

REPORT

(4)

ON

THE WORKING OF THE EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS SCHEME
1959-60



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Issued by The Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund

ANNUAL REPORT
ON
THE WORKING OF THE
EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS SCHEME

for the year 1959-60

**ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS
SCHEME FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST MARCH, 1960**

Scope

On the 31st March, 1960 the Scheme of compulsory contributory provident fund framed under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 completed another year of satisfactory progress despite difficulties.

The Act applies to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Applicable only to six industries initially, it had covered by November, 1960 forty-four industries, the recent additions being the Road Motor Transport establishments, Mica factories, Mica mines, Plywood industry and Automobile Servicing and Repairing industry and Cane Farm owned by a Sugar Factory. A list of the industries so far covered is given in Annexure 'A' at the end of this report.

The Act applies to all establishments engaged in any of the covered industries employing 50 or more persons (20 or more in the case of newspaper establishments), and having existed for more than three years. The number of these establishments went up from 7,024 as at the beginning of the year to 7,921 by the end of September, 1960. A proposal to reduce the employment strength from "50 or more persons" to "20 or more persons" for covering an establishment under the Act with a view to extending provident fund benefits to the workers employed in smaller units, is likely to materialise very soon as a bill to amend the Act for this purpose has since been passed by both the Houses of Parliament.

2. Eligibility for membership of the Fund

An employee in a covered establishment, other than an 'excluded employee' is eligible

for membership of the Fund provided his basic wages including dearness allowance and cash value of food concession, if any, do not exceed Rs. 500 p.m.

Previously, individuals whose emoluments, as above, exceeded Rs. 500 per month subsequent to their becoming members of the Fund, could contribute only on Rs. 500. The rules have since been amended so as to allow such an individual and his employer, where they so desire, to contribute *ad valorem*.

The qualifying period for the membership of the Fund had so far been one year's continuous service or actual work for not less than 240 days, during a period of twelve months. This condition has since been liberalised so that an employee who actually works for not less than 240 days, during a period of 12 months, or less, becomes eligible for membership of the Fund. Thus a regular worker can become a member of the Fund without having to complete 12 months.

The scope of the Scheme was widened to

bring the following classes of workers within its ambit:

- (i) employees working outside the precincts of a covered establishment in connection with its work;
- (ii) such individuals with emoluments exceeding Rs. 500 per month, as apply for membership of the Fund, with the consent of their employers.

The number of subscribers increased steadily from 25.44 lakhs, as in the last year, to over 27 lakhs.

3. Contributions

The members of the Fund contribute every month at the rate of $6\frac{1}{4}\%$ of basic wages and dearness allowance including cash value of any food concession. An equivalent amount is added by the employer. A member can also voluntarily contribute, as his own share, upto $8\frac{1}{3}\%$ of basic wages and dearness allowance including the cash value of food concession.

Total contributions received during the year ending the 31st March, 1960 inclusive of past

accumulations received in cash, amounted to Rs. 16.86 crores as against Rs. 14.59 crores received during the previous year.

4. Increase in Rate of Contributions—Reference to Technical Committee

The proposal to increase the rate of provident fund contribution from 6¼% to 8-1/3% in respect of the initially covered six industries has been referred to a specially constituted Technical Committee for holding an investigation as to which of these industries are unable to bear the additional financial burden. The Committee issued a questionnaire and is examining replies received from the interests concerned.

5. Central Board of Trustees

The Fund is being administered by a tripartite Board of Trustees constituted by the Central Government. The Fund vests in and is administered by the Board, a body corporate, consisting of Government nominated Chairman, nominees of the Central and State Governments

and representatives of All India Employers' and Employees' Organisations. During the period under report Shri K. N. Subramanian, I.C.S., Joint Secretary, Ministry of Labour & Employment, remained the Chairman of the Board. Shri S. N. Mubayi continued as the Central Commissioner and Chief Executive Officer of the Board.

To remove lack of adequate delegation of authority and for greater efficiency in administration, a provision permitting delegation of powers by Central Board of Trustees to a Commissioner and by a Commissioner to his subordinate officers, was made in the Scheme. The Board accordingly delegated several additional powers to the Central Commissioner, normally vested in the Heads of Government Departments and the Central Commissioner, in turn, delegated most of the powers to Regional Commissioners ordinarily vested in the Heads of offices.

The Board held three meetings at New Delhi in April, 1959, January, 1960 and March, 1960

A few of the important decisions of the Board at these meetings are listed below:—

- (i) The Central Government be pressed to permit investment of larger percentage of funds in higher interest yielding securities.
- (ii) There should be no further decentralization of the administration of the Fund and the position be reviewed in this respect after 5 years.
- (iii) The industrial co-operatives of handloom workers be granted exemption under Section 16(2) of the Act for another period of five years.
- (iv) The Organisation be declared permanent with effect from the 1st November, 1952 and the Staff also be declared permanent on percentage basis.
- (v) The Staff in the regional offices of the Organisation be given Central Government scales of pay and allowances.

