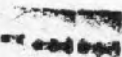


**EMPLOYEES'
PROVIDENT
FUNDS**

Stat. Section 

**Annual Report
1970-71**

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS SCHEME FOR THE YEAR 1970-71

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INTRODUCTION

45 The Fund, which entered its nineteenth 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 no new coverage of industries, the upward surge in the membership continued and the growth in the contributions and investments was steadily maintained. A higher rate of interest on members' accumulations was declared during the year. Effective measures were adopted to further liberalise the pattern of investment for obtaining a higher yield. In the field of enforcement, satisfactory progress was made in securing compliance from a substantial number of public sector undertakings. Though the recession in the textile industry had passed off to a considerable extent and many closed establishments restarted and run under Authorised Controllers or as State relief undertakings, establishments in the textile industry continued to be in arrears and there was no substantial improvement in the position of arrears in spite of intensified efforts made by the Organisation. With the remedial measures that the Govt. would take in the case of the sick mills in the Textile Industry, the prospects of realisation of the arrears might show signs of improvement. The problem of these arrears has been a source of constant concern and anxiety to the Board of Trustees. Apart from recommending a number of amendments to the Act, the Board has taken several operational measures to meet the situation - these are stated in detail in paragraphs 13 to 23 of this report. Barring such disquieting features, it was on the whole, another year of progress and performance for the Organisation which recorded all round progress. A very important milestone in the history of social security was passed during the year, viz., the introduction of the Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Scheme, towards the end of the year under report. The President promulgated an Ordinance on the 13th February, 1971 to provide for family pension-cum-life assurance benefits to the members of the

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Fund which was replaced by the Labour Provident Fund Laws (Amendment) Act, 1971 (No. 16 of 1971) which received the assent of the President on 23.4.1971. The Employees' Family Pension Scheme, 1971 published in the Gazette of India dated 4.3.1971 was brought into force with effect from 1-3-1971.

COVERAGE

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

3. No new industry was covered under the Act during the year under report. The total number of Industries/Classes of establishments covered under the Act stood at 124 at the end of March, 1971. Details have been given in Appendix 'A'.

4. *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 an appreciable 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.

5. *Coverage during the year* :—(i) An additional coverage of 3302 establishments with a membership of 3.86 lakhs was recorded as against 2669 establishments with a membership of 2.75 lakhs in 1969-70. 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 persons was under the consideration of the Government.

6. The overall increase in membership in the exempted establishments was slightly more than 6% (as against 8% in 1969-70) whereas in the unexempted establishments, it was slightly more than 7% (as against 3% in 1969-70). The increase was most perceptible in the following 9 regions, where the total membership grew by more than 15,000 in each :

S. No.	Region	Exempted	Un-exempted	Total
(1)	Andhra Pradesh	22,996	28,528	51,524
(2)	Delhi	19,778	16,542	36,320
(3)	Kerala	6,409	16,867	23,276
(4)	Maharashtra	19,122	26,682	45,804
(5)	Mysore	8,534	7,578	16,112
(6)	Punjab	1,478	19,148	20,626
(7)	Tamil Nadu	(—) 6,125	34,887	28,762
(8)	Uttar Pradesh	8,335	57,788	66,123
(9)	West Bengal	26,085	12,980	39,065

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	Un-exempted	Total	Exempted	Un-exempted	Total
31-3-1962	943	19,473	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
31-3-1971	2,166	47,640	49,806	22.08	37.82	59.90

CONTRIBUTIONS

7. *Rate of contributions:*—(i) Except in the case of certain specified industries, the statutory rate of provident fund contributions both for the employees and employers is $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of pay i. e. basic wages, dearness allowance, 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 $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent but not exceeding $8\frac{1}{8}$ % of pay on a voluntary basis.

8. *Enhanced rate of contribution:*—(i) The Central Government have been empowered after making such enquiry as they deem fit, to enhance the statutory rate of $6\frac{1}{4}$ % to 8% to any establishment/class of establishments, employing 50 or more persons.

(ii) As on 31-3-1971, the enhanced rate of 8 per cent was applicable to 87 industries/classes of establishments employing 50 or more persons as indicated in Appendix 'B'. The rate of contribution in respect of six industries was enhanced during 1970-71.

(iii) The suggestion made by the National Commission on Labour that the existing rate of contributions i. e. $6\frac{1}{4}$ % and 8% be raised to 8% and 10% respectively was under the consideration of Government.

9. *Quantum of contributions:*—The total contributions received during the year was Rs. 303.87 crores [Rs. 94.52 crores which includes Rs. 1.71 crores on account of transferred securities in respect of unexempted establishments and Rs. 209.35 crores including interest on investment and other miscellaneous receipts from exempted establishments] as against Rs. 233.83 crores (Rs. 88.83 crores from unexempted establishments and Rs. 145 crores from exempted establishments) in the previous year. Thus during the year an increase of Rs. 70.04 crores was registered. The rate of growth in contribution was 30% as against 16 per cent in the previous year. It is also significant to note that during the year the total amount of contribution received from the exempted establishments had crossed the figure of one thousand crores of rupees.

INSPECTIONS

10. The number of inspections, surveys and investigations conducted by the Inspectors during the year was 1,18,465 as against 1,16,936 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 become coverable. The average number of inspections per Inspector per month during the year was 42, as against the prescribed yardstick of 40 per month. 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 the efficiency of inspections.

EXEMPTED ESTABLISHMENTS

AND

CANCELLATION OF EXEMPTION

11. 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 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, 23 establishments who were granted exemption/relaxation were found to have violated the conditions governing grant of exemption/relaxation. Their exemption/relaxation was therefore cancelled and they were brought under the purview of the Scheme. Besides, 10 establishments voluntarily surrendered the exemption granted to them.

12. It is relevant to note, however, that such cancellation of exemption does not actually solve the problem of default by the exempted establishments, as on cancellation of exemption/relaxation they fail to transfer past accumulations to the Employees' Provident Fund. Hence it was decided that wherever appropriate, as a rule, as a first step, 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 a better course than cancellation of exemption.

RECOVERY OF ARREARS OF PROVIDENT FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

13. The total quantum of arrears of provident fund contributions in respect of unexempted establishments increased from Rs. 14.69 crores as on 31.3.1970 to Rs. 16.49 crores as on 31.3.1971. Thus the arrears increased by Rs. 1.80 crores during the year, as against Rs. 2.52 crores during the previous year. The regionwise break-up of the position of arrears contributions (in lakhs of Rupees) is given below:—

Sr. No.	Region	Arrears as at the end of the March 1968	Arrears as at the end of March 1969	Arrears as at the end of March 1970	Arrears as at the end of March 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6
(1)	Andhra Pradesh	38.14	58.70	46.48	44.40
(2)	Assam	2.69	5.20	8.85	9.99
(3)	Bihar	39.41	45.28	50.42	47.15
(4)	Delhi	8.02	6.39	4.81	7.81
(5)	Gujarat	43.23	88.08	75.47	57.89
(6)	Kerala	20.88	29.42	40.46	39.65
(7)	Madhya Pradesh	80.27	120.98	144.32	185.10
(8)	Maharashtra	198.36	411.02	524.98	581.76
(9)	Mysore	7.86	11.20	12.09	21.76
(10)	Orissa	12.40	11.87	17.67	13.12
(11)	Punjab	5.51	5.17	15.23	19.43
(12)	Rajasthan	7.06	9.62	10.29	20.18
(13)	Tamil Nadu	107.82	122.83	137.57	133.60
(14)	Uttar Pradesh	95.24	113.26	126.16	179.45
(15)	West Bengal	149.72	178.04	253.91	288.11
Total :		816.61	1,217.06	1,468.71	1,649.40

Note: (a) The arrears as at the end of March, 1971 namely Rs. 1649.40 lakhs denote only arrears of precoverage and post coverage contributions and are exclusive of administrative charges and penal damages.

(b) The amount of arrears of administrative charges and penal damages as on 31.3.1971 were as follows:—

(i) Administrative Charges : Rs. 38.20 lakhs.

(ii) Penal damages : Rs. 290.63 lakhs

(c) The total amount of Provident-Fund dues i. e. provident fund contributions, administrative charges and penal damages at the end of March, 1971 was Rs. 1978.23 lakhs as against Rs. 1723.22 lakhs as on 31-3-1970.

14. The increase in arrears on account of provident fund contributions during the year 1970-71 i. e. Rs. 180 lakhs was substantial even though the increase recorded during the year was less than last year. This was largely attributable to the adverse economic conditions, especially in the Textile, Tea and Engineering industries. As a result of the recessionary conditions in the Textile and Engineering industries, as many as 40 establishments, each in default of more than Rs. one lakh, were closed and 34 other establishments similarly placed were re-started and run by the Authorised Controllers appointed by Government or run as State Relief Undertakings. 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 lakhs)	Amount of Provident Fund due from the	
		Textile industry	Engineering industry
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
31-3-1966	490	315	59
31-3-1967	596	364	71
31-3-1968	817	490	97
31-3-1969	1217	833	125
31-3- 970	1469	954	162
31-3-1971	1649	1050	188

15. A study made of the pattern of default in payment of dues by the defaulting establishments (as on 31.3.1971) revealed that

out of the total of 47,640 covered unexempted establishments only about 7,842 (forming 17%) committed defaults at any one time. Even of these, only 195 were chronic defaulters, but the percentage of arrear contributions and other dues realisable from them was as high as 91% and most of them were in the Textile and Engineering industries. Though the recession in Textile and Engineering industries faded away to a considerable extent during the year and many closed establishments restarted and run under Authorised Controller or run as State Relief Undertakings, there was no substantial improvement in the position of arrears. The State Governments were generally not in favour of taking any stern measures which might result in closure of these establishments, throwing out of employment a large number of workers thereby worsening the unemployment problem. However, intensified efforts were made to realise as much of the arrear dues as possible from them through persuasion and with the co-operation of the State Governments concerned.

16. It has, however, to be realised 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 the large majority of the mills run by the Authorised Controllers were not able to pay either the arrear dues or the current contributions or both, regularly. 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 co-operation 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. Authorised Controllers were requested to pay both shares of current contribution, both shares of contributions in default in the case of out going members and draw up a Scheme for liquidating the past dues within a period of 2-3 years. They were also asked to create a first charge on the assets of the establishment in favour of Board of Trustees.

