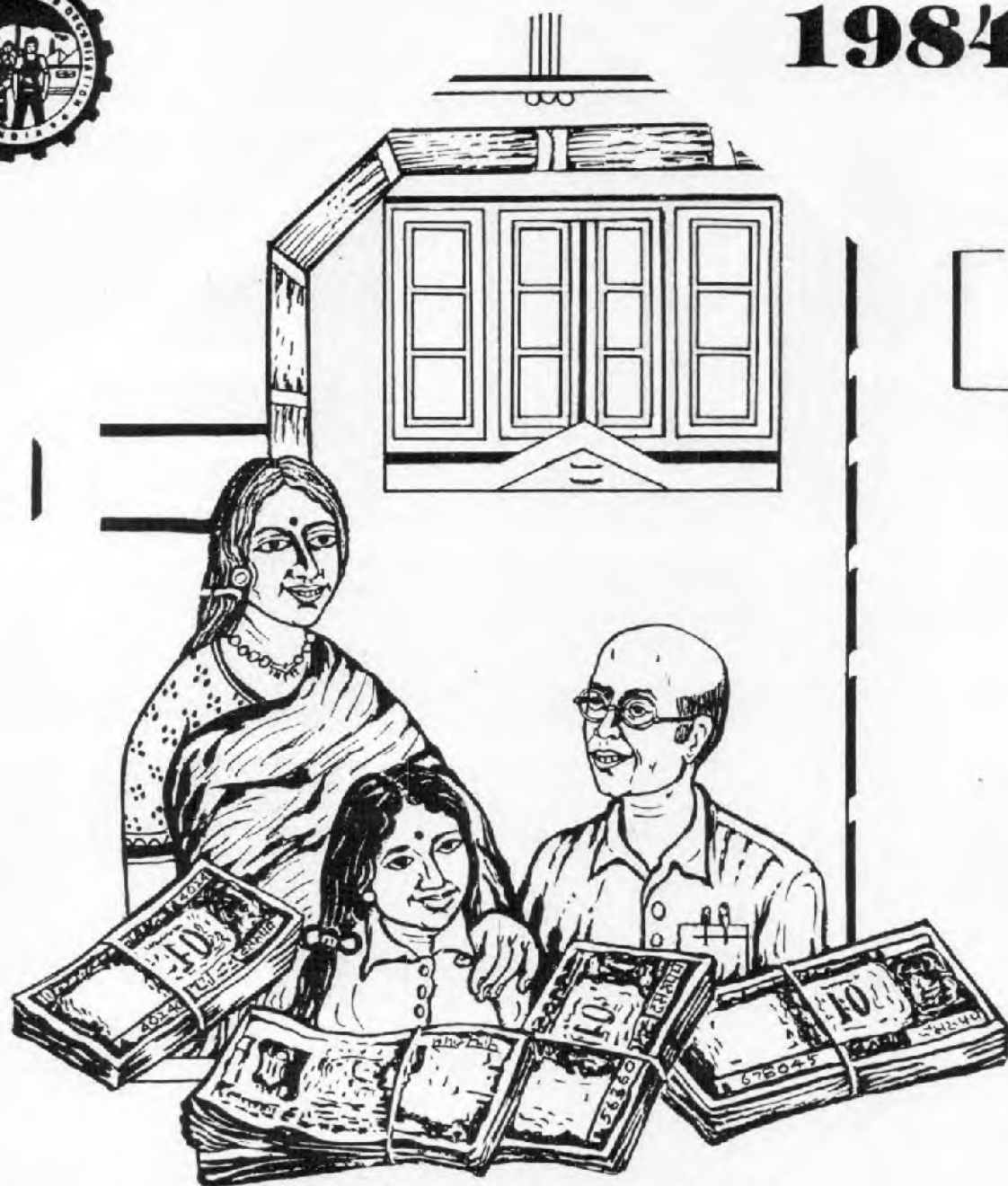




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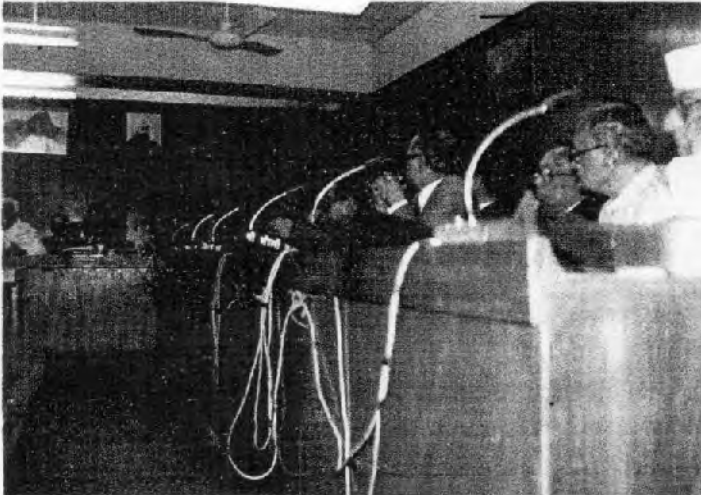


**BHAVISHYA NIDHI**

# **32nd ANNUAL REPORT**

OFFICE OF THE  
CENTRAL PROVIDENT FUND COMMISSIONER  
NEW DELHI

## 106TH MEETING OF CBT IN PROGRESS



## **32nd ANNUAL REPORT 1984 - 85**

### **EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND ORGANISATION**

**The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.**

**The Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952.**

**The Employees' Family Pension Scheme, 1971.**

**The Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976.**

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**Phone : 3312818**

**Telex : 31-3779**

**Gram : CENTFUND**

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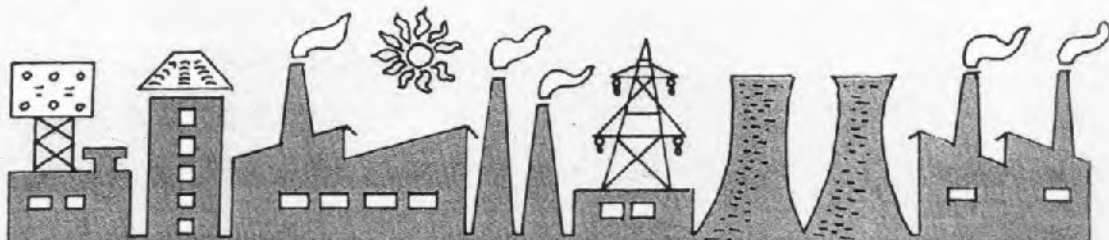
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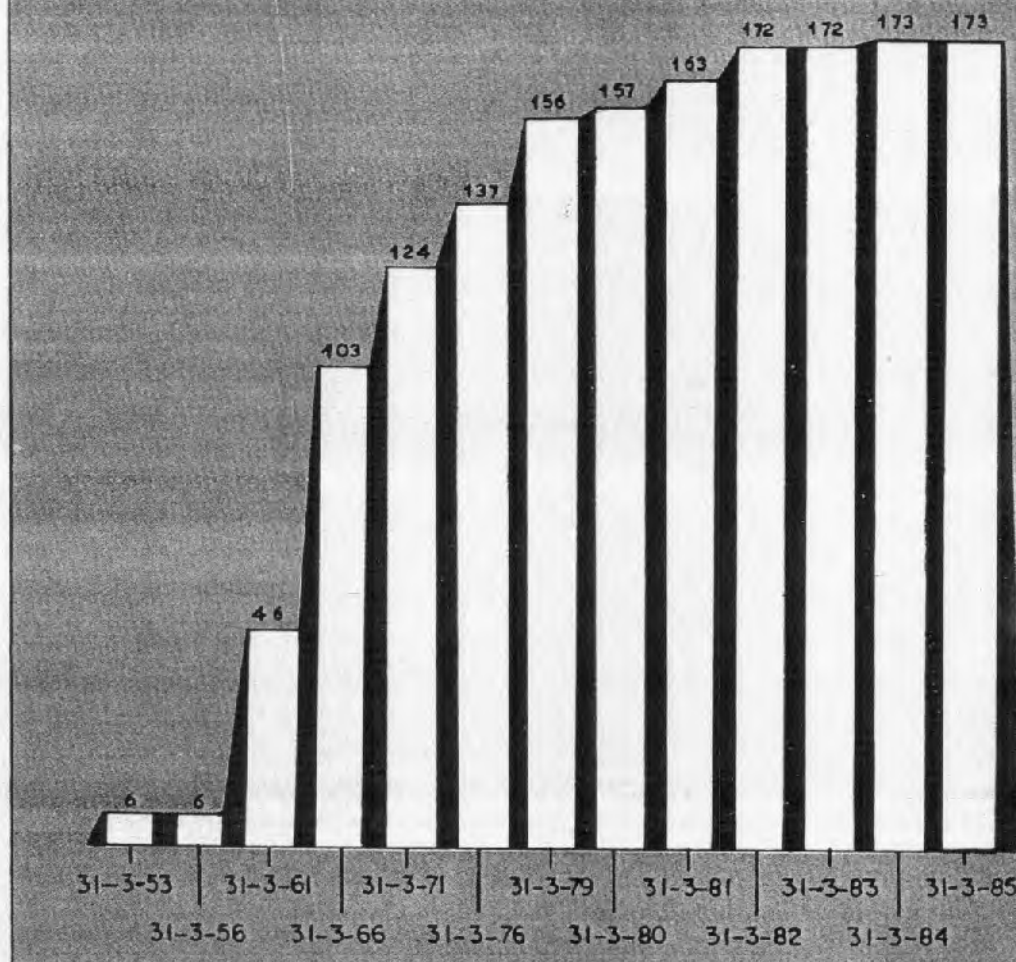
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PERFORMANCE OF  
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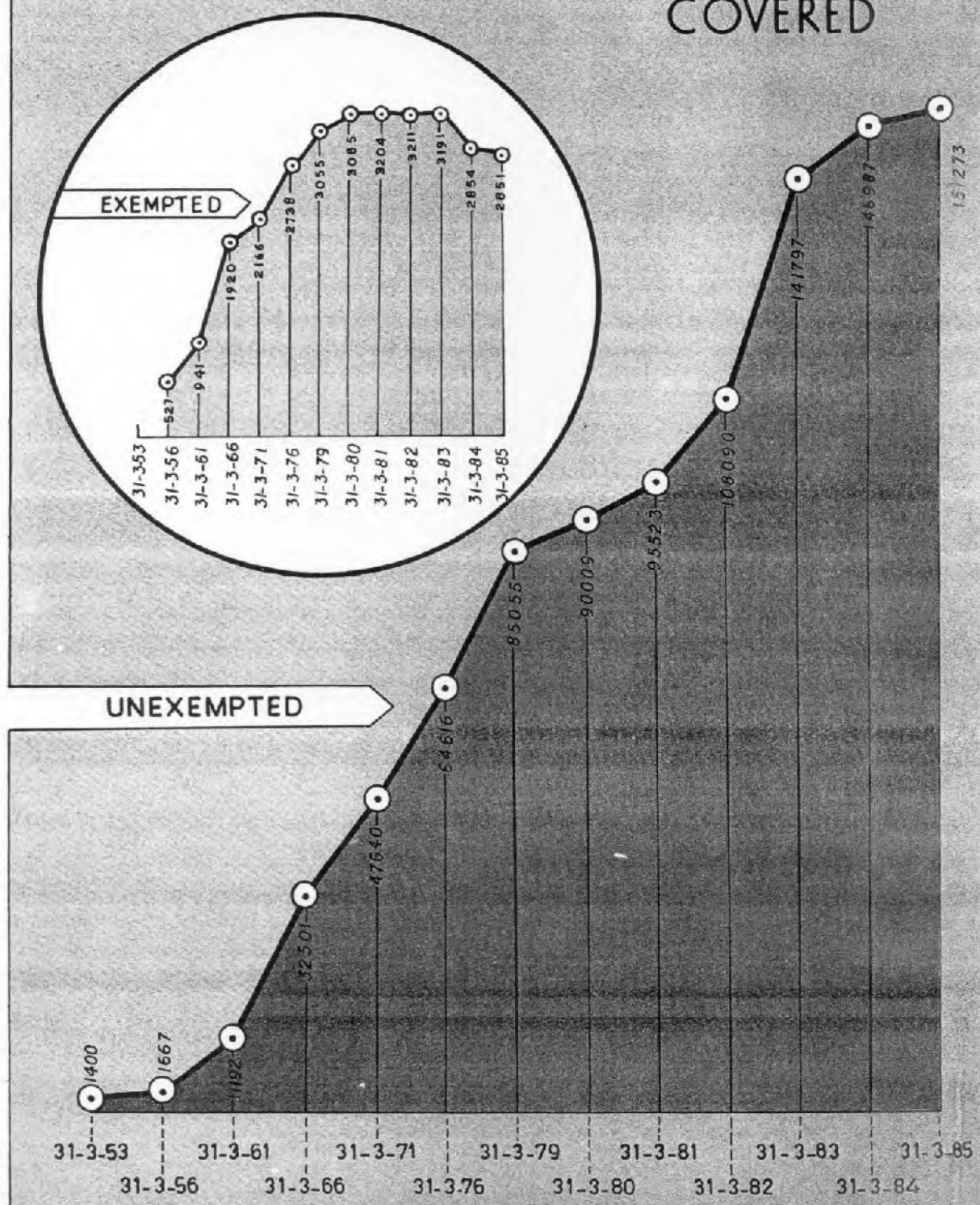


# NUMBER OF INDUSTRIES / CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS COVERED



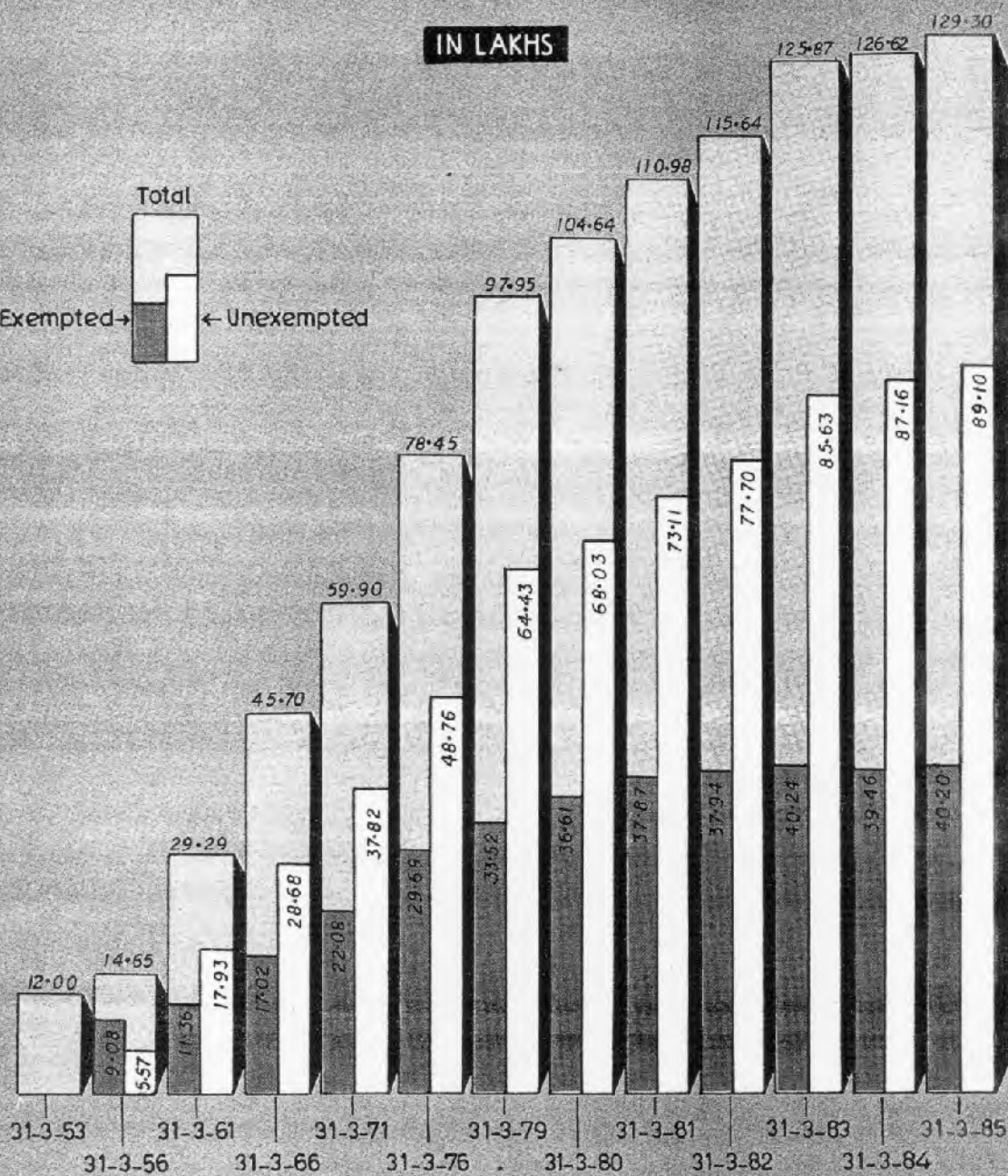
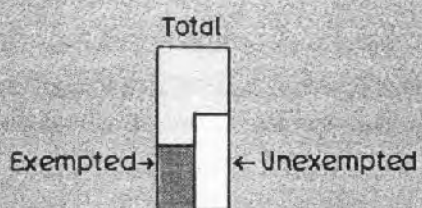


# NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS COVERED



# NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS COVERED

IN LAKHS



# TREND IN CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR

TOTAL



Unexempted  
Exempted

PROVIDENT FUND

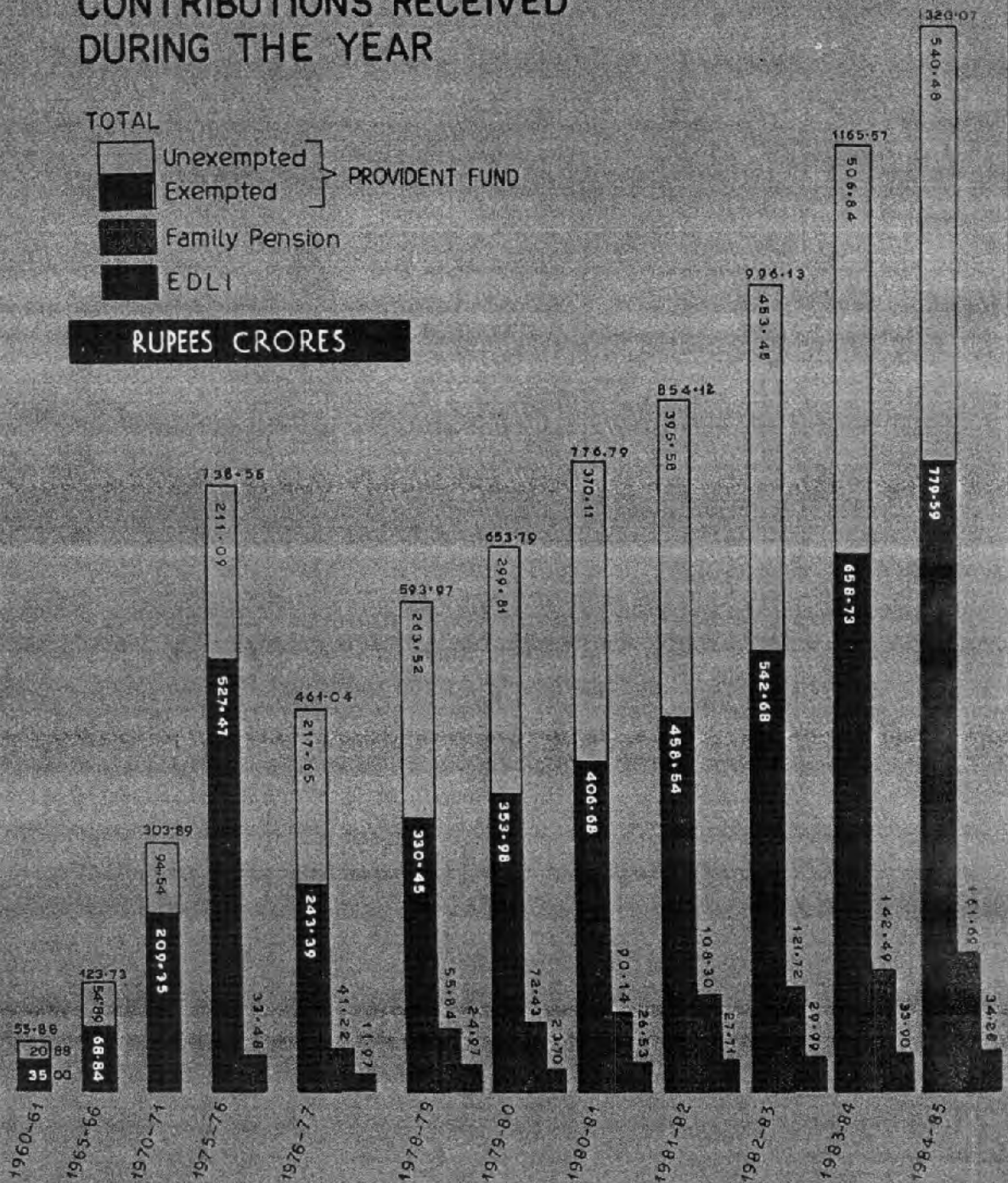


Family Pension



EDLI

RUPEES CRORES

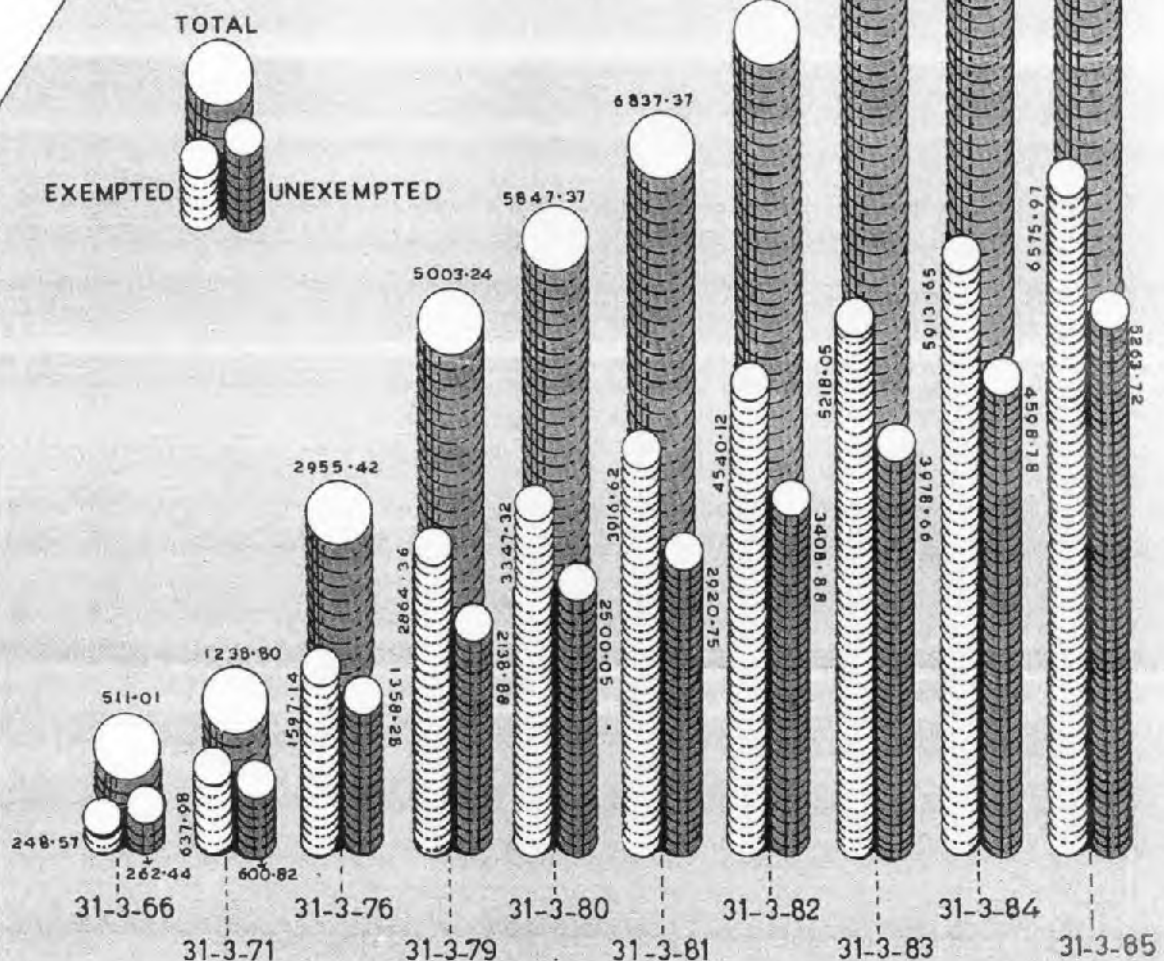
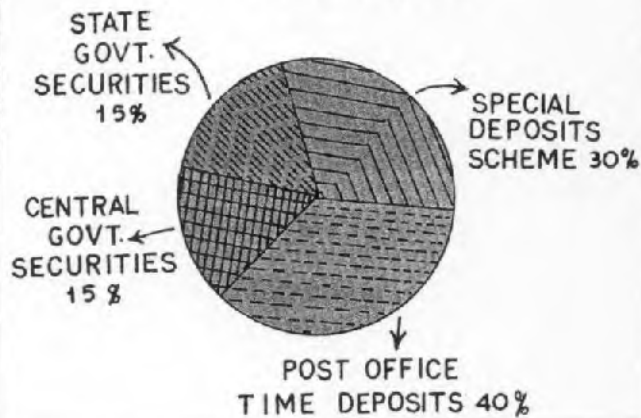




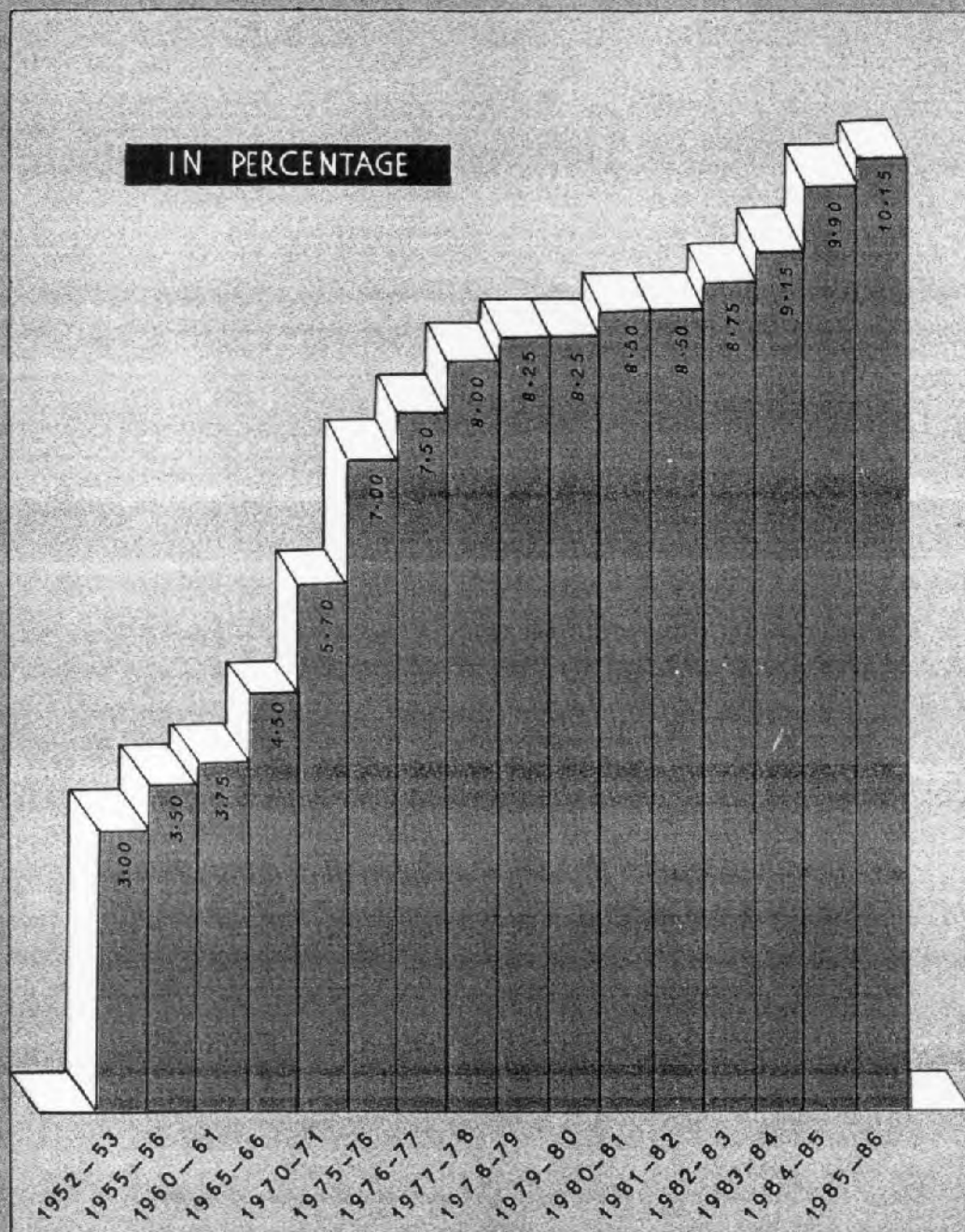
# NET INVESTMENT OF PROVIDENT FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

[RS. CRORES] PROGRESSIVE

## INVESTMENT PATTERN SINCE 1.1.81 IN PERCENTAGE



## RATE OF INTEREST ON SUBSCRIBER'S ACCUMULATIONS



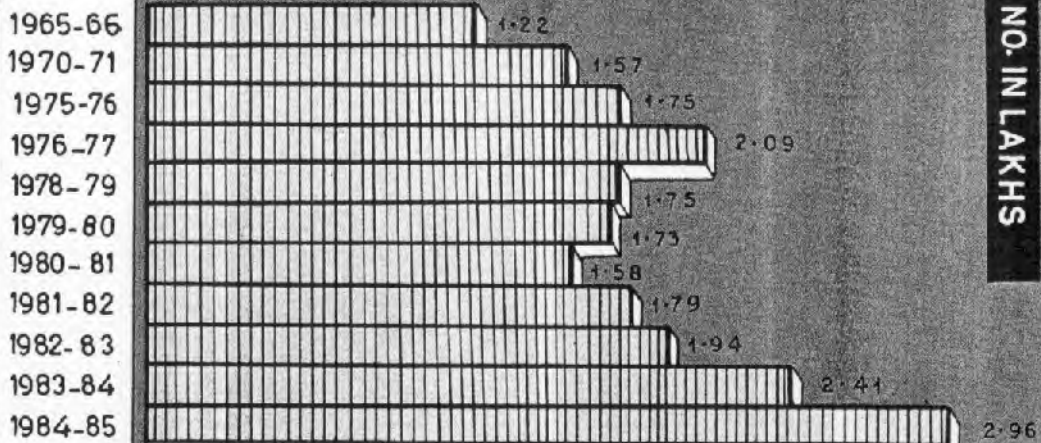


# TREND IN NON-REFUNDABLE ADVANCES SANCTIONED FOR UNEXEMPTED ESTABLISHMENTS

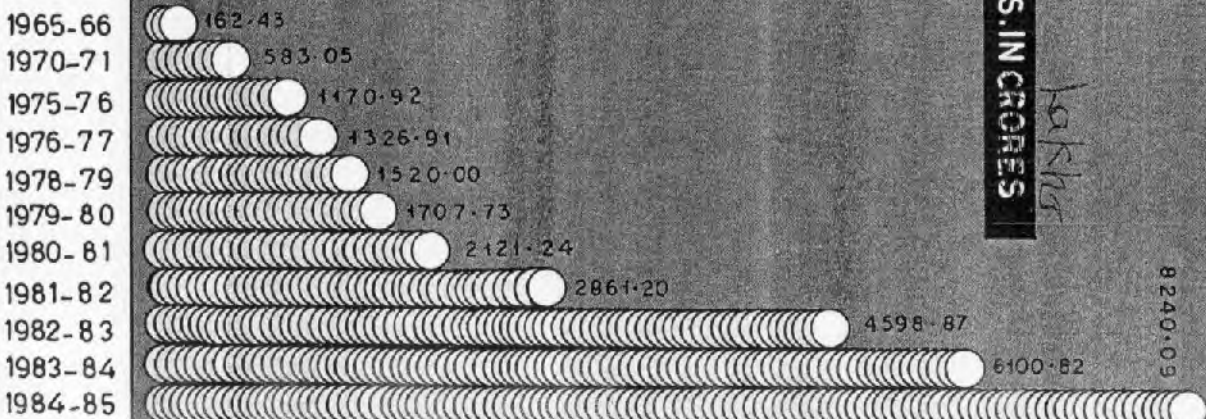
ADVANCES SANCTIONED

AMOUNT  
AUTHORISED FOR  
PAYMENT

NO. IN LAKHS



RS. IN CRORES



# ADVANCES SANCTIONED FOR UNEXEMPTED ESTABLISHMENTS

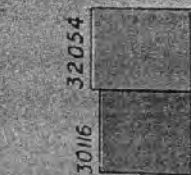
ADVANCES SANCTIONED  
BY CATEGORY  
( Number )

1983-84 1984-85

AMOUNT AUTHORISED FOR  
PAYMENT BY CATEGORY  
(Rs. Lakhs)



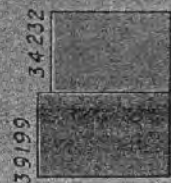
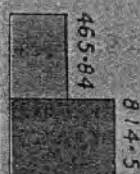
MARRIAGE / EDUCATION



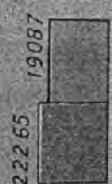
FINANCING  
LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES



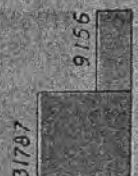
TEMPORARY CLOSURE  
OF ESTABLISHMENTS



HOUSE BUILDING  
ADVANCE



SICKNESS



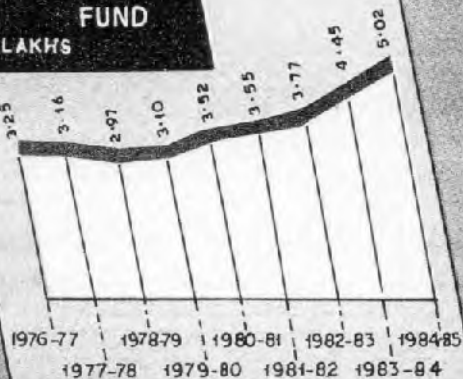
OTHERS



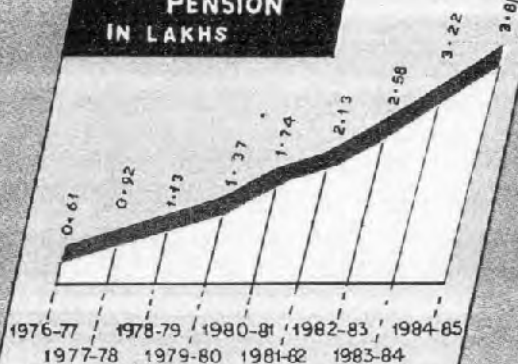
## TREND IN SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS FOR UNEXEMPTED ESTABLISHMENTS

### NUMBER OF CLAIMS SETTLED

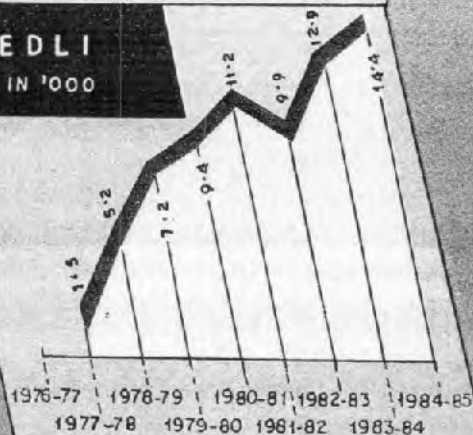
#### PROVIDENT FUND IN LAKHS



#### FAMILY PENSION IN LAKHS

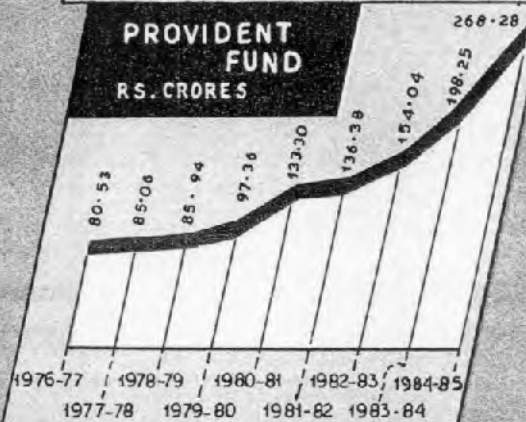


#### EDLI IN '000



### AMOUNT AUTHORISED FOR PAYMENT

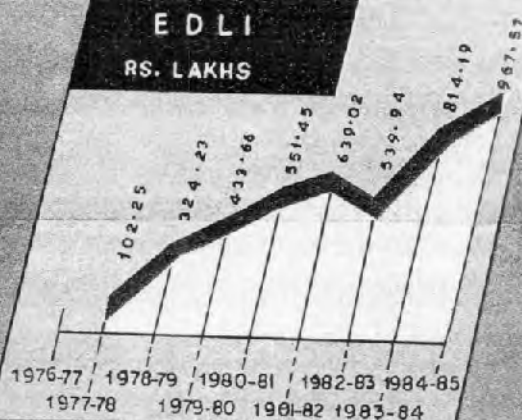
#### PROVIDENT FUND RS. CRORES



#### FAMILY PENSION RS. LAKHS



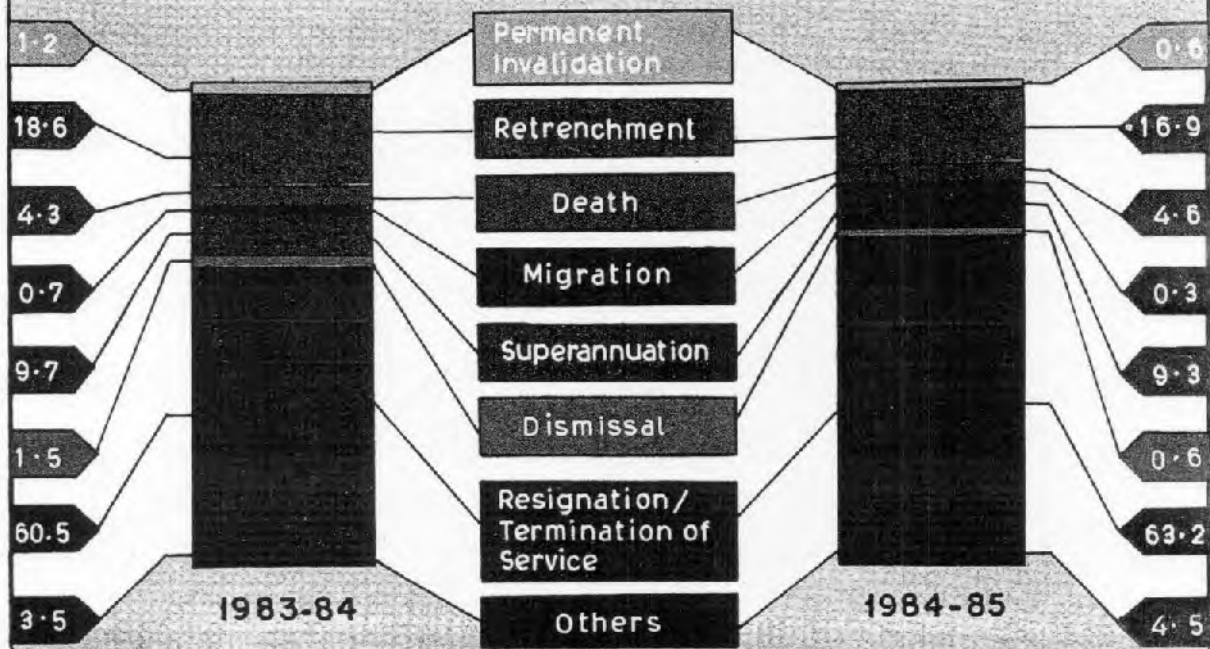
#### EDLI RS. LAKHS





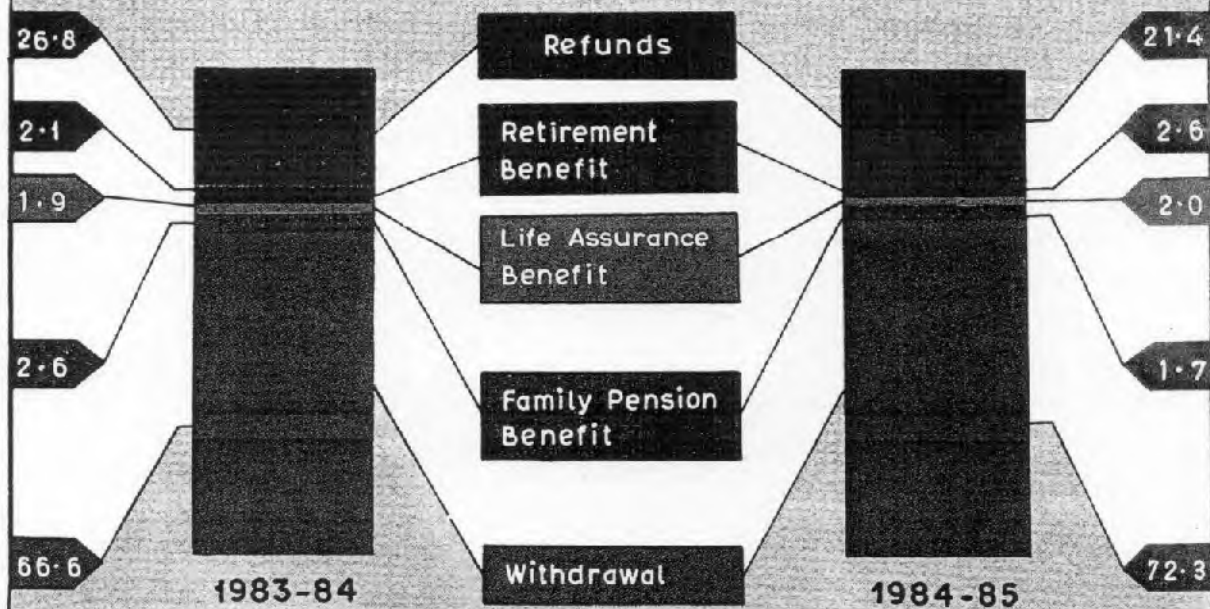
## SETTLEMENT OF PROVIDENT FUND CLAIMS BY TYPE