6. Special Reserve Fund

A problem that attracted major attention and was the subject matter of discussion at the meetings of the Central Board was how to assist the out-going members or their nominees or heirs, in cases where the employers had not paid in full the amount of provident fund contributions. The Central Commissioner had suggested the constitution of a Special Reserve Fund for the purpose. The Board agreed with the suggestion and recommended to Government that a Special Reserve Fund be constituted for this purpose, by an initial transfer of some funds from the Reserve and Forfeiture Account of the Fund. The workers' representatives on the Board were firmly opposed to any reduction in the rate of interest for financing this Fund.

Very recently, Government issued instructions that the Special Reserve Fund be created by an initial transfer of Rs. 20 lakhs from the Reserve and Forfeiture Account of the Employees' Provident Fund and payments from

the Special Reserve Fund, for the time being, be restricted to the following cases only:—

- (a) on retirement on superannuation of a subscriber at or after 55 years;
- (b) on the death of the subscriber; and
- (c) in the case of total and permanent disability of a subscriber certified by a Medical Board set up by the Board of Trustees or by an authority decided upon by the Board of Trustees.

The Special Reserve Fund shall be operated upon as an imprest and as soon as the arrears, against which payment has been made from the said Fund, have been recovered from the employers, such amounts shall be paid back into the Special Reserve Fund.

7. Administration

The Organisation operates through a Central Office at New Delhi with fifteen Regional Offices, one in each State (except in the State of Jammu and Kashmir). The major functions of the Central Office which works directly

under the Central Commissioner, include general control and superintendence of the Organisation, policy, investment, consolidation of accounts, laying down the accounting procedure, interpretation, etc. The Central Commissioner also functions as a link between the Central Board of Trustees, the beneficiaries of the Fund, the Employers' and Employees' Organisations and general public on the one hand and the Central Government on the other. Full-time Regional Provident Fund Commissioners function in the States, *viz.*, Bombay (now Maharashtra), West Bengal, Madras, Kerala and Mysore. The Central Government have decided to appoint full-time Regional Provident Fund Commissioners in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar also. The Labour Commissioners of the respective States in the remaining regions are performing the duties of Regional Provident Fund Commissioners. The work of enforcement and implementation of the Act and the Scheme, inspections of establishments, realisation and accountal of contributions, maintenance and rendition of individual accounts, refunds to out-going members or their nominees, legal action in cases

of default etc., all devolve upon the Regional Offices.

8. Establishment

The authorised strength of Staff and Officers of the Organisation as on the 31st March, 1960 was 2,121. The Staff serving in the Regional Offices was being allowed pay and allowances at the corresponding State Government scales. However, on the recommendation of the Central Board of Trustees, the Government of India sanctioned the Central Government scales of pay and allowances to the Staff serving in the Regional Offices, with effect from 19th March, 1960. These rates are generally more liberal than the State Government scales of pay and allowances.

9. Inspections

The inspectorate staff constitute the eyes and ears of the Organisation. They are entrusted with the enforcement of the provisions of the Scheme and recovery of the correct dues from the employers. The matters which receive

special attention of the field staff during inspection of unexempted establishments are correct recovery of provident fund, calculation of period of eligibility for membership of the Fund and speeding up refunds to out-going members etc.

The Inspectors also visit the marginal units to ensure that there is no evasion either on the ground of numbers or of the type of manufacture. In the case of exempted establishments, they mainly see that no delay occurs in the transfer of funds by the employers and investment thereof in the Central Government Securities by the trustees, etc. The Inspectors have also been instructed to meet local workers' unions and to explain to the workers how best the advantages under the Act can be availed of by them, as also solve any difficulties or doubts of the workers. By the end of March, 1960 as many as 61 Inspectors (grade I & II) were in position in the various regions, and 1,392 and 12,721 inspections were carried out in exempted and unexempted establishments respectively during the year, besides special visits to various establishments. The

Inspectors had to visit courts repeatedly in connection with prosecution and recovery cases against defaulters.

10. Audit

The audit of the accounts of the Fund continued to be conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India with the assistance of various State Accountants-General.

11. Interest

As in the previous year, interest at $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ on the provident fund accumulations of the members was approved by Government for the year 1960-61.

12. Investments

The Fund continued to be invested exclusively in the Central Government Securities four or five times in a month through the Reserve Bank of India who are also entrusted with the safe custody of these Securities.

The following pattern of investment was observed upto July, 1959:—

(1) National Savings Certificates . . .	10%
(2) Medium-dated Securities . . .	20%
(3) Long-dated Securities . . .	70%

In order to fetch better yield, the pattern of investment was slightly altered as below in August, 1959:—

(1) 12 years N.P.S. Certificates . . .	10%
(2) 12 years T.S.D. Certificates . . .	10%
(3) Medium-dated Securities . . .	10%
(4) Long-dated Securities . . .	70%

While making periodical investments, the funds approximately necessary to meet the requirements for normal refund of claims are held back.

During the year, a sum of about Rs. 12 crores was invested in the above securities.

The yearwise yield from these investments is given below:—

	(in lakhs of rupees)
1952-54	13.39
1954-55	30.75
1955-56	47.42
1956-57	70.77
1957-58	109.09
1958-59	158.03
1959-60	209.22

The percentage yield from the total investments stands at Rs. 3.83 per annum. At the end of March, 1960 Rs. 73.40 crores stood invested including securities worth Rs. 12.60 crores received as past accumulations from the covered establishments.