17. The names of the unexempted establishments which were in default of Rs. one lakh or more as on 31.3.1971 together with the amount due from each has been given in Appendix 'C'. The names of major Textile unexempted establishments each of which was in default of provident fund dues exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs (as on 31.3.1971) have been given in Appendix 'D'.

18. 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 amount due as arrears of land revenue; (ii) levy of penal damages and (iii) prosecution of defaulting establishments. The Employees' Provident Fund 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 sanction enforcement of these processes successfully, however, vests solely in the appropriate Govt. The Employees' Provident Fund authorities have no authority in the matter and the existing provision in the Employees' Provident Fund 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 is a serious handicap to the Organisation in the matter of effective enforcement of recovery of its dues.

19. Besides, the above coercive processes can be successfully applied only in the case of establishments which are financially viable but deliberately withheld payment. The legal apparatus has, on the whole, proved ineffective in dealing with financially weak units as invariably in all such cases, any effective steps taken may result in premature closure of the establishments and resultant unemployment of a substantial number of workers. This approach, too, has been responsible for accumulation 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 on the revival of the industry itself.

PROSECUTIONS

20. 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 deserve to be meted out more deterrent punishments than are at present provided for in the Act and the Organisation has therefore been resorting to prosecution under Sections 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code against the defaulters withholding worker's share of the contributions who had been found, with reference to their annual balance sheet and declaration of dividends, to be financially sound to pay up the workers' dues. Besides, a provision in the Act empowering the Magistrate to require the defaulters to pay up the dues by a specified date and in the event of default, 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. These amendments to the Act when carried out by Government, will constitute an important measure for tackling the problem of arrears.

21. Besides the 5,707 cases of prosecution launched under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 249 employers who defaulted in remitting to the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation the workers' share of contribution deducted from their wages were also prosecuted under Sections 406/409. I. P. C. upto 31.3.1971. In two such cases of the Maharashtra region, during the year under report, the employers were convicted. Details of all types of prosecution cases filed, disposed of and pending during 1970-71 are given below:—

Launched		Disposed of		Pending in Courts
Previous cases pending	During the year			
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)
11,656	5,707	Convicted	2,759	
		Acquitted	215	
		Withdrawn	239	
		Dismissed/ discharged)	41	
	5,707		3,254	14,109*

*(includes cases of previous years also)

RECOVERY CASES

22. During the year 1970-71 as many as 6,368 recovery cases involving a sum of Rs. 468.26 lakhs had been instituted as against 5,209 cases involving a sum of Rs. 609.33 lakhs in 1969-70. The total amount of dues realised by this process was Rs. 287.49 lakhs as against Rs. 298.00 lakhs realised during the year 1969-70.

PENAL DAMAGES

23. (i) A sum of Rs. 10.22 lakhs was collected as damages on belated payments of provident fund contributions as against Rs. 5.67 lakhs collected in 1969-70.

(ii) The penal damages collected on overdue administrative charges and inspection charges in 1970-71 was Rs. 0.28 lakh as against Rs. 0.21 lakh realised in 1969-70.

INVESTMENTS

24. 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. The Board was keen on the pattern of investment being further liberalised for the year 1970-71 to enable declaration of a higher rate of interest for the members' accounts. It, therefore, recommended that the investments of accumulations of both the exempted and un-exempted establishments for the year 1970-71 be improved at least to the following pattern :—

- (a) 40% in Central Government securities including Small Savings ;
- (b) 40% in State Government and Government guaranteed securities and
- (c) 20% in fixed term deposits with the State Bank of India/ Nationalized Banks.

It also authorized the Chairman to negotiate the pattern of investment with the Ministry of Finance and finalise it for adoption

for the year 1970-71. The Government modified the pattern of investment recommended by the Board, as indicated below :—

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| (i) In Central Government securities | : Not less than 50 % |
| (ii) In State Government Securities,
Small Savings and other securities
guaranteed by the Central/
State Government and Time
Deposits in Post Offices. | : Upto 50 % |

This liberalised pattern of investment was instrumental in earning an additional amount of interest of about Rs. 4.64 crores.

25. The following is an analysis of the investments made during the year 1970-71 out of the contribution, interest and sundry receipts pertaining to the unexempted establishments :—

(1) Investments made in	(In crores of Rs.)
(i) Central Govt. securities	} 82.37
(ii) Small Savings Certificate	
(iii) State Government and other Government guaranteed securities.	
(2) Transferred securities	(—) 0.09*
	<hr/> 82.28 <hr/>

*Redemption is more than the receipt.

The aggregate investment of the Provident Fund contributions of the un-exempted establishments as on 31.3.1971 was 600.82 crores. The investment made during the year 1970-71 was Rs. 82.28 crores, against the investment of Rs. 72.12 crores in 1969-70. The percentage of refunds to contributions was 38% in 1970-71 as against 37% in 1969-70. Interest of Rs. 25.80 crores had accrued on investments during 1970-71 as against Rs. 21.16 crores in 1969-70.

INVESTMENT BY EXEMPTED ESTABLISHMENTS

26. 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 1970-71. Their complaint about non-availability of the Central Government Securities was taken up with the Reserve Bank of India who 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 had been advised to avail themselves of the facilities arranged by the Reserve Bank of India by opening a Bank Account with any of the Nationalised Banks

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

(i)	Balance un-invested as on 1-4-1970	(Rs. in crores)
		1.07
(ii)	Contributions received (including interest on investments and other sundry receipts)	209.35
		<hr/>
		210.42
(iii)	Investments made in	
	(a) Central Govt. securities	53.58
	(b) Other securities	61.10
		<hr/>
		114.68
(iv)	Amount refunded	
	(a) On account of final settlement of claims	91.79
	(b) On account of loans	
		<hr/>
		206.47
		<hr/>
(v)	Balance in hand	3.95

28. The position of total investment of the accumulations of exempted establishment as on 31.3.1971 was as follows :—

	(Rs. in crores)
(i) Investment in Central Govt. securities.	508.34
(ii) Investment in other securities etc.	129.64
	<hr/> 637.98 <hr/>

29. As on 31.3.1971, the total investment of Provident Fund accumulations of both the exempted and unexempted establishments amounted to Rs. 1238.80 crores. It is significant to note that apart from fetching progressively higher rates of interest, the total amount invested had also been growing rapidly.

INTEREST

30. The rate of interest to the subscribers' account in the unexempted establishments was raised to 5.80% for 1971-72 as against 5.7% for 1970-71. The exempted establishments declared interest for the year at different rates mostly ranging from 4 to 5%. It is, however, expected that consequent on the adoption of more liberalised pattern of investment most of the exempted establishments may be in a position to declare interest at rates comparable with those allowed to the members of unexempted establishments in the years to come.

SCHEME OF ANNUAL POSTING OF LEDGER CARDS

31. A new Scheme of annual posting of contributions in ledger cards (instead of monthly) was introduced in respect of the unexempted establishments from 1.10.68 as an experimental measure with the object of simplifying 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

of uniform for all the categories of establishments i. e., from the 1st April to the 31st March of each year. At the end of the year, about 14 lakhs of accounts (out of the total of about 38 lakhs accounts) were maintained on this system in all the Regional Offices.

ANNUAL STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNT

32. Of the total number of 55.34 lakh accounts for issue including 15.45 lakh in arrears, 31.80 lakh accounts (57%) were issued during the year under 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 lakh accounts. The position has since been smoothened by making the currency periods uniform (April to March) for all the different categories of establishments. The heavy influx of applications for grant of advances under paragraphs 68-H and 68-K of the Scheme was also another contributory factor for the low progress. However, the process of issue of balance of accounts has since been accelerated and it is expected that the arrear accounts upto 1969-70 may be cleared by 31.12.1971 along with the current account slips for 1970-71.

ADVANCES

33. Advances are admissible under the existing provisions of the Scheme to the members of the Fund for the following purpose :--

- (i) Financing of Life Insurance Policy ;
- (ii) Purchase of a 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 member 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 member.

34. 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 :—

S. No.	Purpose of advance	No. of cases			Amount paid		
		1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1968-69 (Rs. in lakhs)	1969-70	1970-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(1)	Financing of life Insurance policies	58,909	58,554	60,230	60.12	71.69	64.92
(2)	House building etc.	8,145	7,827	6,260	111.91	108.45	90.10
(3)	Purchasing shares of Consumers' Co-Operative / Credit / Housing Societies.	5,558	1,111	688	0.74	1.04	0.20
(4)	During temporary closure of establishment.	61,133	34,557	42,551	149.46	99.24	91.05
(5)	Illness of members/ family.	11,987	2,899	3,382	35.42	11.90	13.59
(6)	Unemployment relief to individual retrenchee members	1,617	4,905	28	3.17	6.04	0.18
(7)	Daughter's marriage and post-matriculation education of children.	...	16,534	42,171	...	105.69	320.95
(8)	Damage to movable and immovable property of a member due to calamity of exceptional nature.	...	5,290	1,410	...	10.14	2.06
		1,47,349	1,31,677	1,56,720	361.42	414.19	583.05

35. (i) The earlier trend of abnormal increase in the number of applications for grant of an advance for House Building has been arrested by the stricter enforcement of the insistence on the purchase of a dwelling house only through Governmental or Co-operative institutions and not from private individuals. The applications for

grant of an advance on account of temporary closure of establishments have also decreased considerably. Similarly the increase in applications for grant of an advance for illness has been checked by adopting effective remedial steps. Action has also been initiated to restrict drawal of advances 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 recommended that there should be no further liberalisation in this regard.

(ii) Information relating to payments made to the members on an *ad-hoc* basis on closure of establishments has been shown in Appendix 'E'.

REFUNDS AND CLAIMS

36. During 1970-71, a sum of Rs. 30.05 crores in respect of 2.34 lakh claims was paid as against Rs. 28.74 crores in respect of 2.55 lakh claims during 1969-70. From the inception of the Scheme, a total sum of Rs. 185.28 crores has been paid upto the end of March, 1971 in respect of 23.96 lakh claims.

