



कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन

(श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND ORGANISATION

(Ministry of Labour & Employment, Govt. of India)

मुख्य कार्यालय / Head Office

भविष्य निधि भवन, 14-भीकैजी कामा प्लेस, नई दिल्ली 110 066.

Bhavishya Nidhi Bhawan, 14, Bhikaiji Cama Place, New Delhi - 110 066.

संख्या समन्वय /4 (6) 2003/ स्पष्टीकरण / खंड 11/

दिनांक 24.6.2011

संवा में,

सभी अपर केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, अंचल,

12 JUN 2011

सभी क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, क्षे. का./ उप. क्षे.का.के प्रभारी

विषय:- मूल वेतन के विचारणीय घटकों मामले में माननीय मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय की डिवीजन बेंच द्वारा दिये गये महत्वपूर्ण फैसले का अग्रेषण करने के संबंध में।

महोदय,

कृपया एतद्वारा मोन्टेज इन्टरप्राइजेस प्राइवेट लि० बनाम कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि, इंदौर एवं अन्य के मामले में दिनांक 24.3.2011 के फैसले की प्रति जिसमें माननीय न्यायालय द्वारा कुछ भत्तों जैसे वाहन / यात्रा भत्ता, विशेष भत्ता आदि को भविष्य निधि देनदारियों के उद्देश्य से 'मूल वेतन' का घटक मानने के लिए सिद्धांत प्रस्तुत किया है, यदि ये भत्ते सभी कर्मचारियों को एकसमान, आवश्यक रूप से तथा साधारणतया भुगतान किये जा रहे हैं। इस फैसले को मामले के विचारार्थ प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।

संलग्न : उपर्युक्तानुसार

भवदीया,

अनिता
24.6.11

(अनिता एस. वीक्षित)

क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त-1 (समन्वय)

प्रतिलिपि:-

(!) सभी अपर केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, मुख्यालय / वित्तीय सलाहकार एवं मुख्य लेखा

अधिकारी / मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी / निदेशक , नाटरस

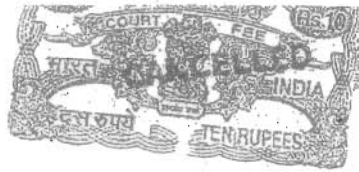
(!!) सभी क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त-। क्षे. भ. नि.आ-।। मुख्यालय

(!!!) वेब प्रशासक को क. भ. नि. सं की वेबसाइट पर अपलोड करने के लिए



(बी.बी. बी. सिंह)

क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त-।। (समन्वय)



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51



IN THE HIGH COURT OF MADHYA PRADESH

BENCH AT GWALIOR

Writ Petition No. 1857 Of 2011

Petitioner: Montage Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.,
29 -A, Malanpur, Industrial Area, Bind.

Vs.

Respondents: 1- Employees Provident Fund,
Through Regional Provident Fund
Commissioner, Indore.
2- Assistant Provident Fund
Commissioner, Employees Provident
Fund, Jayendraganj Sanjay Complex,
Lashkar Gwalior.

Presented on 15.3.11
By [Signature]
[Signature]
In-charge Assistant

Writ Petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India for issuing a writ in the nature of mandamus and/or any other suitable writ order or direction for doing justice in the matter.

Particulars of the cause/order against which the petition is made:

(1) Date of Order / Notification / Circular / Policy / Decision etc : 09-03-2011

(2) Passed in (Case or File Number) : ATA

No.378(8)/2008



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[Signature]
15/3/11
[Signature]

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H.C. Madhya Pradesh
Gwalior

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**HIGH COURT OF MADHYA PRADESH, BENCH
GWALIOR.**

Writ Petition No. 1857 of 2011.

Motage Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.

Versus

Employees' Provident Fund and another.

**DB : HON. SHRI S.K. GANGELE, AND
HON. SHRI BRIJ KISHORE DUBE, JJ.**

Shri Prashant Sharma, Advocate, for the petitioner.
Shri S.L. Gupta, Advocate, and Shri R.K. Goyal, Advocate, for
respondents.

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Whether Approved for reporting -

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ORDER.

(Passed on this 24th day of March, 2011.)

Per S.K. Gangele, J. -

1. Petitioner-Company has filed this petition against the order dated 09.03.2011, Annexure P-1 passed by Employees Provident Fund Appellate Tribunal and the order dated 21.04.2008, Annexure P-2 passed by Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner, Gwalior.

2. The petitioner is a Company, registered under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. Its establishment is governed by the provisions of the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, hereinafter referred to as the '1952 Act' and also by the provisions of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, hereinafter referred to as the '1952 Scheme'. The petitioner - Company has been allotted a Provident Fund Code No. MP/15203.