13. Refunds & Claims

Full accumulations with interest are refunded in the event of death, permanent disability, superannuation, retrenchment or migration from India for permanent settlement abroad, and on leaving service for any reason after completion of 15 years' membership.

In other cases, a member receives, besides his own contribution and interest thereon, a proportion of the employer's share of contributions with interest thereon according to the scales given below:—

Period of membership of the Fund	Percentage of employer's contribution and interest thereon refundable
(i) Less than 3 years	25%
(ii) 3 years or more, but less than 5 years	50%

Period of membership of the Fund	Percentage of employer's contribution and interest thereon refundable
(iii) 5 years or more but less than 10 years	75%
(iv) 10 years or more but less than 15 years	85%
(v) 15 years or more	Full

The Central Government have, however, authorised full refund of employer's contribution in the following contingencies also:—

- (a) where a factory is closed, the employees who are not retrenched but are transferred by the employers to other establishments not covered under the Act;
- (b) where the office establishment is shifted with its employees from the factory premises;
- (c) where a member is transferred from a covered establishment to another under the same employer but not covered under the Act; and

(d) where employees are discharged and are given retrenchment compensation under the Industrial Disputes Act.

The concession to a member suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs only, contracted even after leaving service, which entitled him to full and immediate refund of his provident fund (being refund on invalidment) was extended to members suffering from tuberculosis of any kind.

Every endeavour was made to ensure prompt payment of provident fund dues to out-going members or their nominees. Despite the unusually large number of claims received during the year (about 25,000 more than last year), there was practically no avoidable delay in their final disposal. The claims were normally paid within ten days of their receipt in the Regional Offices except in a few inevitable cases when the claims received were disproportionately large in number on account of closure of certain factories/establishments. Efforts were continued to be made to persuade all the workers to make valid nominations on their qualifying for membership.

To achieve speedier payment of claims and to mitigate the hardship of dependents of deceased members, the financial powers of the Chairman and of Commissioners, in the matter of sanctioning refunds to persons representing minors and lunatics without obtaining guardianship/managership certificates from courts were enhanced during the year from Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively.

It was further decided that unless there were strong reasons to be sceptical, in absence of any other evidence, the medical certificate and the member's own statement regarding his age be accepted in support of superannuation benefit.

During the year, over 1.04 lakh claims involving about Rs. 4.16 crores were paid.

From inception till the closing of the year, the Organisation had paid out about Rs. 10.33 crores by way of total refunds to members on final payment involving about 3.28 lakh claims.

14. Forfeitures

Where the employer's contribution is not payable to the subscriber in full, the unpaid part together with interest is credited to the Forfeiture Account of the Fund. During the year 1959-60, a sum of Rs. 13.98 lakhs was received by the Fund on this account. The Forfeitures were utilized for the following two purposes:—

- (i) Payment of money order commission on remittance of provident fund to out-going members or to their nominees. Rs. 4.35 lakhs.
- (ii) Grant of some financial assistance to out-going members of the Fund or their heirs where inadequate deposits have been made by the employers Rs. 0.07 lakhs.

15. Coverage

The number of unexempted establishments covered under the Scheme and the subscribers

working in such establishments recorded a further increase during the year, as shown below:—

Year ending	No. of unexempted establishments covered	No. of subscribers
31-3-1959	6,260	15.21 lakhs
31-3-1960	6,551	16.66 lakhs*

The Scheme is gaining popularity among the employers also. Quite a few of them recognised the benefits of the Scheme and volunteered with the consent of their employees for coverage of their establishments under the Act. The number of establishments covered on voluntary basis rose from last year's 53 to 95.

16. Coverage of Public Undertakings

The Employees' Provident Funds Act was extended to establishments belonging to Government or Local Authorities with effect from

*They constitute 85% of the employees in these establishments.

the 18th May, 1958. The number of Public Undertakings covered under the Act at the close of the year was about 330. About 100 undertakings out of these were fully complying with the statutory provisions. Majority of the remaining establishments have their own provident fund rules etc., with benefits comparable with those under the Scheme, and the question of granting exemption to these units, on lines similar to exemptions in the private sector, is under consideration.

17. Advances and Loans

Consequent on the issue of notification of an amendment of the Scheme towards the close of the last year, empowering the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners to grant to a member from his own contribution to his provident fund, a temporary advance to pay expenses in connection with serious or prolonged illness of the member or a member of his family (previously *ad hoc* sanctions for such loans were accorded by Government only), there has been a sharp increase in the number of cases in which these loans have been sanctioned. Such advances are repayable to the

Fund in easy instalments and carry interest @ 5% per annum. Loans aggregating Rs. 1.05 crores have been sanctioned during the year to defray expenses in 66,119 such cases as against Rs. 12.65 lakhs sanctioned by the Central Government in 6,855 cases in 1958-59. In view of the misuse of this concession, the matter is being re-examined to see how best to curb this tendency.

Advances within the limit of their contribution were also sanctioned in a few special cases to the workers rendered unemployed without any compensation as a result of factories closing down.

Financing of one's life insurance policy out of the provident fund amount is also permitted under the Scheme. About 31,000 members availed of this facility and a sum of Rs. 18.74 lakhs was withdrawn by the members for the purpose during the year.