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

Period	No. of Claims settled per 1,000 subscribers	Amount paid per Claim settled Rs.
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
1970-71	62	1282

38. The categorywise particulars of the claims settled in 1970-71 including the periods of settlement are given below. The figures in brackets give the comparative position of 1969-70. [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	11,524 (12,096)	218.26 (204.71)
(ii) Superannuation	14,597 (14,557)	446.23 (409.84)
(iii) Permanent invalidation	5,756 (7,240)	124.09 (131.68)
(iv) Resignation/Termination of service	1,34,324 (1,38,780)	1293.85 (1,200.17)
(v) Retrenchment	61,842 (75,422)	819.15 (801.83)
(vi) Dismissal	2,138 (2,411)	31.73 (28.97)
(vii) Migration	857 (1,096)	23.22 (21.87)
(viii) Others	3,365 (3,857)	48.25 (74.70)
	2,34,403 (2,55,459)	3004.78 (2873.97)

Claims	No.	Percentage
(i) Claims settled within 10 days	1,34,009 (1,43,488)	57.2 (56.0)
(ii) Claims settled within one month but after 10 days.	82,197 (87,922)	35.1 (34.4)
(iii) Claims settled within 3 months but after one month	16,623 (22,117)	7.1 (8.6)
(iv) Claims settled within 6 months but after 3 months	1,235 (1,216)	0.6 (1.0)
(v) Claims settled within 9 months but after 6 months	267 (531)	
(vi) Claims settled within 12 months but after 9 months	66 (128)	
(vii) Claimed settled after 1 year	6 (57)	
	2,34,403 (2,55,459)	100% (100%)

RESERVE AND FORFEITURE ACCOUNT

39. Where an outgoing member is not entitled to the full payment of the employer's share of contribution on account of the total period of membership on registration etc. having been less than 15 years or on account of dismissal for serious and willful 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, 1971 was Rs. 725.22 lakhs as against Rs. 588 lakhs at the end of March, 1970. Details of the Reserve and Forfeiture Account are given below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) (a) Amount forfeited upto 31.3.1970	Rs. 588.00
(b) Amount forfeited in 1970-71	Rs. 137.22
	<hr/>
	Rs. 725.22
	<hr/>
(ii) Amount utilised :—	
(a) On account of Money Order commission and grant of finan- cial assistance to outgoing mem- bers where inadequate deposits had been made by employers prior to the introduction of Special Reserve Fund.	Rs. 11.55
(b) On account of transfer to Special Reserve Fund.	Rs. 75.00
(c) On account of transfer to Death Relief Fund.	Rs. 52.00
	<hr/>
	Total :—Rs. 138.55
	<hr/>
(ii) Net amount available in the Reserve and Forfeiture Account as on 31.3.1971.	Rs. 586.67

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND

40. A Special Reserve Fund was created on the 15th September, 1960 with a view to making payments to the outgoing members or their nominees/heirs — when the employers of unexempted establishments 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 contribution recovered from his wages by the employer but not remitted to the Fund 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.

41. During the year, a sum of Rs. 7.19 lakh was paid out of this Fund bringing the total amount paid, since the institution of this Fund, to Rs. 94.19 lakh. The amount, recovered from the employers against these payments was 29.53 lakh including Rs. 1.26 lakh recovered during this year. The balance in the Special Reserve Fund at the end of March, 1971 was Rs. 10.34 lakh as against Rs. 16.27 lakh at the end of March, 1970.

DEATH RELIEF FUND

42. Death Relief Fund was set up in January, 1964 with a sum of Rs. 10 lakh transferred from the Reserve and Forfeiture Account with a view to affording financial assistance to the nominees/heirs of the deceased members of unexempted establishments whose monthly 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 assistance was raised to Rs. 750/- with effect from the 1st August, 1969. Assistance out of this Fund 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 lakh transferred so far to the Fund, a sum of Rs. 48.89 lakh had been paid out of this Fund upto the end of March, 1971, leaving a balance of Rs. 3.11 lakh

in the Fund. A sum of Rs. 8.55 lakh was paid out during the year involving 2383 claims as against Rs. 7.12 lakh paid in respect of 2458 claims during the previous year.

43. *Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Scheme* :—The benefits available under the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 having been found inadequate to afford a substantial long-term protection to the families of worker-members dying prematurely in service, a new Scheme called the "Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Scheme" was introduced by the Government at the end of the year under report.

The Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Scheme provides a recurring financial benefits to the families of its members in the event of the members' premature death while in service. The Scheme ensures payment, for a long term, of a minimum monthly pension of Rs. 40 to the surviving members of the family of workers who become members of Family Pension Fund at the age of 25 years or less and also affords them an immediate life assurance benefit in cash to the extent of Rs. 1,000/- in each case. Further, if a member continues in service till retirement on attaining the age of 60 years, a lump sum payment to the maximum extent of Rs. 4,000/- is payable, depending on the age at entry. In the case of members who leave service for reasons other than death before attaining the age of 60 years, withdrawal benefit is payable to the extent and at the scale provided for in the Scheme. In respect of worker members who join the Family Pension Fund after the age of 25 years, the Family Pension and other benefits under the Scheme are payable at correspondingly lesser rates depending on their age at entry.

From and out of the contribution payable by the member to the Employees' Provident Fund each month, a part of contribution representing $1\frac{1}{6}$ % of the member's pay and an equivalent amount from and out of the employer's share of contribution are being credited to the Family Pension Fund. The Central Government also contributes @ $1\frac{1}{6}$ % of the members' pay and credit it to the Family Pension Fund. The Central Government would meet the expenditure for administering this Scheme.

44. *Central Board of Trustees* :—A list of the members of the Central Board of Trustees (as on 31.3.1971) is given in Appendix 'F'. Shri P. M. Nayak, ICS, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Labour and Employment continued to be the Chairman of the Board during the year.

Annual statement of accounts :

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

(A) DECISIONS

Setting up of Committees :

(i) An internal tripartite Sub-Committee was set-up to find out the ways and means to meet the difficulty faced by the Organisation in the matter of recovery of dues from the establishments run under the Authorised Controllers.

(ii) A sub-Committee was set-up to examine certain important demands of the employees of this Organisation.

Recovery of arrear contributions :

(iii) In the Regions where the Provident Fund arrears were heavy and where the State Governments agreed to the proposal of setting up Special recovery cells, the Special recovery cells should be set up expeditiously and such cells should primarily expedite institution of recovery proceedings and systematically pursue recovery action with district recovery authorities.

(iv) The Regional Commissioners should examine the financial position of defaulting establishments in the Textile Industry with reference to Balance Sheet, with a view to exploring the possibility of realisation of arrears to the maximum possible extent.

Coverage :

(v) The reaction of the State Government might be ascertained before extending the provisions of the Act to Co-operative Societies engaged in any of the specified industries employing 20 or more persons but less than 50 persons and working without the aid of power.

Investment :

(vi) The Board accepted the recommendations of the Budget Sub-Committee for the encashment of low yielding securities and reinvestment of the proceeds in higher yielding ones within the frame work of the prescribed investment pattern in a phased manner so that the capital loss, if any, on reinvestment is made up within a period of 5 years. The Board suggested the constitution of a cell comprising experienced officers to keep a close watch on investment so that the investment could be made within a prescribed pattern to ensure maximum yield.

Administration :

(vii) The Board approved the proposal for amending the ratio of recruitment to the post of Assistant in the Central Office from 50% to 75% under departmental quota.

(viii) The Board discussed the Report of the Staff Inspection Unit and the report of the departmental work study. The Board approved the staff norms suggested by the departmental work study with additional staff for inspectorate, reception and pre-audit.

Annual statement of accounts

(ix) The Regional Commissioner should watch from time to time the progress of issue of annual statement of accounts by exempted establishments to their members.

Regional Committees :

(x) Regional Committee should meet more frequently, at least three times in a year so that short-comings in the administration of the Scheme in the Regions could be tackled more effectively.

Special Reserve Fund :

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

(B) RECOMMENDATIONS:

Amendment to the Employees' Provident Fund Act Scheme :

(xii) The desirability of amending the provisions of the Employees' Provident Fund Act may be examined with a view to making provisions in explicit terms that any sum deducted by an employer from the wages of an employee not merely constitutes entrustment for the purpose of the Scheme, but if it is not remitted to the Fund by the due date, it would also be a criminal breach of trust under Section 406/409 I. P. C.

Investments :

(xiii) The pattern of investments for 1971-72 might comprise 35% in Central Government Securities and Small Savings excluding Post Office Time Deposits, 35% in State Government, Central/State Government guaranteed securities and 30% in Post Office Time Deposits. The Chairman was authorised to negotiate the matter with the Ministry of Finance and finalise of the pattern of investment for adoption for the year 1971-72.

Budget :

(xiv) The Revised Estimates of expenditure for the year 1970-71 and Budget Estimate for 1971-72 was approved and submitted to Government.

Declaration of rate of interest :

(xv) A rate of interest @ 5.80% per annum was recommended to the Government for being credited on the members Provident Fund accumulations in the Employees' Provident Fund and Staff Provident Fund (contributory and non-contributory) accounts for the year 1971-72.

Administration :

(xvi) The Board favoured the provision of some suitable forum for ventilating and redressal of grievances of employees. The Board felt that the formation of Staff Associations in conformity with general principles laid-down by Government should be proceeded with, and such Associations could be recognized at the Regional and All India level.

REGIONAL COMMITTEE:

45. 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, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(a) The following are some of the important recommendations/ suggestions made by the Regional Committees:—

Regional Committee, Andhra Pradesh:

The Employees' Provident Fund should provide for refundable advances.

Regional Committee, Madhya Pradesh:

The Act may be amended so that the power to sanction prosecution, which at present, vests with the State Governments might be delegated to the Regional Commissioners.

Regional Committee, Gujarat:

Provisions should be made in the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme to permit the grant of second advance for the purpose of construction of house.

Regional Committee, Kerala:

In case an employer who was given instalmental facility defaults in payment of instalments the State Govt. should not give further instalment facility to that employer and that the amount of arrear instalments should be recovered immediately.

