

**EMPLOYEES'
PROVIDENT
FUNDS**

**Annual Report
1969-70**

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS SCHEME FOR THE YEAR 1969-1970

INTRODUCTION

The Fund which entered its eighteenth year of service, continued to play a significant role in providing a substantial measure of financial security and timely monetary assistance to industrial workers. While there was only a slight increase in the tempo of coverage of new industries, the upward surge in the membership continued and the growth in the contributions and investments was steadily maintained. A higher rate of interest was declared. Effective measures were adopted to further liberalise the pattern of investment for achieving a higher yield. In the field of enforcement, satisfactory progress was made in securing compliance from a substantial number of Public Sector Undertakings. Owing, however, to the continued recession in the Textile and Engineering Industries, resulting in closure of many more establishments, the arrears position could not be improved, in spite of the intensified efforts made. The National Textile Corporation has an ambitious programme of re-starting the textile units which are lying closed. Various State Governments such as the Government of Tamil Nadu, Gujarat etc. have also set up State Textile Corporations with a view to running the closed units. With re-starting of the Textile Units, the prospects of realisation of the arrears may show signs of improvement. Barring such disquieting features, it was on the whole, another year of progress and performance, the organisation making moderate strides all round.

COVERAGE

2. **Scope and application:** The Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

3. The year under review witnessed the coverage of four more industries as against eight industries in the previous year, namely:—

- (i) Ferro manganese;
- (ii) Ice or Ice Cream;

(iii) Diamond Mine

(iv) General Insurance business.

4. With these additions, 124 industries/classes of establishments (as detailed in Appendix 'A') stood covered under the Act at the end of March, 1970 as against 120 at the end of March 1969.

5. **Eligibility for membership of the Fund:**—Conditions for membership like wage ceiling (not exceeding Rs. 1,000 per month) and minimum qualifying service (one year's continuous service or 240 days of actual work during a period of 12 months or less) remained unchanged. But a number of employees who were drawing more than Rs. 1,000 as monthly wages and others who had not completed 240 days of service but volunteered for enrolment with the concurrence of their employers were admitted to the Fund as members on a voluntary basis.

6. **Coverage during the year:**—(i) An additional, coverage of 2,669 establishments and membership of 2.75 lakhs were registered as against 1907 establishments and a membership of 1.34 lakhs in 1968-69. This achievement was due to the sustained and concerted efforts made by the Organisation to extend the coverage to all the coverable establishments and afford benefit to the maximum number of workers possible in those establishments.

(ii) The suggestion made by the National Commission on Labour that the coverage be extended also to establishments employing 10 or more but less than 20 was under the consideration of Government at the close of the year.

7. The overall increase in membership in the exempted establishments was slightly more than 8% (as against 2% in 1968-69) whereas in the unexempted establishments, it was slightly less than 3% (almost as in 1968-69). The increase was most perceptible in the following seven regions, where the total membership grew by more than 15,000 in each:

Sl. No.	Region	Exempted	Unexempted	Total
(i)	Madhya Pradesh	67,849	4,906	72,755
(ii)	Maharashtra	27,749	5,899	33,648
(iii)	Mysore	9,655	10,127	19,782

Sl. No.	Region	Exempted	Unexempted	Total
(iv)	Orissa	1,969	26,838	28,807
(v)	Tamil Nadu	2,964	17,637	20,601
(vi)	Uttar Pradesh	12,397	4,372	16,769
(vii)	West Bengal	9,447	33,104	42,551

The increase was generally due to coverage of more establishments, normal progressive increase in the enrolment of membership and re-starting of closed establishments.

YEARWISE COVERAGE

Year ending	No. of establishments covered			No. of subscribers (in lakhs)		
	Exempted	Unexempted	Total	Exempted	Unexempted	Total
31-3-1961	941	11,192	12,133	11.36	17.93	29.29
31-3-1962	943	16,473	17,416	11.65	19.87	31.52
31-3-1963	1,350	21,063	22,413	12.69	22.48	35.17
31-3-1964	1,498	24,165	25,663	13.85	25.22	39.07
31-3-1965	1,834	27,744	29,578	15.85	26.24	42.09
31-3-1966	1,920	32,501	34,421	17.02	28.68	45.70
31-3-1967	1,982	36,969	38,951	17.65	31.34	48.99
31-3-1968	1,982	39,946	41,928	18.81	33.14	51.95
31-3-1969	1,975	41,860	43,835	19.13	34.16	53.29
31-3-1970	2,081	44,423	46,504	20.74	35.30	56.04

CONTRIBUTIONS

8. **Rate of contributions:**—(i) The statutory rate of provident fund contributions both for the employees and employers is 6½ per cent of the basic wages, dearness allowances, including cash value of food concession and retaining allowance, if any. But a member may be allowed by the Commissioner to contribute an amount in excess of 6½ per cent but not exceeding 8½% on a voluntary basis.

9. Further, the Central Government have been empowered after making such enquiry as they deem fit, to enhance the statutory rate of 6½% to 8% to any establishment/class of establishments, employing 50 or more persons.

10. As on 31-3-1970, the enhanced rate of 8 per cent was applicable to 86 (including 5 part) industries/classes of establishments vide details in Appendix 'B'.

11. (i) During the year under review, the enhanced rate was extended to 3 additional (Part) industries/classes of establishments, the details of which are given in Appendix B-I.

(ii) The suggestion made by the National Commission on Labour that the existing rate of contributions *i.e.*, 6½% and 8% be raised to 8% to 10% respectively was under the consideration of Government at the close of the year.

12. **Quantum of contributions:**—The total contributions received during the year was Rs. 233.83 crores, including Rs. 145.00 crores from the exempted establishments as against Rs. 202.09 including Rs. 122.19 from the exempted establishments in the previous year. Thus, during the year an increase of Rs. 31.74 crores was registered. The rate of growth in the contribution was 16 per cent as against 15 per cent in the previous year. This was as a result of a significant increase in the coverage of establishments and consequent increase in membership.

INSPECTIONS

13. The number of inspections, surveys and investigations made by the Inspectors during the year was 1,16,936 as against 1,12,174 in the previous year. This figure does not include the inspections carried out in respect of the infant and marginal establishments with the object of bringing them under the Act as soon as they became coverable. The average number of inspections per Inspector per month during the year was 43, as against the prescribed yardstick of 40 per month and the average of 41 per month in the previous year. This year too, special attention was paid to the defaulting establishments and the frequency of inspections of regularly complying concerns was reduced without detriment to efficiency of inspections.

233.83
145.00
88.83

EXEMPTED ESTABLISHMENTS AND CANCELLATION OF EXEMPTION

14. The enforcement of the Act, however, continued to face problems in the case of a number of defaulting establishments both exempted and unexempted. The most common defaults noticed in exempted establishments were non-payment of monthly contributions to the Board of Trustees, non-investment of the investible funds in time, non-payment of the monthly inspection charges to the Employees' Provident Fund and non-submission of the monthly return to the Regional Offices. On the whole, 26 exempted establishments were found to have defaulted seriously and their exemptions were therefore cancelled/relaxation orders were withdrawn as provided for under the Act. Besides, 12 establishments voluntarily surrendered the exemption granted to them.

15. It is relevant to note, however, that such cancellation of exemption did not actually solve the problem of default by the exempted establishments, particularly in respect of payment of Employees' Provident Fund dues. Hence it was decided that wherever the conditions of grant of exemption permitted, prosecution should be launched under the existing provision in the Act, as deterrent corrective measures compelling the defaulting exempted establishments to conform to the provisions of the Act was considered to be a better course than cancellation of exemption. As a preliminary measure and with a view to securing effective control over the functioning of the exempted establishments, it was decided to compile a monthly statement reflecting the compliance position in respect of all the exempted establishments at one place. The statements compiled so far have enabled the Organisation to focus greater attention on the exempted establishments which were found to be defaulting in one respect or the other and to devise suitable penal measures to bring them round as quickly as possible.

RECOVERY OF ARREARS OF PROVIDENT FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

16. The total quantum of arrears of provident fund contributions increased from Rs. 12.17 crores as on 31-3-1969 to Rs. 14.69 crores as on 31-3-1970. Thus the arrears increased by

202.07
122.79
79.90

Rs. 2.52 crores during the year, as against Rs. 4.00 crores during the previous year. The regionwise break-up of the position of arrear contributions is given below:

Sl. No.	Region	Arrears as at the end of March, 1967	Arrears as at the end of March, 1968	Arrears as at the end of March, 1969	Arrears as at the end of March, 1970
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29.50	38.14	58.70	46.48
2.	Assam	1.64	2.69	5.20	8.85
3.	Bihar	29.23	39.41	45.28	50.42
4.	Delhi	2.06	8.02	6.39	4.81
5.	Gujarat	31.42	43.23	88.08	75.47
6.	Kerala	15.30	20.88	29.42	40.46
7.	Madhya Pradesh	58.65	80.27	120.98	144.32
8.	Maharashtra	164.19	198.36	411.02	524.98
9.	Mysore	8.03	7.86	11.20	12.09
10.	Orissa	2.87	12.40	11.87	17.67
11.	Punjab	4.80	5.51	5.17	15.23
12.	Rajasthan	7.14	7.06	9.62	10.29
13.	Tamil Nadu	85.11	107.82	122.83	137.57
14.	Uttar Pradesh	67.30	95.24	113.26	126.16
15.	West Bengal	88.57	149.72	178.04	253.91
Total:		595.81	816.61	1,217.06	1,468.71

NOTE: (a) The arrears as at the end of March 1970 namely Rs. 1468.71 lakhs denote only arrears of pre-coverage and post coverage contributions and are exclusive of adm. charges and penal damages.

(b) The amount of arrears of administrative charges and penal damages as on 31-3-1970 were as follows:—

(i) adm. charges Rs. 24.08 lakhs

(ii) penal damages Rs. 230.43 lakhs

(c) The total amount of Provident Fund dues as at the end of March, 1970 was Rs. 1723.22 lakhs as against Rs. 1436.56 lakhs as on 31-3-1969.

17. The increase in arrear contributions during the year 1969-70 i.e., Rs. 2.52 crores was substantial. This was largely attributable to the adverse economic conditions, especially the recession in the Textile, Tea & Engineering industries. As a result of the recessionary conditions in the Textile and Engineering industries, as many as 36 establishments, each in default of more than Rs. one lakh, were closed and 21 other establishments similarly placed were re-started and run by the Authorised Controllers appointed by Government. The fact that the bulk of the arrear dues was owed by establishments in the Textile and Engineering industries would be clear from the figures given in the Table below:

Year ending	Total amount of provident fund contributions in arrears (Rs. in crores)	Amount of provident fund due from the	
		Textile industry	Engineering industry
31-3-1965	3.32	1.97	0.37
31-3-1966	4.90	3.15	0.59
31-3-1967	5.96	3.64	0.71
31-3-1968	8.17	4.90	0.97
31-3-1969	12.17	8.33	1.25
31-3-1970	14.69	9.54	1.62

18. A study made of the pattern of default in payment of dues by the defaulting establishments (as on 31-3-1970) revealed that out of the total of 44,423 covered unexempted establishments only about 8400 (forming 19%) committed defaults at any one time. Even of these, only 172 were chronic defaulters, but the percentage of arrear contributions and other dues realisable from them was as high as 79% and most of them were in the Textile and Engineering industries. These industries which were stated to be facing seriously adverse economic pressures during the year were, however, expected to emerge out of the recession by the close of the year and hence efforts were being intensified to realise as much of the arrear dues as possible from them, with the cooperation of the State Governments concerned.