IN PERCENTAGE

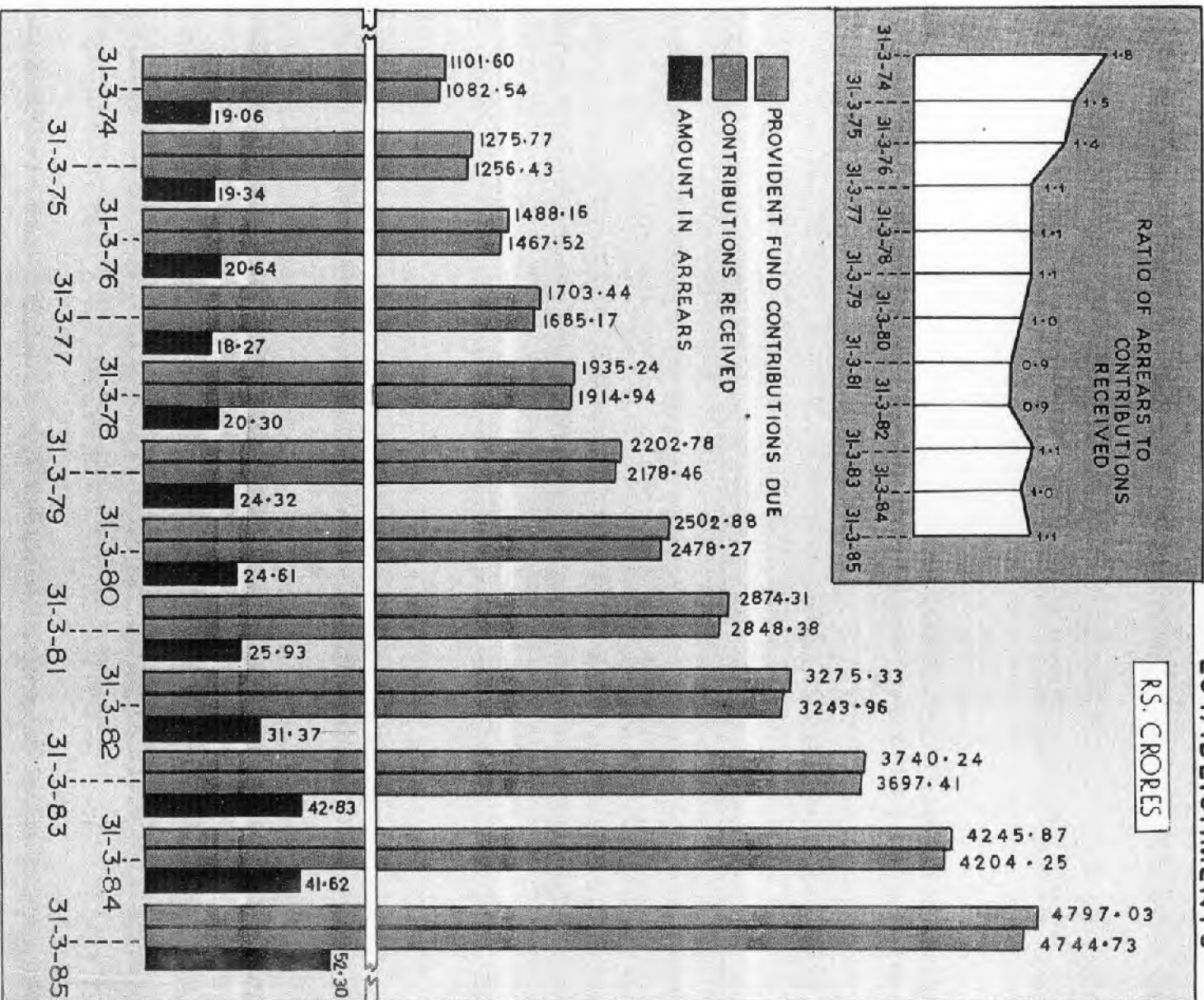
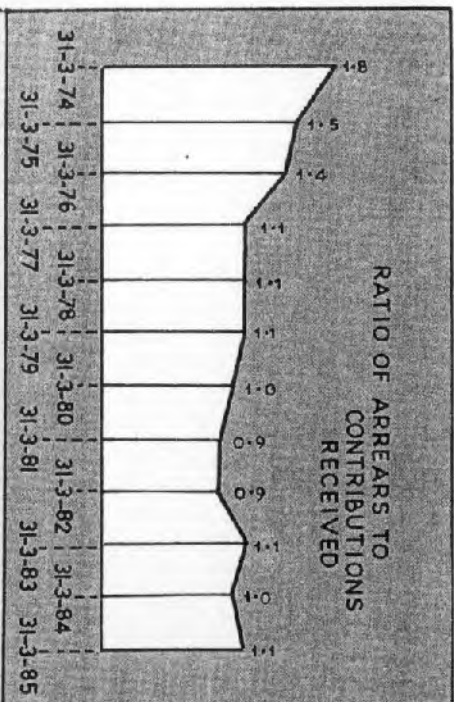


## SETTLEMENT OF FAMILY PENSION CLAIMS BY TYPE

IN PERCENTAGE

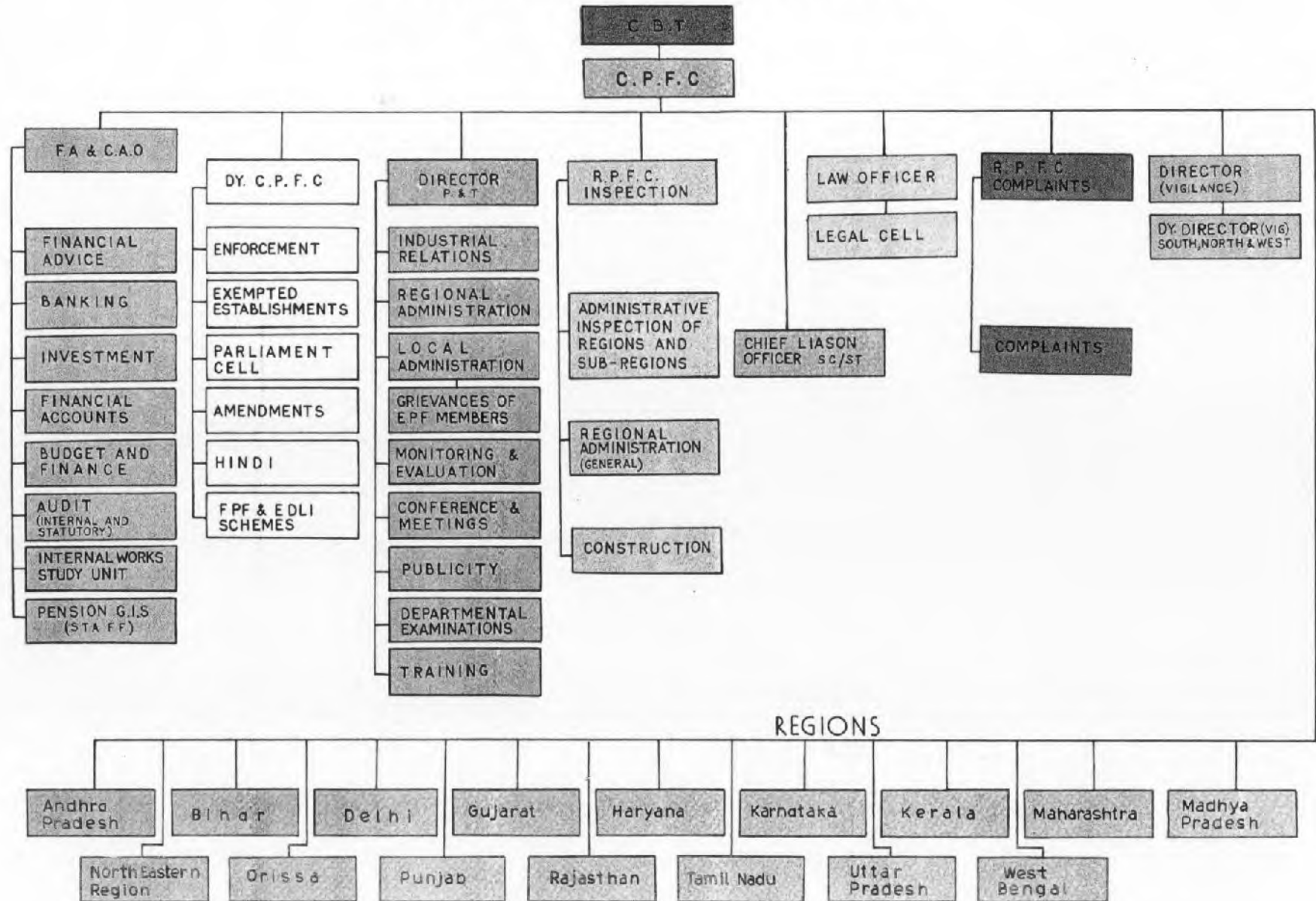


# TREND IN PROVIDENT FUND CONTRIBUTIONS AND ARREARS IN UNEXEMPTED ESTABLISHMENTS





# ORGANISATIONAL CHART



## 1. Salient Features and Highlights of Performance During the year 1984-85

1.1 The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation was set up in the year 1952. During the last 32 years the Organisation has registered tremendous growth and continues to expand further. The Organisation has been regularly bringing more and more workers under the protection of the social security measures provided by the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and the schemes framed thereunder.

1.2 It has also been the constant endeavour of the Government and the Organisation to progressively liberalise the benefits under the three schemes so that a healthy, contented and stable work force is mobilised to contribute its best to the creation of the wealth of the nation.

The Organisation is formulating a new scheme for providing constructed houses to the workers out of the savings accumulated in their Provident Fund Accounts. The Organisation is in touch with various Housing Boards, Urban Development Agencies and L.I.C. to get the houses constructed for workers. This will add to the capital formation in the country and save the workers from the ordeal and hard-ships faced while constructing a house.

1.3 Today, the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is the world's largest Provident Fund institution both in terms of coverage and the volume of financial transactions. At the end of March, 1985 the Organisation has within its fold 1.29 crore subscribers employed in 1.51 lakh establishments. The Act now stands extended to 173 Classes of Industries/Establishments, covering the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of the Indian economy.

1.4 During the year 1984-85, the total amount collected by way of contributions under the three Schemes was Rs. 1,516 crores as against Rs. 1,342 crores in the previous year thus registering an increase of 13.0 percent over the preceding year. The total contributions realised under all the three schemes since inception amounted to Rs. 12,774 crores. As against the collection of Rs. 1,516 crores under all the three schemes during 1984-85, the organisation effected payment to the extent of Rs. 881 crores by way of settlement of claims and grant of advances etc. The total net investment of Provident Fund made under the Act during the year 1984-85 (including investment of interest earned) was of the order of Rs. 1,327 crores.

1.5 The savings generated under the Act during 1983-84 accounted for 4.3 percent of net domestic savings and 11.7 percent of the total financial savings originated in the household sector of Indian economy as per latest data available in the National Accounts Statistics. The rate of interest payable on subscriber's accumulated savings is 10.15% for the current year 1985-86 as against 9.90% for the year 1984-85. The rate of interest has been progressively increasing over the years.

1.6 As a measure of decentralisation and with a view to carrying the service nearer to the subscribers, more and more sub-Regional Offices are being opened under a phased programme. Up to last year, 31 sub-Regional

Offices were opened. During the year 1984-85, four more sub-Regional Offices were opened. Besides, two more such offices have since been opened after 31.3.1985 and three others are likely to be opened shortly. Opening of more Sub-Regional Offices at different places where there is concentration of industries and demand from subscribers and employers is under consideration of the Organisation.

1.7 4,283 new establishments were brought under the ambit of the Act during the year 1984-85. The benefits in the form of Provident Fund, Family Pension and Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance were extended to 2,68,351 new subscribers. Besides, 17,536 establishments were surveyed with a view to see whether they are coverable under the Act.

1.8 The arrears of unexempted establishments stood at Rs. 52.30 crores at the end of March, 1985 which constituted 1.1% of the contributions realized so far. Out of the total arrears, a sum amounting to Rs. 20.8 crores pertain to sick mills, or establishments facing closure, liquidation etc. In such cases the scope for taking effective measures for the recovery of arrears is very strictly limited.

1.9 For early realisation of the arrears, dues were determined under section 7A of the Act in 10,191 cases. A sum of Rs. 12.47 crores was recovered by executing 3,027 revenue recovery certificates issued by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners. Besides, 5,446 prosecutions were launched under Section 14 of the Act. In addition, 832 prosecutions were launched under Section 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code and 6,496 orders were issued by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners levying damages amounting to Rs. 3.42 crores on belated payment of contributions by employers.

1.10 Out of 5.62 lakh provident fund claims due for settlement, 5.02 lakhs or 89.3% were settled authorising payment of a sum of Rs. 268.27 crores. The claims settled registered an increase of 12.8% while the amount authorised for payment went up by 35.3% over the immediately preceding year.

1.11 The number of provident fund claims returned for rectification to subscribers declined from 17.8% during 1983-84 to 15.4% in 1984-85.

1.12 Partial withdrawals in the form of non-refundable advances are allowed from the Provident Fund accumulations standing to the credit of a member to meet his diverse economic and social needs. A sum of Rs. 82.40 crores was paid in respect of 2.96 lakh applications for non-refundable advances in case of unexempted establishments. Due to progressive liberalisation of the provisions for advances the number of applications for advances and the amount paid during the year registered a steep increase. The increase in terms of number of applications and the amount sanctioned was 23.0% and 35.1% respectively over the previous year.

1.13 The performance of the Organisation with respect to another important functional parameter i.e. issue of annual statements of account also marked an improvement over that of the previous year. During the year 1984-85 a record number of 102.26 lakh account slips were issued, the highest since the inception of the Provident Fund Scheme.

1.14 Under the Family Pension Scheme 3.81 lakh claims were settled involving a payment of Rs. 9.55 crores. The number of claims settled during the year 1984-85 and the amount authorised registered an increase of 18.3% and 28.2% respectively over the immediately preceding year.

1.15 The benefits provided under the three Schemes are of the nature of 'cash benefit once for all' except for monthly family pension benefit. The monthly Family Pension benefit is intended to give long term sustenance to the family of the deceased. This assistance was provided to 6,468 families of deceased members during the year 1984-85.

1.16 After the death of a subscriber, the family of the deceased worker needs immediate financial assistance. The Organisation provided this timely help by way of insurance benefit under the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme to 14,361 legal heirs/widows of deceased members amounting to

Rs. 9.68 crores, during the year under report. The number of beneficiaries marked an increase of 18.9% during the year 1984-85 over that of the preceding year.

1.17 To tone up the efficiency in the offices of the Organisation, discipline, productivity and quality of service to the members, the Organisation took a series of measures. These measures inter-alia included:—

i) monitoring the performance of the regions with respect to key functional parameters at regular periodic intervals, ii) concurrent evaluation of daily productivity of the accounts clerks, iii) introduction of new Management Information System, iv) celebration of Efficiency Month and evaluation of its impact, v) prompt and regular follow up action and vi) observance of Exempted Establishments Month.

1.18 To sum up, the year 1984-85 witnessed an over-all improvement in the performance of most of its functional parameters. A series of measures were taken to improve the working of the Organisation with a view to bringing about a fair amount of satisfaction to subscribers. Sincere and sustained efforts shall continue to be made in future too for improving the speed and quality of service to workers.

## II. Important Statistics at a Glance

### COVERAGE

1. No. of Industries/Classes of establishments covered			
(a) As on 31.3.1985			173
(b) During the year			
	<i>Exempted</i>	<i>Unexempted</i>	<i>Total</i>
2. (a) No. of covered establishments as on 31.3.85	2,851 (2,854)	1,51,273 (1,46,987)	1,54,124 (1,49,841)
(b) Covered during the year	(-) 3	4,286	4,283
3. No. of Subscribers (in lakhs)			
(a) Employees' Provident Fund as on 31.3.85	40.20 (39.46)	89.10 (87.16)	129.30 (126.62)
(b) Covered during the year	0.74	1.94	2.68
(c) Family Pension Fund as on 31.3.85	25.28 (24.26)	58.66 (56.42)	83.94 (80.68)

### CONTRIBUTIONS

4. Contributions received (Rs. in crores)			
(a) Employees' Provident Fund.			
i) During the year	779.59 (658.73)	540.48 (506.84)	1,320.07 (1,165.57)
ii) Progressive	6,870.57*	4,744.73	11,615.30*
(b) Family Pension Fund	<i>Employees' &amp; Employers' Share</i>	<i>Govt's Share</i>	<i>Total</i>
i) During the year	129.30 (113.74)	32.39 (28.75)	161.69 (142.49)*
ii) Progressive	701.94	221.46	923.40*
(c) Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Fund			
i) During the year	23.28 (23.90)	11.00 (10.00)	34.28 (33.90)
ii) Progressive	163.68	72.02	235.70

\*Revised.



## ARREARS

### 5. Contributions in arrears (Rs. crores)

(a) Employees' Provident Fund		
i) Unexempted establishments under closure, liquidation, etc.	20.80	(18.98)
ii) Other unexempted Estts.	31.50	(22.64)
Total arrears	52.30 @	(41.62) @
iii) Arrears of exempted establishments.	63.92	(45.75)
(b) Employees' Family Pension Fund		
Exempted	1.04	(1.00)
Unexempted	2.87	(2.24)
Total	3.91	(3.24)
(c) Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Fund.		
Exempted	0.92	(0.84)
Unexempted	1.18	(1.05)
Total	2.10	(1.89)
(d) Amount due from the Government on account of :-		(Rs. crores)
i) Family Pension Contributions		83.40
ii) Administrative Charges		2.47
iii) E.D.L.I. Contributions		4.02
iv) Administrative Charges		—
Total		89.89

## INVESTMENTS

### 6. Net Investments (Rs. crores)

		Exempted	Unexempted	Total		
(a)	Employees' Provident Fund.					
i)	During the year	662.32	664.94	1327.26		
		(695.60)	(622.19)	(1317.79)		
ii)	Progressive	6575.97	5263.72**	11839.69**		
(b)	Employees' Family Pension Fund (Rs. crores)					
	Employees' and Employers' Share	Govt's Share	Interest credited	Arrears realized upto 1982-83 and invested	Total	
i)	During the year	117.33	32.39	76.15	46.61	272.48
		(102.34)	(28.75)	(60.95)	—	(192.04)
ii)	Progressive	658.58	221.46	307.15	46.61	(1233.80)

@ excludes arrears of Post Graduate Institute, Chandigarh.

\*\* excludes transfer of securities worth Rs. 1.59 crores to exempted establishments.

(c) Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Fund.

	<i>Employers' Share</i>	<i>Govt's Share</i>	<i>Interest earned (on Securities &amp; Public Account)</i>	<i>Investment of securities redeemed</i>	<i>Arrears realized upto 82-83 invested</i>	<i>Total</i>
i) During the year	16.13	11.00	16.75	17.91	6.92	68.71
	(15.89)	(10.00)	(12.10)	(54.45)	—	(92.44)
ii) Progressive						265.55

**INTEREST RATE**

7. Rate of Interest declared

(a) Employees' Provident Fund

10.15% for 1985-86

9.90% for 1984-85

(b) Employees' Family Pension Fund

7.5% w.e.f. 1.4.1981

**CLAIMS**

8. (a) Settlement of Provident Fund Claims.

	<i>Settled (No. Lakhs)</i>		<i>Amount (Rs. crores)</i>		<i>Pending (No. Lakhs)</i>
	<i>Exm.</i>	<i>Unexm.</i>	<i>*Exm.</i>	<i>Unexm.</i>	<i>Unexm.</i>
i) During the year	N.A.	5.02	511.14	268.27	
	N.A.	(4.45)	(454.49)	(198.25)	
ii) Progressive	N.A.	68.31	4161.39	1641.11	0.60)
					(0.64)

\* (includes both loans and advances)

(b) Employees' Family Pension Fund Claims (All Benefits)

	<i>Settled (No. lakhs)</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. lakhs)</i>	<i>Pending (No. lakhs)</i>
i) During the year	3.81	965.23	
	(3.22)	(754.26)	
ii) Progressive	17.92	3522.63	0.72
			(0.79)

(c) Monthly Family Pension Claims

	<i>Settled (No.)</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. lakhs)</i>	<i>Pending (No.)</i>
i) During the year	6,468	57.08	4,039
	(8,462)	(11.63)	(2,458)

(d) Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Fund Claims.

	<i>Settled (No.)</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. lakhs)</i>	<i>Pending (No.)</i>
i) During the year	14,361	967.57	
	(12,892)	(814.19)	
ii) Progressive	71,612	4,372.31	6,926 (7,741)

**ADVANCES**

9. No. of advances sanctioned and amount authorised for payment. Employees' Provident Fund (Unexempted Establishments)

	<i>No. of Advances (lakhs)</i>	<i>Amount involved (Rs. crores)</i>	<i>Pending (No. lakhs)</i>
i) During the year	2.96	82.40	
	(2.41)	(61.01)	
ii) Progressive	39.62	367.20	0.19

**LEGAL ACTION**

10. Prosecution cases under Section 14 of the Act (Unexempted establishments)

	<i>Launched</i>	<i>Decided</i>	<i>Pending</i>
Employees' Provident Fund			
i) During the year	5,446	2,682	
	(6,291)	(2,496)	
ii) Progressive	1,19,443	80,951	38,492

11. Prosecution cases under Section 406/409 I.P.C. (Unexempted establishments)

	<i>Launched</i>	<i>Decided</i>	<i>Pending</i>
i) During the year	832	6	
	(613)	(6)	
ii) Progressive	3,825	250	3,575

12. Number of Prosecutions resulting in imprisonment

	<i>Launched</i>
i) During the year	28
	(92)
ii) Progressive	827

### 13. Revenue Recovery Certificates

	Initiated		Decided	
	No. of cases	Amount involved (Rs. lakhs)	No. of cases	Amount involved (Rs. lakhs)
(a) Employees' Provident Fund*				
i) During the year	5,148 (4,509)	2297.17 (2291.78)	3,027 (2,549)	1246.78 (345.58)
ii) Progressive	1,04,693*	18,378.77	82,483	9,619.10
iii) Pending as on 31.3.1985	22,210	8,759.67		
(b) Family Pension Fund*				
i) During the year				32.22 (19.16)
ii) Progressive				184.83(R)
iii) Pending as on 31.3.1985	15,093	486.56		
(c) Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Fund*				
			Initiated	Decided
			No. of cases	Amount involved
				(Rs. lakhs)
i) During the year				12.19 (13.51)
ii) Progressive				69.30
iii) Pending as on 31.3.1985		12,584	160.13	

\* One Revenue Recovery Certificate is issued for all the three Schemes showing the amount separately under each Scheme.