Regional Committee, Mysore:

The Act should be extended to Hospital and Educational institutions run by Charitable institutions.

Regional Committee, Punjab:

The Labour Commissioner, Under Secretary (Labour) and Regional Commissioner should undertake joint tours and contact the District Collectors concerned at their Headquarters where the major defaulting establishments are situated and impress upon them for the recovery of Provident Fund dues. The Collector should not hesitate to attach the property of the defaulters or even to imprison them as provided under the Land Revenue Act.

Regional Committee, Rajasthan:

Provision should be made under para 68 of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme for grant of refundable loans for purchase of grains at seasonal time to members.

Regional Committee, Tamil Nadu:

Grant of advance under Para 68-B of the Scheme for the purchase of a ready built house on outright purchase from private parties might be restored.

Regional Committee, Uttar Pradesh:

Amount of investment in Uttar Pradesh State Govt. Securities should be increased and current contributions should be invested up to 50% in Uttar Pradesh State Govt. securities and past accumulations already invested when matured should be reinvested to the extent of 50% in State Government securities.

Regional Committee, West Bengal:

There should be some provision in the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme empowering the Regional Committee to take decision for removal of a member (employers' representative) who failed to pay Provident Fund dues in respect of the establishment owned by him.

(b) The details of the meetings of the Regional Committees held during 1970-71 are given below:—

	Region	No. of meeting	Date of meeting
(1)	A. Pradesh	5th meeting 6th meeting	13-7-1970 16-1-1971
(2)	Bihar	18th meeting	6-1-1971
(3)	Gujarat	8th meeting 9th meeting 10th meeting	27-7-1970 5-12-1970 10-3-1971
(4)	Kerala	6th meeting 7th meeting	14-5-1970 30-11-1970
(5)	M. Pradesh	10th meeting 11th meeting 12th meeting	27-7-1970 21-11-1970 20-3-1971
(6)	Maharashtra	26th meeting 27th meeting 28th meeting 29th meeting	13-4-1970 21-7-1970 4-11-1970 15-1-1971
(7)	Mysore	1st meeting 2nd meeting	14-4-1970 28-11-1970
(8)	Punjab	3rd meeting 4th meeting 5th meeting	10-8-1970 19-1-1971 30-3-1971
(9)	Haryana	4th meeting 5th meeting	28-11-1970 22-3-1971
(10)	Rajasthan	4th meeting 5th meeting	18-12-1970 8-1-1971
(11)	Tamil Nadu	23rd meeting	27-6-1970
(12)	Uttar Pradesh	14th meeting 15th meeting 16th meeting	20-7-1970 27-10-1970 2-2-1971
(13)	West Bengal	28th meeting 29th meeting 30th meeting	5-6-1970 24-12-1970 16-3-1971

The following are the brief reasons for not holding more than one meeting during the period under report in Bihar, Orissa and Tamil Nadu Regions:—

- (a) *Bihar*: The second meeting could not be held due to some administrative difficulties.
- (b) *Orissa*: No meeting could be held due to the delay in re-constituting the Regional Committee.
- (c) *Tamil Nadu*: The second meeting could not be held due to some administrative difficulties.

ADMINISTRATION

46. (a) *Staff* :—Shri R. R. Savoor continued to be the Central Provident Fund Commissioner.

All the Regional Offices were manned by full time Regional Provident Fund Commissioners.

The authorised strength of the Officers and staff of the Organisation during the year was 4,556 as against 4,649 in the previous year. The number of Officers and staff in position as on 31-3-1971 was 4,470.

(b) *Accommodation for Office and staff quarters* :

(i) The construction work relating to the Office building at Bombay was in progress. The work relating to additions and alterations in the existing office building at Madras was also making speedy progress.

(ii) A proposal for the construction of three more floor in the existing new office building at Bangalore was under consideration.

(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.

(c) *Machine processing of Accounts :*

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.

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, 1971, the annual account slips of practically all the years upto 1969-70 were issued by the Maharashtra Region except for 1.74 lakhs accounts relating to certain major defaulting Textile establishments as on the 31st March, 1971 is indicated below:—

Year	No. of Accounts to be issued	No. of Accounts issued	Balance pending
(1) 1968-69	7,21,765	7,13,489	8,276
(2) 1969-70	7,90,558	6,24,137	1,66,421

(d) *Income and Expenditure:*

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.

The year witnessed an increase of 31.85 lakhs in income and of Rs. 29.36 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 increase in expenditure was on account of incurring more capital expenditure as compared to that in the previous year and increase in revenue expenditure mainly due to grant of interim relief and allowances.

The actuals of Income and Expenditure are given below :—

(i) <i>Income</i>	(in Lakhs of Rupees)	
	1969-70	1970-71
(a) Administrative and Inspection charges	262.86	290.31
(b) Interest on investment	21.12	25.30
(c) Damages	0.40	0.62
	<u>284.38</u>	<u>316.23</u>
 (ii) <i>Expenditure</i>		
(a) Revenue	210.33	232.96
(b) Capital	9.93	16.66
	<u>220.26</u>	<u>249.62</u>

(e) *Audit :*

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, have been sent to Govt. for being laid on the table of the Lok/Rajya Sabha. The audit of consolidated accounts by A. G. C. R. for 1968-69 is in progress. The accounts of all the Regional Officers for 1969-70 were audited by the respective A. Gs.

Since its introduction in August, 1966, the Internal Audit Scheme has so far completed 4 cycles of audit in the Regional Offices and the fifth cycle is in progress. The audit has been able to locate the defects in the Regions and suggest ways and means to avoid recurrence thereof. In order to bring about some tangible improvement in the maintenance of our accounts, a digest of the major important irregularities etc. noticed in the course of internal audit was prepared and circulated to all the Regional Commissioners.

(f) *Miscellaneous:*

(i) *Conferences :—*The sixth Conference of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners was held on the 5th and 6th October, 1970. They considered in detail the important problems confronting the Organisation in regard to the enforcement, accounting and administrative matters.

(ii) *Employees' Provident Funds Accounts Service Examination Scheme:—*Employees' Provident Fund Accounts Service Examination Scheme:—

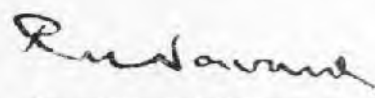
— **mination Scheme and Staff Service Regulations** provide for appointment of departmental candidates to the post of Accounts Officer on their passing/qualifying in both, Part I and II of the Examination provided they satisfy certain minimum period of supervisory service, Necessary proposal for appointing the first batch of qualified departmental candidates as Accounts Officers has been under consideration.

— (iii) *Departmental competitive examination*:—The first departmental competitive examination to fill the vacancies falling under the merit quota in the cadres of L. D. C., U. D. C., Assistant and Head Clerk was held in November, 1970. Of the 416 candidates who appeared in the examination, 60 candidates had been declared successful.

— (iv) *Report of the Staff Inspection Unit on the staff norms for the E. P. F. Organisation*:—The report of the Staff Inspection Unit (Ministry of Finance) and departmental study on the staff norms for the E. P. F. Organisation were considered by the Board. The Board approved the norms suggested by the departmental study with additional staff for inspectorate, reception and pre-audit.

th the 47. *Conclusion*:—During the period of over 19 years, since the on the organisation came into being the scope of the Act and the Scheme has :count expanded considerably and side by side the problems of implementa- ll the tion and enforcement have also increased in number and complexity. A. G. It has been the constant endeavour of the Central Board of Trustees Audi to widen the range of benefits to the workers, consistent with the egiona basic objectives of the Scheme. Regard has always been paid to the i abl genuine difficulties of the employers and workers in the working of eans to the Scheme. angibl

of the The Board acknowledges with gratitude the co-operation received nternat from the Central Government, the State Governments and the asso- ioners ciations 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 egiona staff of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation during the year



(R. R. SAVOOR)
Secretary

Central Board of Trustees

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 'A'

Industries / Classes of establishments to which the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 applied on 31-3-1971.

(Ex mpted and Unexempted estts.)

Date of extension	Industry/Class of establishment	No. of establishment	No. of subscribers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1st November, 1952	(1) Cement	79	58,813
	(2) Cigarettes	15	13,568
	(3) Electrical, mechanical or general engineering products,	10,097	11,15,624
	(4) Iron and Steel	233	2,48,162
	(5) Paper	270	63,404
	(6) Textiles (made wholly or in part of cotton, or wool, of Jute or silk whether natural or artificial)	3,558	11,54,867
31st July, 1956	(6A) Jute	103	2,25,527
	(7) Edible Oils and fats	1,352	49,727
	(8) Sugar	538	2,02,747
	(9) Rubber and rubber products	376	62,883
	(10) Electricity including generation, transmission and distribution thereof	691	2,49,100
	(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)	720	2,66,891
	(12) Printing, including the process of composing	1,525	65,529

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	types for printing, printing by letter press, lithography, photogravure or other similar process or bookbinding 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		
(13)	Stone-ware pipes	31	4,288
(14)	Sanitary wares	26	4,638
(15)	Electrical porcelain insulators of high and low tension.	30	5,184
(16)	Refractories	73	30,464
(17)	Tiles	513	29,986
(18)	Matches	294	15,668
(19)	Glass	276	33,959

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 & glass shell factories as have an installed capacity of 600 tons per month or less.