Towards the close of the year, long-awaited proposals for which there had been a persistent demand both from the workers and the employers, were finalised enabling grant of non-recoverable advances to members from their

provident fund for purchasing a dwelling site or a dwelling house or for constructing a dwelling house and for diverting members' accumulations towards the allotment of a tenement constructed under the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers.

18. Topical clarifications

(a) In case of establishments such as road motor transport companies which are not limited to any particular premises, difficulties were experienced in determining the units, or the class of employees to be covered under the Act. The Government of India advised that all units where staff was employed and was necessary to keep the employer of a road motor transport establishment in business, constituted one establishment. The head office, the branch offices, the booking offices, repair shops and other connected establishments maintained by an employer and all the running staff like drivers and conductors would thus constitute one establishment and all their employees would be taken into account towards computing the employment strength of 50 or more persons.

(b) On a representation made by the All India Organisation of Industrial Employers, the Government of India decided that the 'night allowance' did not form part of 'basic wages' for the purpose of provident fund deductions.

19. Exempted Establishments

Where the total quantum of benefits is not less than that under the Statutory Scheme, many an establishment covered under the Act has been allowed to run its own scheme of provident fund and has been granted exemption from the operation of the Scheme subject to certain conditions, the more important of which are:—

- (i) investment of provident fund monies exclusively in Central Government Securities;
- (ii) constitution of a board of trustees with equal representation of workers and vesting of the provident fund in this board; and,
- (iii) meeting the expenses of the administration by the employer and not charging these to the fund, etc.

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND
NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS (Progressive)