R = Revised

### 14. ANNUAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

(No. lakhs)

#### ISSUED DURING THE YEAR

(un-exempted establishments only)

	102.26
	(99.56)
Pending as on 31.3.1985	87.15
i) For want of Returns from employers	53.44
ii) Others	33.71

- Figures in bracket indicate the corresponding position during the year 1983-84.
- Figures in respect of total contributions to Employees' Provident Fund, Family Pension Fund and Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Fund are provisional and subject to audit.
- The amount of contributions in arrear (Employees' Provident Fund) is the assessed arrears under Section 7-A of the Act and does not include arrears of administration charges/damages.
- The figures reported in the Annual Report are based on the returns submitted by the Regional Offices.



### III. ORGANISATION

#### Introduction

III.1 The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation came into being following enactment of the Employees' Provident Funds Act in the year 1952. The object of the original Act in 1952 was the institution of compulsory contributory provident funds for employees to which both the employee and the employer would contribute. The institution of such a Scheme, it was felt, would, apart from the advantage of inculcating among the workers a spirit of thrift also provide a steady labour force in industrial centres. The Employees' Provident Funds Scheme was accordingly framed and it came into effect from 1.11.1952.

III.2 On a review of the working of the Scheme over the years, it was found that provident fund was undoubtedly an effective old age and survivorship benefit but in the event of the premature death of the employee, the accumulations in the Provident Fund were too meagre to render adequate and long term protection to his family. This led to amendment of the Act and introduction w.e.f. 1.3. 1971, of the Employees' Family Pension Scheme for the employees covered under the Act, and the creation of a Family pension fund for this purpose, by diverting a portion of the employees' and the employers' contribution from the Provident Fund supplemented by a contribution from the Central Government.

III.3 The Act was further amended in the year 1976 and the amendment, inter-alia, brought about a change in its main title as the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act. The object of the amendment in the year 1976 was to introduce yet another social security Scheme to provide an insurance cover to the members of the Provident Fund in covered establishments linking the cover to the deposits in the Provident Fund to the credit of the deceased member subject to a maximum entitlement of Rs. 10,000. The Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme came into force from 1st August, 1976. No contribution is payable by the employee for this insurance cover. The employers of covered establishments and the Central Government contribute at the rate of 0.5% and 0.25% respectively of the pay of the members to provide funds for this Scheme.

III.4 The Act which initially covered only 6 major industries with a total membership of 12 lakh subscribers employed in 1400 establishments now covers 173 Industries/Classes of Establishments as on 31.3.1985. The number of workers as on 31.3.1985 coming under the purview of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme and the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme stood at 129.30 lakhs. Out of the above the number of workers covered under the Employees' Family Pension Scheme was 83.94 lakhs as on 31.3.1985. The three Schemes provide a broad nucleus of social security system for the workers in covered industrial and other establishments in India employing 20 or more persons. In terms of coverage these Schemes have the largest membership in the world.

III.5 During the year under report efforts were made to bring about improvements in the working of the three Schemes. This is evidenced by improvements in important areas of work of the organisation.

#### Administration of the Scheme

##### Central Board of Trustees

III.6 The three Schemes are administered by the Central Board of Trustees, a tripartite body consisting of a Chairman, appointed by the Central Government, 5 representatives of the Central Government, 15 representatives of the State Governments, 6 representatives of the Organisations of

Employees' and 6 representatives of the Organisations of Employers. Shri B.G. Deshmukh, Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation continued to be the Chairman of the Board upto 5.3.1985. Thereafter, Shri H.M.S. Bhatnagar, Secretary, Ministry of Labour, took over as the Chairman from 6.3.1985 to 6.5.1985. Thereafter, the Hon'ble Minister of State for Labour Shri T. Anjiah took over as the Chairman of the Board. The list containing the names and addresses of the members of the Board as on 31.3.1985 is given in Appendix 'A'.

During the year under report five meetings of the Board were held to administer the fund vested in it, in the manner as specified in the Schemes.

#### **Committee's of the Board**

III.7 In the context of the expansion of the Organisation and consequent increase of problems in different areas such as administration, enforcement and accounts; the Board constituted three Committees to assist it in the discharge of its functions. Each Committee had a strength of six members, each representing the employees, the employers and the Government in equal number. The Committees were :

(i) *General Purpose Committee*

III.8 This Committee was set up to consider :

- (a) All matters relating to the administration of the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act and the Schemes, Organisation, buildings and administration of Central, Regional and Sub-Regional Offices;
- (b) Budget proposals, audit reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General, before these are placed before the Board; and
- (c) Such other matters as may be referred to it by the Central Board of Trustees from time to time.

III.9 During the period under report, the Committee held four meetings and made a number of recommendations on matters relating to the administration of the Act which were subsequently placed before the Central Board of Trustees. It also examined the representations of various defaulting establishments and gave them instalment facilities to clear their arrear dues. Eight establishments were granted such instalment facilities during the year 1984-85.

(ii) *Finance and Investment Committee :*

III.10 The Committee was set-up :

- (a) to oversee the investment done by the Reserve Bank of India;
- (b) to watch timely investment of trust money with a view to realising the optimum return thereon;
- (c) to give such directions as may be necessary to the Reserve Bank of India in regard to investment/reinvestment of redemption proceeds and interest etc., within the board investment pattern approved by the Central Govt. from time to time and
- (d) to consider fixation of rate of interest for the members of the Fund.

The Committee held two meetings during the year 1984-85. Its important recommendations, inter-alia, included determination of rate of interest for the year 1985-86 and streamlining the investment procedure to minimise delays in investment and amount in the pipeline.

*(iii) Committee on Exempted Establishments.*

III.1.1 The Committee was reconstituted in May, 1984 to suggest ways and means to improve the working of the Exempted Funds. The Committee held three meetings during the year under review and reviewed the position of defaults, the difficulties pointed out by the Employers' Federation of India in regard to conditions of exemption, reasons for declaration of lower rate of interest by the exempted establishments and also the functioning of Common Provident Fund establishments. The Committee had suggested a number of exercises to be undertaken for in-depth deliberations on the aforesaid issues.

**Special Committees of the Board**

III.1.2 The Central Board of Trustees set up a special committee in August, 1983 comprising of three members of the Central Board of Trustees – one representative each of employees and employers with Director General of Employees' State Insurance Corporation as its Chairman – to suggest simplification of procedures and other improvements in the Family Pension Scheme. The Committee submitted its report in June, 1984. The recommendations of the committee dealing with procedural aspects have been approved by the Central Board of Trustees in their meeting held on 17.7.1985. The implementation of these recommendations is expected to improve the pace of settlement of claims under the Family Pension Scheme. Those recommendations which have financial implications have been included in the terms of reference to the actuary appointed for valuation of the Family Pension Fund in terms of para 34-D of the Employees' Family Pension Scheme. The scope of the Committee has been enlarged to review the procedures of settlement of claims under the other two schemes i.e. the Employees' Provident Funds and the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Schemes with Additional Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Government of India as its new Chairman.

*Committee on Utilization of Special Reserve Fund.*

III.1.3 The Committee has been constituted in October, 1984 to review the utilization of Special Reserve Fund.

*Departmental Committee on Financial Matters.*

III.1.4 On the advice of the Central Board of Trustees, a departmental committee has been constituted in January, 1985 to examine the existing financial procedures followed by the Organisation. This Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Financial Advisor, Ministry of Labour.

*Regional Committees.*

III.1.5 The Employees' Provident Fund Scheme provides for the setting up of a Regional committee for each State until such time a State Board is constituted for each State. These committees function under the control of Central Board of Trustees. The Regional Committees advise the Central Board :

- (i) on matters connected with the administration of the Scheme in their respective States; and
- (ii) on such matters as the Central Board may refer from time to time.

The list of the Chairmen of the various Regional Committees and meetings held by these Committees during the year 1984-85 are given in Appendix 'B'.

### **Sub-Regional Offices**

III.16 As a measure of decentralization and with a view to providing service nearer to the subscribers four more Sub-Regional Offices were opened at Jamshedpur, Rourkela, Simla and Port-Blair during the year under report, thus, bringing the total number of sub-regional offices to 35 at the end of March, 1985. The details of the sub-regional offices alongwith their jurisdiction are given in Appendix 'C'.

Two more sub-regional offices have also been opened at Aurangabad and Karnal after 31st March, 1985. Thus, the total number of sub-regional offices opened so far number 37. Approval of the Government under Para 21 of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme has also been obtained for opening sub-regional offices at Dehradun, Darjeeling and Nasik, which are likely to start functioning in the near future.

### **Inspectorate Offices and Inspections**

III.17 A Provident Fund Inspector is an important link between the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation and the employers of the covered establishments. Apart from attending to regular inspection work, he has also to perform an advisory role vis-a-vis the employers and workers in different establishments. The Inspector has to ensure that all coverable establishments/factories are duly covered under the Act and all employees eligible for membership of the Fund are duly enrolled by conducting inspections/surveys. It is also a part of his duty to initiate proceedings in the Courts against defaulting employers and to pursue these cases till their final disposal. To facilitate effective inspection of establishments Inspectorates at various places have been opened.

III.18 As on 31.3.1985 there were 150 Provident Fund Inspectorates functioning all over the country. A list of these Inspectorates is given in Appendix 'D'.

An analysis of Appendix S-XXII indicates that during the year under report, 2,66,489 inspections were conducted by the Provident Fund Inspectors as against 2,69,049 inspections during the preceding year. Of these 9,330 inspections were conducted with respect to exempted establishments, 2,39,623 for unexempted establishments and the remaining 17,536 inspections were conducted with respect to uncovered establishments with a view to see whether these establishments could be brought under the ambit of the Act.

### **Administrative Inspections.**

III.19 Central Inspection teams led by C.P.F.C./Dy. CPFC and the Regional Commissioner (Inspection) conduct administrative inspections of the Regional and Sub-Regional Offices periodically to ascertain whether the basic records are maintained and the work is conducted according to the procedure laid down in the Accounting Manual and other instructions issued from time to time.

During the year under report 7 Regional and 13 Sub-Regional Offices were inspected as against 11 Regional and 8 Sub-Regional Offices during the preceding year. The deficiencies observed were brought to the notice of the concerned Regional Provident Fund Commissioners for rectification.

### **Public Relations and Redressal Of Grievances of Subscribers.**

III.20 The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation renders service to a large number of workers most of whom are not fully aware of the benefits available to them under the three Social Security Schemes administered by the Organisation. The success of the administration of the Fund and the image of the Organisation in particular depends to a large extent on the manner in which the workers react to the working of the Fund. It is, therefore, essential that the administrators of the fund build up good relationship between the Organisation and the subscribers in such a manner as could be conducive to proper understanding of the role of the Organisation.



With this end in view, the system of hearing the grievances of the aggrieved subscribers was continued at the Central and the Regional Offices of the Organisation. Public Relation Officers have been posted in the headquarters of all the regional offices to assist the aggrieved subscribers in getting their grievances removed. During the year 47,845 grievances were heard in Central Office/Regional/Sub-Regional Offices of the Organisation, out of which 33,209 were redressed.

To help the subscribers, who cannot approach the authorities in person, a Complaint Section has been set up in the Central Office. This section received 5,261 complaints during the year 1984-85 pertaining to delay in settlement of final claims, sanction of advances, transfer of accounts and non-receipt of annual statements of account. Of these 2,565 (or 48.7%) complaints were redressed.

#### **Publicity Measurers.**

III. 21 A well-coordinated publicity campaign was launched by harnessing various popular mass communication media like television, radio and press to create awareness among the workers about the social security benefits available under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act and the Schemes framed thereunder and to apprise the employers about their responsibilities under the Act and the Schemes.

III. 22 Two 20 seconds Umatic Video films were produced through D.A.V.P., Govt. of India. One film was made to guide the employers and the other to guide the employees. The film for employers was telecast before popular programmes in the National Net Work. The film for employees was telecast in Hindi/Regional languages before the feature film to disseminate information to the maximum number of subscribers.

III. 23 A message for employees was broadcast for a period of "one month" in different regional languages from various stations of All India Radio in the morning under 'Vividh Bharati' programme. The message for employers was broadcast in the National Net Work programmes after the English News.

III. 24 Displays were published in newspapers for creating awareness amongst the workers about the benefits of social security and for guiding the employers of their role. The displays were published in English, Hindi and all the regional languages in the newspapers of local importance and of national circulation. The first display was published in 40 newspapers in the month of September, 1984 which was repeated in another set of 37 newspapers in March, 1985.

III. 25 A 20 minutes Umatic Video film was produced with the assistance of Delhi Doordarshan and was telecast under the programme "Hamare Kamgar Hamare Udyog" in the month of November, 1984.

III. 26 Cinema Slides giving message both to employers and employees in various regional languages are under preparation by Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity for screening these in all cinema houses throughout India.

III. 27 Another coloured Umatic Video Film of 20 minutes duration entitled "Bhavishyanidhi" is also under its final stage of completion. As the Film Division of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting had a tight Schedule, the work relating to production of film was entrusted to a private producer. The Film highlights the important features of the EPF & MP Act, 1952 and social security benefits provided therein.

### **Important Amendments.**

Important Amendments to the EPF & MP Act and the Schemes.  
Amendments to Employees' Provident Funds Scheme.

III.28 (1) Paragraph 68 B has been amended :

- (i) to provide for a withdrawal for purchase of house/flat in the joint name of the member and the spouse;
  - (ii) to dispense with the condition "new and unlive house" as prescribed for purchase of a house/flat from any individual.
  - (iii) to incorporate a new provision for grant of a second withdrawal for house building purpose in certain cases.
  - (iv) to enhance the quantum of additional advance for alteration, additions or improvements necessary to the dwelling house from 6 months to 12 months basic wages and D.A.
- (2) Paragraph 18(5) of the EPF Scheme has been amended to revise the rate of conveyance allowance to the local members of the Regional Committee and local ex-officio members of CBT from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.
  - (3) Paragraph 72(5) of the Scheme has been amended to include "any Annuity/Term deposit Scheme" in the mode of payment of Provident Fund money.
  - (4) The words "Right hand thumb impression" prescribed in Form Nos. 1, 2 and 8 have since been deleted.
  - (5) The higher rate of P.F. contribution at the rate of 8% of pay has been made applicable to 6 more industries viz., (i) Iron Ore Mines, (ii) Manganese Mines, (iii) Dolomite Mines (iv) Diamond Mines, (v) Chromite Mines & (vi) Graphite Mines, w.e.f. 1st July, 1984.
  - (6) The limit for non-production of Estate Duty Clearance Certificate by nominees/heirs of the deceased Provident Fund members has been raised to Rs.50,000.

*Amendments to Employees' Family Pension Scheme, 1971 :*

- (1) Supplementary additions to the family pensioners at the rate ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 have been granted w.e.f. 1.4.1984.
- (2) Supplementary additions to the family pensioners at the rate ranging from Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 have been granted w.e.f. 1.4.1985.
- (3) The words "Right hand thumb impression" as prescribed in Form 2 have since been deleted.

### **Action Under Section 19-A.**

III. 29 Section 19-A of Employees' Provident Funds and Misc. Provisions Act deals with the removal of doubts and difficulties experienced in the administration of the Act and in particular with applicability of the Act. The power to resolve such doubts/difficulties is vested with the competent authority appointed by the Central Government.

The position regarding disposal of representations under section 19-A of the Employees' Provident Funds and Misc. Provisions Act, 1952 is given below :

*Disposal of Representations under Section 19-A.*

Cases pending at the beginning of the year	74
Cases filed during the year	94
Total	168
Cases Disposed of during the year	53
(i) Cases decided in favour of the Organisation	52
(ii) Against the Organisation	1
(iii) Cases pending at the end of the year	115
a) Pending as a result of stay granted by various Courts	27
b) Pending with the competent authority appointed by the Central Govt.	88

**Writ Petitions**

III.30 Out of 2,943 writ petitions pending against the Organisation in relation to application of the Act and/or orders made thereunder, in different High Courts, 231 petitions were decided during the year. In case of 170 writ petitions the judgement was passed in favour of the Organisation, and in 61 petitions, it was pronounced against the Organisation. 2,712 petitions were still pending in different High Courts at the end of March, 1985.

**Important Supreme Court And High Court Decisions.**

III.31 The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India while dismissing the Civil Appeal No. 2139 of 1970 vide its order dated 21.12.84 in the case of Sayaji Mills Vs. R.P.F.C. (1985-1-LLJ 238) on the question whether where a factory is purchased in liquidation proceedings in 1954 and restarted in 1955, the company is entitled to exemption as an infant factory for a period of three years, held that the criterion for earning exemption under Section 16(1)(b) of the Act is that a period of three years has not yet elapsed from the date of establishment of the factory in question. It has no reference to the date on which the employer, who is liable to make contributions, acquired title to the factory. The Act also does not state that any kind of stoppage in the working of the factory would give rise to a fresh period of exemption. The work in a factory which is once established may be interrupted on account of factory holidays, strikes, lock-outs, temporary break-down of machinery, periodic repairs, non-availability of raw materials, paucity of finance, etc. It may also be interrupted on account of an order of the Court as in the instant case. Interruption in the running of the factory, which is governed by the Act brought about by any of the reasons mentioned above, without more, cannot be construed as resulting in the factory ceasing to be a factory governed by the Act and its restarting cannot be held that a new factory is or has been established. On the resumption of manufacturing work in the factory; it would continue to be governed by the Act. Mere investment of additional capital or effecting repairs to the existing machinery before it was restarted, the diversification of lines of production or change of ownership would not amount to the establishment of a new factory attracting exemption under Sec.16(1)(b) of the Act for a fresh period of three years.

III.32 The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India while setting aside the Madhya Pradesh High Court's order on the question whether failure to pay the employer's contribution to the provident fund is a continuing offence has held vide its order dated 24.8.1984 in the case of Bhagirath Kanoria and Others Vs. State of Madhya Pradesh (AIR 1984 SC 1688, 1984 LIC 1578) that "non-payment of employer's contribution to the Provident Fund before the due date is a continuing offence and therefore the period of limitation

prescribed by Section 468 of Cr.P.C. cannot have any application. The offence will be governed by Section 472 according to which a fresh period of limitation appears to run at every moment of time during which the offence continues".

III.33 The Hon'ble Supreme Court allowing the appeal of the RPFC setting aside Karnataka High Court Judgement dated 24th/27th Sept. 1982 vide its order dated the 27th Sept., 1984 held that "the Central Government was the appropriate authority in relation to the industrial dispute between the management and workmen of the Regional Provident Fund Organisation. The Court further held that "Having regard to the provisions of the Provident Funds Act and the nature of the business carried on by the Central Board, the State Board, the Regional Committee and the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, we are of the view that the division bench of the High Court was not right in holding that the State Government was the appropriate authority under Section 2(A) of the I.D. Act in the matter of industrial disputes arising between the management and the workmen of the Regional Provident Fund Organisation".

III.34 The Hon'ble Madhya Pradesh High Court in the case of M/s New Precision India Ltd., Vs. RPFC, M.P. (MP No. 433 of 1982) while disposing off a writ petition challenging the order passed by the R.P.F.C. under Section 14-B on the ground that it is not a speaking order as the allocation between actual loss and penal damages has not been shown and thus there is non-application of mind held that writing of a speaking order indicating application of mind does not mean that order should be equated with judgement of a Court containing detailed reasons. While determining the amount of damages separate allocation between two heads i.e. actual loss and penal damages is one factor to indicate the applicability of mind. If this is not done it cannot be said as a matter of law that the impugned order is bad.

III.35 The Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High Court in the case of Sukhchain and Co. Vs. FCI and Others (1984) 65 FJR 337 has upheld that Section 7-A of the EPF and MP Act is not ultra-virus the Constitution. The Hon'ble High Court has relied upon the Supreme Court's decision in the case Sarwan Singh Vs. State of Punjab AIR 1979 SC 394.

III.36 The question whether cessation of work by an employer by closing his mill may itself amount to termination of services of the employees, came up for consideration before Division Bench of Gujarat High Court in the case of D.S. Vasavada Vs. RPFC (Special Civil application No. 5663 of 1984 decided on 29.1.1985) 1985-1-LLJ263. This question arose in the context of the claims made in respect of 129 workmen of 14 mills which were closed at the time of their death for the grant of Deposit Linked Insurance benefits. The case of the petitioners was that there had been no termination of services of any of the 129 employees on the date of their death and the mere closure of the mills could not be taken to amount to termination of their services. Since these 129 employees have died during the period of closure, the persons entitled to receive the provident fund accumulations of these 129 employees, were denied benefits under the EDLI Scheme, 1976 on the ground that the employees died while not in service. Referring to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Court observed that "the provisions in S.25 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947, prescribed 60 days' notice to be given of intention to close down any undertaking and the notice is required to state clearly the reasons for intended closure of the undertaking.....S.25 FFA(1) stipulate the need for notice and payment of compensation in accordance with the provisions of S.25F as if the workmen are retrenched when the undertaking is closed. These provisions make it clear that closure, which may be for any reason and which only amounts to the employer drawing the shutters need not necessarily result in termination of the services of the workmen..... There would be termination of the services by reason of closure only if there is compliance with S.25 FFA that there is no such compliance is a matter beyond controversy". The Court, therefore, held that 129 persons were to be found to have been members of the Fund on the date of the death which would mean that they were entitled to the Insurance benefit claimed.



III.37 In yet another order dated 27.11.84 in the case of Asian Paints India Ltd. Vs. RPFC the Gujarat High Court following its earlier decision in Dorarji Engineering Works, Rajkot Vs. RPFC 21(2) GLR 461 upheld the views of the R.P.F.C. that the factory at Bhandup and the new factory set up in January, 1982 at Ankleshwar constituted one establishment under the EPF Act.

III.38 The Hon'ble Patna High Court vide its full bench's decision dated 7.1.85 in a group criminal miscellaneous cases Nos. 1195, 1252, 1253, 1254 and 1258 to 1268 of 1977 and other connected matters —Ram Kripal and other Vs. State of Bihar and others while setting aside the lower court's order held on the question whether a petition of complaint for offences punishable under Section 14 of the EPF & MP Act 1952, must in terms plead each and every relevant fact and in particular the precise number of employees, held that a petition of complaints for offences punishable under Section 14 of the EPF & MP Act, 1952 need not in terms plead each and every minuscule relevant fact nor the precise number of employees of the prosecuted establishments. In any event, the failure to do so does not vitiate the proceedings on such technical ground alone.