(4)

	1	2	3	4
30th September 1956,	(20)	Heavy and fine chemicals including:—	1 509	1,88,325
		(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)		
	(21)	Indigo	1	171
	(22)	Lac including shellac	27	432
	(23)	Non-edible vegetable and animal oils and fats	39	1,812
31st Decemeber, 1956	(24)	Newspaper establishments	262	35,699
31st January, 1957	(25)	Mineral oil refining	7	5,767
30th April, 1957	(26)	Tea plantations (other than the tea plantations in the State of Assam)	374	1,30,892
	(27)	Coffee plantations	1,572	44,324
	(28)	Rubber plantations	188	19,468
	(29)	Cardamom plantations	172	1,914

4,28

4,63

5,18

30,46

29,98

15,66

33,95

(1)	(2)	(3)	4
	(30) Pepper plantations
	(30A) Mixed plantations	130	20,374
30th November, 1957	(31) Iron-Ore mines	184	25,183
	(32) Manganese Mines	221	39,531
	(33) Limestone mines	121	29,420
	(34) Gold mines	2	15,882
	(35) Industrial and power alcohol	30	4,686
	(36) Asbestos cement sheets	8	6,341
	(37) Coffee curing establishment	34	7,906
30th April, 1958	(38) Biscuit making industry including composite units making biscuits and products such as bread confectionery and milk and milk powder.	171	13,108
30th April, 1959	(39) Road motor transport establishment.	1,627	2,16,597
31st May, 1960	(40) Mica factories	139	7,217
	(41) Mica mines	298	13,612
30th June, 1960	(42) Plywood	113	13,883
	(43) Automobile servicing and repairing	686	69,968
31st December, 1960	(44) Rice milling	2,208	29,499
	(45) Dal milling	176	2,081
	(46) Flour milling	136	6,756
31st May, 1961	(47) Starch	17	2,023
30th June, 1961	(48) Hotels	1,851	47,856
	(49) Restaurants	524	10,505
	(50) Establishments engaged in the storage or transport for distribution of petroleum or natural gas or products of either petroleum or natural gas	112	22,611

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
374		(51) Petroleum or natural gas exploration, prospecting, drilling or production	24	27,866
183		(52) Petroleum or natural gas refining	6	1,925
531	31st July, 1961	(53) Cinemas including pre-view theatres	1,221	25,076
420		(54) Film Studios	37	2,797
882		(55) Film Production concerns	38	1,868
686		(56) Distribution concerns dealing with exposed films	74	2,267
341		(57) Film processing laboratories	12	1,141
906		(58) Leather and leather products	533	21,874
108	31st August, 1961	(59) Stone-ware jars	32	3,082
	30th November, 1961	(60) Crockery	40	2,447
,597	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.	30	3,668
,217				
,612				
,883	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.	6,758	4,26,842
,968				
,499				
,081				
,756				
,023				
,856				
,505				
,611				

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
30th June, 1962	(63) Fruit and vegetable preservation	81	7,247
30th September, 1962	(64) Cashewnuts	231	91,185
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	233	7,509
	(66) Saw mills	607	16,252
	(67) Wood seasoning kilns	15	507
	(68) Wood preservations plants	2	32
	(69) Wood workshops	339	12,700
31st December, 1962	(70) Bauxite mines	18	1,495
31st March, 1963	(71) Confectionery	73	1,418
30th April, 1963	(72) Laundry and laundry services	157	4,677
	(73) Buttons	17	760
	(74) Brushes	21	1,001
	(75) Plastic and Plastic products	402	17,268
	(76) Stationery products	79	4,218
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.	21	516

31st

31st

31st

30th

31st

	1	2	3	4
247				
185		(78) Societies, clubs or as-	194	9,775
509		sociations 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 pay- ment.		
		(79) Companies, societies, as-	29	2,049
252		sociations, 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 entertain- ment in any place, other than a theatre, and require payment for admission into such exhibition or entertain- ment as spectators or audience.		
507				
32				
,700				
,495				
,418				
,677	31st August, 1963	(80) Canteens.	196	5,215
760		(81) Aerated water, soft drinks or carbonated water.	68	5,459
,001	31st October, 1963	(82) Distilling and rectifying of spirits (not falling under industrial and power alcohol) and blending of spirits.	18	1,192
,268				
,218	31st January, 1964	(83) Paint and Varnish.	75	6,944
516		(84) Bone crushing.	52	2,684
	30th June, 1964	(85) Prickers.	10	391
		(86) China clay mines.	38	3,051
	31st October, 1964	(87) Attorneys, as defined in the Advocates Act, 1961 (25 of 1961).	40	1,977
		(88) Chartered or registered accountants, as defined in the Chartered Acco-	54	2,088

1	2	3	4
	untants Act, 1949 (38 of 1949).		
	(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.	139	6,275
	(91) Architects.	37	1,309
	(92) Medical practioners and medical specialists.	112	4,397
31st December, 1964	(93) Milk and milk products.	99	18,95
31st January, 1965	(94) Travel agencies engaged in :—	51	2,368
	(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 over seas and within India.		
	(95) Forwarding agencies engaged in the collection, packing, forwarding delivery of any goods including carloading breakbulk service and foreign freight services.	89	4,967
	(96) Non-ferrous metals and alloys in the form of ingots.	23	4,280

4	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	31st March, 1965	(97) Bread	59	1,300
	30th June, 1965	(98) Stemming, redrying, handling, sorting, grading or packing of tobacco leaf.	298	83,003
	31st July, 1965	(99) Agarbatee (including dhooop and dhopp battee)	126	3,810
6,275	31st August, 1965	(100) Magnesite mines	2	11
	30th September, 1965	(101) Coir (excluding the spinning sector)	49	3,451
1,309	31st December, 1965	(102) Stone quarry producing roof and floor slabs dimension, stones, monumental stones, and mosaic chips.	81	3,409
4,397				
18,95	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.	388	47,047
2,368				
	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.	275	3,797
	31st July, 1966	(105) Paper products	72	2,101
	30th September, 1966	(106) Licenced salt	178	6,258
	30th April, 1967	(107) Linoleum	2	727
4,967		(108) Indoleum
	31st July, 1967	(109) Explosives	45	5,520
	31st August, 1967	(110) Jute baling or pressing	22	562
	31st October, 1967	(111) Fireworks and percussion cap works	21	2,884
4,286	30th November, 1967	(112) Tent making industry	13	282
	31st August, 1968	(113) Barytes mines	12	225

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(114) Dolomite mines	10	246
	(115) Fireclay mines	8	810
	(116) Gypsum mines	4	196
	(117) Kyanite mines	2	71
	(118) Silliminite mines
	(119) Steatite mines	24	1,601
31st December 1968	(120) Cinchona Plantations	7	3,378
30th April, 1969	(121) Ferro-Manganese	6	1,135
30th June, 1969	(122) Ice and Ice Creams	29	528
	(123) Diamond mines	1	255
31st January 1970	(124) General insurance business	65	12,605
	On Voluntary basis	1,843	98,677
		<u>49,806</u>	<u>59,89,670</u>

APPENDIX 'B'

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

Note 1—This enhanced rate is applicable to factories/establishments employing 50 or more persons.

**From 1st January, 1963
(1 to 4)**

- (1) Cigarettes;
- (2) Electrical, mechanical or general engineering products;
- (3) Iron and Steel;
- (4) Paper other than hand made paper;

From 1st April, 1963

- (5) Cement;

**From 1st November, 1963
(6 to 23)**

- * (6) Textiles (made wholly or in part of artificial silk and wool);
- 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 book-binding;
- (13) Glass;
- (14) Stone-ware pipes;
- (15) Sanitary wares;

From 1st September, 1965

From 1st April 1966

From 1st June, 1966
(35 to 41)

From 1st August, 1966

From 1st January, 1967
(43 to 56)

- (33) Coffee curing establishments;
- (34) * Textiles made wholly or in part of natural silk;
- (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;
- (42) Sugar;
- (43) Hotels;
- (44) Restaurants;
- (45) Establishments engaged in the storage or transportation 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;
- (56) Crockery;

From 1st July, 1967
(57 to 73)

- (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 ware-house established under any Central or State Act;
- (58) Establishments engaged in the processing or treatment of wood including manufacture of hardboard or chip-board, jute or textile, wooden accessories, cork products, wooden sports goods, cane or bamboo products, wooden battery separators;
- (59) Saw mills;
- (60) Wood seasoning kilns;
- (61) Wood 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 or 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 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;
- (68) Fruit and vegetable preservation industry that is to say, any industry which is engaged in the preparation or production of any of the following articles, namely :—
 - (i) canned and bottled fruits, juices and pulps;
 - (ii) canned and bottled vegetables;

From

- (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 peels;
- (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;

From 1st January, 1969
(74 to 83)

(74) Attorneys, as defined in the Attorneys Act, 1961 (25 of 1961)

(75) Chartered or registered Accountants, as defined in Chartered 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) Paint and varnish;

(82) Pickers;

(83) Milk and milk Products;

From 1st February, 1970
(84 to 85)

@(84) Paper (hand_made paper);

£(85) Edible Oils and fats (,vanaspati);

From 1st March, 1970

*(86) Jute industry;

From 1st May, 1970
(87 to 92)

(87) Travel agencies engaged in (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;

(88) Forwarding agencies engaged in the collection, packing, forwarding or delivery of any goods including carloading, break-bulk service and foreign freight service;

(89) Magnesite Mines;

(90) Stone quarry producing roof and floor slabs, dimension stones, monumental stones and mosaic chips;

(91) Non-ferrous metals and alloys in the form of ingots;

(92) Agarbatee (including dhoop and dhoopbattee);

*NOTE :—These are parts of the industry mentioned at item (6)

@ This is part of the industry mentioned at item (4)

£ This is part of the industry mentioned at item (8)

Accordingly the enhanced rate has been applied to 87 industries/classes of establishments covered under the Act.

APPENDIX-'C'

Statement showing details of unexempted establishments which were in default of Provident Fund dues of Rupees one lakh and above (including arrears of contribution, administrative charges and penal damages) as on 31 st March, 1971.