EXEMPTED

4,00,000 SUBSCRIBERS

UNEXEMPTED



2,00,000 SUBSCRIBERS

YEAR

NOV. 1952-54



1954-55



1955-56



1956-57



1957-58



1958-59




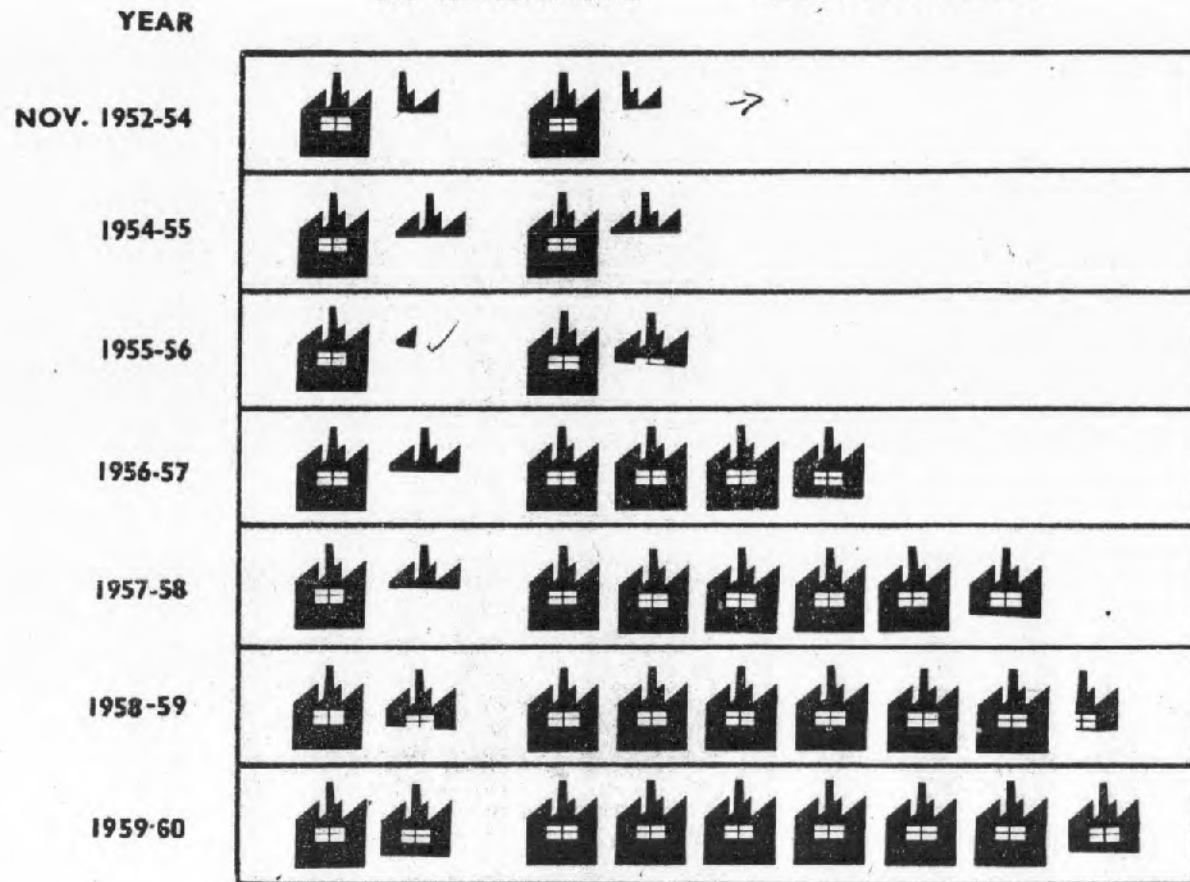
1959-60



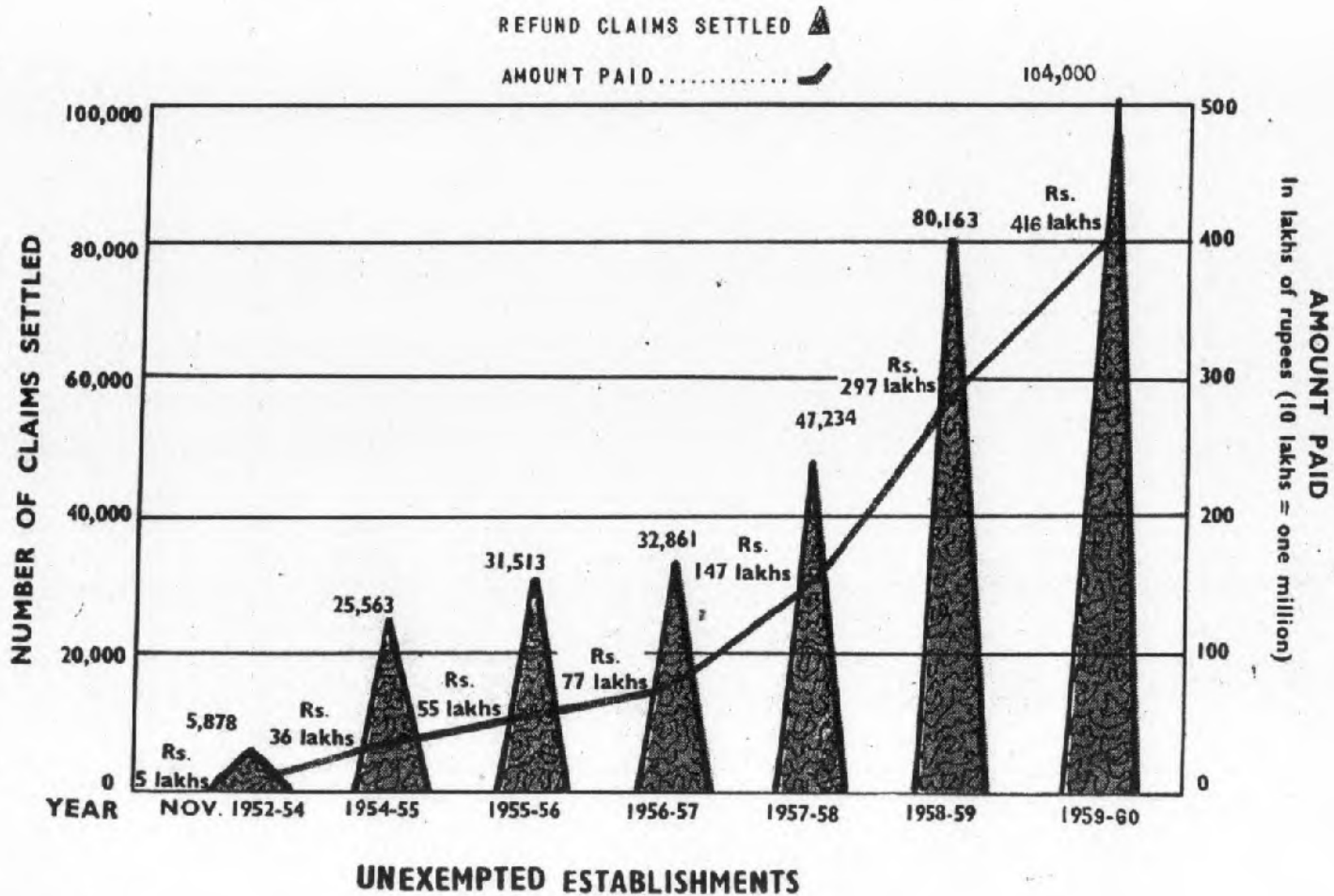
**EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND
ESTABLISHMENTS COVERED (Progressive)**