## IV WORKING OF EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS SCHEME, 1952

### Coverage

IV.1 The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 is applicable to factories and establishments engaged in specified Industries/Classes of establishments on completion of three years of their existence, if employing 50 or more persons and 5 years if employing between 20 to 49 persons. The Act does not apply to co-operative societies employing less than 50 persons and working without the aid of power.

IV.2 At present 173 Industries/Classes of Establishments are covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, which are listed in Appendix-E. An analysis of the list reveals that all the important sectors of the economy have been covered under the Act which include primary, secondary, trading and commercial and service sector. The distribution of Industries/Classes of Establishments covered according to National Industrial Classification (NIC) is given below :

**TABLE 1 : Coverage of industries/classes of establishments according to the  
National Industrial Classification**

Sl.No.	N.I.C. Division No.	Name of Division	No. of Industries/ Classes of establishments	% to total
<b>Primary Sector</b>				
1.	0	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing	10	5.8
2.	1	Mining and Quarrying	33	19.1
3.	2&3	Manufacturing (including repairs)	90	52.0
4.	4	Electricity, Gas & Water	1	0.6
5.	5	Construction	1	0.6
6.	6	Wholesale & Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	6	3.5
<b>Service Sector</b>				
7.	7	Transport, Storage and Communications	7	4.0
8.	8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	9	5.2
9.	9	Community, Social and Personal Services	16	9.2
		<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100.0</b>

IV.3 The Organisation continued its efforts to bring all coverable establishments within the ambit of the Act to ensure enrolment of all eligible employees as members of the Provident Fund Scheme. The number of factories/establishments covered under the Act rose from 1,49,841 as on 31st March, 1984 to 1,54,124 at the end of March, 1985, while the number of subscribers rose from 1.27 crores to 1.29 crores. Thus, during the year under review, 4,283 new establishments and 2,68,351 new subscribers were brought under the ambit of the Act registering an increase of 2.9% in terms of establishments and 1.6% in terms of subscribers over the preceding year.

IV.4 Out of 1,54,124 covered establishments 1,51,273 establishments were unexempted establishments with a subscribership of 89.10 lakhs. The remaining 2,851 establishments were exempted establishments having 40.20 lakh subscribers.

#### **Voluntary Coverage**

IV.5 Under Section 1(4) of the Act, an establishment not otherwise coverable under the Act can come under the ambit of the Act voluntarily with the mutual consent of the employer and the majority of its employees. As on 31st March, 1985 the number of establishments under the category of voluntary coverage was 7,005 with 3,45,540 subscribers. During the year under report 274 establishments were covered under the Act on voluntary basis with 11,956 subscribers.

#### **Region-wise distribution of establishments covered under the Provident Fund Scheme.**

IV.6 The region-wise distribution of establishments and subscribers given under Appendix S-1 indicates that six regions account for about 64% of the total number of covered establishments. The largest number of establishments are in Maharashtra followed by West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. In terms of subscribers covered, Maharashtra is followed by West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Gujarat. The above six regions account for about 63% of total subscribers.

#### **Concentration Ratios**

IV.7 Upto the end of March, 1985, the Act had been extended to 173 Industries/Classes of Establishments. A detailed analysis of distribution of subscribers industry wise (given in Appendix E) shows a high degree of concentration in Engineering and Textiles Industries in which about 31% of the total subscribers are employed. The concentration ratio works out at 0.48 for the largest 5 Industries/Classes of Establishments, 0.65 for largest 10 Industries/Classes of Establishments, 0.74 for largest 15 Industries/Classes of Establishments, 0.80 for largest 20 Industries/Classes of Establishments and increases to 0.83 when largest 25 Industries/Classes of Establishments are considered. The remaining 148 Industries/Classes of Establishments (85.5%) cover only 17% of the total number of subscribers. A comparison with last year indicates a marginal decline in the concentration under the largest two Industries. Besides, there is a slight change in the ranking of some Industries and also in the composition towards the tail end of 25 major Industries. The List of 25 largest Industries/Classes of Establishments is given in Appendix S-II.

#### **Contributions under Provident Fund Scheme**

IV.8 The normal rate of contribution to the Provident Fund by the employees and the employers prescribed under the Act is 6.25% of the pay of the employees. The Act, however, empowers the Central Government to enhance, if deemed fit, the statutory rate of contribution to 8% of pay in respect of any Industry or Class of Establishment. Upto 31.3.85 the Central Government had specified 114 Industries/Classes of Establishments (including 5 part Industries) which are required to contribute to the Provident Fund at the rate of 8% of pay subject to employment of 50 persons or more. During the year under review the statutory rate was enhanced in 6 Industries/Classes of Establishments. A list of these Industries/Classes

of Establishments is given in Appendix—F. During the year 1984-85, out of 1,54,124 covered establishments, 33,902 or 22% establishments contributed at the enhanced rate. But in terms of subscribers, these establishments accounted for 87 lakh subscribers or 67% of total subscribers.

IV.9 The total amount of contributions received during 1984-85 was Rs. 1,320.07 crores (Rs. 779.59 crores in respect of exempted establishments and Rs.540.48 crores in respect of unexempted establishments). The total amount of contributions received since inception of the Scheme upto 31.3.85 was Rs. 11,615.30 crores (Rs. 6,870.57 crores in respect of exempted establishments and Rs. 4,744.73 crores in respect of unexempted establishments).

The contributions received during the last four years are as follows :

**TABLE II : Provident Fund contributions received during the year**

Year	From exempted establishments**	% increase over previous year	From unexempted establishments	% increase over previous year	Total (exempted+ Un-exempted)	% Increase Over previous year
1981-82	548.77	23.6	395.58	6.9	944.35	16.0
1982-83	611.58	11.4	453.45	14.6	1065.03	12.8
1983-84	658.73	7.7	506.84	11.8	1165.57	9.4
1984-85	779.59*	18.3	540.48	6.6	1320.07	13.2

The above table shows that the contributions received during the year 1984-85 registered an increase of 18.3% over the previous year in case of exempted establishments and 6.6% in case of un-exempted establishments.

\* Figures of N.E. Region, Maharashtra and West Bengal are provisional.

\*\* Revised.



## Role in the Economic Development

**TABLE III : Percentage of savings originating under Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act to net domestic savings in India.**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Net domestic savings in India (Rs. crores)</i>	<i>Total contributions received under the Act (Rs. Crores)</i>	<i>Column 3 as percentage of Col. 2</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1978-79	17,972	675	3.8
1979-80	17,447	749	4.3
1980-81	21,166(R)	930	4.4
1981-82	24,395(R)	1,080	4.4
1982-83	26,080(R)	1,217	4.7
1983-84	31,031*	1,342	4.3

Source : (i) National Accounts Statistics 1970-71 to 1981-82.

(ii) Quick Estimates of National Income, 1982-83 issued by Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Planning.

IV.10 An analysis of the above table reveals that out of total net savings of Rs. 31,031 crores in 1983-84 in India, savings amounting to Rs. 1,342 crores or 4.3% of the total net savings were generated under all the three schemes of Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act. In the preceding five years, the contributions of the Organisation towards total net domestic savings in the country varied from 3.8% in 1978-79 to 4.7% in 1982-83. Besides, the savings generated by the Organisation during the year 1983-84 constituted 11.7% of the total financial savings originating in the household sector of the Indian economy.

### Investments

IV.11 The contributions received by the Provident Fund Organisation in respect of unexempted establishments as well as by the Boards of Trustees of exempted establishments are to be invested, after making payments on account of advances and final withdrawals, according to the pattern laid down by the Government of India from time to time. The pattern of investment prescribed by the Government of India with effect from 1.1.1981 remained effective for the year 1984-85.

\* Provisional

R — Revised

The Investment pattern is indicated below :

i)	Government Securities as defined in Clause (2) of Section 2 of the Public Debt Act, 1944 (18 of 1944) created and issued by the Central Govt. (except Treasury Bills).	Not less than 15%
ii)	Govt. Securities as defined in Clause (2) of Section 2 of the Public Debt Act, 1944 (18 of 1944) created and issued by any State Govt.	Not less than 15%
iii)	Any other negotiable securities or Bonds, the principal whereof and interest whereon is fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Central Govt. or any State Govt.	
iv)	7 year National Savings Certificates (Second Issued and Third Issue) or Post Office Time Deposits.	Not exceeding 40%
v)	Special Deposit Scheme introduced by the notification of the Govt. of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) No. F.16 (1) PD/75 dated 30.6.1975.	Not exceeding 30%

The Post Office Time Deposits maturing during this period were reinvested in Post Office Time Deposits and Special Deposits in equal proportion.

IV.12 The total investment of Provident Fund accumulations in respect of unexempted establishments as on 31.3.1985 amounted to Rs. 5,262.13 crores (5263.72 crores minus Rs. 1.59 crores withdrawn towards transfer of securities to exempted establishments). The net investments made in the year 1984-85 was Rs. 664.94 crores as against Rs. 622.19 crores during 1983-84. The details of investment are given in Table IV.

IV.13 Of the total investments in the securities, a sum of Rs. 674.44 crores can be considered as low yielding because the rate of interest in respect of these ranges between 3% and 6%. These are long term securities as they mature over a period of two decades. Investments in short term securities tend to yield better results than long term securities since the amount invested in short term securities mature within a very short period and on maturity 70% of the proceeds become available for investments in high yielding securities of the nature of Post Office Time Deposits and Special Deposit Schemes.

IV.14 The conversion of low yielding securities into high yielding securities started from December, 1980. Every year there is a conversion to the extent of Rs. 50 crores and securities worth Rs. 250 crores have been converted so far.

**TABLE IV : Investments made during 1984-85 by type of securities at face value  
in case of un-exempted establishments.**

Rate of Interest																	
Category	11-1/2%	11%	10-1/2%	10-1/4%	10%	9-1/2%	9%	8-1/2%	8-1/4%	7-3/4%	7-1/2%	6-3/4%	6-1/2%	6-1/4%	6%	5-3/4%	Total (Rs. in crores)
a) Central Govt. Securities	—	—	58.41	22.97	11.69	8.75	—	2.51	0.25	0.65	26.35	—	—	—	—	—	131.58
b) State Govt. Securities*	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	2.25	21.28
c) Govt. Guaranteed Securities	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.23	—	—	—	—	10.74	11.09	33.61	38.45	2.30	106.42
d) P.O. T.D.	430.57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	430.57
e) Special Deposit Scheme 1975	—	395.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	395.84
Total (a to e)	430.57	395.84	58.41	22.97	11.69	8.75	29.23	2.51	0.25	0.65	26.35	10.74	11.09	33.61	38.48	4.55	1085.69
Securities received towards previous accumulations dues for acceptance																	3.72
Total (Gross)																	1089.41
Less redemption proceeds																	424.47
Total (Net)																	664.94

\* The details of statewise particulars of State Govt. securities are given in Apendix-I.

IV.15 The exempted establishments are required to follow the same pattern of investment as is prescribed for the unexempted funds. The total investment of the Provident Fund accumulations in respect of exempted establishments as on 31.3.85 amounted to Rs. 6,575.97 crores. The net investments during the year 1984-85 figured as Rs. 662.32 crores. An analysis of the investments made by the exempted establishments during the year is given below :

**TABLE V : Investments made by the exempted establishments category-wise during the year 1984-85.**

Category	Amount (Rs. crores)
1) Central Govt. Securities	141.22
2) State Government and State or Central Government guaranteed Securities	128.87
3) Post Office Time Deposits and Small Savings	406.03
4) Special Deposits	256.39
5) Total (Gross)	932.51
6) Less Redemption Proceeds	270.19
7) Total (Net)	662.32

Thus, the total net investment of Provident Fund accumulations in respect of both exempted and unexempted establishments amounted to Rs. 11,839.69 crores as on 31.3.85 as against Rs. 10,512.43 crores as on 31.3.1984.

#### **Rate of Interest**

IV.16 Under Para 60(1) of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 the Central Government on the recommendation of the Central Board of Trustees declares the rate of interest to be credited to the accounts of Provident Fund subscribers annually. The rate of interest which was 3% per annum at the initial period in 1952-53, has gradually been raised periodically and is at present 10.15% per annum for the year 1985-86 as against 9.90% per annum for the year 1984-85.

#### **Provident Fund Arrears**

IV.17 Of the 1,51,273 unexempted establishments covered all over the country, employers of 8,765 establishments were in default in the remittance of Provident Fund contributions to the Fund at the end of March, 1985.



The region-wise arrear position is indicated in the table given below :

**Table VI : Region-wise details of Provident Fund arrears as on 31st March, 1985\*\***

Region	Pre-coverage accumulations	Accumulation on cancellation of exemption	Post coverage accumulations	Total arrears as on 31.3.85	Total arrears as on 31.3.84	Increase over previous year (col. 5-6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	72.12	72.12	73.63	(-)1.51
N.E. Region	—	2.21	18.91	21.12	32.21	(-)11.09
Bihar	—	—	215.05	215.05	185.80	29.25
Delhi	—	—	121.74	121.74	85.45	36.29
Gujarat	—	—	101.87	101.87	51.59	50.28
Haryana	—	—	250.25	250.25	151.20	99.05
Karnataka	—	59.75	34.04	93.79	56.09	37.70
Kerala	0.76	—	156.54	157.30	121.69	35.61
Madhya Pradesh	—	367.52	557.11	924.63	719.31	205.32
Maharashtra	—	9.86	617.67	627.53	628.82	(-)01.29
Orissa	—	—	155.35	155.35	131.39	23.96
Punjab*	—	—	60.75	60.75	59.73	1.02
Rajasthan	—	—	134.84	134.84	89.32	45.52
Tamil Nadu	—	6.15	427.19	433.34	291.95	141.39
Uttar Pradesh	—	259.21	750.37	1009.58	769.02	240.56
West Bengal	5.69	14.46	830.42	850.57	715.06	135.51
Total	6.45	719.16	4504.22	5229.83	4162.26	1067.57

\*\* These are assessed arrears u/s 7A of the Act and do not include administrative charges/damages.

\* Excludes arrears of Post Graduate Institute of Medical Research, Chandigarh.

IV.18 Table VI shows that the total Provident Fund contributions in arrears as on 31 March, 1985 stood at Rs. 52.30 crores as against Rs. 41.62 crores as on 31st March, 1984. During the year 1984-85 the arrears rose by Rs. 10.68 crores. There was a marginal decline in arrears amounting to Rs. 13.89 lakhs in three regions namely, Andhra Pradesh, North Eastern Region and Maharashtra. As against this, there was a steep rise in arrears in five regions, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Haryana amounting to Rs. 8.22 crores. The other regions accounted for a rise of Rs. 2.60 crores. The increase was primarily due to continuous defaults committed by Textile Mills both by the establishments run under the private sector and by the National Textile Corporation. This was observed in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In Haryana there was a large scale closure of establishments

due to energy crisis which adversely affected the production and also resulted in default in deposits of the Provident Fund dues. In West Bengal the arrears rose in Textiles, Engineering and Iron & Steel Industries, Tea and Tea plantations. In U.P. the rise was witnessed in Sugar Industry. To sum up, the reasons responsible for increase in the arrears included (a) detection of new defaults because of regular periodic monitoring of arrears (b) speedy assessment of dues under Section 7A of the EPF & MP Act, 1952; (c) economic crisis faced by jute textile Industry and Sugar Mills and (d) energy crisis, particularly in Haryana Region.

IV.19 A detailed analysis of Table VI further reveals that out of total arrears of Rs. 52.30 crores a sum of Rs. 0.06 crores is in arrears on account of pre-coverage accumulations, Rs. 7.19 crores arrears accumulated on account of cancellation of exemption which primarily occurred in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The arrears on account of post-coverage accumulations amounted to Rs.45.04 crores. In case of post-coverage accumulations, West Bengal heads the list followed by Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. These regions account for 61.14% of the post-coverage accumulations in arrears.

IV.20 It is interesting to note that bulk of the problems of accumulation of arrears is restricted to a few regions. Nearly, 65% arrears are concentrated in 4 regions, namely, Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 10.09 crores), Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 9.24 crores), West Bengal (Rs. 8.51 crores) and Maharashtra (Rs. 6.27 crores). The other regions, namely, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Bihar, Kerala and Orissa accounted for additional 23%. Thus, 9 regions accounted for about 88% of the total arrears and the remaining 7 regions accounted for about 12% of the arrears.

#### **Dispersion of Arrears (Industry-wise)**

IV.21 Table VII indicates that out of 173 Industries/Classes of Establishments, the arrears are concentrated in a few Industries only. Textile Industry is the major defaulter as it accounts for 41.7% of the total arrears followed by Electrical, Mechanical and General Engineering Industry which accounts for 19.1%, Sugar accounts for 9.9%, Tea and Tea Plantations account for 3.7% and Trading and Commercial Establishments account for 3.1% of the arrears. Thus, the above five Industries account for 77.5% of the total arrears. Besides, these major defaulting Industries, the other Industries where arrears vary between Rs. 45 lakhs to Rs. 66 lakhs are also indicated in the descending order in Table VII. These are Newspaper, Heavy and Fine Chemicals, Iron & Steel, Road Motor Transport and Jute. These five account for 5.3% of the total arrears. Thus, the ten Industries account for 82.5% of the total arrears. Another interesting feature is that concentration ratio decreases sharply after the first three major defaulting Industries. A list of establishments which were in default of Provident Fund dues of Rs.1 lakh and above is given in Appendix-G.

#### **OTHER ARREARS**

IV.22 Besides the Provident Fund contributions in arrears to the tune of Rs. 5229.83 lakhs, the arrears of the order of Rs. 144.42 lakhs and Rs. 4.69 lakhs were outstanding on account of administrative charges and inspection charges respectively and Rs. 2913.22 lakhs on account of penal damages on Provident Fund contributions and administrative charges as on 31 March, 1985. The Region-wise details of Penal Damages imposed, collected and in arrear are given in Appendix S-XXVI.

**Table — VII : Dispersal of Provident Fund Arrears Industry-wise.**

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Amount in arrears. (Rs. crores)</i>	<i>% of total arrears.</i>	<i>Cumula- tive %</i>	<i>Major Regions with percentage of arrears.</i>
1. Textile	21.80	41.68	41.68	Madhya Pradesh-39.8% Maharashtra-19.1%
2. Electrical, Mechanical or General Engineering.	10.01	19.14	60.82	West Bengal-26.5% Haryana-18.7% Maharashtra-13.2% Uttar Pradesh-11.4%
3. Sugar	5.16	9.87	70.69	Uttar Pradesh-92.6%
4. Tea & Tea Plantation	1.95	3.73	74.42	West Bengal-81.3%
5. Trading & Commercial	1.60	3.06	77.48	West Bengal 32.4% Bihar-19.9% Delhi-10.9%
6. Newspapers	0.66	1.26	78.74	Delhi-42.3% Uttar Pradesh-27.5% Karnataka-13.7%
7. Heavy & Fine Chemicals	0.58	1.11	79.85	West Bengal-38.6% Rajasthan-14.5%
8. Iron & Steel	0.58	1.11	80.96	West Bengal-57.5% Maharashtra-16.4%
9. Road Motor Transport	0.53	1.01	81.97	Uttar Pradesh-30.0%
10. Jute	0.45	0.86	82.83	West Bengal-69.2%
11. All Others	8.98	17.17	100.00	Tamil Nadu-17.4% West Bengal-14.4% Orissa-13.1%
Total	52.30	100.00		

**TABLE VIII : Classification of Provident Fund arrears by type of establishments as on 31.3.1985.**

S.No.	Classification of Arrears.	No. of defaulting establishments. 1984-85		Amount in arrears (Rs. lakhs). 1984-85	
i	Closure of establishments	436	(323)	292.48	(200.52)
ii	Establishments under liquidation.	203	(192)	360.27	(214.88)
iii	Arrears in respect of establishments where recovery has been stayed or reconstruction Schemes are pending before the High Court.*	176	(189)	219.86	(223.78)
iv	Pre-take over dues in respect of Units taken over by the National Textile Corporation/ Authorised Controllers where liabilities have been frozen.	81	(81)	715.25	(638.10)
v	Post-take over and pre-nationalisation dues in respect of units taken over by National Textile Corporation.	3	(4)	78.09	(97.85)
vi	Pre-take over dues in respect of units taken over/assisted by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India.	1	(7)	37.22	(66.50)
vii	Current dues in respect of units taken over/assisted by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India.	12	(—)	116.10	(—)
viii	Establishments run by Receivers/Custodians	20	(26)	260.33	(456.06)
ix	Total (i) to (viii)*	932	(822)	2079.60	(1897.69)
x	Arrears in respect of which effective measures can be taken.	7833	(6766)	3150.23	(2264.57)
Grand Total		8765	(7588)	5229.83	(4162.26)

Figures in brackets relate to the year 1983-84.

\* Excludes arrears of Post Graduate Institute, Chandigarh.



## Classification of Arrears

IV.23 Table VIII shows that arrears amounting to about Rs. 20.80 crores were due from establishments which had been closed or were under closure, under liquidation or in respect of which recoveries have been stayed by the Courts or which had become sick and thus had been taken over by the Government or nationalised. In these cases, the course of action available to the Organisation for recovering the dues is limited. Therefore, if we segregate these arrears amounting to Rs. 20.80 crores, the remaining arrears amounting to Rs. 31.50 crores work out to 60.2% of the total arrears and 0.66% of the total contributions received till March, 1985.

IV.24 It can be seen from Table VIII that the sick textile mills taken over by the National Textile Corporation are the major defaulters in payment of Employee's Provident Fund dues, where the scope for taking effective measures for its recovery is very limited. The total outstanding dues against these mills amounted to Rs. 7.93 crores in 1984-85 against Rs. 7.36 crores in 1983-84. This amount does not include administrative charges and damages. These outstanding dues pertain largely to pre-nationalisation period for which the Central Government has held that the National Textile Corporation is not liable under the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974 to pay the Provident Fund dues for the period prior to nationalisation. Thus, the dues for the pre-take over period, and also for the period during which the management was under the authorised controllers have to be recovered out of inadequate compensation amount placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Payments.