10
139



The petitioner has two categories of employees, i.e. Firstly, Executive Category which includes - i.e. Officer, Manager, General Manager and Vice President etc. and secondly Non-executive category, which includes Supervisors, Assistant operators, operators, Fitters, Computer Operators.

3. The petitioner - company in accordance with the management policy has been paying Variable Dearness Allowance (for brevity, 'VDA') which is payable to second category of employees i.e. non-executive category and they are getting package of salary, which includes Basic + VDA + Conveyance allowance and the Executive Category of employees are getting the package of salary, which includes Basic + HRA + Special allowance. The petitioner - company has been remitting the provident fund contribution of eligible employees in accordance with the 1952 Act and the 1952 Scheme and it has been deducting provident fund contribution on two components of salary i.e. Basic + VDA. However, it has not been deducting provident fund contribution on other components i.e. HRA + Special allowance + Management allowance and conveyance allowance.

4. The Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner noticed that the petitioner - Company was paying wages to its workers in guise of allowances to avoid the EPF liability, hence it issued a summon on 09.02.2007 under Section 7A of the 1952 Act for determination of provident fund dues against the petitioner - company for the period from April 2002 to January 2007.

5. The petitioner-company contended before the Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner that it was not liable pay provident fund contribution of its workers on



other heads of wages except basic wage + VDA. The Authority vide order dated 21.04.2008 has held that the Special allowance is being paid to the workers as a part of monthly salary and in order to reduce the provident fund liability the management has separated this amount from the basic wages.

6. In regard to other allowances, the Authority has held that other allowances are part of basic wages for the purpose of provident fund contribution. Hence, the Authority has held that the petitioner is liable to deposit provident fund contribution for the period from April 2003 to January 2007 of Rs.12,54,269/-.

7. Against the aforesaid order the petitioner-company filed an appeal before the Employees' Provident Fund Appellate Tribunal, New Delhi under Section 7-A of the 1952 Act. The appellate authority has dismissed the appeal.

8. Learned Counsel for the petitioner-Company has contended that the impugned orders passed by the Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner and the Appellate Authority are against the provisions of the 1952 Act. The petitioner-company is not liable to deduct provident fund from the wages of the workers except basic wages + VDA and it has been depositing the provident fund contribution with the department accordingly. Hence, it is not liable to deposit any additional amount. In support of his contentions learned Counsel relied on the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of *Manipal Academy of Higher Education Vs. Provident Fund Commissioner*, (2008) 5 SCC 428.

9. Contrary to this learned Counsel for the respondents has contended that basic wages includes all emoluments earned by the workers under all circumstances. He further

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182



contended that as per the test laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of *M/s Bridge and Roofs Co. Ltd. Vs. Union of India and others*, AIR 1963 SC 1474, the principle of universality has to be applied in determining the basic wages and on the basis of the aforesaid principle the orders passed by both the Authorities are in accordance with law.

10. In deciding the controversy involved in this case, in our opinion, certain provisions of the 1952 Act have to be taken into consideration. Section 2 (b) of the 1952 Act defines 'basic wages', which is, as under :-

"S.2 Definitions -....

(b) "basic wages" means all emoluments which are earned by an employee while on duty or on leave or on holidays with wages in either case in accordance with the terms of the contract of employment and which are paid or payable in cash to him, but does not include -

- (i) the cash value of any food concession;
- (ii) any dearness allowance (that is to say, all cash payments by whatsoever names called / paid to an employee on account of a rise in the cost of living), house-rent allowance, over-time allowance, bonus, commission or any other similar allowance payable to the employee in respect of his employment or of work done in such employment;
- (iii) any presents made by the employer;"

11. Section 6 of the 1952 Act provides contribution and matters which may be provided for in Schemes. The provision is as under :-

"S.6. Contribution and matters which may be provided for in Schemes -

The Contribution which shall be paid by the employer to the Fund shall be (ten per cent) of the basic wages, (dearness allowance and retaining allowance (if any), for the time being payable to each of the employees [whether employed by him directly or by or through a



7



contractor,] and the employee's contributions shall be equal to the contribution payable by the employer in respect of him and may, [if any employee so desires, be an amount exceeding [ten per cent] of his basic wages, dearness allowance and retaining allowance (if any), subject to the condition that the employer shall not be under an obligation to pay any contribution over and above his contribution payable under this section] :

[Provided that in its application to any establishment or class of establishments which the Central Government, after making such enquiry as it deems fit, may, by notification in the Official /Gazette specify, this section shall be subject to the modification that for the words [ten per cent], at both the places where they occur the words [twelve per cent] shall be substituted] :

Provided further that where the amount of any contribution payable under this act involves a fraction of a rupee, the Scheme may provide for the rounding off of such fraction to the nearest rupee, half of a rupee or quarter of a rupee.

Explanation 1.- For the purposes of this [section,] dearness allowance shall be deemed to include also the cash value of any food concession allowed to the employee.