EXEMPTED 
500 ESTABLISHMENTS

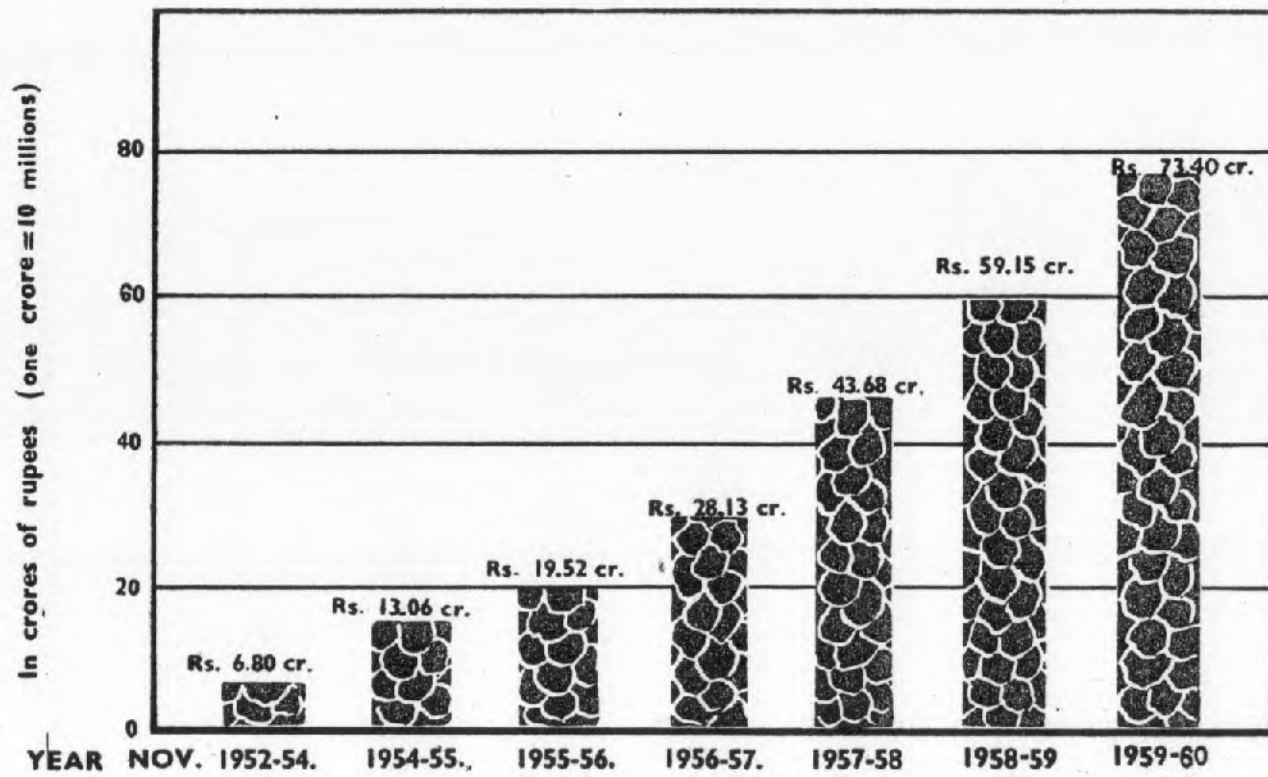
UNEXEMPTED 
1,000 ESTABLISHMENTS



EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND
REFUND CLAIMS SETTLED AND AMOUNT PAID
 each year



**EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND
INVESTMENTS (Progressive)
EXCLUSIVE OF AMOUNTS REFUNDED**



UNEXEMPTED ESTABLISHMENTS

Exemptions granted to a number of establishments had to be cancelled mainly due to their default or delay in the investment of Provident Fund money in Central Government Securities, or due to a reluctance on their part to amend their rules as required. In a few cases, exempted establishments voluntarily surrendered their exempted status, due presumably to the botheration involved in maintaining accounts, granting loans, etc.

The table given below shows the extent of coverage, number of employees and subscribers in exempted establishments:—

Year ending	No. of exempted estts.	No. of employees	No. of subscribers	Percentage of membership
		(in lakhs)	(in lakhs)	
31-3-59 .	764	11.82	10.22	86
31-3-60 .	822	11.96	10.35	87

The position in respect of these exempted funds during the year is given below:—

	(In crores of rupees)
(a) Balance in hand as on 1st April 1959 .	1.64*
(b) Provident fund contributions due .	16.25
(c) Contributions received (excluding other receipts of Rs. 10.84 crores such as interest earned on investments, refund of loans, etc.)	16.24
(d) Investment made in Central Government Securities	16.65
(e) Amount paid to employees on account of final settlement and loans	10.73
(f) Balance in hand as on 31st March 1960	1.34*

*NOTE—Represents the amount to be paid for investments ordered the authorised fluid cash to meet terminal claims of provident funds & loans, etc.

The position of total investments of these 'exempted' funds as on 31st March, 1960 is given below:—

	(in crores of rupees)
(a) Total investments made in Central Government Securities	83.51
(b) Earlier investments made in securities other than Central Government	1.96
(c) Amount already invested elsewhere	0.63

20. Recovery of outstanding amounts

The Act and the Scheme framed under it sanction two types of coercive measures: (1) recovery of overdues as arrears of land revenue and (2) prosecution of a defaulter-employer for failure to pay the dues. Despite prayer for deterrent punishment in criminal cases, the courts generally viewed the offences more or less as technical and the fines imposed consisted of small amounts. To make prosecutions more effective, the State Governments were requested to consider the alternative of launching prosecution for criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust wherever warranted by facts. Regional Commissioners were also advised to recommend to the State Governments appealing for enhancement of punishment in suitable cases.

A suggestion was made to Government to make the non-payment of provident fund dues and the non-submission of returns prescribed under the Scheme a continuing offence; the matter is under consideration of Government.

Sustained efforts were made during the year for recovery of outstanding amounts and personal contacts with the State Government Officials and Collectors by the Regional Commissioners proved useful. In several cases, the State Labour Ministers lent their good offices for the realisation of overdues. As a result of tightened measures in this sphere, the recovery during the year showed good progress. Against recovery cases filed during the year and the overdues of the preceding year, a sum of about Rs. 2.09 crores was realised; this was more than twice the recovery during the preceding year which stood at Rs. 98.76 lakhs. At the close of the year under report, 1,747 revenue recovery cases were pending involving a sum of about Rs. 2 crores. The regionwise break-up of these pending cases and the amount involved therein is given in Annexure 'B' at the end of the report.