19. It has however, to be realized that the existing recovery machinery could be successfully used only in the case of establishments which are financially viable. No effective steps could be initiated against mills which are on the verge of closure or are already closed. On the other hand in the case of mills run by the Authorised Controllers, they were not able to pay either the arrear dues or the current contributions or both, regularly. The default in these cases, however, did not arise from any inherent reluctance on the part of these authorities to pay; but was due to paucity of necessary resources. The prospect of realisation of provident fund arrears from the aforesaid sick mills remaining closed or run by authorised controllers depended only on the effective revival of the textile industry itself and this was expected to take some time more. Meanwhile every effort is being made to recover, with the cooperation of the State Governments, as much of the arrears as possible either in agreed number of instalments or through a scheme of leave and license framed with the consent and approval of the High Courts in the States concerned. In cases where the State Governments are reluctant to enforce recovery of the current contributions from any of the establishments run by the authorised controllers, it has been decided to ask for adequate financial guarantees from the State Governments concerned in order to protect the interests of the members to whom the dues pertain.

20. All the 172 major defaulters mentioned above were in default of Rs. 1 lakh or more each on 31-3-1970. The names of these establishments and the exact amount due from each of them are given in Appendix 'C'. The list of major Textile establishments each of which was in default of provident fund dues exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs (as on 31-3-1970) is also given in Appendix 'D'.

21. The legal aspect of the 'recovery' problem had also to be given due consideration. It is well known that success in enforcing the recovery of dues under a statute depends mainly on the strength of the legal machinery provided thereunder. Under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, the legal coercive processes comprise (i) recovery of amounts due as arrears of land revenue; (ii) levy of penal damages and (iii) prosecution of defaulting establishments. The EPF authorities can only recommend to the appropriate Government adoption of one or more of the above penal processes for recovery of the arrear

dues. The power to enforce these processes successfully, however, vests solely in the appropriate Government. The E.P.F. authorities have no authority in the matter and the existing provision in the E.P.F. Act does not permit of the powers of the appropriate Government being delegated to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners or the Provident Fund Inspectors. This itself is a serious handicap to the Organisation in the matter of effective enforcement of recovery of its dues.

22. Besides, the above coercive processes can be successfully applied only in the case of establishments which are financially viable but deliberately withhold payment. The legal apparatus has, on the whole, proved ineffective in dealing with financially weak units as invariably in all such cases, the appropriate Governments were found reluctant to take effective steps, when faced with the risk of premature closure of the establishments and resultant unemployment of a substantial number of workers. This approach, too, has been responsible for accumulations of provident fund arrears for which the Act itself cannot provide a remedy. The prospects of realisation of provident fund arrears from such weak and protected units can in such circumstances, depend only on the revival of the industry itself, which, as pointed out earlier, may not manifest itself in the near future.

PROSECUTIONS

23. It had been realised that the cases of defaulting units which are financially sound but withhold payment deliberately had to be dealt with differently. Such units deserved to be meted out more deterrent punishments than are at present provided in the Act and the Organisation has therefore been increasingly resorting to prosecution under Sections 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code against all the defaulters which had been found, with reference to their annual balance sheets and declaration of dividends, to be financially sound enough to pay up the dues. Besides, a provision in the Act empowering the Magistrate to require the defaulters to pay up the dues by a specified date and if not complied, impose a severe fine and/or sentence for every day of continued default was found necessary and an amendment has been proposed to the Act. Government has also under consideration various other measures suggested to this effect by the National Commission on Labour for making the punishment for defaults far more stringent. Thus, substan-

tial amendments to the Act are called for and action was afoot to bring forward legislation incorporating all the amendments found necessary to tighten the Organisation's control on the recovery position.

24. Besides the 4883 cases of prosecution launched under the EPF Act, 204 employers who defaulted in the remittance of workers' contribution deducted from their wages were also prosecuted under Sections 406/409 IPC upto 31-3-1970. In one such case in the Madhya Pradesh Region, the employer was convicted by the court and sentenced to fine and imprisonment. Details of all types of prosecution cases filed, disposed of and pending during 1969-70 are given below:

Launched			Disposed of	Pending in Courts
Previous cases Pending	During the year			
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
10,231	4,883	Convicted	2,213	11,656
		Acquitted	188	
		Withdrawn	1,028	
		Dismissed/ discharged	29	
	4,883		3,458	11,656*

*(includes cases of previous years also)

RECOVERY CASES

25. During the year 1969-70 as many as 5,209 recovery cases involving a sum of Rs. 609.33 lakhs had been instituted as against 6,063 cases involving a sum of Rs. 292.41 lakhs in 1968-69. The total amount of dues realised by the process was Rs. 298.00 lakhs as against Rs. 219.68 lakhs realised during the year 1968-69.

PENAL DAMAGES

26. (i) A sum of Rs. 5.67 lakhs was collected as damages on belated payments of provident fund contributions as against Rs. 8.24 lakhs collected in 1968-69.

(ii) The penal damages collected on overdue administrative charges and inspection charges in 1969-70 was Rs. 0.21 lakhs as against Rs. 0.42 lakh realised in 1968-69.

INVESTMENTS

27. The question of diversifying the investments with a view to getting increasingly better yield for the worker members engaged the sustained attention of the Board during the period under report. The Board was keen on the pattern of investment being further liberalised for the year 1969-70. It therefore recommended that the investment of accumulations of both the exempted and unexempted establishments for the year 1969-70 be improved at least to the following pattern *i.e.*, 50% in Central Government securities including small savings and 50% in State Government securities and other Government guaranteed securities. It also authorised its chairman to negotiate an agreement with the Finance Ministry to the aforesaid investment ratio of 50:50. The Government while agreeing to the investment ratio of 50:50 did not favour the clubbing of the small savings with the Central Government securities. Hence the aforesaid pattern of investment for the year 1969-70 was as indicated below:—

(i) In Central Government securities	Not less than 50%
(ii) In securities created and issued by State Government, small savings and other securities guaranteed by the Central or State Governments.	The balance

This liberalised pattern of investment was instrumental in earning additional interest to the extent of Rs. 3.51 crores.

28. The following is an analysis of the investments made during the year 1969-70 out of the contribution, interest and sundry receipts pertaining to the unexempted establishments:

	(In crores of Rs.)
(1) Investments made in	
(i) Central Government Securities	69.35
(ii) Small Savings Certificate	
(iii) State Government and other Govt. guaranteed securities.	
(2) Transferred Securities	2.77
	72.12

(i) The aggregate investment of the Provident Fund contributions of the un-exempted establishments as on 31-3-1970 was 518.54 crores. The investment made during the year 1969-70 was Rs. 72.12 crores, as against the investment of Rs. 62.61 crores in 1968-69.

(ii) The percentage of refunds to contributions fell from 42% in 1968-69 to 37% in the year under report.

(iii) Interest of Rs. 21.16 crores accrued on investment during 1969-70 as against Rs. 17.65 crores in 1968-69.

INVESTMENT BY EXEMPTED ESTABLISHMENTS

30. As indicated earlier, the exempted establishments also adopted the same pattern of investment as was adopted in respect of the unexempted establishments during the year 1969-70. Their complaint about non-availability of the Central Government Securities was taken up with the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India after due consideration, instructed the custodians of all the Nationalised Banks to assist the exempted establishments in making their investment in Central Government Securities either by selling the necessary securities from their own portfolios or by arranging expeditiously purchases thereof from the market. All the exempted establishments have been advised to avail themselves of the facilities arranged by the Reserve Bank of India by opening a Bank account with any one of the Nationalised Banks.

31. Investment of contributions by exempted establishments during the year was as follows:—

	(Rs. in crores)	
(i) Balance un-invested as on 1-4-69	4.77	
(ii) Contributions received (including interest on investments and other receipt)	145.00	
	<u>149.77</u>	
(iii) Investment made in		
(a) Central Government securities	Rs. 43.92	}
(b) Other securities	40.18	
		Rs. 84.10
(iv) Amount refunded		
(a) On account of final settlement of claims	}	64.60
(b) On account of recoverable loans		
(c) On account of non-refundable advances		
		<u>148.70</u>
(v) Balance in hand		1.07

32. The position of total investment of the accumulation of exempted establishment as in 31-3-1970 was as follows:—

	(Rs. in crores)
(i) Investment in Central Govt. Securities	454.76
(ii) Investments in other securities etc.	68.54
	<u>Rs. 523.30</u>

33. As on 31-3-1970, the total investment of Provident Fund accumulations of both the exempted and unexempted establishments amounted to Rs. 1,041.84 crores. It is significant to note that apart from fetching progressively higher rates of interest, the 'investment' itself had also been growing rapidly and had crossed, during the year, the rupees one thousand crore mark.

INTEREST

34. The rate of interest to subscribers' account in the unexempted establishments was raised to 5.70% for 1970-71 as against 5.50% for 1969-70. The exempted establishments had declared interest for the year at different rates varying from 4 to 5%. It is however expected that consequent upon the adoption of more liberalised patterns of investment since 1-9-1968 most of the exempted establishments will be in a position to declare interest at rates comparable with those allowed for the members of the unexempted establishments in the years to come.

SCHEME OF ANNUAL POSTING OF LEDGER CARDS

35. A new scheme of annual posting of contributions in ledger cards (instead of monthly) was introduced in respect of the unexempted establishments from 1-10-1968 as an experimental measure with the object of simplifying the existing accounting procedure to some extent and at the same time economising the administrative cost on maintenance of members' accounts. It could make an impact, after the currency periods which were originally staggered were made uniform for all the categories of establishments, i.e., from 1st April to 31st March. At the end of the year, about 14 lakhs accounts (out of the total of 35 lakhs accounts) were maintained on this system in all the Regional offices.

ANNUAL STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNT

36. Of the total number of 46.54 lakh accounts for issue including 9.56 lakhs in arrears, 31.99 lakh accounts (69%) were issued during the year under the report. A higher percentage of the accounts could have been issued but for the initial difficulties encountered in stabilising the newly introduced system of annual posting of contributions in respect of about 14 lakhs accounts. The position has since been smoothened by making the currency periods uniform (April to March) for all the different categories of establishments and it is expected that the arrear accounts upto 196-69 would be cleared by 31-12-1970 along with the current account slips for 1969-70.

ADVANCES

37. Advances are admissible under existing provisions to the members of the fund for the following purpose.

- (i) Financing of Life Insurance Policy;
- (ii) Purchase of dwelling site/house and/or construction of dwelling house;
- (iii) Purchasing share/s of Consumers Co-operative/credit/Housing societies;
- (iv) During temporary closure of an establishment;
- (v) For illness of the members as well as his family;
- (vi) Daughter's marriage or for post matriculation education of children;
- (vii) Damage to movable or immovable property of a member due to a calamity of exceptional nature;
- (viii) Un-employment relief to individual retrenchee members.