S. No.	Name of the establishment	Amount in arrears (Rs. in lakhs)	
1	2	3	
(1) ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	Andhra Scientific Co. Ltd., Masulipatnam.	9.69	
2.	Azamjahi Mills Ltd., Warngal	15.45	
3.	D. B. R. Mills Ltd., Secundrabad	2.31	
4.	Tirupathi Cotton Mills Ltd., Renigunta, Chittor Distt.	3.99	
5.	Shri Venkata Chalarathi Mills Ltd., Exo	1.31	32.75
(2) ASSAM			
6.	Assam Sillimanite Ltd., Gauhati	2.45	2.45
(3) BIHAR			
7.	Bihar Sugar Works (Pachrukhi), Saran	2.45	
8.	Chrestian Mica Industries (P) Ltd., Hazaribagh and its sister concerns.	4.34	
9.	Eastern Manganese & Minerals (P) Ltd., Hazaribagh.	1.17	
10.	Gaya Taxtiles (P) Ltd., Gaya (closed w. e. f. Novem, ber, 1965)	3.13	
11.	Hurdutroy Jute Mills (P) Ltd., Katihar.	13.02	
12.	Khandawal Glass Works P. O. Ambona Dhanbad (closed w. e. f. 30-1-68)	1.36	
13.	Reliance Fire-bricks and Pottery Co. Ltd., Dhanbad.	6.82	
14.	Sitalpur Sugar Works Goraul, Muzaffarpur. (closed w. e. f. 31-7-70)	1.60	
15.	Tatanagar Foundry Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur	5.24	39.13

1	2	3	1
(4) DELHI			
16. National Herald		2.66	
			2.66
(5) GUJARAT			
17. Ahmedabad New Textile Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad. (Under Authorised Controller Industries (D & R) Act, 1951. Date of Take-over 6-9-65)		7.00	
18. Ananta Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad (closed w. e. f. 1-10-66)		4.57	
19. Baroda Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd. Baroda.		4.32	
20. Jahangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd. Ahmedabad. (closed w. e. f. 1-9-70)		18.87	
21. Keshav Mills Co. Ltd., Petlad (Under Authorised Controller Industries (D & R) Act, 1951. Date of take-over 24-11-70 (Closed w. e. f. 23-12-68)		3.05	
22. Maneckchowk & Ahmedabad Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.		22.09	
28. Mahalaxmi Mills Ltd., Bhavnagar (Closed w. e. f. 11-11-67). (Under Authorised Controller Industries (D & R) Act, 1951. Date of take over 6-8-70).		6.77	
24. New Nanockchowk Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd. Ahmedabad. (Under Authorised Controller Industries (D & R) Act, 1951. Date of Take Over 14-2-69).		6.55	
25. Rajnagar Spg., Wvg., & Mfg. Co. Ltd., No. 1 & 2 (Closed w. e. f. 22-2-69)		10.58	83.80
(6) KERALA			
26. Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Ltd. Alagappanagar.		13.70	
27. Arthala Tea Estate, Manjori.		1.63	
28. Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Cannanore.		3.00	
29. Cochin Malleables (P) Ltd., Trichur (Closed w. e. f. 28-10-70)		1.97	
30. Kerala Tilery, Feroke, Calicut.		1.63	

1	2	3
---	---	---

31.	Paravathi Mills Ltd. Quilon.	3.14
32.	Ranimudy Tea Estate Dn. No. IV, Pattumudy & Kalapurackal, Tea Estate, Peermade.	1.70
33.	Shanmughavilas Group of Cashew Industries, Quilon.	5.78
34.	Standard Tile and Clay Works (P) Ltd., Feroke.	1.18
35.	Vijaya Mohini Mills Ltd., Trivandrum.	2.30
36.	Vanaja Textiles Ltd., Trichur.	1.73

37.73

(7) MADHYA PRADESH

37.	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills, Rajnandgaon. (Under Authorised Controller Industries (D & R) Act., 1951. Date of take-over 17-12-1963).	4.57
38.	Binod Steel Co., Ltd., Indore	1.07
39.	Bhandari Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. Indore (closed w.e.f. April, 1962)	1.52
40.	Hira Mills Ltd., Ujjain. (Under Authorised Controller Industries (D&R) Act, 1951. Date of take-over 4-3-66)	35.22
41.	Himmat Steel Foundry (Pvt.) Ltd., Raipur.	1.96
42.	Indore Malwa United Mills Limited, Indore.	65.24
43.	Kalyanmal Mills Ltd., Indore	13.67
44.	New Bhopal Textile Ltd., Bhopal. Under Authorised Controller Industries (D & R) Act, 1951 Dated of Take-over 11-2-66	15.31
45.	Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills Ltd, Indore. (Under Authorised Controller Industries (D&R) Act, 1951 date of take-over 13-4-66)	37.50

176.06

1	2	3
(8) MAHARASHTRA		
46. Appollo Mills Ltd., Bombay	14.66	
47. Bradbury Mills Ltd.	6.81	
48. Dhanraj Mills Ltd., Lower Parel, Bombay. (Closed w. e. f. Oct., 65)	7.21	
49. Digvijay Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd. (Under Authorised Controller Industries (D&R) Act, 1951. Date of take-over 9-7-69)	16.76	
50. Edward Textile Ltd., Bombay. (State Relief Undertaking w. e. f. 1-5-67)	14.97	
51. India United Group of Mills, Bombay (Under Authorised Controller Industries (D&R) Act, 1951. Date of take-over 29-11-65).	275.69	
52. Jayashankar Mills Barsi Ltd. Barsi, Distt. Sholapur.	7.53	
53. Lakshmiratan Engineering Works, Lower Parel, Bombay.	4.25	
54. Modern Mills Ltd., Bombay	3.00	
55. Mookenzies Limited.	3.15	
56. Model Mills Nagpur. Ltd., Nagpur. (Under Authorised Controller Industries (D&R) Act. 1951 Date of take-over 18-7-1959)	24.17	
57. New Kaiser-Hind Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Bombay (State Relief Undertaking w. e. f. 15-8-69)	19.56	
58. National Cotton Products Pvt. Ltd., (Closed w. e. f. 31-5-71)	1.28	
59. Narsinggirji Mills, Sholapur (State Relief Undertaking w. e. f. 24-1-1958)	3.80	
60. New Pratap Spg., Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Dhulia. (State Relief Undertaking w. e. f. 11-4-67)	10.70	
61. Osmanshahi Mills Ltd., Nanded.	81.54	

1	2	3	
62.	R. B. Bansilal Abirchand Wvg. & Spg. Mills. Ltd Hinganghat. Dist. Wardha. (State Relief Undertaking w. e. f. 1-8-68)	3.43 46.46	
63.	R. S. R. C. Mchatta Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Akola. (Under authorised Controller Industries (D&R) Act, 1951. Date of take-over 15-9-61)	4.46	
64.	Sawatram Ramprasad Wvg. & Spg. Mills Ltd., Akola (State Relief Undertaking w. e. f. 5-9-68)	5.07	
65.	Seksaria Cotton Mills Ltd, Bombay. (Closed from April, 1964)	14.52	
66.	Sholapur Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd, Sholapur. (Closed from April, 64)	31.62	
67.	Sayaji Mills Ltd, Bombay	1.90	
68.	Structural Engineering Works Bombay (Closed w. e. f. Dec. 67)	2.82	
69.	Shreekrishna Woollen Mills (P) Limited.	1.77	
70.	Vasant Vijay Mills	1.38	
71.	Vidarbha Mills Barar, Achapur. (State Relief Undertaking w. e. f. 17-8-68)	3.71	
72.	Vasant Industrial & Engineering Works.	2.01	
73.	M/s. Shamsher Sterling Corporation Limited.	1.05	505.82
(9) MYSORE			
(10) ORISSA			
74.	Kalinga Industries Ltd.	1.98	
75.	Orissa Industries Ltd., Baranga	3.17	
75.	Prajatantar Prachar Samity	2.38	
77.	Shri Durga Glass Works	2.36	9.89
(11) PUNJAB			
78.	Globe Steels, Ballabgarh.	2.46	
79.	Panipat Woollen Mills, Kharar.	1.71	
80.	M/s Hindustan Embroidery Mills (P) Ltd. Chheherate (Amritsar)	1.15	5.32

1	2	3	
(12) RAJASTHAN			
81.	Shree Bijay Cotton mills Co. Ltd., Bijaynagar (Closed w. e. f. 10-6-69)	2.92	10
82.	Dholpur Glass Works Ltd., Dholpur (Closed w. e. f. 23rd May, 1967).	1.34	10
83.	Mahalaxmi Mills Co. Ltd., Beawar (Under Authorised Controller Industries (D & R) Act, 1951 Date of take over 9-1-1967).	7.17	10
		<u>11.43</u>	10
(13) TAMIL NADU			
84.	Balaram Varma Textiles (P) Ltd., Shencottah, Tirunelveli.	1.92	10
85.	Blavani Mills Ltd. Coimbatore.	4.01	10
86.	Cambodia Mills Ltd. Ondipudeer, Coimbatore (Under Authorised Controller (D & R) Act, 1951 w. e. f. 22-10-1969)	3.42	10
87.	Cannore Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd. Mahe. (Closed)	2.30	10
88.	Cauvery Spg. and Wvg. Mills Ltd., Trichy.	5.51	10
89.	Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd. Coimbatore.	7.43	10
90.	Coimbatore Kamala Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.	2.77	11
91.	Coimbatore Murugan Mills Ltd. Coimbatore. (Under Authorised Controller (D & R) Act, 1951 w. e. f. 18-2-1970. (closed) w. e. f. 18-2-1971)	3.34	11
92.	Kari Mills (Coimbatore) Ltd., Coimbatore.	9.43	11
93.	Karur Mills Ltd., Karur. Trichy.	3.55	11
94.	Kaleeswarar Mills Ltd, Coimbatore.	10.11	11
95.	Prakash Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.	1.61	11
96.	Pudukottah Textiles Ltd, Trichy,	3.07	11
97.	Pankaja Mills Ltd., Coimbatore (Under Liquidation from 12-4-1968).	5.79	11
98.	Rajarathina Mills Ltd., Madurai.	1.48	11
99.	Rajah Mills Ltd., Madurai. (Closed w. e. f. 12-9-1969).	1.48	Y.-

1	2	3
100.	Radhikha Mills, Coimbatore (Closed w. e. f. 14-12-1968).	1.49
101.	Somasundaram Mills (P) Ltd., Coimbatore	19.29
102.	Sri Ambal Mills (P) Ltd., Somanur, Coimbatore.	1.13
103.	Shri Palamalai Ranganathar Mills Ltd., Coimbatore (Closed)	1.49
104.	Shri Ranga Vilas Ginning, Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Coimbatore (Under Authorised Controller Industries (D & R) Act, 1951. Date of take over 7-1-1970)	2.45
105.	Sri Sarada Mills Ltd., Podanur P. O. Coimbatore.	4.20
106.	Sri Ramalinga, Choodempikai Mills Ltd., Tiruppur, Coimbatore.	6.03
107.	Shri Sathivilas Bus Service, Parayar, Tanjavur.	3.53
108.	Shri Bharathi Mills Ltd., Pondicherry. (Under Authorised Controller (D & R) Act, 1951 w. e. f. 5-5-1966)	19.28
109.	Southern Textiles Ltd. Suler Coimbatore.	2.01
110.	Southern Structurals Ltd., Pattabiram, (Laid off).	6.53
111.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Pondicherry.	11.27
112.	Southern Switchgear Ltd., Avadi Road Madras-53.	2.37
113.	The Madras Bangalore Transport Company, (East) Madras-1	2.83
114.	Textool Co. Coimbatore (State Relief Undertaking w. e. f. 1-8-70)	13.59
115.	Vijaya Lakshmi Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.	1.47

166.45

(14) UTTAR PRADESH

116.	Atherton West & Co. Ltd., Kanpur.	24.68
117.	Bijli Cotton Mills (P) Ltd., Hathras Aligarh, (Closed w. e. f. 13-5-1970)	11.45

Y.—978—8.