Explanation 2.- For the purposes of this [section] 'retaining allowance' means an allowance payable for the time being to an employee of any factory or other establishment during any period in which the establishment is not working, for retaining his services."

12. Hon'ble the Supreme Court in the case of *Manipal Academy of Higher Education Vs. Provident Fund Commissioner*, (2008) 5 SCC 428, has considered the provisions of Section 6 and definition clause of 'basic wages' in Section 2 (b) of the 1952 Act and also considered the earlier cases of the Hon'ble Supreme Court on the aforesaid subject, especially, the *M/s Bridge and Roofs Co. Ltd. Vs. Union of India and others*, AIR 1963 SC 1474; *Jay Engg. Works Ltd. v. Union of India*, AIR 1963 SC 1480

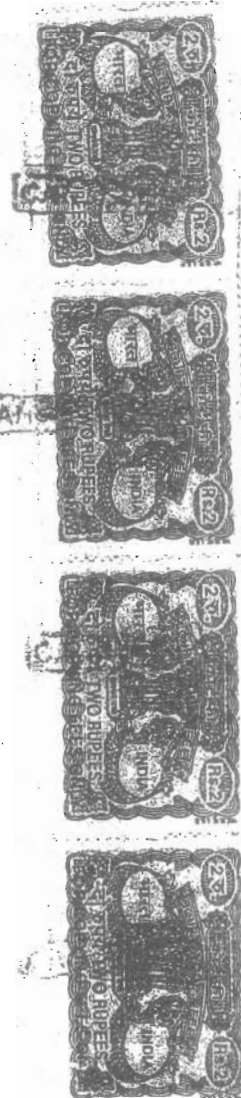
and *Cycles of India v. M.K. Gurumani*, (2001) 7 SCC 204

and held as under :-

"6. In *Bridge Roofs* case (supra) it was inter alia observed as follows : AIR 1963 SC 1474, Paras 7 and 8)

"7. The main question therefore that falls for decision is as to which of these two rival contentions is in consonance with S. 2(b). There is no doubt that "basic wages" as defined therein means all emoluments which are earned by an employee while on duty or on leave with wages in accordance with the terms of the contract of employment and which are paid or payable in cash. If there were no exceptions to this definition, there would have been no difficulty in holding that production bonus whatever be its nature would be included within these terms. The difficulty, however, arises because the definition also provides that certain things will not be included in the term "basic wages", and these are contained in three clauses. The first clause mentions the cash value of any food concession while the third clause mentions that presents made by the employer. The fact that the exceptions contain even presents made by the employer shows that though the definition mentions all emoluments which are earned in accordance with the terms of the contract of employment, care was taken to exclude presents which would ordinarily not be earned in accordance with the terms of the contract of employment. Similarly, though the definition includes "all emoluments" which are paid or payable in cash, the exception excludes the cash value of any food concession, which in any case was not payable in cash. The exceptions therefore do not seem to follow any logical pattern which would be in consonance with the main definition.

8. Then we come to clause (iii). It excludes dearness allowance, house-rent allowance, overtime allowance, bonus, commission or any other similar allowance payable to the employee in respect of his employment or of work done in such employment. This exception suggests that even though the main part of the definition includes all emoluments which are earned in accordance with the terms of the contract of employment, certain payments which are in fact the price of labour and earned in accordance with the terms of the contract of employment are excluded from the main part of the definition of "basic wages". It is undeniable that the exceptions contained in clause (ii) refer to



necessarily to be found in all concerns; nor are they necessarily earned by all employees of the same concern, though where they exist they are earned in accordance with the terms of the contract of employment. It seems therefore that the basis for the exclusion in clause (ii) of the exceptions in S. 2(b) is that all that is not earned in all concerns or by all employees of concern is excluded from basic wages. To this the exclusion of dearness allowance in clause (ii) is an exception. But that exception has been corrected by including dearness allowance in S. 6 for the purpose of contribution. Dearness allowance which is an exception in the definition of "basic wages", is included for the purpose of contribution by S. 6 and the real exceptions therefore in clause (ii) are the other exceptions beside dearness allowance, which has been included through S. 6."

7. Similarly in Jay Engineering's case (*supra*) it was observed as follows: AIR 1963 SC 1480, Paras 8 and 9)

"8. Finally, it was urged that even if the payment for production between the quota and the norm is not production bonus which can be taken out of definition of basic wages in the Act, it should be treated as payment in the nature of "other similar allowance"

appearing in S. 2(b)(ii). We are of opinion that this payment for work done between the quota and the norm cannot be treated as any "other similar allowance". The allowances mentioned in the relevant clause are dearness allowance, house-rent allowance, overtime allowance, bonus, and commission. Any "other similar allowance", must be of the same kind. The payment in this case for production between the quota and the norm has nothing of the nature of an allowance, it is a straight payment for the daily work and must be included in the words defining basic wage i.e., "all emoluments which are earned by an employee while on duty or on leave with wages in accordance with terms of the contract of employment."