IV.25 The pre-take over arrears in respect of establishments assisted by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India declined to Rs. 37.22 lakhs at the end of March, 1985 as compared to Rs. 66.50 lakhs at the end of March, 1984. But the arrears with respect to current dues in respect of units taken over by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India rose to Rs. 1.16 crores at the end of March, 1985. The difficulty in this case is that the I.R.C.I. has disowned its liability for payment of arrears accumulated during the period prior to the establishments being taken over under its direct management. In respect of units where I.R.C.I. is participating through its nominee Director, the Chairman of I.R.C.I. had informed that they had a very limited responsibility for paying arrears.

IV.26 Table IX reveals that the percentage of total arrears to total contributions received remained more or less stable over a period of last five years. The percentage varied from 0.9% to 1.1%. It stood at 1.1% at the end of financial year 1984-85 as against 1.0% at the close of the year 1983-84.

**Table IX : Year-wise position of Provident Fund Contributions due, received and amount in arrears.**

(Rs. crores)					
Position as on	Total P.F. contributions due (Rs. crores)	Total P.F. contributions received (Rs. crores)	Contributions in arrears (Rs. crores)	Increase in arrears during current year over previous year (Rs. crores)	Percentage of arrears to contributions received.
31.3.81	2,874.31	2,848.38	25.93	1.32	0.9
31.3.82	3,275.33	3,243.96	31.37	5.44	0.9
31.3.83	3,738.57	3,697.41	41.16	9.79	1.1
31.3.84	4,245.87	4,204.25	41.62	0.46	1.0
31.3.85	4,797.03	4,744.73	52.30	10.68	1.1

### **Action Taken to Recover Arrears**

IV.27 The following measures were taken by Employees' Provident Fund Organisation for recovery of dues in respect of unexempted establishments :—

- (a) *Action under Section 7A of the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.*

IV.28 The dues are determined in accordance with the provision of Section 7A of the Act. Thereafter, a Revenue Recovery Certificate is issued to the District Collector for the recovery of dues. Such amounts were determined during the year 1984-85 in 10,191 cases. In 6,125 cases pending at the close of the year the amount was yet to be determined by the concerned Regional Provident Fund Commissioners. The region-wise pendency of 7A cases according to time interval is given in Appendix S-XXV. An analysis of this Appendix reveals that bulk of cases (56.3%) are pending for a period of less than 6 months. 14.1% pendency pertains to 6 months to one year. 18.4% cases are pending for a period ranging between 1 to 2 years, 10.7% for a period of 3 to 5 years and only 0.5% are pending for over 5 years.

- (b) *Action under Section 8 of the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.*

IV.29 Revenue Recovery cases were initiated under Section 8 of the Act against defaulting unexempted establishments. In such cases one Revenue Recovery Certificate is issued showing the liability of employer under all the three different Schemes.

IV.30 During the year 5,148 Revenue Recovery Certificates were issued involving a sum of Rs. 22.97 crores. A sum of Rs. 12.47 crores was recovered during the year in respect of 3,027 Recovery Cases. The amount recovered during the year 1984-85 through recovery proceedings went up by 3.6 times as compared to preceding year. This tremendous increase can be attributed to special efforts taken in West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh regions. West Bengal alone accounts for half of the increase. The details of the revenue Recovery Certificates issued and pending along with their distribution according to period of pendency, are given in Appendices S-III and IV.

- (c) *Action under Section 14 of the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.*

IV.31 To realise the arrears from the defaulting establishments, prosecution cases are filed in the criminal courts under Section 14 of the Act. An analysis in Appendix S-V shows that out of 2,682 cases decided during the period under review, 1,833 cases resulted in conviction, 271 in acquittal and 505 cases were dismissed/discharged. Besides, 73 cases were withdrawn as in 65 cases the dues were paid and the remaining 8 cases were withdrawn on submission of wanting returns, etc.

5,446 fresh cases were launched against the defaulting establishments during the year 1984-85. As on 31st March, 1985, 38,492 cases were pending in different courts all over India. The region-wise analysis of pendency is given in Appendix S-VI.

In 28 cases, the accused were sentenced to imprisonment. The total number of cases where imprisonment was awarded since 1st November, 1973 to 31st March, 1985 came to 827.

- (d) *Action under Section 406/409 of Indian Penal Code.*

IV.32 During the year 2,402 F.I.Rs. were lodged with the Police in various regions under Sections 406/409 of Indian Penal Code. Of these, 832 cases were filed in Courts during the year as against 613 in the preceding year against the employers of defaulting unexempted establishments for non-remittance of the employees' share of Provident Fund contributions deducted from their wages. The total number of such

cases filed upto 31st March, 1985 were 3,825. During the year under report, 6 cases were decided and 3,575 cases were pending at the end of March, 1985 as per Appendix S-VII.

*(e) Action under Section 14B*

IV.33 Damages are levied on belated remittances of Provident Fund Contributions and administrative charges. During the year under report, 8,580 notices were issued and damages to the extent of Rs. 3.42 crores were imposed by issuing 6,496 speaking orders. The damages comprised of Rs. 3.31 crores on belated contributions and Rs. 0.11 crores on belated remittances of administrative charges. As against this, a sum of Rs. 83.5 lakhs was collected by way of penal damages on belated payment of Provident Fund contributions and Rs. 2.7 lakhs on belated payment of administrative charges aggregating to Rs. 86.2 lakhs.

IV.34 In genuine and deserving cases the employers are allowed to clear the dues in a phased manner in monthly instalments subject to fulfilment of certain conditions as laid down by the Central Board of Trustees.

IV.35 Besides, the courts are also approached under Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code to bind the accused employers for good conduct. Whenever, it is felt that the punishments awarded by the lower courts are meagre and inadequate, appeals are preferred in higher courts to secure enhancement of such punishments.

IV.36 The measures listed in the above paragraphs have, however, not proved effective in many cases owing to the following reasons, which have resulted in accumulations of arrears.

- i) Stay orders issued by the Courts.
- ii) Pendency of Reconstruction Schemes Ordered by High Courts.
- iii) Inadequacy of penalties imposed on the defaulters.

IV.37 Another reason responsible for accumulation of arrears is that under Section 8 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, the Provident Fund arrears are recoverable in the same manner as arrears of land revenue. The Provident Fund arrears are not accorded due priority by the Revenue Recovery Machinery. The revenue authority often complain of lack of adequate staff in enforcing recovery of Employees' Provident Fund dues. With a view to speed up the process of execution of the recovery certificates, the services of the Tehsildars and supporting staff from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have been utilised. The Tehsildars have been empowered to execute exclusively the revenue recovery certificates issued by the Regional Commissioners. The Tahsildars in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have been able to take effective measures during the year to recover a large sum from several defaulting employers which amounted to Rs. 1.71 crores.

IV.38 Special attention is being paid to the recovery of the employees' share of contributions by resorting to action under Section 406 & 409, Indian Penal Code. In West Bengal region where the concentration of arrears is very high, some difficulty was being experienced because of the stand taken by the police authorities that the Provident Fund Inspectors themselves should investigate cases of misappropriation of employees' share of contributions. As a result of continuous persuasion, the Special I.G., Police, West Bengal has on 8.2.1985 in supersession of the earlier instructions to the contrary, directed all the Superintendents of Police to accept the F.I.Rs filed by the Provident Fund Inspectors and to take further action where criminal prosecutions, under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code are warranted. He has also advised the Superintendents of Police to furnish their reports on each case started by the Police on the basis of the F.I.Rs. lodged by the Provident Fund Inspectors under Section 406 and 409 of Indian Penal Code.

IV.39 To check the mounting arrears in West Bengal region, particularly in Jute industry, a special Committee was constituted by the Regional Committee of West Bengal under the chairmanship of Labour Secretary to the Government of West Bengal. The Committee took up the matter with the Jute Mill Association and impressed the need for taking necessary steps to liquidate the arrears.

IV.40 Appeals were published in the local newspapers published in Haryana, Kerala, Orissa, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal requesting the employers for timely deposit of contributions and submission of returns. The attention of employers was also drawn towards penal action to which they could be subjected to in case of non-payment/delayed payment of dues and non-submission of returns.

IV.41 All the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners have been advised to furnish quarterly details of defaulting exempted and unexempted establishments to the respective Commissioners of Income Tax for disallowing the tax relief to the employers on the un-remitted Provident Fund dues.

IV.42 Pending setting up of Special Courts for exclusive trial of Employees' Provident Fund cases, the Government of India have been requested to pursue the matter with the respective State Governments for earmarking one or two existing trial courts in important places for exclusive trial of Employees' Provident Fund cases.

#### Non-Compliance by Public Sector

IV.43 The region-wise arrears of Public and Private Sector Undertakings are indicated in Table X.

**TABLE X : Classification of Provident Fund arrears as on 31.3.1985 in public sector and private sector.**

(Rs. lakhs)

Region	Public Sector*	Private Sector	Total
Andhra Pradesh	23.15	48.97	72.12
N.E. Region	4.22	16.90	21.12
Bihar	16.11	198.94	215.05
Delhi	—	121.74	121.74
Gujarat	10.52	91.35	101.87
Haryana	0.06	250.19	250.25
Karnataka	16.06	77.73	93.79
Kerala	19.60	137.70	157.30
Madhya Pradesh	10.31	914.32	924.63
Maharashtra	—	627.53	627.53
Orissa	3.34	152.01	155.35
Punjab	0.63	60.12	60.75
Rajasthan	—	134.84	134.84
Tamil Nadu	59.13	374.21	433.34
Uttar Pradesh	319.55	690.03	1009.58
West Bengal	—	850.57	850.57
Total	482.68	4747.15	5229.83

\* Excludes pre-nationalisation dues as these are included under the private sector.



An analysis of Table X indicates that total amount of Provident Fund in arrears recoverable from the defaulting unexempted public sector undertakings is Rs. 4.8 crores which constitutes 9.1% of the total Provident Fund arrears of unexempted establishments. The arrears of public sector undertakings have declined from 11.7% in 1983-84 to 9.1% in the year under review.

**TABLE XI-A : Non-Compliance by public sector undertakings  
(non-departmental undertakings).**

	Covered			Non-Complying		
	Exempted	Un-exempted	Total	Exempted	Un-exempted	Total
(a) Public Limited Companies/ Corporations under the control of Central Govt.*	191	332	523	14	36	50
(b) Public Limited Companies/ Corporations under the control of the State Govt.	252	2,035	2,287	87	70	157
(c) Local Bodies/Municipalities/ Municipal Corporations.	32	129	171	5	47	52
1. Total (a to c)	476	2,505	2,981	106	153	259
2. Add Departmental Undertakings (Table XI-B)	187	1,474	1,661	85	227	312
3. Grand Total	663	3,979	4,642	191	380	571

**TABLE XI-B : Non-Compliance by public sector undertakings  
(departmental undertakings).**

	Covered (No.)			Non-Complying (No.)		
	Exempted	Un-exempted	Total	Exempted	Un-exempted	Total
1. Central Govt. Departmentally run establishments.*	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Union Territory establishments	14	28	42	3	6	9
3. State Govt. Departmentally run establishments	173	1,446	1,619	82	221	303
Total	187	1,474	1,661	85	227	312

\* The Central Govt. Departmental Undertakings stand excluded from the purview of the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act with effect from 20.1.1983.

IV.44 The table XI-A reveals that out of 4,642 Public Sector establishments, 571 establishments (12.3%) have not fully or partly complied with the statutory provisions of the Act and the three Schemes framed thereunder. The Non-Compliance in public sector during the year 1984-85 came down to 12.3% as compared to 22.8% in the preceding year. This was due to penal action initiated under Section 7A and 8 of the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act against defaulting public sector undertakings.

IV.45 The defaults by many of these Public Sector undertakings pertain to non-implementation of the Act for contractor's labour, non-implementation of Family Pension/Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme, non-payment of administration/inspection charges to the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation etc.

IV.46 During the year under report the following undertakings have been excluded from the purview of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act :

- i) All Departmental undertakings under the State Government of Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura and Pondicherry whose employees were in receipt of Provident Fund and pensionary benefits admissible under the Government rules. The exemption was granted under Section 16(2) of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, for a period of three years w.e.f. 1.9.1984.
- ii) All establishments (a) set up under the Act of the Parliament or State Legislature (b) educational institutions (c) Societies registered under Societies Registration Act, provided their employees were in receipt of contributory Provident Fund, Family Pension and Deposit Linked Insurance or non-contributory Provident Fund and Deposit Linked Insurance at par with the State/Central Government employees. The exemption was granted under Section 16(2) w.e.f. 1.9.1984.

#### **Settlement of Provident Fund claims**

IV.47 During the year under report, 5.02 lakh claims were settled and a sum of Rs. 268.27 crores was authorised for payment as against Rs. 198.25 crores in respect of 4.45 lakh claims settled in 1983-84. The claims settled during the year registered an increase of 12.8% over the preceding year and the amount authorised for payment increased by 35.3%. The average amount authorised for payment per claim settled during the year amounted to Rs. 5,341 as against Rs. 4,660 in 1983-84. Table XII shows the number of claims settled and amount authorised for payment during the last five years.

**TABLE XII : Number of Provident Fund claims settled and amount authorised.**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Claims settled No. (Lakhs)</i>	<i>Amount authorised for payment (Rs. crores)</i>
1980-81	3.52	133.30
1981-82	3.55	136.38
1982-83	3.77	154.04
1983-84	4.45	198.25
1984-85	5.02	268.27

Since the inception of the Scheme a sum of Rs. 1641.11 crores has been authorised for payment in respect of 68.3 lakh claims settled.

IV.48 The region-wise details regarding the settlement of Provident Fund claims during the year 1984-85 is given in Appendix S-VIII. An analysis of this table reveals that 89.3% of the claims which became due for settlement (after excluding the claims returned for rectification) were settled. Out of these settled claims, 45.7% were settled within 20 days and 38.4% were settled within 21 to 30 days. Thus, 84.1% of claims were settled within a month's time.

IV.49 It can also be seen that during the year under report, 1.0 lakh claims were returned to members for rectification which accounted for 15.4% of the claims received during the year and pending claims brought forward from previous year as compared to 17.8% during the previous year. The claims were returned for rectification due to various factors like (i) failure to include vital information needed for the settlement of the claims, (ii) want of necessary documents and attestation by the appropriate authority, (iii) claims submitted by persons not entitled to receive the payment. Besides, a sizeable number of claims, i.e. 5.7% were preferred before the expiry of the prescribed waiting period of two months.

IV.50 The category-wise particulars of the claims settled in 1984-85 are given in Table XIII. An analysis of this Table shows that 80.7% claims were settled on account of three factors viz. (i) resignation/termination of service, (ii) retrenchment and (iii) dismissal. 9.3% claims were settled on account of attaining the age of superannuation. Only 4.6% claims were settled on account of death, 0.6 % on account of permanent invalidation, 0.3% due to migration and remaining 4.5% due to other reasons.

**TABLE XIII: Details of claims settled and amount authorised for payment during 1984-85**

Sl.No.	Category	Number of claims settled		% age to total claims settled	Amount authorised for payment		Average amount.
		1984-85	1983-84		1984-85	1983-84	
					(Rs. in crores)		
1.	Death	22,969	19,000	4.6	22.92	16.73	9,979
2.	Superannuation	47,007	43,079	9.3	60.67	44.39	12,906
3.	Permanent invalidation	2,834	5,569	0.6	2.32	3.49	8,186
4.	Resignation/termination of Service	3,17,360	2,69,069	63.2	112.86	83.04	3,556
5.	Retrenchment	84,918	82,585	16.9	46.74	37.51	5,504
6.	Dismissal	2,908	6,505	0.6	2.02	3.05	6,946
7.	Migration	1,381	3,263	0.3	1.20	2.09	8,689
8.	Others	22,892	15,511	4.5	19.54	7.95	8,536
Total		5,02,269	4,44,581	100.0	268.27	198.25	5,341

IV.51 An analysis of table XIII further reveals that the average amount paid to the subscribers at the time of final settlement of claims varied from category to category. In case of superannuation on an average a sum of Rs. 12,906 was paid to the outgoing member. In case of death, it figured as Rs. 9,979 and in case of migration, Rs. 8,689. The average amount of Provident Fund paid in case of those who became permanently invalid amounted to Rs. 8,186 per member.

IV.52 The region-wise details of claims pending according to time intervals of pendency are given in Appendix S-IX which shows that 60.4% claims were pending for a period of less than one month, 31.0% claims were pending for a period between one to three months, 7.5% claims were pending for a period of three to six months and 1.1% for a period of six to twelve months. Only 6 claims were pending for a period of over one year in Uttar Pradesh.

#### **Steps taken for prompt settlement of claims**

IV.53 It has always been the endeavour of the Organisation to settle the claims expeditiously. A series of measures have been taken for quick settlement of claims by streamlining the procedures and curtailing some of the formalities.

The Regional Provident Fund Commissioners were directed to ensure that the claims should be settled within 20 days of the receipt. To avoid any sort of ambiguity, the manner in which 20 days' time should be reckoned was fully explained.

The Regional Provident Fund Commissioners were also directed that where payment in full cannot be made within 20 days due to certain missing credits, a partial settlement of account to the extent of amount standing to the credit of the member should be made within a period of 20 days. The payment of the balance amount including missing credits for the earlier period should be made within three months from the date of receipt of the application.

IV.54 To effectively implement the above directions, the Central Provident Fund Commissioner directed the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners to monitor the daily productivity of Account Clerks in their region/sub-regions. The Regional Commissioners were asked to ascertain the number of officials who could achieve the target set by the Internal Work Study Unit and those who failed to achieve it. They were further asked to submit the names of employees whose performance was worst to the Central Provident Fund Commissioner and to take necessary action against them.

IV.55 The month of November, 1984 in which the Foundation day of the Organisation falls was observed as "Efficiency Month". Thereafter, follow up action was taken to study its impact and cases pending for a period of over three months as on 1.11.1984 with respect to settlement of claims and other similar parameters were got cleared. Encouraged by above and to provide prompt service to the subscribers, the second phase of the programme has been started from 1st April, 1985. The performance of all the regions with respect to settlement of claims is reviewed regularly by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner.

#### **Transfer of Provident Fund Accounts**

IV.56 When a member leaves service in one establishment and obtains re-employment in another establishment, whether exempted or unexempted, in the same region or in another region, he is required to apply for transfer of his Provident Fund account to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner in the prescribed form. The actual transfer of the Provident Fund accumulations with interest thereon, takes place in the following cases :

- (i) re-employment in an establishment whether exempted or unexempted, in another region/sub-region;
- (ii) re-employment in an exempted establishment in the same region/sub-region;



(iii) leaving service in an exempted establishment and re-employment in an unexempted establishment;

(iv) re-employment in an establishment not covered under the Act.

IV.57 During the year 1984-85, a total number of 1,13,337 accounts relating to Employees' Provident Fund subscribers were transferred which marked an increase of 20.7% over the previous year. 29,879 transfer applications were pending in the Regional Offices as on 31.3.1985. The Provident Fund accounts transferred and pending as on 31.3.1985 are given in Table XIV.

**TABLE XIV : Number of Provident Fund Accounts Transferred**

Category	Accounts transferred during		Transfer applications pending as on	
	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85	1983-84
(i) Cases involving actual transfer of Provident Fund accumulations.	52,743	39,758	12,370	14,223
(ii) Cases not involving actual transfer of P.F. accumulations.	60,594	54,123	17,509	17,615
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,13,337</b>	<b>93,881</b>	<b>29,879</b>	<b>31,838</b>

IV.58 Of the 29,879 applications pending for transfer of Provident Fund accounts/accumulations, 37.7% were pending for a period of less than one month and 43.4% for a period ranging from one month to three months. Thus, 81.1% cases were pending for a period of less than three months only, another 13.5% were pending for a period between 3-6 months. Besides, 5.0% cases were pending between 6-12 months. Only 103 cases or 0.4% were pending in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan for a period of over one year. The region-wise details of transfer cases pending as on 31.3.1985 are given in Appendix S-X.

#### **Non Refundable Advances to Members**

IV.59 One of the objective of any Social Security Scheme is to guarantee protection to workers in situations when they are unable to work because of illness, accident, invalidity, old age, and to provide funds to enable them to discharge their family and other social responsibilities, like marriage of sister/brother, daughter/son or higher education of children, or construction of dwelling house etc.. The Organisation comes to the help of the members in the eventualities referred to above, by sanctioning non-refundable advances, to them. The advances sanctioned under the Scheme for various purposes are given in Table XV. An analysis of this Table shows that bulk of the advances sanctioned i.e. 42.0%, were sanctioned to meet the family obligations i.e. marriage of children/brother/sister or education of children, 16.3% advances were sanctioned to provide timely help to members in case of temporary closure of establishments when they were rendered un-employed and another 7.6% in case of sickness. Besides, 10.2% advances sanctioned were towards financing of Life Assurance Policy and another 13.2% for purchase of site for Housing Building purpose. The partial withdrawals of provident fund money for other contingencies like natural calamity and energy crisis accounted for 10.7% of total advances sanctioned.

**TABLE XV : Number of advances sanctioned and amount involved**

S.No.	Purpose of Advance	No. of cases		Amount paid (Rs. in lakhs)	
		1984-85	1983-84	1984-85	1983-84
1.	Financing of Life Insurance policies	30,116	32,054	66.71	80.64
2.	House Building etc.	39,199	34,232	3,414.71	2,431.01
3.	During temporary closure of establishments.	48,430	34,510	814.51	465.84
4.	Illness of members/ family members	22,265	19,087	505.96	393.86
5.	Member's own marriage or for the marriage of his/her sister, brother or daughter/ son and post-matriculation education of children.	1,24,643	1,11,880	3,284.28	2,691.23
6.	Others	31,737	9,156	153.52	36.24
Total		2,96,440	2,40,919	8,240.09	6,100.82

IV.60 An analysis of Table XVI reveals that 2.96 lakh non-refundable advances were sanctioned during the year 1984-85 registering an increase of 23.0% over the immediately preceding year. The amount sanctioned during the year 1984-85 was Rs. 82.4 crores which was the highest since the inception of the Scheme which recorded an increase of 35.0% over the immediately preceding year. 39.6 lakh advances involving a sum of Rs. 367.20 crores were sanctioned upto March, 1985 since the inception of the provident fund scheme.