1	2	3
118.	Diwan Sugar & General Mills P) Ltd., Sakhoti Tanda (Meerut) (Under Authorised Controller Industries (D & R) Act, 1951 w. e. f. 2-9-1967).	1.95
119.	H. R. Sugar Factory (P) Ltd., Bareilly, (State Relief Undertaking w. e. f. 9-3-1970)	2.46
120.	India Supplies Engg. Works Ltd., Kanpur.	1.96
121.	Kundan Sugar Mills, Amroha Distt. Moradabad	4.21
122.	Kamlapat Motilal Bhatni Sugar Mills Branch Bhatni, Deoria, (State Relief Undertaking w. e. f. 4-3-70)	1.98
123.	Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur.	31.22
124.	Laxmi Ratan Engg. Works Ltd., Kanpur.	2.76
125.	Muir Mills Co., Ltd., Kanpur (Under Authorised Controller Industries (D&R) Act, 1951. Date of take over 22-12-65).	6.17
126.	Metal Goods Mfg. Co. (P) Ltd., Varanasi.	1.54
127.	Moradabad Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd., Moradabad	1.59
128.	Maheshwari Khetan Sugar Mills (P) Ltd., Ramkola, Deoria (State relief Undertaking w. e. f. 4-3-70)	1.88
129.	New Victoria Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur. (Under Authorised Controller Industries (D & R) Act, 1951. Date of take over 30-8-1969).	50.49
130.	Fanniji Sugar & General Mills Co., Bulandshahar.	1.52
131.	Ram Luxman Sugar Mill, Mohiuddinpur, Meerut. (Under Authorised Controller (D&R) Act, 1951 w. e. f. 26-12-69).	4.46
132.	Ram Chanda & Sons Sugar Mills, Barabanki (State Relief Under taking w. e. f. 8-6-69)	3.44
133.	S B. Sugar Mills, Bijnore.	1.94

155.70

(15) WEST BENGAL

134	Agrind Fabrication Ltd., Alipore. (Closed w. e. f. September, 1967)	3.04
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1	2	3
135.	Albert David Ltd.	14.23
136.	All India General Transport	1.76
137.	Arati Cotton Mills Ltd., (Closed w. e. f. 17-6-68)	2.20
138.	Atlas Works.	1.30
139.	Bangesri Cotton Mills Ltd., (Closed w. e. f. 10-10-56)	2.50
140.	Bangodaya Cotton Mills Ltd., 24-Paraganas.	3.83
141.	Bangaswari Cotton Mills Ltd., Hoogly. (Closed w. e. f. 19-7-65.)	9.22
142.	M/s Bengal Fine Spg. and Wvg. Mills Ltd. (Closed w. e. f. 28-2-70)	6.17
143.	Beech Tea State	1.82
	Bengal Textile Mills Ltd., Berhampore (Closed w. e. f. 9-7-70)	4.72
145.	Bharat Jute Mills Ltd., Das Nagar, Howrah.	4.73
146.	Bhatkawa Tea Estate	2.56
147.	Bharnobari Tea Estate	2.53
148.	Calcutta Glass and Silicate Works (1936), Pvt. Ltd.	1.93
149.	Carter Pooler and Co. Pvt. Ltd.,	4.05
150.	Corporated Engineers India (P) Ltd., (Closed w. e. f. 1-10-66)	1.06
151.	Central Cotton Mills Ltd., (Closed w. e. f. 1-6-70)	4.17
152.	Dhakeswari Cotton Mills Ltd., (Closed from October, 1963)	8.99
153.	Deni Dima Tea Estate	1.18
154.	Dominion Rubber Co. (P) Ltd., (Closed w. e. f. 27-3-70)	3.23
155.	Diana Tea Estate	2.23
156.	The Great Eastern Hotel Ltd.,	1.84
157.	Hind Rubber Works,	2.58

1	2	3	
158.	Hilla Tea Estate	1.78	1
159.	Hindustan Iron & Steel Co.	3.68	1
160.	Indian Cycle Mfg. Co. Ltd. (Closed w.e.f. 12-6-69) (Under Authorised Controller Industries (D & R) Act., 1951 w. e. f. 11-1-1960)	3.40	18
161.	India Electric Works Ltd, Calcutta (Closed and in liquidation w. e. f. 1-12-68) Under Authorised Controller (D & R) Act, 1951 w. e. f. 11-7-60)	17.70	18
162.	India Machinery Co. Ltd.	5.54	18
163.	Indian Malleable Castings Ltd.	2.96	13
164.	Inter National Rubber Mfg. Co.	4.70	18
165.	Jyoti Weaving Factory Ltd. (Closed w. e. f. 3-10-1970)	1.49	18
166.	Krishna Silicate Glass Works Ltd. (Closed w. e. f. 22-10-70)	3.30	18
167.	Lookson Tea Estate	3.56	18
168.	Luxmi Narayan Cotton Mills Ltd., Hoogly. (closed w. e. f. June, 70)	13.23	19
169.	Majhordabri Tea Estate	5.78	19
170.	M/s Monindra Mills Ltd. (Closed w. e. f. 24-10-66)	1.90	19
171.	Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.	4.78	19
172.	Metro Glass Works (P) Ltd.	2.07	19
173.	Modern India, Construction Co. Ltd.	5.08	19
174.	Motor & Machinery Mfg. Ltd.	6.28	
175.	Mujrai Tea Estate	1.94	
176.	National Iron & Steel Co. (P) Ltd. (Closed w. e. f. 7-10-1970)	13.06	
177.	Nu-Built Furnitures (P) Ltd.	1.38	

2	3
178. Okayti Tea Estate	1.79
179. Oriental Research & Chemical Laboratories Ltd., Howrah.	1.46
180. Pashok Tea Estate.	2.33
181. Rampporia Cotton Mills Ltd., Hoogly.	15.34
182. Raymon Engineering Works Ltd., (Closed w. e. f. February, 1968)	2.91
183. Red Bank Tea Estate	11.91
184. Rajbhat Tea Estate	1.94
185. Sarugaon Tea Estate, Jalpaiguri	6.39
186. Shalimar Tar Products, (193 Ltd., Calcutta.	7.31
187. Shree Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills Ltd.	11.99
188. Shree Engg. Products. Ltd.	1.35
189. Snow View Tea Co. Ltd.	2.87
190. Sodepore Cotton Mills Ltd., Sodeypur, (Closed w. e. f. 13-12-1965)	2.88
191. Satali Tea Estate	2.28
192. Thakurdas Sureka Iron Foundary Ltd. (Fy. II) (Closed w. e. f. Sept., 67)	1.04
193. Thakurdas Sureka Iron Foundary Ltd. (Closed w. e. f. 6-5-67)	2.50
194. U. P. Commercial Corporation (P) Ltd. (Closed w. e. f. Jan., 1968)	1.58
195. Belur Glass Works Ltd., WB/7640	1.98
	265.42
<u>Total :</u>	<u>Rs. 1,494.61 lakhs.</u>

APPENDIX 'D'

Statement showing names of unexempted establishments which were in default of provident fund dues of Rs. ten lakhs and above (including arrears of contributions, Administrative charges and penal damages) as on 31st March, 1971.

S. No.	Name of the Establishment	Amount in arrears (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. ANDHRA PRADESH		
1.	Azamjahi Mills Ltd., Warangal.	15.45
2. BIHAR		
2.	Hurdutroy Jute Mills (P) Ltd., Katihar.	13.02
3. GUJARAT		
3.	Jahangir Vakil Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad. (Closed w. e. f. 1-9-1970)	18.87
4.	Maneckchowk & Ahmedabad Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.	22.09
5.	Rajnagar Spg., Wvg., Mfg. Co. Ltd., No. 1 and 2 (Closed w. e. f. 22-2-1969)	10.58
4. KERALA		
6.	Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Ltd., Alagappanagar.	13.70
5. MADHYA PRADESH		
7.	Hira Mills Ltd., Ujjain. (Under Authorised Controller Industries (D&R) Act, 1952. date of take-over 4-3-1966)	35.22
8.	Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd., Indore	65.24
9.	Kalyanmal Mills Ltd., Indore.	13.67
10.	New Bhopal Textile Ltd., Bhopal, (Under Authorised Controller Industries (D&R) Act, 1951. Date of take-over 11-2-1966),	15.31
11.	Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd., Indore (Under Authorised Controller Industries (D&R) Act, 1951. Date of take-over 13-4-1966).	37.50

(6) MAHARASHTRA

12.	Appollo Mills Ltd., Bombay	14.66
13.	Digvijay Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd. (Under Authorised Controller Industries (D & R) Act, 1951 Date of take-over 9-7-69)	16.76
14.	Edward Textile Ltd., Bombay (State Relief Undertaking w. e. f. 1-5-69)	14.97
15.	India United Group of Mills, Bombay (Under Authorised Controller Industries (D & R) Act, 1951. Date of take-over 29-11-1965)	275.69
16.	Model Mills Nagpur Ltd., -Nagpur. (Under Authorised Controller Industries (D & R) Act, 1951. Date of take over 18-7-1959)	24.17
17.	New Kaiser-I-Hind Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Bombay (State Relief Undertaking w. e. f. 15-8-69)	19.56
18.	New Pratap Spg., Wvg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd., Dhulia. (State Relief Undertaking w. e. f. 11-4-67)	10.70
19.	Osmanshahi Mills Ltd., Nanded.	18.54
20.	Seksaria Cotton Mills Ltd., Bombay (Closed w. e. f. 18-10-67)	14.52
21.	Sholapur Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Sholapur (Closed from April, 1964)	31.62