38. A statement indicating the number of cases in which the aforesaid advances were sanctioned during the year, the purpose of the advance and the amounts sanctioned are given below:—

Sl. No.	Purpose of advance	No. of cases			Amount paid		
		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
(Rs. in lakhs)							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Financing of Life Insurance policies	50,473	58,909	58,554	45.79	60.12	71.69
2.	House building etc.	6,560	8,145	7,827	84.78	111.91	108.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Purchasing shares of Consumers' Co-operative/credit/Housing societies.	2,701	5,553	1,111	0.81	0.74	1.04
4.	During temporary closure of Establishment.	60,902	61,133	34,557	117.85	149.46	99.24
5.	Illness of members/family.	14,967	11,987	2,899	36.63	35.42	11.90
6.	Unemployment relief to individual retrenchee members.	2,916	1,617	4,905	3.90	3.77	6.04
7.	Daughter's marriage and post-matriculation education of children	..	..	16,534	..	..	105.69
8.	Damage to movable and immovable property of a member due to calamity of exceptional nature.	..	..	5,290	..	..	10.14
		1,38,519	1,47,349	1,31,677	289.76	361.42	414.19

39. The earlier trend of abnormal increase in the number of applications for advance for House building has been arrested by the insistence on purchase of dwelling houses only through Governmental or Co-operative institutions and not from private individuals. Due to the end of recessionary trends, the applications for advance on temporary closure of establishments have also decreased substantially. Similarly the increase in applications for advance for illness has been curbed by effective remedial steps taken. Action has also been initiated to restrict drawal of the newly introduced advance for marriage of daughter and the position is being kept under constant review. As the facility for drawal of advances is already found to be liberal, the Estimates Committee of Parliament have desired that there should be no further liberalisation in this regard and every effort is being made to adhere to this recommendation.

REFUNDS AND CLAIMS

40. During 1969-70, a sum of Rs. 28.74 crores in respect of 2.55 lakhs claims was paid as against Rs. 29.57 crores in respect of 2.64 lakhs claims for 1968-69. From the inception of the Scheme, a total sum of Rs. 155.23 crores has been paid upto the end of March, 1970 in respect of 21.62 lakhs claims.

41. The number of claims per 1,000 subscribers and the average payment per claim in unexempted establishments during the past 10 years as under:—

Period	No. of claims settled per 1,000 subscribers.	Amount paid per claim settled Rs.
1960-61	57	417
1961-62	57	468
1962-63	55	566
1963-64	60	524
1964-65	62	597
1965-66	65	697
1966-67	69	729
1967-68	75	963
1968-69	77	1120
1969-70	73	1127

42. Although the average number of claims settled per 1,000 subscribers had fallen slightly during the year, the increase in average payment per claim was maintained.

43. The categorywise particulars of the claims settled in 1969-70 including the periods of settlement are given below. The figures in brackets give the comparative position in 1968-69. [These however do not include the cases of accounts transferred from one region to another or from the Fund to exempted establishments.]

Category	No. of claims settled		Amount paid (Rs. in lakhs)	
(i) Death	12,096	(11,264)	204.71	(155.86)
(ii) Superannuation	14,557	(13,338)	409.84	(334.60)
(iii) Permanent invalidation	7,240	(7,952)	131.68	(163.52)
(iv) Resignation/Termination of service	1,38,780	(1,34,918)	1,200.17	(1,012.40)
(v) Retrenchment	75,422	(86,473)	801.83	(1,174.00)
(vi) Dismissal	2,411	(2,993)	28.97	(27.78)
(vii) Migration	1,096	(1,410)	21.87	(20.92)
(viii) Others	3,857	(5,715)	74.70	(67.84)
Total	2,55,459	(2,64,063)	2,873.97	(2,956.92)

Claims	No.		Percentage	
(i) Claims settled within 10 days	1,43,488	(1,51,837)	56.0	(57.5)
(ii) Claims settled within one month but after 10 days	87,922	(93,016)	34.4	(35.2)
(iii) Claims settled within 3 months but after 1 month	22,117	(17,008)	8.6	(6.4)
(iv) Claims settled within 6 months but after 3 months.	1,216	(1,757)		
(v) Claims settled within 9 months but after 6 months.	531	(336)	1.0	(0.9)
(vi) Claims settled within 12 months but after 9 months.	128	(79)		
(vii) Claims settled after 1 year.	57	(30)		
	2,55,459	(2,64,063)		(100)

RESERVE AND FORFEITURE ACCOUNT

44. Where an outgoing member is not entitled to the full payment of the employers' share of contribution on account of the total period of membership on resignation etc. having been less than 15 years or on account of dismissal for serious and wilful misconduct, the unpaid part together with interest thereon is credited to a separate account called the Reserve and Forfeiture account. The total amount received in the account till the end of March, 1970 was Rs. 588.00 lakhs as against Rs. 483.62 lakhs at the end of March, 1969. During the year, the number of forfeiture cases per thousand settled claims was 543 as against 544 in 1968-69 and 560 in 1967-68.

The details are:—

(i) (a) Amount forfeited upto 31-3-1969	Rs. 483.62 lakhs
(b) Amount forfeited in 1969-70	104.38 lakhs
	Rs. 588.00 Lakhs
 (ii) Amount utilised:	
(a) On account of Money order commission and grant of financial assistance to outgoing members where inadequate deposits had been made by employers prior to the introduction of Special Reserve Fund	Rs. 11.55 Lakhs
(b) On account of transfer to Special Reserve Fund.	75.00 ..
(c) On account of transfer to Death Relief Fund	52.00 ..
	TOTAL: Rs. 138.55 ..
(iii) Net amount available in the Reserve and Forfeiture Account as on 31-3-1970.	Rs. 449.45 ..

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND

45. A Special Reserve Fund was created on 15th September, 1960, with a view to making payments to outgoing members or their nominees/heirs when the employers failed to remit to the Fund the whole or part of the Provident Fund Contributions deducted from the wages of the members, pending recovery of arrears from the employer. Following a decision by Government in 1965, assistance from the Special Reserve Fund is being made available only to the extent of employee's share of contri-

bution recovered from his wages by the employer but not remitted to the Fund by the employer, together with interest thereon. The employer's share of contribution not remitted by the employer is not being paid to the members till the amounts are actually recovered from the employer.

46. During the year, a sum of Rs. 4.76 lakhs was paid out of this Fund bringing the total amount paid, since the institution of this Fund, to Rs. 87.00 lakhs. The amount, recovered from the employers against these payments was 28.27 lakhs including Rs. 1.19 lakhs recovered during this year. The balance in the Special Reserve Fund at the end of March, 1970 was Rs. 16.27 as against Rs. 19.84 lakhs at the end of March, 1969.

DEATH RELIEF FUND

47. The Death Relief Fund was set up in January, 1964 with a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs transferred from Reserve and Forfeiture Account with a view to affording financial assistance to the nominees/heirs of the deceased members whose pay did not exceed Rs. 500 at the time of their death, so that a minimum of Rs. 500 was assured to them. This minimum was raised during the year to Rs. 750 with effect from 1st August, 1969. This benefit would not be available to the nominees/heirs of the deceased members, who after having once received full retirement benefits secured re-employment in a covered establishment. Out of a total sum of Rs. 52 lakhs transferred so far to the Fund, a sum of Rs. 40.34 lakhs in respect of 16,232 claims had been paid out of this Fund upto the end of March, 1970, leaving a balance of Rs. 11.66 lakhs in the Fund. A sum of Rs. 7.12 lakhs was paid out during the year involving 2,458 claims as against Rs. 6.38 lakhs paid in respect of 2,410 claims during the previous year.

CENTRAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES

48. A list of the members of the Central Board of Trustees (as on 31-3-1970) is given in Appendix 'F'. Shri P.C. Mathew, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Labour & Employment relinquished charge as Chairman of the Board with effect from the 11th April, 1969 and his successor in Office Shri P.M. Nayak, I.C.S., took over charge as Chairman of the Board on the same day.

Important decisions taken by the Board, and recommendations made during the year are given below:—

(A) DECISIONS

Setting up of Committees :

(i) An internal tripartite Sub-Committee was constituted to examine the question of extending the Act and the Scheme to establishments employing less than 20 workers and matters immediately connected with it.

(ii) A Sub-Committee was set up to examine the entire recruitment policy of the Organisation and determine at what levels and in what manner and proportion vacancies at various levels should be filled by Departmental Promotion and Direct Recruitment.

Recovery of arrear contributions :

(iii) In the Regions where the Provident Fund arrears were large, appropriate administrative machinery should be set-up to deal exclusively with the 'Recoveries' on a priority, continuing and sustained basis.

(iv) It was reiterated that increasing resort should be had to prosecution of defaulting establishments under Section 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code, and in some cases complaints should be filed direct in the Courts instead of with the Police authorities.

(v) The State Governments should be moved to see that in all cases where establishments are run by authorised controllers, the interests of the Fund are adequately safeguarded and the arrears are cleared early and the current contributions are paid regularly at least from 1-1-1970.

(vi) In regard to schemes of reconstruction of establishments in liquidation, certain broad guidelines were indicated, such as no scaling down, of arrears, payment of both shares regularly on restart, payment of amount of final payment claims of members, payment in instalments over a reasonable period and report to the High Court for revocation in case of breach of conditions.

Settlement of member's claims :

(vii) The Regional Offices should endeavour to settle the final payment claims of members as expeditiously as possible but within 30 days.

Refundable loans :

(viii) The special scheme for channelling funds for advancing refundable loans to Employees' Provident Fund members through credit co-operatives which was recommended by the *ad hoc* Committee on defaults might be tried on a pilot basis in four centres.

Coverage :

(ix) A survey of the Bidi Industry should be conducted with a view to considering the extension of the Act to this Sector.

Special Reserve Fund :

(x) The existing practice of making payment to the beneficiaries of the amount deducted from the members' wages but not remitted to the Fund, should continue.

Report of the Sub-Committee :

(xi) The recommendations of the Recruitment Sub-Committee except the one relating to the alteration of the ratio of L.D.Cs & U.D.Cs from the present level of 2:1 to 1:1. Simultaneously with the modification of the recruitment patterns to 50:50 for direct recruitment and departmental promotions, were accepted.

Authentication of Annual accounts :

(xii) The Central Provident Fund Commissioner and Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer were authorised to sign, attest and authenticate jointly the annual accounts, balance sheet etc. of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation on behalf of the Central Board of Trustees.

Administration :

(xiii) (a) Recruitment of staff :

The proposal for recruitment of staff to various non-gazetted posts in the Direct recruitment quota through competitive examinations was approved and the Central Provident Fund Commissioner was authorised to formulate suitable amendments to the Staff Service Regulations, subject to the approval of the Central Government.

(b) Machine accounting :

It was decided to continue on a permanent basis the machine system of maintenance of accounts in the Maharashtra Region.

in view of the decidedly economic operations and several added advantages of vastly increased output, speed, accuracy, versatility etc.

(B) RECOMMENDATIONS

(xiv) Amendment to the E.P.F. Act/Scheme :

(a) A new Section (14AA) might be inserted in the Employees' Provident Funds Act to provide for the defaulting employer being directed by the Magistrate to pay up the dues within a specified time as is done under Section 15(2) of the Payment of Wages Act.

(b) A new para (68L) might be added in the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme to provide for sanctioning a non-refundable advance to members whose property is damaged by natural calamities of exceptional nature.

Investment :

(xv) The pattern of investment for 1970-71 might comprise 40% in Central Government securities including small savings, 40% in State Government and Government guaranteed securities and 20% in Fixed Term deposits with the State Bank of India/Nationalised Banks. The Chairman was authorised to negotiate this matter with the Ministry of Finance and finalise the pattern of investment for adoption for the year 1970-71.

Annual Report :

(xvi) The Annual Report on the working of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme during the year 1968-69 was adopted and submitted to Government.

Budget :

(xvii) The Revised Estimates of expenditure for the year 1969-70 and Budget Estimates for 1970-71 were approved and submitted to Government.

Declaration of rate of interest :

(xviii) A rate of interest @5.7% per annum was recommended to the Government for being credited on the member's provident Fund accumulations in the Employees' Provident Fund and Staff Provident Fund (contributory and non-contributory) accounts for the year 1970-71.