**TABLE XVI : Advances sanctioned and amount paid during the year**

Year	Advances sanctioned No. (Lakhs)	% increase over previous year	Amount involved (Rs. crores)	% increase over pre- vious year
1979-80	1.73	(-) 1.1	17.08	12.4
1980-81	1.58	(-) 8.7	21.21	24.2
1981-82	1.79	13.3	28.61	34.9
1982-83	1.94	8.4	45.99	60.7
1983-84	2.41	24.2	61.01	32.6
1984-85	2.96	22.8	82.40	35.1
Total (since inception)	39.62		367.20	

IV.61 The details of advances sanctioned region-wise are given in Appendix S-XI. An analysis of this Appendix reveals that about 94% of the applications which were due for consideration were sanctioned during the year 1984-85. Of these, 80.6% advances were sanctioned within a month's time as compared to 77.0% in the preceding year.

IV.62 At the close of the year under report 19,007 applications for sanctioning non-refundable advances were pending as against 21,730 at the end of March, 1984. Because of regular periodic monitoring by the Organisation, the rate of disposal during the year exceeded the rate of accretion. The region-wise details of pendency are given in Appendix S-XII. An analysis of this Appendix indicates that bulk of applications viz. 84.2% were pending for a period of less than one month and 14.9% were pending for period ranging between one month to three months. Only 0.9% applications were pending for a period between three to six months.

IV.63 The Provision relating to house building advance has been further liberalized. The non-refundable advance can now be secured for purchase of house/flat in the joint name of the member and the spouse. The quantum of additional advance for alterations, additions or improvements necessary to the dwelling house has been doubled by raising the limit of advance from six month's basic wage and dearness allowance to 12 months basic wage and dearness allowance.

#### **Issue of Annual Statements of Accounts**

IV.64 During the year under review 102.3 lakh account slips were issued, registering an increase of about 3% over the year 1983-84. As against 189.4 lakh account slips required to be issued in the year under report, 102.3 lakh slips were issued, leaving a balance of 87.1 lakh account slips. Of these, 53.4 lakh slips or 61.3% could not be issued due to non-submission of returns by the employers.

V.65 A detailed analysis revealed that 8.2 lakh account slips could not be issued owing to factors beyond the control of the Organisation; as the requisite returns were not submitted by these establishments due to stay orders issued by the Courts. Most of these pertained to Bidi establishments. Thus, effective pendency was 79.0 lakh slips as compared to 80.0 lakh slips in the preceding year, which marked a decline of 1.3% in the year 1984-85. Out of total effective pendency, more than half i.e. 54.4% pertained to two regions only i.e. West Bengal (32.7 Lakh slips) and Maharashtra (10.3 lakh slips). Four other major defaulting regions are Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Kerala. These six regions together account for 67.0 lakh pending account slips or 84.8% of the total effective pendency and the remaining 15.2% pendency is distributed amongst the other ten regions. Of these ten regions the position in Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa is quite satisfactory as a substantial number of account slips have already been issued. The region-wise position of issue of account slips is given in Appendix S-XIII. Appendix S-XIV deals with year-wise pendency of account slips which indicates that out of 87.1 lakh account slips pending, 66.7 lakh slips (76.6%) pertain to last two years only. The account slips pending for over 5 years work out to be 2.4% of the total pendency. Since the pendencies have accumulated over a period of years, certain monetary incentive schemes/over-time payment schemes were introduced in the major defaulting regions to clear the backlog. These schemes received a setback in the year under report due to lack of response from the staff in West Bengal and Bihar regions. Another inhibiting factor was that the procedure of rounding off contributions led to certain confusion in Orissa region which resulted in delay in the issue of account slips. In spite of these handicaps, the over-all performance with respect to this parameter registered an improvement over the previous year and the concentration ratio at the highest 6 defaulting regions declined from 87.9% to 84.8%. To step up the performance with respect to this parameter the Central Provident Fund Commissioner directed Regional Provident Fund Commissioners to monitor the daily productivity of accounts clerks in their offices. Regional Provident Fund Commissioners were also requested to submit names of worst performers to the Central Provident Fund Commissioner and were also advised to take suitable actions against such worst performers.

IV.66 The arrears of 87.1 lakh slips does not imply that 87.1 lakh subscribers have not received the account slips. While assessing the impact of the above pendency on the number of the subscribers it has to be appreciated that if a subscriber's account slip for a particular year is not issued, the issue of account slips in subsequent years also gets held up as provident fund account of a member is a running account. A study made in this respect reveals that nearly 46 lakh subscribers had not received account slips for one or more years. This includes workers employed in Beedi and other establishments for which stay orders have been issued by the Courts and also workers who have either retired or who may be employed in close or sick units and who are not subscribers.

IV.67 The Organisation is continuing its efforts to issue account slips in all cases where necessary returns have been received from the employers. In those cases where the employers remitted the provident fund dues but did not submit the relevant returns notices were issued in newspapers requesting the employers for submission of returns in form 3A and 6A along with the warning that non-submission of returns could lead to penal action. Besides, field officers have also been directed to collect the returns from employers. Necessary instructions have also been given to issue the account slips in cases where returns No. 3A and 6A have not been received by crediting the interest to the previous balance and debiting withdrawals, if any.

#### FORFEITURE ACCOUNT

IV.68 Where the employer's contribution is not payable to the member in full in certain contingencies as per provisions of the Scheme, the unpaid portion together with interest thereon is credited to the Forfeiture Account of the Fund. A sum of Rs. 9.90 crores was forfeited during the year as against Rs. 3.34 crores during the year 1983-84. The total amount received in this account till the end of March, 1985 was Rs. 58.40 crores, the details of which are given in Table XVII.

TABLE XVII : Forfeiture Account

	(Rs. crores)
(i) Amount forfeited upto 31.3.84	58.40
(ii) Less amount utilised :	
(a) On account of money order commission and grant of financial assistance to outgoing members where inadequate deposits have been made by the employers prior to the Special Reserve Fund.	0.10
(b) On account of transfer to the Special Reserve Fund.	1.85
(c) On account of transfer to the Death Relief Fund	1.54
(d) Total (a to c)	3.49
(iii) Net amount available in the Reserve and Foreiture Account as on 31.3.1985.	54.91



## SPECIAL RESERVE FUND

IV.69 A Special Reserve Fund was created on 15 September, 1960 for making payments to the outgoing members or their nominee/heirs in cases where the employers of unexempted establishments failed to remit to the Employees' Provident Fund the whole or part of the Provident Fund Contributions. Following a decision by Government in 1965, assistance from the Special Reserve Fund is made available only to the extent of the employees' share of contributions, recovered from the wages by the employer, but not remitted to the Employees' Provident Fund together with interest thereon. The employer's share of contribution not remitted by the employer is, however, not paid to the member till the amount is actually recovered from the employer.

**TABLE XVIII : Special Reserve Fund Account**

	(Rs. lakhs)
Opening Balance as on 1.4.1984	17.42
Add : Amount Transferred from Reserve and Forfeiture Account during 1984-85	49.66
Add : Amount recovered from employers during 1984-85	0.01
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>67.09</b>
Less : Amount paid during 1984-85	23.51
Balance as on 31.3.1985	43.58

IV.70 An analysis of Table XVIII reveals that at the end of March, 1985 there was a balance of Rs. 43.58 lakhs in the Special Reserve Fund Account. A sum of Rs. 1.85 crores was transferred to Special Reserve Fund Account from Reserve and Forfeiture Account upto 31.3.85 to enable payment of employees' share of contributions in arrears. Besides, a sum of Rs. 40.58 lakhs has been recovered from employers upto 31.3.1985. Out of this, payments amounting to Rs. 1.82 crores have been made since the inception of this Fund.

## DEATH RELIEF FUND

IV.71 Financial assistance upto Rs. 1,250 is available to the survivors of deceased members (whose pay did not exceed Rs. 1,000 per month at the time of death), and whose balance in the Provident Fund Account is less than Rs. 1,250 so as to bring the total to the figure of Rs. 1,250.

IV.72 Assistance out of Death Relief Fund would, however, not be available to the nominees/heirs of the deceased members, who after having once received full retirement benefits had secured re-employment in a covered establishment. The Death Relief Fund is fed by periodical transfers of amount from the Reserve and Forfeiture Account. Out of a total sum of Rs. 154.00 lakhs transferred so far to the Death Relief Fund, a sum of Rs. 147.46 lakhs had been paid out of the Fund upto the end of the March, 1985 leaving a balance of Rs. 6.54 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 6.96 lakhs was paid during this year in 1260 cases as against Rs. 6.51 lakhs paid in 997 cases in 1983-84.

## V. WORKING OF EXEMPTED ESTABLISHMENTS

### Important Provisions of the Act on Exemptions

V. 1 On the applicability of Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 to an establishment, the employer of such an establishment is required to comply with the statutory provisions of the Scheme and extend the provident fund benefits to his employees. There may be establishments which might be having their own Private Provident Fund or Provident Fund-cum-Retirement Schemes for their employees. On the date of applicability of the Act, if the benefits conferred on its employees are on the whole not less favourable than those provided under Employees' Provident Fund Act and Scheme and if the majority of the employees give their consent, allowing their employer to continue with the hitherto existing private provident fund, such an establishment/factory may be granted exemption from the operation of Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 by the appropriate Government by issue of Notification in the Official Gazette. This exemption is subject to certain terms and conditions as may be specified in the Notification. Exemptions can also be sought by individual employee or a class of employees under para 27 or 27(A) of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952.

V. 2 The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, while considering an application for exemption takes into consideration mainly the rate of contribution made by the employer and the employees, the eligibility clause, the settlement clause relating to forfeiture of employer's share and interest rate payable to the subscribers on their accumulations.

V. 3 The permission to allow a covered establishment to manage its own Provident Fund, as aforesaid, does not however, mean exclusion from the purview or from provisions of Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952. The establishments so exempted are required to constitute a "Board of Trustees" for managing the Provident Fund of the establishment, according to the rules duly approved by the Organisation and administer the fund within the framework of conditions governing grant of exemption under the overall control of the concerned Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

V. 4 The establishments exempted from the operation of Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 are required to maintain proper accounts, submit prescribed returns, make investments of investible funds in the manner prescribed by the Central Government from time to time, pay inspection charges etc. In the event of breach of conditions which govern grant of exemption, the authority which granted the exemption may cancel such exemption by issue of Notification in the Gazette.

V. 5 In the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 there exists a special provision, that pending scrutiny of the Provident Fund rules submitted by the establishment and disposal of the application, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners are empowered to grant relaxation from the operation of Employees' Provident Fund Scheme to these establishments under para 79 of the said Scheme. This relaxation is again subject to certain conditions. This interim facility has been provided with the objective of helping the workers and establishments to carry on with the management of the Private Fund during the interim period during which the decision about the disposal of the exemption application submitted by the establishment is taken.

V. 6 Section 12 of the Act prohibits the employer of an establishment covered under the Act to reduce directly or indirectly the wages of any covered employee, or the total quantum of benefits in the nature of old-age pension, gratuity, provident fund or life insurance benefit to which the employee is entitled under the terms of employment express or implicit by reason only of his liability for payment of contribution or any charges under the Act.

V. 7 The facility for exemption from Employees' Family Pension Scheme, 1971 and Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 are available to the employees, as per the existing provisions under Section 17(1A) and 17(2A) respectively, subject to certain conditions. Central Government is the authority to grant exemption from the operation of all or any of the provisions under these sub-sections.

## **Performance of the Exempted Establishments**

### **Coverage**

V. 8 The functioning of exempted establishments is the responsibility of the Board of Trustees in each establishment, but the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation exercises its control over such establishments through regular inspections by its Enforcement Officers, ensuring the compliance of the conditions of exemption by such establishments. The Organisation supervises the implementation of 2,851 exempted establishments which employ 40.20 lakh subscribers. The significance of exempted establishments is revealed from the fact that though these establishments account for only 1.85% of total covered establishments but they employ 51.00% of total subscribers which fall under the ambit of Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. This comparison leads to the conclusion that the exempted establishments are bigger in size in terms of employment strength than unexempted establishments. The average subscriber strength per establishment in case of exempted establishments works out to 1,410 as against 59 subscribers in an unexempted establishment.

### **Concentration of Exempted Establishments**

V. 9. The Region-wise distribution of exempted establishments is given in Appendix S - 1. An analysis of this Appendix reveals that exempted establishments are concentrated primarily in three regions, namely, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. 60.08% of total exempted establishments are located in these three regions. Of the remaining regions, five regions, namely Delhi, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Gujarat account for 24.45% of exempted establishments. Thus, the above eight regions account for 84.53% of total exempted establishments and 80.74% of subscribers in exempted sector.

### **Contributions**

V.10 The total amount of contributions transferred to the Board of Trustees by various exempted establishments during the year 1984-85 amounted to Rs. 779.59 crores, as compared to 658.73 crores in the preceding year, thus, registering an increase of 18.3% over 1983-84. The contributions received since inception of the scheme amounted to Rs. 6870.57 crores.

### **Role of Exempted Establishments**

V.11 The exempted sector plays a dominant role in mobilizing savings. Out of total collection of contributions of Rs. 1320.07 crores during 1984-85 under Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, the share of exempted establishments is Rs. 779.59\* crores. Thus, exempted establishments which are only 1.85% of total covered establishments account for 59.06% of total contributions collected during the year 1984-85. The importance of exempted sector is further evident from Table I

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\*Provisional



**TABLE I : Number of establishments and subscribers which contributed at the enhanced rate as on 31.3.1985.**

	<i>Exempted</i>	<i>Unexempted</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. No. of Establishments	2,621 (2,382)	31,281 (29,764)	33,902 (32,146)
2. No. of Subscribers (Lakhs)	38.96 (36.52)	48.04 (45.81)	87.00 (82.33)

V.12 Out of 1,54,124 establishments covered under the Act, both exempted and unexempted, 33,902 (22.0%) establishments contributed at the enhanced rate of contribution of 8% as against the statutory rate of 6.25%. The enhanced rate is applicable to the establishments employing 50 or more persons and engaged in 114 specified industries/classes of establishments (including 5 part industries).

V.13 Table 1 shows that out of 33,902 establishments contributing at enhanced rate, 2,621 establishments belong to the category of exempted establishments which constitute 91.93% of the total exempted establishments covered. As against this, only 20.68% of total unexempted establishments pay at the enhanced rate. Thus, 96.92% subscribers of exempted establishments received the benefit at the enhanced rate.

#### **Investments**

V.14 The gross investment made during the year 1984-85 was of the order of Rs. 932.51 crores as against Rs. 797.19 crores in the previous year. The security-wise pattern of investment followed by the Board of trustees has already been discussed under Section IV. The net investment in exempted establishments after deduction of Rs. 270.19 crores towards redemption proceeds amounted to Rs.662.32 crores.

#### **Contributions in Arrear**

V.15 The employers of exempted establishments are required to transfer the provident fund contributions (employers' and employees' share) to the Board of Trustees by the 15th day of the following month. There were 137 exempted establishments which failed to transfer the contributions to the Board of Trustees as on 31.3.1985. Table II gives the region-wise details of such defaulting establishments. An analysis of this Table would reveal that these 137 exempted establishments were in arrear to the tune of Rs. 63.92 crores as against 132 establishments as on 31.3.1984 which had a default of Rs.45.75 crores.

V.16 Thus, the arrears of exempted establishments shot up by Rs. 18.17 crores during the year 1984-85. There was a decline of arrears in five regions i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh amounting to Rs. 1.10 crores. This decline was off set by a steep rise in arrears in West Bengal and Bihar. In West Bengal arrears rose by Rs. 15.7 crores and Bihar by Rs. 2.6 crores.

V.17 A detailed analysis shall reveal that the geographical concentration of arrears in exempted establishments is more predominant than unexempted establishments. In case of exempted establishments concentration in four regions is 97.1% as against 65.0% in unexempted establishments in four regions. Besides, industry-wise concentration of arrears is also higher in exempted sector than unexempted sector. Jute industry alone accounts for over 3/4th of total arrears of exempted establishments.

Figures in bracket indicate corresponding position as on 31.3.1984.



**TABLE II : The region-wise break-up of non-transfer of Provident Fund contributions to Boards of Trustees and non-investments of Provident Fund contributions by the Boards of Trustees of the exempted establishments as on 31st March, 1985.**

Region	P F contributions not transferred to the Boards of Trustees.			P F contributions not invested by the Boards of Trustees.	
	No. of Estts.	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	Increase over previous year (Rs. lakhs)	No. of Estts.	Amount (Rs. lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh	2	3.84	(-)8.29	—	—
2. N.E. Region*	4	6.70	5.48	7	6.94
3. Bihar	13	606.52	264.90	12	446.78
4. Delhi	—	—	—	—	—
5. Gujarat	7	54.87	14.57	—	—
6. Haryana	1	4.53	(-)12.84	—	—
7. Karnataka	1	13.52	(-)35.70	—	—
8. Kerala	3	106.17	0.58	6	47.67
9. Madhya Pradesh	5	43.35	16.54	—	—
10. Maharashtra	13	143.46	50.85	—	—
11. Orissa	—	—	—	6	9.20
12. Punjab	—	—	—	—	—
13. Rajasthan	3	3.90	(-)03.84	5	30.52
14. Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—
15. Uttar Pradesh	6	57.91	(-)49.26	5	50.47
16. West Bengal*	79	5347.60	1574.30	18	118.00
Total	137	6392.37	1817.29	59	709.58

\* Figures in respect of North Eastern Region and West Bengal are provisional.

V.18 Besides the above arrears, contributions amounting to Rs. 1.04 crores are also in arrear from establishments exempted from Family Pension Scheme and Rs. 0.92 crores from establishments exempted from Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme. The inspection charges which are payable by exempted establishments are also in arrear amounting to Rs. 5.61 lakhs.

V.19 A list of exempted establishments which were in default of Rs. 1 lakh and above as on 31.3.1985 in transferring the Provident Fund contributions to their respective Boards of Trustees is given in Appendix-H.

V.20 As per the notification of the Government of India dated 15th December, 1980 issued by the Ministry of Labour the employers of the exempted establishments are required to transfer the amount of

contributions to their respective Boards of Trustees within 15 days of the close of the month. The Board is required to invest every month within a period of two weeks the investible funds from the date of receipt of the contributions from the employers.

At the end of March, 1985 a total sum of Rs. 7.10 crores remained uninvested with the Boards of Trustees of 59 establishments as against a sum of Rs. 1.05 crores pertaining to 36 establishments as on 31.3.1984.

V.21 Table III reveals that arrears as percentage to total contributions figured as 0.93% during the year 1984-85 in case of exempted establishments as against 1.1% in case of unexempted establishments. The percentage of arrears which remained more or less stable during the period of three years i.e. 1979-80 to 1981-82 has been continuously increasing during the last three years due to economic crisis in Jute industry and Labour crisis in Textile industry. The other main defaulting industries are Engineering and Sugar.

**TABLE III : Year-wise position of Provident Fund contributions received (Progressive) and amount in arrears.**

(Rs. crores)

Year as on	Total P.F. contribu- tions received	P.F. contri- butions in arrears	Percentage increase of arrears during the year over previous year	Arrears as percentage of contributions received
31.3.1980	4022.59	14.28	9.2	0.35
31.3.1981	4486.72	16.92	18.5	0.38
31.3.1982	4930.63	17.91	5.8	0.36
31.3.1983	5479.40	28.72	60.3	0.53
31.3.1984	6090.98	45.75	59.3	0.75
31.3.1985	6870.57**	63.92	39.7	0.93

\*\* Provisional

#### **Action taken to Liquidate Arrears**

V.22 During the year under report, to liquidate the arrears, 2747 show cause notices were issued involving a sum of Rs. 63.90 crores. Besides, 707 prosecutions were filed under Section 14(2A) of the E.P.F. & M.P. Act, 1952. 536 complaints were filed for offences punishable under Sections 406/409 of I.P.C. against the defaulting employers, who failed to remit the provident fund contributions deducted from the wages of the employees.

#### **Advances/Withdrawals Sanctioned/Paid to the Subscribers**

V.23 The Organisation conducted a detailed survey relating to the withdrawals sanctioned to the subscribers of the exempted establishments during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85. The partial withdrawals by the subscribers from their provident fund accounts for diverse economic and social purposes are given in Table IV

TABLE IV : Advances Sanctioned and Amount Paid.

(Rs. crores)

Purpose of advance	1983-84		1984-85	
	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount
1. Financing of LIC Policy	18780	0.87	18525	1.12
2. Housing Advance	121452	104.32	120119	119.12
3. Due to temporary closure	4673	1.78	13390	1.21
4. Illness of the member/family	167734	32.23	200415	70.30
5. Member's own marriage or for the marriage of his/her sister/brother/son or daughter and post matriculation education etc.	152785	61.71	189360	68.51
6. Others	126460	63.84	158493	94.26
Total	591884	264.75	700302	354.52

**Settlement of Claims**

V.24 The category-wise settlement of Provident Fund Claims settled by exempted establishments studied on sampling basis are given in Table V.