21. Prosecutions

The position as regards the prosecution cases filed, disposed, pending, etc., till the 31st

March, 1960 is shown below:—

Launched	Disposed of	Pending in Courts	Pending with State Govts. for sanction.
	Convicted 793		
	Acquitted 71		
	*Withdrawn 491		
	Dismissed/ Discharged 17		
<u>1,839</u>	1,372	467	151

*Withdrawn mainly on payment of dues along with incidental expenses in case of first offence of an employer or due to non-applicability of the Act in view of the decisions of certain High Courts.

The regionwise break-up of the position of prosecution cases is given in Annexure 'C' at the end of the report.

22. Income & Expenditure

Cost of running the administration and other allied expenditure is met with from the Administrative and Inspection charges collected from the employers of non-exempted and exempted establishments at the rate of 3% and

$\frac{3}{4}$ % respectively on the total amount of monthly provident fund contributions. Yield from the investments of the provident fund is not charged with such costs.

Data regarding total income from Administrative and Inspection charges, interest on investment of surplus amount and penal damages realised on delayed remittance of Administrative and Inspection charges for the year 1959-60 is given below:—

	Income (in lakhs of rupees)	Expenditure (in lakhs of rupees)
(a) Administrative & Inspection charges	59.90	
(b) Interest on investments	3.75	
(c) Damages realised on delayed remittance of Administrative and Inspection charges	0.05	
	<u>63.70</u>	<u>43.41</u>

A comparative table showing income and expenditure from inception till 1959-60 is given below:—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Income			Expenditure Total	Surplus	
	Adm. & Insp. Charges	Interest on in- vestments	Interest etc. on belated payment			
1952-53	4.23	..	..	4.23	3.57	0.65
1953-54	30.46	..	..	30.46	15.54	14.92
1954-55	25.68	..	..	25.68	20.29	5.39
1955-56	27.39	0.55	0.06	28.00	19.03	8.97
1956-57	33.55	0.91	0.03	34.49	20.44	14.05
1957-58	47.74	1.55	0.03	49.32	24.97	24.35
1958-59	54.58	2.62	0.06	57.26	29.39	27.87
1959-60	59.90	3.75	0.05	63.70	43.41	20.29

At the close of the year the Administration Account showed a consolidated surplus of Rs. 116.50 lakhs.

23. Banking arrangements

The State Bank of India are the Bankers of the Fund. Contributions and other provident fund monies can be tendered at any of the Bank's branches, for credit of the Fund's account for the region concerned. The investment of the Fund continues to be entrusted to the Reserve Bank of India.

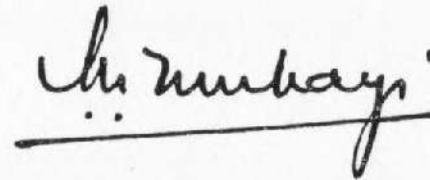
A classified summary of the Assets of the Fund for the period ended the 31st March, 1960 is given in Annexure 'D' at the end of the report.

24. Conclusion

Some idea of the extent to which the work of the Organisation has grown is reflected in the foregoing paragraphs. Surveys have been conducted of many other industries by the Organisation and comprehensive reports are being examined by Government as to which of these industries can be brought under the purview of the Act. The reduction of employment strength of individual establishments from a minimum of fifty persons to twenty persons to attract the Act has been decided upon and the Act amended for the purpose. The implementation of the Scheme in smaller units and the realisation of a higher rate of provident fund if finally decided upon, by Government, will present greater difficulties. However, the reputation earned by the Organisation both amongst employers and work-people for efficient discharge of its ever increasing

responsibilities gives confidence that it will be able to meet the calls that may hereafter be made on it. The Board wishes to place on

record its appreciation of the efficient manner in which officers and staff have been discharging their duties.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'S. N. Mubayi', is written over a horizontal line.

S. N. MUBAYI,

Secretary, Central Board of Trustees.

ANNEXURE 'A'

The Act applies to the following industries :—

(The figures against items 1 to 39 show the number of subscribers as on the 31st March, 1960).

(In thousands)

From 1st November, 1952 (1 to 6)	(1) Cement	36
	(2) Cigarettes	14
	(3) Electrical, mechanical or general engineering products	3,68
	(4) Iron and Steel	90
	(5) Paper	33
	(6) Textiles	11,27
From 31st July, 1956 (7 to 20 except 12) (Act enforced in Tea Plantations with effect from 30th April, 1957.)	(7) Edible oils and fats	29
	(8) Sugar	1,39
	(9) Rubber and rubber products	28
	(10) Electricity, including the generation, transmission and distribution thereof	30
	(11) Tea (except in the State of Assam where the Government of Assam have instituted a separate provident funds scheme for the Industry including plantations.)	
	(12) Tea Plantations (other than the tea plantations in the State of Assam)	*3,87 (*In respect of items 11 & 12)

(In thousands)