(7) TAMIL NADU

22.	Kaleeswarar Mills Ltd., Coimbatore	10.11
23.	Somasundaram Mills (P) Ltd., Coimbatore.	19.29
24.	Shri Bharathi Mills Ltd., Pondicherry (Under Authorised Controller Industries (D&R) Act, 1951 w. e. f. 5-5-66)	19.28
25.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Pondicherry.	11.27
26.	Textool Co. Coimbatore. (State Relief Undertaking w. e. f. 1-8-70)	13.59

1	2	3
(8) UTTAR PRADESH		
27.	Atherton West & Co. Ltd., Kanpur	24.68
28.	Bijli Cotton Mills (P) Ltb., Hathras, Aligarh. (Closed w. e. f. 13-5-1970)	11.45
29.	Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur.	31.22
30.	New Victoria Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur. (Under Authorised Controller Industries (D&R) Act, 1951. Date of take-over 30-8-1969)	50.49
(9) WEST BENGAL		
31.	Albert David Ltd.	14.23
32.	India Electric Works Ltd., Calcutta. (Closed and in liquidation w. f. 11-12-68) Under Authorised Controller Industries (D & R) Act, 1951 w. e. f. 11-7-60).	17.70
33.	Laxmi Narayan Cotton Mills Ltd., Hoogly. (Closed w. e. f. June, '70)	13.23
34.	Natiional Iron & Steel Co. (P) Ltd. (Closed w. e. f. 7-10-1970)	13.06
35.	Rampooria Cotton Mills Ltd., Hoogly.	13.34
36.	Shree Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills Ltd.	11.99

APPENDIX-'E'

Statement showing names of the unexempted establishments in which payment to members was made on an ad-hoc basis on closure, during the years 1970-71.

S. No.	Name of the closed— establishment	Number of members who were given a non-refund- able advance.	No. of advances had to be given
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	M/s. Venkatachalapath Mills, Tirupali (P. O.).	133	Once
2.	M/s. Andhra Re-Rolling Works Hyderabad-18.	53	Once
3.	M/s. Nataraj Spg. and Wvg. Mills Ltd., Nirmal.	236	Once
4.	M/s. Tata Nagar Foundary Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur.	15	12 (Twice)
		3	Once
5.	M/s. Sitalpur Sugar Works Ltd., Goraul, Muzaffarpur.	18	16 (Twice) 2 Once
GUJARAT			
6.	Jehangir Vakil Mills Co. Ltd., Outside Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad.	3,723	Twice
KERALA			
7.	K. Gopinathan Nair & Co., Quilon	45	Once
8.	Walters Trading Co., Quilon	60	Once
9.	Hindustan Ceramics & Tile Works	26	Once
10.	Sujir Ganesh Nair & Co., Kadappakada.	3	Once
11.	Quilon Cashew Processing Co. (P) Ltd.	287	Twice
12.	Jayasree Cashew Company.	311	Twice

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)
13.	International Cashew Traders.	18	Once	35.
14.	Vijayalakshmi Cashew Co.	1	Once	36.
15.	Thomson Cashew Industries.	5	Once	37.
16.	Walters Trading Co., Noornad.	515	Once	38.
17.	Walters Trading Co., Charummood	485	Once	39.
18.	Sujir Ganesh Nayak & Co. Ayathil, Quilon	239	Once	40.
19.	Indian Nut Products.	76	Once	41.
20.	Ramsons & Co.	215	Once	42.
21.	Karuna Cashew Co.	120	Once	43.
22.	W. I. Cashew Co.	200	Once	44.
23.	Bakul Cashew Co.	240	Once	45.
24.	Binod Cashew Co.	185	Once	46.
25.	Sree Rama Bus Service.	48	Once	47.
26.	H. P. Bhaskara & Sons.	290	Once	48.
27.	Bakul Cashew Co., Kottiyam	275	Once	49.
28.	Bakul Cashew Co., Eravipuram.	125	Once	50.
29.	Lekshman & Co.	40	Once	51.
30.	Musaliar Industries, Peroor.	—		52.
31.	Poyilakada Cashew Traders (P) Ltd.	15	Once	53.
32.	M/s. M. P. Govindan & Sons, Ezhukone.	8	Once	54.
33.	K. Gopinathan Nair & Co. Ithikkara.	38	Once	55.
34.	Poyilakada Cashew Factory, Eravipuram.	3	Once	56.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
35.	Sundaresans' Cashew Factory.	19	Once
36.	M/s. P. K. D. Cashew Factory.	307	Once
37.	Quilon Cashew Processing Co.	34	Once
38.	Quilon Cashew Processing Co.	26	Once
39.	Sujir Ganesh Nayak & Co. (KR/1253)	207	Once
40.	Sujir Ganesh Nayak & Co. (KR/1254)	97	Once
41.	Sujir Ganesh Nayak & Co. (KR/1255)	105	Once
42.	Shanmukha Vila Cashew Industries.	537	Once
43.	Lakshmi & Co.	103	Once
44.	Poyilakada Cashew Traders (P) Ltd.	22	Once
45.	Renuka Cashew Co.	86	Once
46.	International Cashew Co.	8	Once
47.	Quilon Cashew Processing Co.	25	Once
48.	Binod Cashew Corporation.	172	Once
49.	Cochin Malleables (P) Ltd.	97	Once
50.	K. S. Karim & Sons.	125	Once
51.	Hindustan Cashew Products.	774	Once
52.	Sujir Ganesh Nayak And Co.	125	Once
53.	Shanmugha Vilas Cashew Products.	181	Once
54.	Shanmugha Vilas Cashew Products.	214	Once
55.	N. S. Cashew Factory.	42	Once
56.	Pratap Cashew Co.	158	Once

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)
57.	Vijayalakshmi Cashew Co.	372	Once	
58.	Karuna Cashew Co.	140	Once	76.
59.	Hindustan Cashew Factory.	1090	Once	
60.	Vijaya Mohini Mills.	700	Once	77.
61.	Venkiteswara Cashews.	555	Once	78.
62.	A. E. C. Cashew Factory.	250	Once	79.
63.	Standard Tile & Clay Works.	380	Twice	80.
64.	Musaliar Industries (P) Ltd.	180	Once	
65.	Quilon Cashew Processing Co.	3	Once	81.
MAHARASRTRA				
66.	Mukesh Textile Mills Mfg. MH/99.	309	Once	82.
67.	The Chhaganlal Textile.	828	Thrice	83.
68.	National Machine Mfg. Co. Ltd. Kalwa.	2558	Once	84.
69.	M/s. Chaganlal Iron Works, Chalisgaon .	43	Thrice	85.
MYSORE				
70.	M/s. Minerva Mills, Bangalore.	4299	4 times	87.
71.	M/s. Mysore Spg. Manufacturing Co., Bangalore.	6785	6 times	88.
72.	M/s. Swastic Cashew Industries, Bangalore.	140	Once	89.
ORISSA				
73.	Parbati Talkies.	12	Once	91.
74.	Orient Weaving Mills.	8	Once	92.
75.	National Foundry & Rolling Mills.	1	Once	93.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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RAJASTHAN

76.	The Edward Mills Co. Ltd., Beawar.	7	Once
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TAMIL NADU

77.	Jothi Mills Ltd., Rajapalayam.	307	Twice
78.	M/s. Standard Motors, Madras-2.	1,300	Thrice
79.	M/s. Pudukottah Textiles, Trichy.	1,041	Twice
80.	M. B. T. (East), Madras-1.	937	Once

UTTAR PRADESH

81.	M/s. New Victoria Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur.	584	Once
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WEST BENGAL

82.	Isias Bar & Restaurent.	1	Once
83.	M/s. J. D. Jones.	—	—
84.	M/s. Molins of India Ltd.	17	Twice
85.	Instrument Research Lab.	12	Once
86.	Industrial Metal Works (P) Ltd.	1	Once
87.	Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd.	101	Once
88.	Raymon Engg. Works.	1	Once
89.	Arati Cotton Mills.	7	Once
90.	India Machinery.	1	Once
91.	Bharat Iron & Steel Co.	6	Once
92.	Samar Engineering	5	Once
93.	Metal Wares.	17	Once

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
94. Hind Tin Industries.		32	Once
95. Esavi Matches.		13	Once
96. Eagle Metal Works.		4	Thrice
97. Dominion Rubber Co.		131	Once
98. Bi-cycle Components.		6	Once
99. D. N. Singha.		1	Once
100. Bengal Fine Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd.		32	Once
101. Bangeswari Cotton Mills.		1	—
102. Lilyod Insulations (I) Ltd.		21	Once
103. Llyod & Bituman Products (P) Limited.		38	Once
104. Air Service.		13	Twice
105. Steel Ways.		35	Once
106. Oriental Chemicals		41	Twice
107. Fritz & Singh		41	Once
108. Bengal Textile Mills.		280	Once
109. Lalit Chandra Silpa Samity		22	Once
110. B. M. Bagaria.		1	Once
111. Bengal Fine Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd.		38	Once
112. Laxminarayan Cotton Mills Ltd.		51	Once
113. Central Cotton Mills		48	Once
114. Basumati Pvt. Ltd.		27	—
115. Krishna Silicate & Glass Works.		94	Twice

116. L

117. M

118. B

119. B

120. N

Side No

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
116.	Lynx Machinery Ltd.	1	Once
117.	Mahlaxmi Cotton Mills	168	Once
118.	Bengal Textile Mills Ltd.	182	Twice
119.	Britannia Building & Iron Co.	13	Once
120.	National Iron & Steel Co.	7	Twice

Side No. 74—75

Nalin

**List of members of the Central Board of Trustees, Employees'
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- | | |
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