Death Relief Fund :

(xix) (a) A further transfer of an additional sum of Rs. 10 lakhs might be made from the Reserve and Forfeiture account to the Death Relief Fund and the Fund might continue for the next 2 years.

(b) The limit of relief available from the Death Relief Fund might be enhanced from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750.

(c) The above were recommended to the Government for sanction.

Report of Committee :

(xx) On the question of extension of the Employees' Provident Funds Act to establishments employing less than 20 persons, since there was divergence of views between the employers' and employees' representatives on the Committee, it was decided that these divergent views might be communicated to the Government.

Recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Deptt :

(xxi) The proposals of the Central Provident Fund Commissioner on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Department on policy matters were approved and recommended to the Government.

Administration :

(xxii) The proposal for creation of a new post of Construction Engineer was approved and taken up with the Government for sanction.

REGIONAL COMMITTEES

49. The Regional Committees assist the Central Board of Trustees by their advice on matters relating to the administration of the Scheme in their respective regions. At present, such Committees are functioning in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab & Haryana, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

50. The following are some of the important recommendations/suggestions made by the Regional Committees.

Regional Committee, Andhra Pradesh

In order to mitigate to some extent the indebtedness of members, it was recommended that refundable advances be

granted for the marriage of workers' son or daughter, subject to a ceiling.

Regional Committee, Gujarat

With a view to expediting the issue of Annual Statements of Account to members, it was recommended that the accounts be processed on machine at the final stage but without causing any retrenchment of the existing staff in the Regional Office.

Regional Committee, Kerala

In the matter of levy of penal damages on defaulting employers, the Organisation should take a more humane attitude and consider each case on its merits and not blindly recommend levy at the prescribed rates. The other proposal was for the opening of a Sub-office at Trichur.

Regional Committee, Madhya Pradesh

The Employees' Provident Funds Act should be amended suitably to provide for minimum fine, severe punishment for further defaults and to accord protection to the employees' share by assigning to it priority even over secured creditors, in liquidation proceedings. Meantime, prosecution should be resorted to under Section 406/409 of the I.P.C. and complaints should be filed directly in the appropriate Court to save delay. It was also suggested that the power for recovery should be vested in the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner and whenever State Governments give a grant to the sick units, a share representing the Provident Fund in arrears should be paid to the Organisation.

Regional Committee, Haryana

With the object of enabling the members to preserve their statements of account over a long period, it was recommended that they be provided with pass books.

Regional Committee, Tamil Nadu

(a) To enable the extension of the Act to cover Co-operative Societies/Banks employing more than 20 but less than 50 persons, it was proposed that Section 16(1)(a) of the Act should be deleted.

(b) It was also proposed that the Act be extended to all Chit Funds, Nidhis, Permanent Funds & Finance Corporations and further to all the local bodies, municipalities and panchayats.

Regional Committee, Uttar Pradesh

It was proposed that the amount lying in the Reserve and Forfeiture Account of the Employees' Provident Fund should be utilized for the Welfare of the members (such as grant of scholarship to children etc.) in addition to the existing relief from the Special Reserve Fund and Death Relief Fund. Another proposal was that the Provident Fund accumulations should be invested to the extent of 50% in Uttar Pradesh Government securities whenever such loans are floated by the Uttar Pradesh Government.

Regional Committee, West Bengal

It was suggested that the time limit for submitting the amended rules for the purpose of exemption should be specified in the Act. The other recommendations were that (i) the adverse effect on the arrear position due to coverage of the small & un-economic units should be examined by an expert committee before the extension to such units is actually made, (ii) the Provident Fund Inspectors should be vested with such recovery powers as are at present delegated to the Income Tax Officers, (iii) a Sub-Regional Office might be opened at Siliguri under the charge of an Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner to avoid delay in refund of dues to the members in the Tea gardens of North Bengal and (iv) more deterrent punishment like compulsory imprisonment should be laid-down in the Employees' Provident Funds Act, if it were to have real impact on the chronic defaulters.

51. The details of the meetings of the Regional Committees held during 1969-70 are given below:—

Regions	No. of meetings	Date of meeting
(1) Andhra Pradesh	5th meeting	8-8-1969
(2) Bihar	16th meeting 17th meeting	20-6-1969 16-12-1969
(3) Gujarat	5th meeting 6th meeting 7th meeting	30-4-1969 18-10-1969 16-3-1970
(4) Kerala	4th meeting 5th meeting	22-9-1969 9-1-1970

Regions	No. of meeting	Date of meeting
(5) Madhya Pradesh	7th meeting	5-4-1969
	8th meeting	12-8-1969
	9th meeting	17-1-1970
(6) Maharashtra	23rd meeting	19-4-1969
	24th meeting	25-9-1969
	25th meeting	9-1-1970
(7) Punjab	2nd meeting	23-1-1970
(8) Haryana	2nd meeting	24-10-1969
	3rd meeting	9-3-1970
(9) Rajasthan	3rd meeting	12-3-1970
(10) Tamil Nadu	21st meeting	22-7-1969
	22nd meeting	10-1-1970
(11) Uttar Pradesh	12th meeting	24-11-1969
	13th meeting	27-1-1970
(12) West Bengal	26th meeting	16-6-1969
	27th meeting	2-12-1969

52. Brief reasons for not having held more than one meeting during the period in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan are given under:—

Andhra Pradesh :

The second meeting could not be held owing to the disturbed conditions in the State as a result of the agitation for a separate Telengana State.

Orissa :

No meeting could be held due to the delay in re-constituting the Regional Committee.

Punjab :

The Chairman remained on foreign tour for some time and then it was not convenient for him to hold the meeting for one reason or the other.

Rajasthan :

The second meeting could not be held as the Chairman had to proceed on foreign tour for a few months.

ADMINISTRATION

Staff :

53. Shri R.R. Savoor took over charge as Central Provident Fund Commissioner on 1-4-1969.

54. By the end of the year, all the Regional Offices were manned by full time Regional Provident Fund Commissioners.

55. The authorised strength of the Officers and staff of the Organisation during the year was 4,649 as against 4,641 in the previous year. The number of Officers and staff in position as on 31-3-1970 was 4,492.

ACCOMMODATION FOR OFFICE AND STAFF QUARTERS

56. (i) The construction work relating to the office building at Bombay was in progress. The work in regard to the construction of the office building at Bangalore was also making speedy progress.

(ii) Constructions of all types of staff quarters except Type II were complete in Kanpur. A few units in Type I, III, IV & V were occupied by the members of the staff.

(iii) In the other Regions, action to acquire land or to appoint Architects and finalise plans and estimates towards construction of office buildings and staff quarters was in hand.

MACHINE PROCESSING OF ACCOUNTS

57. On the basis of the decidedly economical operations of the machine accounting system and the added advantages of vastly increased out put, speed, accuracy and versatility, the Central Board of Trustees decided at its 45th meeting held on the 29th January, 1970 that the machine system of accounting adopted in the Maharashtra Region be continued on a permanent basis.

58. The machine accounting continued to contribute substantially towards the efficient compilation and issue of annual statements of accounts to the members. By the 31st March, 1970, the annual account slips of practically all the years upto 1968-69 were issued by the Maharashtra region except for a hard core of about 1.16 lakh accounts relating to certain major default-

ing Textile establishments. The year-wise position of the issue of accounts as on the 31 March, 1970 is indicated below:—

Year	No. of accounts to be issued	No. of accounts issued	Balance pending
1967-68	7,05,625	6,85,276	20,349
1968-69	7,21,765	6,25,578	96,187

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

59. The cost of running the administration and other allied expenditure is met from special levies called administrative and inspection charges, collected from the employers of un-exempted and exempted establishments at the rates of 0.37% and 0.09% of 'pay' of the members respectively.

60. The year witnessed an increase of Rs. 29.30 lakhs in income and decrease of Rs. 13.15 lakhs in expenditure over the previous year. While the increase in income was attributable to the progressive increase in coverage of new establishments and enrolment of additional members, the decrease in expenditure was on account of incurring less capital expenditure as compared to that in the previous year.

61. The actuals of Income and Expenditure are given below:

	<i>(In Lakhs of Rupees)</i>	
	1968-69	1969-70
(i) Income		
(a) Administrative and Inspection charges.	235.40	262.86
(b) Interest on investment.	19.09	21.12
(c) Damages.	0.59	0.40
	<u>255.08</u>	<u>284.38</u>
(ii) Expenditure		
(a) Revenue	192.62	210.33
(b) Capital	40.76	9.93
	<u>233.38</u>	<u>220.26</u>

AUDIT

62. The external audit of the Fund was as usual conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India through the various Accountants General. The certified Accounts of the

Employees' Provident Fund Organisation for the year 1967-68 along with the Audit Report thereon is being laid on the table of the Lok/Rajya Sabha. The accounts for 1968-69 are being got ready for presentation to Audit.

63. Since its introduction in August, 1966, the Internal Audit Scheme has so far completed 3 cycles of audit in the Regional Offices and the fourth is in progress. The audit has been able to locate the actual trouble spots in the Regions and suggest ways and means regarding not only how the irregularities should be rectified but also how they should be guarded against in future. In order to bring about some tangible improvement in the maintenance of our accounts, a digest of the major important irregularities and observations noticed in the course of internal audit at the end of the third cycle was prepared and circulated to all the Regional Commissioners in November, 1969. Such a continuous process of education by issue of periodical digest is expected to have a salutary effect on the efficiency of accounts and audit work in the Organisation.

MISCELLANEOUS

64. Conferences :

The third Conference of Accounts Officers and fifth Conference of Regional Provident Fund Commissioners were held on the 18th and 19th August, 1969 and 6th and 8th September, 1969 respectively. Apart from certain important problems confronting the Organisation in regard to the Enforcement of the Scheme, they considered in detail the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Department on Accounts, Enforcement and Administrative procedures in the Regional Offices and other allied matters.

65. Report of the National Commission on Labour :

The National Commission on Labour appointed by the Government of India made in its Report a number of recommendations on the working of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, important among which related to the coverage under the Act being extended to establishments employing 10 or more but less than 20 persons and enhancement of rate of contribution from the existing 6½ % to 8% and from 8% to 10%. In regard to enforcement, the Commission proposed that the penalties prescribed in the Act be made more stringent by making

the default a cognisable offence and making the arrears the first charge on the assets of the establishment when it wound up, and the power for prosecution and institution of recovery proceedings being delegated to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners. As regards evolution of Social Security Schemes, it recommended conversion of a part of the Provident Fund into a Retirement-cum-Family Pension and evolution of a comprehensive Social Security Plan and an integrated Social Security Scheme comprising benefits of Provident Fund, Retirement/Family Pension and Un-employment Insurance.

66. Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Scheme:

The introduction of a Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Scheme to the members of the Employees' Provident Fund contributing at 8% of pay was announced by the Government of India at the close of the year. Further details of the scope and extent of benefit to be afforded to the members were to be worked out and notified during the course of 1970-71.

67. Examination of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation by the Estimates Committee.

The working of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation in all its aspects including the manner of implementation of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 and the Scheme framed thereunder was examined by the Estimates Committee of the Parliament (1969-70). Its findings and recommendations have since been published in its 116th Report. These recommendations are at present under the consideration of the Government.

68. Employees' Provident Funds Accounts Service Examination Scheme.

Under the above Scheme, the second examination in Part-I and the first examination in Part-II were conducted by the Organisation during the year, on the 27th and 28th February, 1970. Necessary proposals for amendment to the recruitment rules for appointment of departmentally qualified officials to the posts of Accounts Officers have been made. These provide for appointment of departmental candidates to the post of Accounts Officer on their passing/qualifying in both Part-I and II examinations provided they satisfy certain minimum period of supervisory service.