(13) Printing, including the process of composing types for printing, printing by letter press, lithography, photogravure or other similar process of bookbinding but excluding printing presses, covered under 'newspaper establishments' to which the Employees' Provident Funds Act has separately been extended under Section 15 of the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955	35
(14) Stoneware Pipes	2
(15) Sanitary Wares	2
(16) Electrical porcelain insulators of high and low tension	2
(17) Refractories	18
(18) Tiles	20
(19) Match factories having a production of over 5 lakh gross boxes of matches a year	
(20) Sheet glass factories, glass shell factories and other glass factories having an installed capacity of over 600 tons per month	
(21) Heavy and fine chemicals, including :	72
(i) Fertilizers	
(ii) Turpentine	
(iii) Rosin	
(iv) Medical and Pharmaceutical preparations	
(v) Toilet preparations	
(vi) Soaps	
(vii) Inks	
(iiii) Intermediates, dyes, colour lakes and toners	
(ix) Fatty acids	

From 30th September, 1956 (21 to 24)

(In thousands)

	(x) Oxygen, acetylene and carbon-dioxide gases industry (The act was actually enforced in this industry with effect from the 21st July, 1957.)	
	(22) Indigo	Nil
	(23) Lac including shellac	2
	(24) Non-edible vegetable and animal oils and fats	(0.3)
From 31st December, 1956	(25) Newspaper establishments	23
From 31st January, 1957	(26) Mineral oil refining industry	10
From 30th April, 1957 (27 to 30)	(27) Coffee Plantations	88 (In respect of four classes of plan- tations items 27-30).
	(28) Rubber Plantations .	
	(29) Cardamom Plantations	
	(30) Pepper Plantations	
From 30th Nov., 1957 (31 to 37)	(31) Iron Ore Mines	17
	(32) Lime-stone Mines	15
	(33) Manganese Mines	32
	(34) Gold Mines	20
	(35) Industrial and Power Alcohol Industry	2
	(36) Asbestos Cement Sheets Industry	2
	(37) Coffee Curing Establishments	7
From 30th April, 1958	(38) Biscuit making industry including composite units making biscuits and products such as bread, con- fectionery and milk and milk powder	4

		<i>(In thousands)</i>
From 30th April, 1959	(39) Road Motor Transport establishments	29
	(Voluntary coverage)	4
<i>Industries covered subsequent to 31-3-60</i>		
From 31st May, 1960 (40 & 41)	(40) Mica factories	
	(41) Mica mines	
From 30th June, 1960 (42 & 43)	(42) Plywood industry	
	(43) Automobile Servicing and Repairing industry	
From 30th November, 1960	(44) Cane farm owned by a Sugar Factory	

ANNEXURE 'B'

Regionwise statement showing the number of recovery cases pending and amount involved therein as on 31-3-1960

Sl. No.	Region	No. of cases pending with revenue officers	Amount involved in the pending cases
			(Figures in thousands of rupees)
1	Anhdra Pradesh	91	11,10
2	Assam	1	3
3	Bombay	266	18,39
4	Bihar	23	4,64
5	Delhi	5	35
6	Kerala	170	6,61
7	Madras	31	10,55
8	Madhya Pradesh	54	32,22
9	Mysore.	19	3,92
10	Orissa	3	1,90
11	Punjab	25	61
12	Rajasthan	30	4,29
13	Uttar Pradesh.	17	11,66
14	West Bengal	1,012	86,71
	TOTAL	1,747	1,92,98

ANNEXURE 'C'

Regionwise statement showing the number of prosecution cases launched, disposed of and pending as on 31-3-1960.

Sl. No.	Region	Cases launched	Cases disposed of	Cases pending in Courts
1	Andhra Pradesh	8	6	2
2	Assam	..	..	..
3	Bombay	486	375	111
4	Bihar	247	143	104
5	Delhi	95	60	35
6	Kerala	14	13	1
7	Madras	34	34	..
8	Madhya Pradesh	13	11	2
9	Mysore	34	25	9
10	Orissa	11	2	9
11	Punjab	451	417	34
12	Rajasthan	96	48	48
13	Uttar Pradesh	144	102	42
14	West Bengal	206	136	70
	TOTAL	1,839	1,372	467

ANNEXURE 'D'

The Employees' Provident Funds Scheme 1952

[Paragraph 52 (3)]

Classified Summary of the Assets of Employees' Provident Fund for the period ended the 31st March, 1960

Serial No.	Class of Assets	Book value	Market value upto 31st March 1960	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	<i>Government of India Securities.</i>			
	(i) Securities in respect of investment made centrally	60,50,56,922	61,77,13,348	(a)
	(ii) Past accumulations received in shape of Government of India securities from Regional Offices (Face Value)	11,61,38,870	11,23,01,699	(a)
	(iii) Past accumulations received in shape of debentures of companies (Face Value)	1,41,000	1,41,000	(b)
	(iv) Investment from Administration Account	1,17,35,173	1,18,29,157	(a)
2	State Government Securities (Face Value)	46,62,970	46,78,373	(a)
3	Indian Municipal Port and Improvement Trust Securities including debentures (Face Value)	6,55,400	6,30,750	(a)
4	Cash on deposit in Banks	Nil	Nil	
5	Cash in hand and on current Accounts in Banks	89,99,019	89,99,019	
6	Other assets (Purchase Price)	9,06,262	3,81,531	
	TOTAL	74,82,95,616	75,66,74,877	

₹ 1 = Rs. 13.3 (Approx.)

₹ 1 = Rs. 4.8 (Approx.)

(a) Based on quotations obtained from Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

(b) Quotations not available.

(S. N. MUBAYI)
Central Provident Fund Commissioner.