more during the year under report.

Table – 6**Number of workers granted leave with wages during 2017**

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
1. Assam	481348	474062	7005
2. Himachal Pradesh	40	38	-
3. Karnataka	7817	7817	7817
4. Kerala	45622	45622	35
5. Tamil Nadu	41690	40189	8575
6. Telangana	4	4	-
7. Tripura	8009	6048	-
8. Uttarakhand	108	108	-
9. A & N Islands	881	519	480
Total	585519	574407 (98.10)	23912 (4.16)

.. = Nil.

..=Not available

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 2017 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 123 Dispensaries, 20 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 2017 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, 79.91 percent workers have been provided with housing accommodation. The Plantation Establishments in the State of Karnataka and Uttarakhand have provided housing accommodation to all the workers followed by the States of Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands where 86.86 percent, 85.35 percent, 84.80 percent, 61.71 per cent, 61.53 percent and 55.61 percent of workers respectively have been provided with housing accommodation.

Table –7**Number of Plantation workers provided housing accommodation during 2017**

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
1. Assam	634	512265	281368	238625(84.80)	42743	39734
2. Himachal Pradesh	9	99	99	86(86.86)	13	-
3. Karnataka	258	10059	7885	7885(100.00)	-	-
4. Kerala	244	45622	45622	28073(61.53)	17549	-
5. Tamil Nadu	487	43668	39481	24367(61.71)	775	-
6. Telangana	1	6	6	- (0.00)	6	-
7. Tripura	55	9318	7615	6500(85.35)	971	139
8. Uttarakhand	9	108	86	86(100)	-	-
9. A & N Islands	4	881	881	490(55.61)	#	-
Total	1701	622026	383043	306112(79.91)	62057	39873

-: Nil # = Remaining workers are staying in their own house.

Note: The figures in brackets indicate percentage of workers provided with housing accommodation to the total number of workers eligible for housing accommodation.

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 shows that out of 651 plantations employing 150 or more workers, 71.27 percent (i.e. 464) of the plantations have provided canteen facility. In Assam, 317 plantations have provided canteen facilities. In the State of Tamil Nadu, there were 75 plantations which have provided canteens facility to their workers. In Kerala, there were 54 plantations which have provided canteen facility. In Karnataka the canteen facility was provided in 11 plantations. Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Andaman & Nicobar Islands have 4, 1 and 2 estates respectively provided canteen facilities as majority of the workers were residing just near their place of work.

Table-8**Number of Plantations providing canteen facilities to their workers during 2017**

State/Union Territory	Number of Plantations covered	Number of Plantations employing 150 or more workers	Number of Plantations having canteens
1	2	3	4
1. Assam	797	461	317
2. Himachal Pradesh	14	-	4
3. Karnataka	1194	20	11
4. Kerala	728	85	54
5. Tamil Nadu	685	83	75
6. Telangana	1	-	-
7. Tripura	104	-	-
8. Uttarakhand	9	-	1
9. A & N Islands	4	2	2
Total	3536	651	464

* - = 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, 52.02 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 795 as against 885 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 Creche facilities during 2017**

State/Union	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
1. Assam	797	634	580	526	1613	2892	3668	6560
2. Himachal Pradesh	14	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Karnataka	1194	258	87	58	58	34	30	64
4. Kerala	728	244	71	54	183	404	712	1116
5. Tamil Nadu	685	487	109	114	200	597	957	1554
6. Telangana	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Tripura	104	55	36	36	50	260	471	731
8. Uttarakhand	9	9	-	5	5	-	-	-
9. A & N Islands	4	4	2	2	2	6	17	23
Total	3536	1701	885	795	2111	4193	5855	10048

- = Nil.

9. Sickness benefits

State-wise total number of workers who received sickness benefits and the amount paid to them during 2017 are presented in **Table-10**. The maximum amount of Rs. 17,75,20,589.8 as sickness benefits was paid to the 2,69,347 workers in the State of Assam followed by Rs. 9,07,85,305.92 to 16,610 workers in Tamil Nadu and Rs. 6,31,86,254 to 21731 workers in Kerala. It can also be seen from the table that in the state Kerala, Tripura, Uttarakhand and A & N Islands 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 2017**

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
1. Assam	512265	276421	269347	177520589.80
2. Himachal Pradesh	99	-	-	-
3. Karnataka	10059	2869	2921	5410445.00
4. Kerala	45622	21731	21731	63186254.00
5. Tamil Nadu	43668	16614	16610	90785305.92
6. Telangana	6	-	-	-
7. Tripura	9318	7607	7607	1893977.00
8. Uttarakhand	108	51	51	157335.00
9. A & N Islands	881	39	39	55530.60
Total	622026	325332	318306	339009437.32

- = Nil. * = The number of persons includes the number of workers and dependents of these workers.

10 Enforcement

Under the Act, the State-wise total number of inspections made, prosecutions launched and convictions obtained for various offences during the year 2017 have been presented in **Table 12**. The table shows that in the State of Assam, maximum number of inspections was made during the year followed by Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka. Number of Prosecutions launched, Convictions obtained and amount of fine realized was highest in the State of Tamil Nadu, (i.e. 231, 91 and Rs. 2,25,000 respectively).

Table – 11**State-Wise Number of Inspections made, Prosecutions launched and Convictions obtained during 2017**

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
1. Assam	5300	106	7	-
2. Himachal Pradesh	3	-	-	-
3. Karnataka	106	-	-	-
4. Kerala	577	33	-	-
5. Tamil Nadu	685	231	91	225000
6. Telangana	1	-	-	-
7. Tripura	55	11	-	-
8. Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-
9. A & N Islands	3	-	-	-
Total	6730	381	98	225000

‘ - ’ = Nil.

11. Limitation:

The present report is based on information received from 48 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 21.60 percent wherein this State accounted for 33.76 percent of the total plantations registered.