69. Examination of procedures of work by the Administrative Reforms Department.

The procedures of work in the Employees' Provident Funds Organisation had been examined in detail by the Administrative Reforms Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs during 1968-69, and various recommendations made in their Report consisting of 2 volumes. These recommendations were considered at the Conference of Accounts Officers and Regional Commissioners held respectively in August and September, 1969. The report of the Administrative Reforms Department along with the conclusions arrived at the above Conferences was placed before the Central Board of Trustees at their 44th and 45th Meetings held on the 27th October, 1969 and 29th January, 1970. Such of the recommendations on procedural matters as were approved by the Board have been implemented with effect from 1-4-1970 and those involving policy issues have been referred to Government and they are at present under their consideration.

CONCLUSION

70. During the period of over 18 years, the scope of the Act and the Scheme has expanded considerably and side by side the problems of implementation and enforcement have also increased in number and complexity. But it has been the constant endeavour of the Central Board of Trustees to widen the range of benefits to the workers, consistent with the basic objectives of the Scheme. Regard has always been paid to the genuine difficulties of the employers and workers in the working of the scheme.

71. The Board acknowledges with thanks the co-operation received from the Central Government, the State Governments and the associations of Workers and Employers in the implementation of the Act and the Scheme. The Board would also like to place on record its appreciation of the hard and devoted work done by the Officers and staff of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation during the year.



(R.R. Savor)
Secretary
Central Board of Trustees

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 'A'

Industries/Classes of establishments to which the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 applied on 31-3-1970.

(Exempted and Unexempted estts.)

Date of extension	Industry/Class of establishment	No. of establishments	No. of subscribers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1st November, 1952	(1) Cement	71	61,798
	(2) Cigarettes	15	13,175
	(3) Electrical, mechanical or general engineering products.	9,312	10,14,440
	(4) Iron and Steel	228	2,42,816
	(5) Paper	249	63,167
	(6) Textiles (made wholly or in part of cotton, or wool, or Jute, or silk whether natural or artificial)	3,304	11,03,881
31st July, 1956	(6A) Jute	103	2,04,990
	(7) Edible Oils and fats	1,345	52,081
	(8) Sugar	506	1,99,988
	(9) Rubber and rubber products.	337	65,469
	(10) Electricity including generation; transmission and distribution thereof	606	2,15,246
	(11) Tea (except in the State of Assam where the Govt. of Assam have instituted a separate Provident Fund Scheme for the industry including plantations)	711	2,65,027
	(12) Printing, including the process of composing		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	types for printing; printing by letter press, lithography, photogravure or other similar process or book binding but excluding printing presses, covered under "News-paper 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	1,476	63,411
(13)	Stone-ware pipes	26	4,165
(14)	Sanitary wares	18	2,320
(15)	Electrical porcelain insulators of high and low tension.	21	3,816
(16)	Refractories	75	31,164
(17)	Tiles	480	28,955
(18)	Matches	260	15,861
(19)	Glass	265	32,161

Note : Till the 31st March, 1962 the Scheme was not applicable to the following:—

(i) Match factories having annual production of five lakhs gross boxes of matches or less;

(ii) Such glass factories other than sheet glass and glass shell factories as have an installed capacity of 600 tons per month or less.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
30th September, 1956	(20) Heavy and fine chemicals including:— (i) Fertilizers (ii) Turpentine (iii) Rosin (iv) Medical and pharmaceutical preparations. (v) Toilet preparations (vi) Soaps (vii) Inks (viii) Intermediates, dyes colour lakes and toners. (ix) Fatty acids (x) Oxygen acetylene and carbondioxide gases. (The Act was actually enforced in this industry with effect from the 31st July, 1957)	1,386	1,77,750
	(21) Indigo	1	146
	(22) Lac including shellac	27	410
	(23) Non-edible vegetable and animal oils and fats	38	1,428
31st December, 1956	(24) Newspaper establishments	238	33,683
31st January, 1957	(25) Mineral oil refining	7	5,890
30th April, 1957	(26) Tea plantations (other than the tea plantations in the State of Assam)	331	1,26,848
	(27) Coffee plantations	1,549	43,598
	(28) Rubber plantations	181	19,483
	(29) Cardamom plantations	172	2,043

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(30) Pepper plantations	..	..
	(30A) Mixed plantations	62	13,362
30th November, 1957	(31) Iron-Ore mines	186	26,514
	(32) Manganese Mines	218	42,048
	(33) Limestone mines	117	32,284
	(34) Gold mines	2	16,587
	(35) Industrial and power alcohol	31	4,667
	(36) Asbestos cement sheets	7	5,653
	(37) Coffee curing establishment	34	7,974
30th April, 1958	(38) Biscuit making industry including composite units making biscuits and products such as bread confectionery and milk and milk powder	170	12,027
30th April, 1959	(39) Road motor transport establishments	1,430	2,02,421
31st May, 1960	(40) Mica factories	139	7,340
	(41) Mica mines	279	13,571
30th June, 1960	(42) Plywood	110	12,943
	(43) Automobile servicing and repairing	644	66,440
31st December, 1960	(44) Rice milling	2,111	26,655
	(45) Dal milling	168	2,008
	(46) Flour milling	127	6,126
31st May, 1961	(47) Starch	11	2,082
30th June, 1961	(48) Hotels	1,793	41,979
	(49) Restaurants	511	9,686
	(50) Establishments engaged in the storage or transport for distribution of petroleum or natural gas of products of either petroleum or natural gas.	82	18,359

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(51) Petroleum or natural gas exploration, prospecting, drilling or production.	57	10,766
	(52) Petroleum or natural gas refining	3	21,288
31st July, 1961	(53) Cinemas including pre-view theatres	1,182	23,654
	(54) Film Studios	36	2,726
	(55) Film production concerns	36	1,814
	(56) Distribution concerns dealing with exposed films	69	1,997
	(57) Film processing laboratories	11	1,204
31st August, 1961	(58) Leather and leather products	510	20,539
30th November, 1961	(59) Stone-ware jars	24	2,472
	(60) Crockery	38	2,284
31st December, 1961	(61) Every cane farm owned by the owner or occupier of a sugar factory or cultivated by such owner or occupier or any person on his behalf.	20	3,385
30th April, 1962	(62) Every trading and commercial establishment engaged in the purchase sale or storage of any goods, including establishments of exporters, importers, advertisers, commission agents and brokers, and commodity and stock exchanges, but not including banks, or ware-houses established under any Central or State Act	6,234	4,05,313

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
30th June, 1962	(63) Fruit and vegetable preservation	76	6,761
30th September, 1962	(64) Cashewnuts	224	85,900
31st October, 1962	(65) Establishments engaged in the processing or treatment of wood including manufacture of hard-board or chipboard, jute or textile, wooden accessories, cork products, wooden furniture, wooden sports goods, cane or bamboo products, wooden battery separators	252	8,674
	(66) Saw mills	566	14,753
	(67) Wood seasoning kilns	107	4,372
	(68) Wood preservation plants	2	49
	(69) Wood workshops	220	8,379
31st December, 1962	(70) Bauxite mines	20	1,556
31st March, 1963	(71) Confectionery	65	1,292
30th April, 1963	(72) Laundry and laundry services	148	4,612
	(73) Buttons	13	436
	(74) Brushes	24	978
	(75) Plastic and plastic products	353	15,391
	(76) Stationery products	79	4,170
31st May, 1963	(77) Theatres where dramatic performances or other forms of entertainment are held and where payment is required to be made for admission as audience or spectators	76	1,711

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(78) Societies, clubs or associations which provide boarding or lodging or both or facility for amusement or any other service to any of their members or to any of their guests on payment.	180	8,296
	(79) Companies, societies, associations, clubs, or troupes which give any exhibition of acrobatic or other performances or both, in any arena circular or otherwise or perform or permit any other form of entertainment in any place, other than a theatre, and require payment for admission into such exhibition or entertainment as spectators or audience.	16	846
31st August, 1963	(80) Canteens	195	4,918
	(81) Aerated water, soft drinks or carbonated water	58	3,748
31st October, 1963	(82) Distilling and rectifying of spirits (not falling under industrial and power alcohol) and blending of spirits	20	1,276
31st January, 1964	(83) Paint and varnish	70	6,384
	(84) Bone crushing	48	2,004
30th June, 1964	(85) Pickers	11	424
	(86) China clay mines	20	1,142
31st October, 1964	(87) Attorneys, as defined in the Advocates Act, 1961 (25 of 1961)	41	1,854

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(88) Chartered or registered accountants, as defined in the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 (38 of 1949)	47	1,967
	(89) Cost and works accountants within the meaning of the Cost and Works Accountants Act 1959 (23 of 1959)	..	..
	(90) Engineers and engineering contractors not being exclusively engaged in building and construction industry	125	5,573
	(91) Architects	35	1,103
	(92) Medical practitioners and medical specialists	107	3,275
31st December, 1964	(93) Milk and Milk products	85	16,480
31st January, 1965	(94) Travel agencies engaged in:—	58	2,106
	(i) booking of international air and sea passages and other travel arrangements		
	(ii) booking of internal air and mail passages and other travel arrangements and		
	(iii) forwarding and clearing of cargo from and to overseas and within India.		
	(95) Forwarding agencies engaged in the collection, packing, forwarding delivery of any goods including carloading, breakbulk service and foreign freight services	74	4,122

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(96) Non-ferrous metals and alloys in the form of ingots	20	4,602
31st March, 1965	(97) Bread	49	1,119
30th June, 1965	(98) Stemming, redrying, handling, sorting, grading or packing of tobacco leaf.	294	66,667
31st July, 1965	(99) Agarbatee (including dhoop and dhoop battee)	127	3,863
31st August, 1965	(100) Magnesite mines	2	10
30th Sept. 1965	(101) Coir (excluding the spinning sector)	48	3,564
31st December, 1965	(102) Stone quarry producing roof and floor slabs, dimension stones, monumental stones and mosaic chips.	107	3,925
31st January, 1966	(103) Banks doing business in one State or Union Territory and having no departments or branches outside that State or Union Territory	376	45,244
30th June, 1966	(104) Tobacco industry that is to say, any industry engaged in the manufacture of Cigars, Zarda Snuff, Quivam and Guraku from Tobacco	249	3,977
31st July, 1966	(105) Paper products	63	1,565
30th September, 1966	(106) Licenced salt	167	5,700
30th April, 1967	(107) Linoleum	1	727
	(108) Indoleum	..	..
31st July, 1967	(109) Explosives	44	2,964
31st August, 1967	(110) Jute baling or pressing	18	527
31st October, 1967	(111) Fireworks and percussion capworks	16	2,736

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
30th November, 1967	(112) Tent making industry	7	253
31st August, 1968	(113) Barytes mines	9	104
	(114) Dolomite mines	2	120
	(115) Fireclay mines	7	118
	(116) Gypsum mines	4	359
	(117) Kyanite mines	2	71
	(118) Silliminite mines	..	..
	(119) Steatite mines	2	275
31st December, 1968	(120) Cinchona Plantations	7	3,339
30th April, 1969	(121) Ferro-Manganese	6	1,145
30th June, 1969	(122) Ice and Ice Creams	17	254
	(123) Diamond mines	1	205
31st January, 1970	(124) General insurance business	36	1,050
	On voluntary basis	1,618	62,261
		46,504	56,04,674

APPENDIX-'B'

List of Industries/Classes of establishments in respect of which the statutory rate has been enhanced to 8% of pay.