9. In the view we have taken of the scheme in this case, the petition succeeds partly. We direct that the petition of the payment which is made by the petitioner for production above the "norm" would be production bonus and would be covered by the judgment of this Court in Bridge and Roof Company, but that portion of the payment which is made by petitioner for production up to the quota as well as production between the "quota" and the "norm" is basic



wage within the meaning of that term in the Act. The petition is therefore partially allowed as indicated above. In the circumstances we pass no order as to costs." AIR 1963 SC 1474

8. It is to be noted that in the case before the Bombay High Court the factual scenario was somewhat peculiar. There the employer was including the amount of leave encashment as emoluments for the purpose of calculating provident fund dues from the employer as well as employee's contribution. When the Employees' Union took up the issue to the Commissioner it was informed that the provision does not provide for deduction of provident fund on leave encashment.

9. On the strength of the letter dated 3-7-1991 of the Commissioner, Hindustan Lever Ltd. decided to make provision for deduction. It was this direction of the department which was challenged by the Union. In this context the High Court has held that the Commissioner's letter/circular was illegal and leave encashment dues should be included for provident fund contribution. In fact it was the understanding of the parties over the period that leave encashment will be included in the wages.

10. The basic principles as laid down in Bridge Roof's case (supra) on a combined reading of Sections 2(b) and 6 are as follows: AIR 1963 SC 1474

(a) Where the wage is universally, necessarily and ordinarily paid to all across the board such emoluments are basic wages.

(b) Where the payment is available to be specially paid to those who avail of the opportunity is not basic wages. By way of example it was held that overtime allowance, though it is generally in force in all concerns is not earned by all employees of a concern. It is also earned in accordance with the terms of the contract of employment but because it may not be earned by all employees of a concern, it is excluded from basic wages.

(c) Conversely, any payment by way of a special incentive or work is not basic wages.

11. In *Ti Cycles of India, Ambavkar v. M.K. Gurumani and Ors.* (2001 (7) SCC 204) it was held that incentive wages paid in respect of extra work done is to be excluded from the basic wage as they have a direct nexus and linkage with the amount of extra output. It is to be noted that any amount of contribution cannot be based on different

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532
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contingencies and uncertainties. The test is one of universality. In the case of encashment of leave the option may be available to all the employees but some may avail and some may not avail. That does not satisfy the test of universality. As observed in *Daily Partap v. Regional Provident Fund Commissioner* (1998 (8) SCC 90) the test is uniform treatment or nexus under-dependent on individual work. 2001 AIR SCW 3202 : 1999 AIR SCW 1721

12. The term 'basic wage' which includes all emoluments which are earned by an employee while on duty or on leave or on holidays with wages in accordance with the terms of the contract of employment can only mean weekly holidays, national holidays and festival holidays etc. In many cases the employees do not take leave and encash it at the time of retirement or same is encashed after his death which can be said to be uncertainties and contingencies. Though provisions have been made for the employer for such contingencies unless the contingency of encashing the leave is there, the question of actual payment to the workman does not take place. In view of the decision of this Court in *Bridge Roof's case* (supra) and *TI Cycles's case* AIR 1968 SC 1474 : 2001 AIR SCW 3202 (supra) the inevitable conclusion is that basic wage was never intended to include amounts received for leave encashment."

13. In the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, quoted above, and earlier judgments the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that on combine reading of Section 2 (b) and Section 6 of the 1952 Act, the 'wages' which is universally, necessarily and ordinarily paid to all across the board, such emoluments are 'basic wages' and where the payment is available to be specially paid to those who avail of the opportunity is not the 'basic wages'. On the basis of aforesaid principle of law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in regard to calculating the basic wages, we have to analyze the factual aspect of the case. In the present case, The petitioner-company has been deducting the provident fund contribution on two components of salary i.e. basic wage + VDA. It is an admitted fact that it has been paying transport allowance i.e. conveyance





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allowance to non-executive category employees. It is not a case that some employees are not getting the aforesaid allowance. Hence, in view of principle of law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of *Manipal Academy of Higher Education Vs. Provident Fund Commissioner*, (supra) the conveyance allowance could be included in basic wages because it is universally, necessarily and ordinarily paid to all across the board.

14. Similarly, special allowance is also paid to all the workers. The Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner in his impugned order discussed in detail the nature of special allowance and held that there is no criteria to decide the special allowance. We are in agreement with the findings recorded by the Authority in regard to special allowance.

15. Consequently, we do not find any merit in this petition. It is hereby dismissed. No order as to costs.

(S.K. Gangele)
JUDGE.

(Brij Kishore Dube)
JUDGE.

557

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48
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108