Note:—This enhanced rate is applicable to factories/establishments employing 50 or more persons).

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1st January, 1963 | (1) Cigarettes; |
| | (2) Electrical, mechanical or general engineering products; |
| | (3) Iron and Steel; |
| | (4) Paper other than hand made paper; |
| 1st April, 1963 | (5) Cement; |
| | (6) Textiles (made wholly or in part of artificial silk and wool); |
| 1st November, 1963 | (7) Matches; |
| | (8) Edible oils and fats, other than vanaspati; |
| | (9) Rubber and rubber products; |
| | (10) Electricity including the generation, transmission and distribution thereof; |
| | (11) Tea; |
| | (12) Printing (other than printing industry relating to newspaper establishments as defined in the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955) including the process of composing types for printing, printing by letter press, lithography, photo-gravure or other similar process or bookbinding; |
| | (13) Glass; |
| | (14) Stone-ware pipes; |
| | (15) Sanitary wares; |
| | (16) Electrical porcelain insulators of high and low tension; |
| | (17) Refractories; |
| | (18) Tiles; |
| (19) Heavy and fine chemicals, excluding fertilizers but including the following:— | |
| (a) Turpentine, | |

- (b) Rosin,
 (c) Medical and pharmaceutical preparations,
 (d) Toilet preparations,
 (e) Soaps,
 (f) Inks,
 (g) Intermediates, dyes, colour lakes and toners,
 (h) Fatty acids and Oxygen, acetylene and carbondioxide gases;
- (20) Indigo;
 (21) Non-edible vegetables and animal oils and fats;
 (22) Mineral oils refining;
 (23) Newspaper establishments;
 1st December, 1963 * (24) Textiles (made wholly or in part of cotton);
 1st February, 1965 (25) Tea plantations (other than the tea plantations in the State of Assam);
 (26) Rubber plantations;
 (27) Cardamom plantations;
 (28) Pepper plantations;
 (29) Lime stone mines;
 (30) Industrial and power alcohol;
 (31) Asbestos cement sheets;
 1st June, 1965 (32) Coffee plantations;
 1st September, 1965 (33) Coffee curing establishments;
 1st April, 1966 *(34) Textiles made wholly or in part of natural silk
 1st June, 1966 (35) Biscuit making industry including composite units making biscuits and products, such as bread, confectionery and milk and milk powder;
 (36) Plywood;
 (37) Automobile repairing and servicing;
 (38) Rice milling;
 (39) Dal milling;
 (40) Flour milling;
 (41) Road motor transport;

- 1st August, 1966 (42) Sugar;
 (43) Hotels;
 (44) Restaurants;
 (45) Establishments engaged in the storage or transport or distribution of petroleum or natural gas or products of either petroleum or natural gas;
 (46) Cinemas including preview theatres;
 (47) Film Studios;
 (48) Film production concerns;
 (49) Distribution concerns dealing with exposed films;
 (50) Film processing laboratories;
 (51) Every cane farm owned by the owner or occupier of a sugar factory or cultivated by such owner or occupier or any person on his behalf;
 (52) Starch;
 (53) Petroleum or natural gas exploration, prospecting, drilling or production;
 (54) Leather and leather products;
 (55) Stoneware jars;
 (56) Crockery;
- 1st July, 1967 (57) Trading and commercial establishments engaged in the purchase, sale or storage of any goods, including establishments of exporters, importers, advertisers, commission agents and brokers, and commodity and stock exchanges, but not including banks or warehouse established under any Central or State Act;
 (58) Establishments engaged in the processing or treatment of wood including manufacture of hard-board or chip-board, jute or textile wooden accessories, cork products, wooden furniture, wooden sports goods, cane or bamboo products, wooden battery separators;
 (59) Saw mills;
 (60) Wood seasoning kilns;
 (61) Wooden preservation plants;

- (62) Wood workshops;
- (63) Bauxite mines;
- (64) Laundry and laundry services;
- (65) Theatres where dramatic performances or other forms of entertainment are held and where payment is required to be made for admission as audience or spectators;
- (66) Societies, clubs or associations which provide board or lodging or both facility for amusement or any other service to any of their members or to any of their guests on payment;
- (67) Companies, societies, associations, clubs or troupes which give any exhibition of acrobatic or other performances or both, in any arena circular or other-wise or perform or permit any other form of entertainment in any place, other than a theatre, and require payment for admission into such exhibition or entertainment as spectators or audience;
- (68) Fruit and vegetable preservation industry that is to say, any industry which is engaged in the preparation or production or any of the following articles, namely:—
- (i) canned and bottled fruits, juices and pulps;
- (ii) canned and bottled vegetables;
- (iii) frozen fruits and vegetables;
- (iv) Jams, jellies and marmalades;
- (v) tomato products, ketchups and sauces;
- (vi) squashes, crushes, cordials and ready to serve beverages or any other beverages containing fruit juice or fruit pulp;
- (vii) preserved, candied and crystallised fruits and peals;
- (viii) chutneys;
- (ix) any other unspecified item relating to the preservation or canning of fruits and vegetables;
- (69) Confectionery;
- (70) Buttons;
- (71) Brushes;
- (72) Plastic and plastic products;
- (73) Stationery products;

- (74) Attorneys, as defined in the Advocates Act, 1961 (25 of 1961)
- (75) Chartered or registered Accountants, as defined in Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 (38 of 1949);
- (76) Cost and Works Accountants within the meaning of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 (23 of 1959)
- (77) Engineers and engineering contractors not being exclusively engaged in building and construction industry;
- (78) Architects;
- (79) Aerated water, soft drinks or carbonated water;
- (80) Distilling and rectifying of spirits (not falling under industrial and power alcohol) and blending of spirits;
- (81) Paints and varnish;
- (82) Pickers;
- (83) Milk and Milk Products;
- 1st February, 1970 †(84) Paper (hand made paper);
- ‡(85) Edible Oils and fats (Vanaspati);
- ‡(86) Jute Industry;

Note:— *These are parts of the industry mentioned at item (6) on page 1

‡This is part of the industry mentioned at item (4) on page 1

†This is part of the industry mentioned at item (8) on page 1.

Accordingly the enhanced rate has been applied to 81 industries/classes of establishments covered under the Act.

APPENDIX 'B-I'

List of Industries/Classes of establishments in respect of which the statutory rate has been enhanced to 8% of pay during the year under report.

(Note:—This enhanced rate is applicable to factories/establishments employing 50 or more persons).

- From 1st February, 1970
1. Paper (Hand-made paper)
 2. Edible Oils and Fats (Vanaspati)
 3. Textile (made wholly or in part of Jute).

APPENDIX 'C'

Statement showing the details of establishments which were in default of Provident Fund dues of Rs. One lakh and above (including arrears of contribution administrative charges and penal damages) as on 31st March, 1970.

S.No.	Name of the establishment	Amount in arrears (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
(1) ANDHRA PRADESH		
1.	Andhra Scientific Co. Ltd., Masulipatnam	6.58
2.	Azamjahi Mills Ltd., Warangal	14.87
3.	Tirupathi Cotton Mills Ltd., Renigunta, Chittoor Distt.	2.34
4.	M/s. D.B.R. Mills Ltd., Secunderabad.	3.30
		<u>27.09</u>
(2) ASSAM		
5.	Assam Silliminite Ltd., Gauhati.	1.85
		<u>1.85</u>
(3) BIHAR		
6.	Bihar Sugar Works (Pachrukhi), Saran	2.32
7.	Chrestian Mica Industries (P) Ltd., Hazaribagh, and its sister concerns.	3.23
8.	Eastern Manganese & Minerals (P) Ltd., Hazaribagh.	1.27
9.	Gaya Textiles (Pvt.) Ltd., Gaya (closed)	3.13
10.	Hurdutroy Jute Mills (P) Ltd., Katihar.	14.22
11.	India Fire-bricks & Insulation Co. Ltd., P.O. Morar, Hazaribagh.	2.80
12.	Khandelwal Glass Works, P.O. Ambona, Dhanbad. (closed).	1.36
13.	Reliance Fire-bricks and Pottery Co. Limited, Dhanbad.	7.45
14.	Tatanagar Foundry Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur (closed)	5.24
		<u>41.02</u>

1	2	3
(4) GUJARAT		
15.	Ahmedabad New Textile Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad (closed).	7.00
16.	The Ahmedabad Jupiter Spg. Wvg. & Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.	1.04
17.	Ananta Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad. (closed)	4.57
18.	Bhalakia Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.	1.61
19.	Baroda Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd., Baroda.	4.32
20.	Girdhardas Harivallabdas Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.	2.27
21.	Jahangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad.	15.15
22.	Keshav Mills Co. Ltd., Petald (closed).	3.05
23.	Navjivan Mills, Co. Ltd., Kalol (closed).	4.27
24.	New Maneckchowk Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.	6.55
25.	Maneckchowk and Ahmedabad Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad (closed).	22.09
26.	Mahalaxmi Mills Ltd., Bhavnagar (closed).	6.77
27.	Prabha Mills Ltd., Viramgam	2.60
28.	Rajnagar Spg. Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd. No. 1&2 (closed)	10.22
29.	Rustam Jehangir Vakil Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad	1.40
		<u>92.91</u>

(5) KERALA

30.	Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Ltd., Algappanagar.	11.04
31.	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Cannanore	4.10
32.	Cochin Malleables (P) Ltd., Trichur.	1.73
33.	Malabar Spg., & Wvg., Co. Ltd., Kozhikode.	2.60
34.	Kerala Tilery, Feroke, Calicut.	1.37
35.	Modern Tile & Clay, Works Feroke, Kozhikode, (closed).	1.08
36.	Parvathi Mills Ltd., Quilon.	2.07

1	2	3
37.	Ranimudy Tea Estate Dn. No. IV., Oattumudy and Kalapurackal, Tea, Estate Pee made.	1.82
38.	Shanmughavilas Group of Chashew. Industries Quilon. (7 Units)	6.63
39.	Standard Tile and Clay Works (P) Ltd., Feroke.	1.43
40.	Vanaja Textiles Ltd., Trichur.	1.29
41.	Vijaya Mohini Mills Ltd., Trivandrum.	2.02
		<u>37.18</u>
(6) MADHYA PRADESH		
42.	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills, Rajnandgaon.	3.86
43.	Bhandari Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Indore (closed)	1.52
44.	Hira Mills Ltd., Ujjain (under authorised Controller from 3-4-1966).	26.88
45.	Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd., Indore.	55.32
46.	Kalyanmai Mills Ltd.	2.43
47.	New Bhopal Textiles Ltd., Bhopal (under Authorised Controller w.e.f. 11-2-66).	12.90
48.	Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills Ltd., Indore (under Authorized Controller w.e.f. 13-4-66).	26.70
		<u>129.61</u>

(7) MAHARASHTRA

49.	Appollo Mills Ltd., Bombay.	6.82
50.	Bradbury Mills Limited.	2.88
51.	Dhanraj Mills Ltd., Lower Parel, Bombay (closed)	11.15
52.	Devidayal Tube Industries Ltd., Bombay (closed)	1.15
53.	Digvijay Spg. & Wvg. Co. Limited	20.75
54.	Edward Textile Ltd., Bombay.	14.97
55.	Jayashankar Mills, Barsi Ltd., Barsi. District Sholapur	5.84
56.	Lakshmiratan Engineering Works, Lower Parel, Bombay.	5.32

1	2	3
57.	New Kaiser-I-Hind Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd. Bombay.	19.56
58.	Osmanshahi Mills Ltd., Nanded.	9.89
59.	R.B. Bansilal Abirchand Wvg. & Spg. Mills, Hinganghat, District Wardha.	3.43
60.	Sawatram Ramprasad Wvg. & Spg. Mills, Limited, Akola.	5.07
61.	Seksaria Cotton Mills Ltd., Bombay (closed).	12.11
62.	Sholapur Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Sholapur (closed and in liquidation).	32.06
63.	Structural Engineering Works, Bombay	2.82
64.	Vidharha Mills Berar, Ltd., Achalpur.	4.65
65.	Shreekrishnan Woollen Mills (P) Ltd.,	1.88
66.	India United Group of Mills, Bombay (under Authorised Controller from 29-11-65).	248.29
67.	Model Mills Nagpur Ltd., Nagpur (under Autho- rised Controller from 18-7-59).	25.56
68.	Narsingirji Mills, Sholapur (under Authorised Con- troller appointed by State Government).	13.14
69.	New Pratap Spg. Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Dhulia (under Authorised Controller w.e.f. 11-4-67).	10.70
70.	R.S.R.G., Mohatta Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Akola	4.46
		<u>462.50</u>
	(8) ORISSA	
71.	Prajatantar Prachar Samity.	2.01
72.	Kalinga Industries Limited.	1.69
73.	Orissa Industries Ltd., Baranga.	3.76
74.	Shri Durga Glass Works.	1.81
		<u>9.27</u>
	(9) PUNJAB	
75.	Globe Steels Ballabgarh (Laid off).	2.78
76.	Panipat Woollen Mills, Kharar.	1.59
		<u>4.37</u>

1	2	3
	(10) RAJASTHAN	
77.	Bijay Cotton Mills, Bijayanagar (closed).	2.69
78.	Dholpur Glass Works Ltd., Dholpur (closed).	1.34
79.	Mahalaxmi Mills Co. Ltd., Beawar.	4.88
		<u>8.91</u>
	(11) TAMIL NADU	
80.	Balaram Varna Textiles (P) Ltd., Shencottah, Tirunelveli.	1.30
81.	Bhavani Mills Limited, Coimbatore.	2.99
82.	Cambodia Mills Ltd., Tirupur, Coimbatore.	2.19
83.	Cannore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Mahe (closed)	1.38
84.	Cauvery Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Trichy.	5.49
85.	Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Coimbatore	4.29
86.	Coimbatore Kamala Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.	3.59
87.	Coimbatore Murugan Mills Ltd., Coimbatore (closed)	3.34
88.	Sri Ganapathy Mills Co. Ltd., Tirunelveli.	1.30
89.	Kadri Mills (Coimbatore) Ltd., Coimbatore.	7.54
90.	Karur Mills Ltd., Karur, Trichy.	2.27
91.	Kaleeswarar Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.	6.21
92.	Prakash Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.	1.74
93.	Pudukottah Textiles Ltd., Trichy.	3.12
94.	Pankaja Mills Limited., Coimbatore	5.79
95.	Rajarathina Mills Ltd., Madurai.	2.12
96.	Rajah Mills Ltd., Madurai	3.48
97.	Radhika Mills, Coimbatore. (closed).	1.49
98.	Somasundram Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.	15.78
99.	Sri Palamalai Ranganathar Mills Ltd., Coimbatore (closed)	1.49
100.	Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning, Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.	2.58

1	2	3
101.	Sri Sarada Mills. Ltd., Podunur P.O. Coimbatore	2.79
102.	Sri Ramalinga, Choodambikai Mills Ltd., Tiruppur, Coimbatore.	6.75
103.	Southern Textiles Ltd., Sular, Coimbatore.	1.43
104.	Southern Structurals Ltd., Pattabiram (Laid off)	6.53
105.	Textool Co. Limited, Coimbatore.	14.44
106.	Vijayalakshmi Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.	2.78
107.	Sri Sathivilas-Bus Service, Parayar, Tanjavur.	2.81
108.	Sri Hari Mills (P) Ltd., Tiruppur.	1.03
109.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Pondicherry.	12.80
110.	Shri Bharathi Mills Ltd., Pondicherry (Under Authorised Controller w.e.f. 5-5-1966)	16.65
		<u>145.49</u>
	(12) UTTAR PRADESH	
111.	Atherton West & Co. Ltd., Kanpur.	18.09
112.	B.I.C. Cooper Allen & North West Tanery Branches, Kanpur.	2.23
113.	Bijli Cotton Mills (P) Ltd., Hathras, Aligarh (closed)	10.44
114.	India Supplied Engineering Works Ltd., Kanpur	1.68
115.	Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills Ltd., Kanpur	23.97
116.	Kundam Sugar Mills, Amroha Distt. Moradabad	3.24
117.	Laxmi Ratan Engg. Works Ltd., Kanpur	2.47
118.	Muir Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur	6.32
119.	New Victoria Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur	50.74
120.	Ram Luxman Sugar Mill Mohiuddinpur, Meerut	3.40
121.	S.B. Sugar Mills, Bijnore.	1.61
122.	Metal Goods Mfg. Co. (P) Ltd., Varanasi.	1.19
123.	Moradabad Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd., Moradabad.	1.24
124.	Panniji Sugar & General Mills Co. Bulandshahar.	1.62
		<u>128.24</u>

1	2	3
	(13) WEST BENGAL	
125.	Agrind Fabrication Ltd., Alipur (closed)	3.04
126.	Albert David Limited.	13.69
127.	All India General Transport.	1.34
128.	Arati Cotton Mills Limited (closed).	2.20
129.	Bangasri Cotton Mills Limited (closed)	2.50
130.	Bangodaya Cotton Mills Ltd., Alipore. 24-Paraganas.	3.37
131.	Bangeswari Cotton Mills Ltd., Hoogly (closed)	9.22
132.	M/s. Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.	5.62
133.	Bengal Textile Mills Ltd., Berhampore.	4.29
134.	Bharat Jute Mills Ltd., Das Nagar, Howrah.	4.39
135.	Britionnia Building & Iron Co. Ltd.,	1.60
136.	Carter Pooler & Co. (P) Limited.	3.10
137.	Commercial Bureau.	1.29
138.	Corporated Engineers India (P) Ltd., (closed).	1.06
139.	Dhakeswari Cotton Mills Ltd., (closed).	8.99
140.	Dominion Rubber Co. (P) Ltd.,	3.10
141.	Hind Rubber Works.	1.31
142.	India Cycle Mfg. Co. Ltd., Alipore (closed).	3.40
143.	India Electric Works, Calcutta.	17.70
144.	India Machinery Co. Ltd., (closed).	3.76
145.	Indian Malleable Castings Limited.	1.92
146.	International Rubber Mfg. Co.	4.03
147.	Jyoti Weaving Factory (P) Ltd.	1.23
148.	Krishan Silicate Glass Works Ltd.	2.75
149.	Lookson Tea Estate.	2.46
150.	Luxmi Narayan Cotton Mills Ltd., Hoogly.	11.07
151.	Majheredabari Tea Estate.	5.25
152.	Manindra Mills Ltd. (closed)	1.90

1	2	3
153.	Marshall Sons & Co. (Ind.) Ltd.	12.92
154.	Martin & Harris (P) Ltd.	6.13
155.	Metro Glass Works (P) Ltd.	1.64
156.	Modern India Construction Co. Ltd.	4.17
157.	Motor & Machinery Mfg. Ltd.	4.67
158.	National Iron & Steel Co. (P) Ltd.	8.71
159.	Okayti Tea Estate.	1.72
160.	Oriental Research & Chemical Laboratories Ltd., Howrah (closed)	1.46
161.	Pashok Tea Estate.	1.08
162.	Rampooria Cotton Mills, Hoogly.	14.02
163.	Raymon Engineering Works Ltd., (closed).	2.92
164.	Red Bank Tea Estate.	1.44
165.	Surugaon Tea Estate, Jalpaiguri.	5.39
166.	Shalimar Tar Products (1935) Ltd., Calcutta.	7.18
167.	Shree Mahaluxmi Cotton Mills Ltd.	9.01
168.	Shri Engg. Products.	1.38
169.	Snow View Tea Co. Limited.	1.94
170.	Sodepore Cotton Mills Ltd., Sodepur 24-Paraganas (closed).	2.88
171.	Thakurdas Sureka Iron Foundry Ltd. (closed).	2.50
172.	U.P. Commercial Corporation (P) Ltd., (closed)	1.58
		<u>218.32</u>
	TOTAL	1,306.76 lakhs.

APPENDIX 'D'

Statement showing the details of establishments which were in default of provident fund dues of Rs. ten lakhs and above (including arrears of contribution, Administrative charges and penal Damages) as on 31st March, 1970.

S.No.	Name of the Establishment	Amount in arrears (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
(1) ANDHRA PRADESH		
1.	Azamjahi Mills Ltd., Warangal.	14.87
(2) BIHAR		
2.	Hurdutroy Jute Mills (P) Ltd., Katihar	14.22
(3) GUJARAT		
3.	Jahangir Vakil Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad	15.15
4.	Maneckchowk and Ahmedabad Mfg. Ltd., Ahmedabad (closed.)	22.09
5.	Rajnagar Spg. Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., No. 1 and 2 (closed).	10.22
(4) KERALA		
6.	Alagappa Textiles (cochin) Ltd., Alagappanagar.	11.04
(5) MADHYA PRADESH		
7.	Hira Mills Limited, Ujjain	26.88
8.	Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd., Indore.	55.32
9.	New Bhopal Textiles Limited, Bhopal.	12.90
10.	Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills Ltd., Indore.	26.70
(6) MAHARASHTRA		
11.	Dhanraj Mills Ltd., Lower Parel, Bombay (closed)	11.15
12.	Digvijay Spg. & Wvg. Co. Limited.	20.75
13.	Edward Textiles Limited, Bombay.	14.97
14.	New Kaiser-I-Hind Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Bombay.	19.56
15.	Seksaria Cotton Mills Ltd., Bombay (closed).	12.11
16.	Sholapur Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Sholapur (closed).	32.06
17.	India United Group of Mills, Bombay.	248.29

1	2	3
18.	Model Mills Nagpur Ltd., Nagpur.	25.56
19.	Narsinggirji Mills, Sholapur.	13.14
20.	New Pratap Spg., Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Dhulia.	10.70
(7) TAMIL NADU		
21.	Somasundaram Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.	15.78
22.	Textool Co. Limited, Coimbatore.	14.44
23.	Swadesh Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Pondicherry.	12.80
24.	Sri Bharathi Mills Ltd., Pondicherry:	16.65
(8) UTTAR PRADESH		
25.	Atherton West & Co. Ltd., Kanpur.	18.09
26.	Bijli Cotton Mills (P) Ltd., Hathras, Aligarh	10.44
27.	Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur.	23.97
28.	New Victoria Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur (closed).	50.74
(9) WEST BENGAL		
29.	Albert David Limited.	13.69
30.	India Electric Works, Calcutta (closed)	17.70
31.	Luxmi Narayan Cotton Mills Ltd., Hoogly.	11.07
32.	Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Limited.	12.92
33.	Rampooria Cotton Mills, Hoogly.	14.02

APPENDIX 'E'

Statement showing the establishments in which payment to members was made on *ad hoc* basis on closure, during the year 1969-70

S.No.	Name of establishment	No. of members who were given advance	No. of times advance was given
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	M/s Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills, Limited, Guntakal.	1	Once
2.	M/s Adoni Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd. Adoni	774	Once
3.	M/s Motilal Horiprasad Oil Mill, Guntur.	54	Once
4.	M/s Varicon Private Limited, Hyderabad	42	Once
5.	M/s Utility Metal Works, Ltd., Hyderabad	41	Once
BIHAR			
6.	M/s Sitalpur Sugar Works Limited.	280	Twice
7.	M/s Hindustan Vehicles Limited.	2	Once
8.	M/s Tata Nagar Foundry Co. Limited.	1	Twice
GUJARAT			
9.	M/s Navbharat Printing Press, Baroda.	20	Once
KERALA			
10.	M/s Walter's Trading Co. Quilon.	35	Once
11.	M/s R. Gopinathan Nair & Co. Quilon.	132	Once
12.	M/s Nanoo Pillai, Cashew Exporters.	18	Twice
13.	M/s Malabar Spinning & Weaving Mills.	453	Twice
14.	M/s M.P. Govindan & Sons.	23	Twice
15.	M/s Walter's Trading Co.	14	Once
16.	M/s Shanmughavilas Cashew Industries.	54	Once
17.	M/s Sujir Ganesh Nayak & Co.	28	Once
18.	M/s Modern Tile & Clay Works.	191	Once
19.	M/s Vijayalaxmi Cashew & Co.	505	Once
20.	M/s Shanmugha Vilas, Cashew Industries.	26	Once

1	2	3	4
21.	M/s Shanmugha Vilas Cashew Industries.	8	Once
22.	M/s Wilgan Stanislans & Co.	11	Once
23.	M/s Hindustan Cashew Products.	8	Once
24.	M/s Shanmughavilas Cashew Co.	1	Once
25.	M/s Ramsons & Co.	10	Once
26.	M/s Karuna Cashew Co.	2	Once
27.	M/s Paradise Timber Co.	3	Once
28.	M/s Shummughavilasam Industry.	61	Once
29.	M/s Hindustan Cashew Products.	283	Once
30.	M/s Vijayalakshmi Cashew Co.	295	Once
31.	M/s Engineering Works, Feroke.	13	Once
32.	M/s Jayasree Cashew Co. Mukhathala, Quilon.	125	Once
33.	M/s Vijayalakshmi Cashew Co. Quilon.	288	Once
34.	M/s Walter's Trading Co.	1,050	Once
35.	M/s —do—	780	Once
36.	M/s Sujir Ganesh Naik & Co.	102	Once
37.	M/s Nanimudi Estate Dn.	27	Once
38.	M/s Sree Rama Bus Service.	3	Once
39.	M/s Karuga Cashew Co.	82	Once
40.	M/s Western India Cashew Co.	1	Once
41.	M/s Ramson & Co.	175	Once
42.	M/s South India Corporation, Cashew Factory, Kottayam.	183	Once
43.	M/s Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Limited Cannanore.	748	Thrice
MAHARASHTRA			
44.	M/s Standard Rolling.	9	Once
45.	M/s Seksaria Cotton Mills Limited.	33	Once
46.	M/s Bharat Pulversing Mills Pvt. Ltd.	38	Once
47.	M/s Chhaganlal Textile Mills, Chalisgaon.	802	Once

1	2	3	4
MYSORE			
48.	M/s Minerva Mills Ltd., Bangalore.	1,694	Once
49.	M/s Mysore Spg. & Manufacturing Mills Limited, Bangalore.	2,244	Once
RAJASTHAN			
50.	M/s Edward Mills Co. Ltd., Bewar.	865	Twice
TAMILNADU			
51.	M/s Githanjali Mills Ltd., Tirunelveli	250	Four times
52.	M/s Central Esvee Press, Madras.	52	Four times
53.	M/s V.R. Textiles, Coimbatore.	175	Four times
54.	M/s Zubeida & Sons, Madras-1	2	Once
55.	M/s Armeess Engg. Madras-32	80	Once
56.	M/s Tirumurthi Mills, Coimbatore.	689	Seven times
57.	M/s Pankaja Mills, Coimbatore.	958	Eight times
58.	M/s Cauvery Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Trichy.	1,190	Five times
59.	M/s Krishnaveni Textiles, Coimbatore.	250	Five times
60.	M/s Padma Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.	90	Three times
61.	M/s Om Parasakthi Mills, Coimbatore.	240	Four times
62.	M/s Cambodia Mills, Coimbatore.	149	Once
63.	M/s Balaramavarma Textiles, Chengkottah	484	Once
64.	M/s Raja Mills Ltd., Madurai.	275	Five times
65.	M/s Radhika Mills, Coimbatore.	285	Five times
66.	M/s Simpson & Co. Madras.	2,826	Once
67.	M/s Kaleeswarar Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.	400	Three times
68.	M/s Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Coimbatore.	300	Once
69.	M/s Coimbatore Murugan Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.	800	Seven times
70.	M/s S.R.C. Mills, Coimbatore.	2,147	Twice
71.	M/s Somasundaram Mills, Coimbatore.		
72.	M/s Oriental Glass Factory, Madras.	50	Once
73.	M/s Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd. Mahe	428	Once

1	2	3	4
UTTAR PRADESH			
74.	M/s Sukker Biscuits Co., Kanpur	37	Once
75.	M/s New Victoria Mills, Co. Ltd., Kanpur	451	Once
76.	M/s New Victoria Mills Co. Ltd.	540	Once
77.	M/s Ganga Glass Works, Bijnor.	100	Once
78.	—do—	86	Once?
WEST BENGAL			
79.	M/s Humayan Properties.	1	Once
80.	M/s Harendra Nagar T.E.	57	Once
81.	M/s Binodini Tea Estate.	38	Once
82.	M/s Durgabari Tea Estate.	38	Once
83.	M/s Agrind Fabrication.	1	Three times
84.	M/s Industrial Metal Works (P) Ltd.	1	Once
85.	M/s National Electrical Appliance Co.	12	Once
86.	M/s Raymon Engg. Works.	11	Twice
87.	M/s Arati Cotton Mills.	27	Twice
88.	M/s Bharat Jute Mills.	20	Twice
89.	M/s India Machinery.	94	Once
90.	M/s National Iron & Steel Co.	1	Twice
91.	M/s India Aluminium.	1	Once
92.	M/s Tatanagar Foundry Co. Ltd.	2	Once
93.	M/s Kanoria Industries Ltd.	4	Twice
94.	M/s India Belting (P) Limited.	3	Once
95.	M/s Bengeswari Cotton Mills.	28	Once
96.	M/s Universal Lamp Mfg. Co. (P) Ltd.,	147	Once
97.	M/s Sodepur Cotton Mills.	8	Once
98.	M/s Mitter & Mitter.	2	Once
99.	M/s Samar Engg. Works.	15	Once
100.	M/s Rampuria Cotton Mills.	350	Once
101.	M/s Karalavallery Tea Estate.	34	Once

1	2	3	4
102.	M/s Hindustan Small Tools.	36	Once
103.	M/s Samabiong T.E.	162	Once
104.	M/s Kumai T.E.	680	Once
105.	M/s Isias Bar Restaurant.	1	Once
106.	M/s J.D. Jones.	20	Once
107.	M/s Molias of India.	13	Once
108.	M/s Guest Keen Williams.	46	Once
109.	M/s Instrument Research Limited.	17	Once
110.	M/s Ambika Textile.	8	Once

APPENDIX 'F'

List of members of the Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund
as on 31st March, 1970.

1. Shri P.M. Nayak, ICS
Secretary to the Government
of India,
Department of Labour
and Employment,
New Delhi.
2. Shri S.T. Merani, I.A.S.
Joint Secretary to the
Government of India,
Department of Labour
and Employment,
New Delhi.
3. Shri Dharni Dhar,
Deputy Secretary,
Internal Financial Adviser,
Department of Labour
and Employment,
New Delhi.
4. Shri K.S.R. Murthy,
Deputy Secretary to the
Government of India
Ministry of Industrial
Development, Internal
Trade and Company
Affairs, Deptt. of Industrial,
Development Udyog Bhavan,
New Delhi.
5. Shri B.V. Advai, I.D.A.S.,
Deputy Secretary to the
Government of India,
Ministry of Finance,
Department of Expenditure,
Labour and Rehabilitation
Branch.
New Delhi.
6. Shri B.S. Bhatnagar,
Under Secretary to the
Government of India,
Ministry of Steel and Mines,
New Delhi.
7. Shri B.K. Bhuyan, I.A.S.
Secretary to the Government
of Assam, Labour and
Employment Department,
Shillong.
8. Shri Krishan Kumar Srivastav
IAS Secretary to the Govern-
ment of Bihar, Education and
Labour Department,
Patna.
9. Shri B.B. Brahmabhatt,
Deputy Secretary to the
Government of Gujarat,
Education and Labour
Department,
Ahmedabad.
10. Shri S. Nagarajan, I.A.S.
Deputy Secretary to the
Government of Kerala,
Health and Labour (G) Deptt.,
Trivandrum.
11. Shri B.L. Ahuja, I.A.S.
Secretary to the Government
of Haryana, Labour and
Employment Department,
Chandigarh.
12. Shri V.S. Subbiah, I.A.S.,
Secretary to the Government
of Tamil Nadu, Labour, Deptt.,
Madras.
13. Shri S.V. Bhawe, I.A.S.,
Secretary to the Government
of Maharashtra, Industries
and Labour Department,
Bombay.
14. Shri M.K. Venkateshan, I.A.S.
Secretary to the Government
of Mysore, Food and Civil
Supplies and Labour Deptt.,
Bangalore.

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| 15. Shri P.N. Kaul, I.A.S.,
Labour Commissioner,
Government of Uttar Pradesh,
Kanpur. | 23. Shri K.T.K. Tangamani,
Secretary, All India Trade
Union Congress, Room No. 6,
Krishna Coffee Building,
Town Hall Road,
Madurai-1. |
| 16. Shri S.R. Dass, I.A.S.,
Secretary to the Govt. of
West Bengal, Labour Deptt.,
Calcutta. | 24. Shri Kisan Tulpule,
General Secretary,
Mill Mazdoor Sabha,
Patel Terrace, Parel,
Bombay-12. |
| 17. Shri Surottam P. Hutheesing,
Shahibagh,
Ahemedabad. | 25. Shri Mathuralal Sharma,
C/o Indore Mill Mazdoor Sangh,
Sharam Shivir Snehlataganj,
Indore. |
| 18. Shri M.M. Varghese,
M/s A.V. Thomas and
Company Limited, Alleppey,
Kerala. | 26. Shri Kali Mukherjee,
President, Indian National
Trade Union Congress,
Bengal Branch,
177-B Acharaya Jagdish
Bose Road,
Calcutta-14. |
| 19. Shri H.P. Merchant,
Shaktivilla, Laburnam
Road, Gamdevi,
Bombay-7. | 27. Shri N.S. Deshpande,
C/o Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor
Sangh, Patel Tank Road, Patel,
Bombay-12. |
| 20. Dr. Mohan Lal Piramal,
M/s Gokuldas Spinning and
Weaving Company Limited,
Dr. Ambedkar Road, Parel,
Bombay-12. | 28. Shri Gopeshwar,
General Secretary,
Indian National Iron and
Steel Worker's Federation,
W-2/8, Crescent Road,
P.O. Burnpur,
District Burdwan,
West Bengal. |
| 21. Shri M.V. Arunachalam,
M/s Carborundum Universals
Limited, 52/53, Jhangir Street
Madras. | |
| 22. Shri M.Ghose,
Labour Adviser, Bengal
Chamber of Commerce and
Industry, Royal Exchange,
Netaji Subhash Road,
Calcutta-1. | |