TABLE V : Category-wise Settlement of Claims by Exempted Establishments during the year 1984-85

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Category	No. of claims settled	% age to total claims settled	Amount authorised for payment
1.	Death	6482	8.12	1137.41
2.	Superannuation	15237	19.12	4745.99
3.	Permanent invalidation	3117	3.90	405.15
4.	Resignation/termination of service	41865	52.30	3502.51
5.	Retrenchment	4069	5.10	458.62
6.	Dismissal	1394	1.75	99.73
7.	Migration	2158	2.70	271.55
8.	Others	5630	7.01	1918.42
Total		79952	100.00	12539.38

### Settlement of claims under EDLI Scheme

V.25 Out of 14,361 claims settled under EDLI Scheme, 4,102 cases pertained to exempted establishments. During the year under report 5,630 claims were due for settlement, out of which 4,102 were settled (72.9%). Of the settled claims, 2,401 (58.5%) were settled within a period of 20 days and 1,701 (41.5%) were settled within a period of 21 to 30 days. The amount authorised for payment amounted to Rs. 3.2 crores. At the end of the year, 1,528 claims belonging to exempted establishments were pending.

### FORFEITURE ACCOUNT

V.26 One of the conditions for grant of exemption under Section 17(1)(a) stipulates that if the Provident Fund rules of the establishments provide for forfeiture of the employers' contributions incases where an employee ceases to be a member of the fund on the lines of para 69 of the E.P.F. Scheme, 1952, the board of Trustees of the Exempted Establishments shall maintain a seperate account of the amount so forfeited and may utilise the same for such purposes as may be determined. In order to ascertain the extent of balances in the forfeiture account of these exempted establishments a survey was conducted by the Organisation. The balances in the forfeiture account together with amount utilised by 1247 exempted funds surveyed during the year are given below

TABLE VI : Forfeiture Account

<i>Details</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. crores)</i>
a) Total amount lying in the Forfeiture Account of the exempted establishments in respect of 1,247 estts.	48.14
b) The amount utilised for different purposes out of the Forfeiture Account during the year 1984-85	12.99
c) Balance in Forfeiture Accounts lying with the Trusts as on 31st March, 1985.	35.15

### CANCELLATION OF EXEMPTION

V.27 During the year 1984-85 the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation faced a peculiar situation in Gujarat region, when a number of exempted textile mills were closed down and a large number of textile mill workers were rendered jobless. In the normal circumstances the exemption granted to these textile mills could not be cancelled only with the sole purpose of settlement of the claims. In order to help these jobless workers a special Scheme was formulated by the organisation for taking over the management of these exempted funds by cancelling the exemptions for the purpose of settlement of claims. A high level of co-ordination was made with Reserve Bank of India and Postal authorities towards transferring of securities and Post Office Time Deposit investments. The Organisation cancelled exemptions of 7 closed textile mills which included : i) Prasad Mills Limited, Gujarat; ii) Jarun Commercial Mills; iii) Sahyog Textile Mills Limited; iv) Sarangpur Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd. (No. 2); v) New Swadeshi Mills Limited; vi) Manju Shree Textile Mills; vii) New Gujarat Synthetics Limited.



The aforesaid seven establishments had a subscriber strength of 19,333 members. Consequent upon the take over of these funds, Regional Commissioner of Gujarat received 3,879 claims for final settlement. Out of these, 2,372 claims had been settled and the remaining 1507 claims are under process. For the expeditious settlement of claims, legal action has been instituted against the erring establishments which have failed to submit the past accumulation statement, audited Balance Sheet and effect transfer of securities.

#### Rate of Interest

**TABLE VII : Distribution of Exempted establishments by rate of interest declared during the year 1984-85**

<i>Rate of Interest</i>	<i>No. of establishments</i>	<i>No. of subscribers</i>
a) Between 4% to 6%	19	27,764
b) More than 6% upto 8.75%	34	1,10,174
c) More than 8.75% but less than 9.15%	94	64,420
d) More than 9.15% but less than 9.9%	234	4,48,118
e) At the rate of 9.9% (Statutory rate)	440	6,00,571
f) Above 9.9%	326	6,31,883
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>21,72,930</b>

V.28 Out of 2,851 total exempted establishments, a survey was conducted with respect to 1,147 establishments to ascertain the rate of interest declared by them. An analysis of Table VII reveals that out of 1,147 surveyed establishments, in case of 766 establishments (66.8%), the rate of interest declared either exceeded the Statutory rate of 9.9% or was at par. This benefit was available to 15.2 lakh subscribers out of 21.7 lakh subscribers surveyed.

#### Workshop on Exempted Establishments

V.29 Though it is the responsibility of the concerned employers through their Boards of Trustees to manage, make investments and declare interest on the subscribers accumulations every year, it was observed that many of the exempted establishments were lacking the necessary expertise in the matter of making judicious investments within the pattern prescribed and earn adequate returns to enable them to declare interest to their subscribers at par with the rate of interest declared by the Central Government for the members of the statutory fund. In order to educate the representatives of the exempted establishments, the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation conducted two workshops exclusively to deal with the investment techniques. The first workshop was held in the month of June, 1984 at Mount Abu (Rajasthan) and second workshop at Bangalore in September, 1984. Both these workshops were conducted in collaboration with Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad with faculty members from leading banks, Reserve Bank of India and National Savings Organisation. The participants in these workshops included the Officers from the Organisation, Employer's and Employee's representatives from exempted establishments as well as nominees from employers forums. These workshops deliberated upon different techniques for maximising yield on investments by Exempted Funds.

#### **Observance of Exempted Month**

V.30 The board decided that the month of May, 1985 be observed as Exempted Month on the similar pattern of "Observance Month September, 1983". Accordingly in the month of May, 1985 concerted efforts were made by the Enforcement Officers to visit the exempted establishments and collect data about the functioning of each establishment in the exempted sector. The data collected is under compilation stage. It is hoped that data generated through this Census Study will enable the Organisation to understand more precisely the weaknesses and strengths of exempted sector.

V.31 It is hoped that with further strengthening of the inspection and monitoring machinery for Exempted Establishments and more frequent dialogue between the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation and the representatives of exempted establishments the performance of such establishments will show perceptible improvement in the coming years.

## VI. WORKING OF EMPLOYEES' FAMILY PENSION SCHEME, 1971

### Benefits under the Scheme

VI. 1 The Scheme came into force with effect from 1st March, 1971. It is compulsorily applicable to all employees who became subscribers of Provident Fund on or after 1.3.1971. As for members of the Provident Fund prior to this date an option was given either to join the Scheme or opt out.

The Scheme is financed by diverting out of contributions towards the Provident Fund, the employees' share of contribution at the rate of 1.1/6% of their wages with an equal amount of employer's share. The Central Government also contributes at the rate of 1-1/6% of the wages of the subscribers to the Family Pension Fund.

VI. 2 The benefits available under the Scheme are given below :

#### (a) Family Pension

If a member of the Family Pension Scheme dies during reckonable service before attaining the age of 60 years, Family Pension will be paid at the rates specified in table given below provided the member has contributed to the Family Pension Fund for not less than one year. The Pension is now payable from the day immediately following the death of the member. If the member has contributed to Family Pension Fund for a period of not less than 7 years before his death, the beneficiary will get the enhanced pension:

(a) for a period of seven years from the date of death, or

(b) till the date on which the member would have reached the age of 60 years, had he remained alive, whichever is earlier.

The enhanced pension will be twice the amount of normal pension, worked out as per table or 50% of the pay last drawn, as determined for the purpose of working out the normal pension, whichever is less.

TABLE

<i>Pay of the member per month on which contribution to the Family Pension Fund is payable</i>	<i>Monthly rate of Family pension.</i>
1. Below Rs. 400	30% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 60 and maximum of Rs. 120.
2. Rs. 400 and above	20% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 120 and maximum of Rs. 320.

(b) Life Assurance Benefit

Where a member who has contributed to the Family Pension fund for a period of not less than one year, dies while in reckonable service, a lump sum of Rs. 2,000 will be payable to his/her family as Life Assurance Benefit.

(c) Retirement-Cum-Withdrawal Benefit

The retirement-cum-withdrawal benefit becomes payable to the member either on attaining the age of 60 years or on cessation of membership from the Family Pension Fund before attaining the age of 60 years for reasons other than death. This is subject to the condition that the member has contributed to the Family Pension Fund for a period of not less than one year. The rate specified for Retirement-cum-withdrawal benefit varies with number of full years contributions paid subject to a minimum of Rs. 110 (with one year's contribution paid) and a maximum of Rs. 9,000 (with 40 year's contributions paid).

VI.3 The Scheme was amended to liberalise the benefits provided under it with effect from 1st January, 1983. The Scheme has been amended from time to time to liberalize the benefits available under it. One time ad-hoc relief ranging from Rs. 20/- to Rs. 35/- was granted to those who were family pensioners as on 31.3.1982. Besides, an ad-hoc annual increase ranging from Rs. 3/- to Rs. 10/- is also payable to such members. In addition to this ad-hoc relief, supplementary additions have also been granted to all those who were drawing family pension as on 31.3.1985. The pensioners who were drawing pension upto Rs. 100/- per month were granted an increase of Rs. 60/- per month. Those who were drawing pension between Rs. 101/- to Rs. 200/- per month became entitled for an increase of Rs. 75/- per month. Those whose Family Pension exceeded Rs. 200/- per month got a supplementary addition of Rs. 90/- per month. Thus, by virtue of these supplementary additions, the minimum and maximum quantum of monthly family pension has been raised to Rs. 120/- from Rs. 60/- and Rs. 410/- from the existing rate of Rs. 320/-.

VI.4 The rate of supplementary pension will be related to the family pension as would be payable in terms of Para 28(1) of the Employees' Family Pension Scheme, 1971 subject to the condition that the total amount of pension (including supplementary addition) shall in no case exceed the last pay drawn. As this condition of last pay drawn adversely affects the interests of some pensioners, particularly, those drawing pension between Rs. 60/- to Rs. 120/- per month, Government has been approached to waive off this condition so that the benefit granted under the supplementary additions may be passed on to them.

## II. Performance of the Scheme

### Coverage

VI.5 There were 83.94 lakh subscribers to the Family Pension Fund as on 31.3.1985 which comprised of 25.28 lakh subscribers in exempted establishments and 58.66 lakh in unexempted establishments. The benefits available under Family Pension Scheme were extended to 3.26 lakh new subscribers during the year 1984-85.

VI.6 A sum of Rs. 161.69 crores was received by way of contributions towards Family Pension Fund during the year 1984-85. The Government's contribution amounted to Rs. 32.39 crores. Employers' and Employees' share of contributions figured as Rs. 129.30 crores. The total contributions received since the inception of the Scheme amounted to Rs. 923.40 crores which comprised of 221.46 crores of Government's share and 701.94 crores of employers' and employees' share of contributions. The year-wise details of Family Pension contributions received are given in appendix S-XV. The Family Pension Fund contributions received are kept in Public Account after making payments due on account of benefits payable under the Family Pension Scheme. The account is credited with interest at the rate of 7.5% per annum.



VI.7 During the year under report, Employees' Family Pension Fund rose by Rs. 272.48 crores. This addition comprised of Rs. 117.33 crores by way of net share of employees'/employers' contributions after deducting the amount paid for the benefits given under the Scheme, Rs. 32.39 crores as Govt. share of contributions and Rs. 76.15 crores by way of interest receipts. Besides, arrear upto the year 1982-83 amounting to Rs. 46.61 crores was realised and invested. The total balance in the fund stood at Rs. 1233.80 crores.

#### **Arrears of Family Pension Contributions**

VI.8 A sum of Rs. 390.58 lakhs was in arrear towards Family Pension contributions to be recovered from 7,246 defaulting employers as on 31.3.1985 as against Rs. 324.49 lakhs at the end of the year 1983-84. Of the total arrears, Rs. 103.96 lakhs related to establishments exempted from Provident Fund Scheme and Rs. 286.62 lakhs to unexempted establishments. The arrears during the year 1984-85 increased by Rs. 66.09 lakhs which comprised of Rs. 3.25 lakhs in exempted and Rs. 62.84 lakhs in unexempted establishments. The arrears of Family Pension contributions as on 31.3.1985 figured as 0.55% of total contributions received so far by way of employees' and employers' share. Besides, the amount of contributions due from Government to Family Pension Fund is Rs. 83.40\* crores. A sum of Rs. 2.47\* crores is also due from the Government by way of re-imbursement of Administrative Charges. The Government have been contributing to the Family Pension Fund on a provisional basis pending the compilation and audit of the accounts.

VI.9 For the recovery of arrear dues, 2,391 fresh prosecution cases were launched under section 14 of the Act involving a sum of Rs. 33.17 lakhs. Besides, 1,017 prosecution cases were decided by the Courts during the year while leaving 13,570 cases pending in the various Courts.

VI.10 Action was also taken under Section 8 of the Act by launching 3,281 Revenue Recovery cases involving a sum of Rs. 150.51 lakhs. 1,418 Revenue Recovery cases were decided resulting in recovery of Rs. 32.22 lakhs during the year. At the end of the year, 15,093 Revenue Recovery cases were pending involving a sum of Rs. 486.56 lakhs.

#### **Settlement of Family Pension Claims (All benefits)**

VI.11 An analysis of Appendix S-XVI shows that during the year under Report 3.81 lakh Family Pension Claims were settled involving a sum of Rs. 985.23 lakhs. The claims settled during the year registered an increase of 18.3% over the previous year. At the end of the year under Report 71,561 Family Pension Claims were pending. Region-wise break-up of Family Pension Claims pending as on 31.3.1985 by periodicity of pendency is given in Appendix S-XVII. An analysis of this Appendix shows that bulk of claims i.e. 44.4% were pending for a period of less than one month, 43.5% were pending for a period between one to three months and 11.1% claims were pending for a period of three months to twelve months. Only 1.0% claims were pending for a period of over one year.

VI.12 Of the total claims settled about 33.5% claims were settled within a period of 20 days and 42.2% between a period of 21 to 30 days. Thus, 75.7% claims were settled within a period of one month.

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\* Un-audited

VI.13 The category-wise break-up of the Family Pension Claims during the year 1984-85 is given in the table below :

**TABLE I : Category-wise Settlement of Family Pension Claims**

<i>Sl.No Category</i>	<i>No. of Claims settled</i>	<i>% to total</i>
1. Family Pension benefit	6,468	1.7
2. Life Assurance benefit	7,740	2.0
3. Retirement benefit	10,068	2.6
4. Withdrawal	2,75,288	72.3
5. Refunds	81,443	21.4
Total	3,81,007	100.0

The above table shows that 93.7% claims were settled on account of withdrawal and refunds. The cases relating to monthly Family Pension benefit accounted for 1.7%, Life Assurance benefit 2.0% and retirement 2.6%.

#### **Settlement of Monthly Family Pension Cases**

VI.14 The benefits provided under the Family Pension Scheme are mostly of the nature of "once for all" except monthly Family Pension which provides long term protection and security to the heirs of the deceased members. The progress with respect to settlement of monthly Family Pension cases was monitored at regular periodic intervals. For expeditious settlement of claims, Officers-in-charge of sub-regional offices have been authorised to issue the pension payment orders.

VI.15 An analysis of Appendix S-XVIII reveals that during the year, out of 10,507 Family Pension cases which became due for settlement, 6,468 (61.6%) were settled authorising payment of Rs. 57.08 lakhs. Of the cases settled, 12.5% cases were settled within a period of 20 days and 37.0% within a period of 21 to 30 days. Thus, 49.5% cases were settled within a period of one month. At the close of the year 4,039 cases were pending as per Appendix S-XVIII.1. Of these, 81.9% cases were pending for a period of less than 3 months. 15.2% cases were pending for a period of 3 to 9 months, and 1.2% for a period of 9 to 12 months. The remaining 1.7% cases were pending for a period of over one year in four regions primarily in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

#### **Exemption from the Employees' Family Pension Scheme**

VI.16 The Central Government is the appropriate authority to grant exemption to establishments covered under the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act from the Employees' Family Pension Scheme. The number of establishments which have so far been granted exemption stood at 33. Of these, 22 exemptions were granted during 1984-85. The Central Government have also granted exemption to all the departmentally run establishments under the control of the Ministry of Railways.

VI.17 According to para 34-D of the Employees' Family Pension Scheme' 71, the Central Government is required to have a valuation of the Family Pension Fund made by a valuer appointed by it, at an interval

of three years. In pursuance of this mandatory requirement, the Central Government have appointed Shri Bhudev Chatterjee, Actuary of the Grindlays Bank, Calcutta, to value Family Pension Fund with particular reference to review the rates of contribution and the quantum of Family Pension and other benefits payable under the Family Pension Scheme, 1971.

The main terms of reference to the actuary are :

1. Whether it will be feasible to discontinue the existing retirement cum withdrawal benefit and to run the Family Pension Scheme with the contribution of employer and the Central Government only. Alternatively, redefine the benefits, which will be equitable to different categories of recipients within the framework of other existing benefits, so that the aggregate nature of the Fund could be continued.
2. If the above proposal is not feasible whether it would be possible to consider reduction in the existing rates of contributions to the Family Pension Scheme and to suggest procedural changes in determining the eligibility and quantum of various benefits payable under the Scheme.

## VII. Working of Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976

VII.1 The Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 is applicable to all factories/ establishments to which the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 applies. The Scheme came into force w.e.f. 1.8.1976. The Scheme applies to employees of all factories and other establishments to which the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 applies.

### **Benefits under the Scheme**

VII.2 On the death of an employee, who was a member of the Employees' Provident Fund or of the exempted Provident Fund, the person(s) entitled to receive the Provident Fund accumulations will be paid an additional amount equal to the average balance in the Provident Fund account of the deceased during the preceding three years or during the period of his membership of the Fund, whichever is less, if such average balance was not below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the said period. The maximum amount of benefit payable under the Scheme is Rs. 10,000.

### **Performance of the Scheme**

#### *Contribution to Insurance Fund and its Administration*

VII.3 While the employees are not required to contribute to the Insurance Fund, the employers are required to pay contributions to the Insurance Fund at the rate of 0.5% of the pay of the employees who are Provident Fund subscribers. The Central Government also contributes to the Insurance Fund an amount equivalent to one half of the amount of employers' contributions. Besides, the employers are also required to pay administrative charges to the Insurance Fund at the rate of 0.1% of pay drawn by the employees who are Provident Fund subscribers, for meeting the administrative expenses. The Central Government also meets partly the expenses in connection with the administration of the Insurance Scheme by paying into the Insurance Fund an amount representing one-half of the amount of the employers' share of administrative expenses. The employers of exempted establishments are required to pay inspection charges at the rate of 0.02% of the pay of the employee members.

VII.4 During the year under report a sum of Rs. 34.3 crores was received by way of contributions towards the Insurance Fund which comprised of Rs. 23.3 crores as employers' share and Rs. 11.0 crores as Government share. The Administrative charges contributed by the employers amounted to Rs. 5.3 crores. The Government contributed Rs. 2.7 crores, the total thus aggregating to Rs. 8.0 crores. The details of the contributions and administrative charges received year-wise since the inception of the Scheme are given in Appendix S-XIX.

VII.5 The Insurance Fund contributions received by the Provident Fund Organisation after making payments due on account of benefits provided under the Scheme are kept in Public Account w.e.f. 1.4.1982. Prior to April, 1982, net contributions received were invested according to the pattern laid by the Government of India from time to time.



The Total Investment of Insurance Fund is indicated in the Table given below :

**TABLE I : Investment of Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Fund**

<i>Type of Investment</i>		Amount (Rs. crores)
1.	Investment in securities	
	Balance as on 1.4.84	78.64
	Less Redemption during 1984-85	17.91
		60.73
2.	Deposit in Public Account	136.11
3.	Investment during 1984-85	
	a) Employers' share of contributions net of payments	16.13
	b) Govt. share of contributions	11.00
	c) Govt. contributions in arrear realized and invested	6.92
		34.05
4.	Interest on Investments on securities.	6.02
5.	Interest on balance amount kept in Public Account	10.73
6.	Re-investment of securities redeemed.	17.91
7.	Balance as on 31.3.1985	265.55

**Settlement of Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Claims.**

VII.6 During the year under report 14,361 claims were settled, authorising payments to the tune of Rs. 9.68 crores. Of the 21,287 claims due for settlement, 14,361 were settled during the year 1984-85 which constituted 67.5% of the claims due for settlement as against 62.5% in the immediately preceding year. Of the total settled claims, 31.2% were settled within a period of 20 days and 45.9% were settled within a period of 21 to 30 days. Thus, 77.1% claims were settled within a period of one month. The average amount authorised for payment per claim settled during the year figured as Rs. 6,737 as against Rs. 6,315 during the preceding year. The region-wise position of the claims settled and amount authorised for payment during the year 1984-85 is given in Appendix S-XX.

VII.7 An analysis of Appendix S-XXI reveals that 6,926 claims were pending as on 31st March, 1985 as against 7,741 at the end of March, 1984. The bulk of the claims i.e. 42.8% were pending for a period of less than one month, 47.5% were pending for a period between 1 month to 3 months and 9.6% claims

were pending for a period between 3 months to 9 months. 4 cases were pending for a period between 9 to 12 months and only one case was pending for a period of over one year.

#### **Number of Beneficiaries under the Scheme.**

VII.8 Up to end of 31st March, 1985 the benefit under the Scheme was extended to 71,612 widows or legal heirs of the deceased members of the Scheme.

#### **Arrears under the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme**

VII.9 A sum of Rs. 209.74 lakhs was in arrears towards contributions to the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Fund as on 31.3.1985 from 7,750 defaulting establishments. In addition, Rs. 62.23 lakhs were in arrears on account of administrative charges and Rs. 0.92 lakhs by way of inspection charges from exempted establishments. The amount due from the Government by way of contributions upto 31st March, 1985 figured as Rs. 4.02 crores.

#### **Steps taken to Liquidate the Arrears**

VII.10 For the recovery of the arrears 2,196 prosecution cases under Section 14 of the Act and 3,595 Revenue Recovery Certificates under Section 8 of the Act were launched during the year under report. The amount involved in Revenue Recovery Cases initiated during the year was Rs. 47.22 lakhs. Besides, a sum of Rs. 12.19 lakhs was recovered by deciding 1,645 Revenue Recovery cases. 1,639 Prosecution cases were also decided during the year under report.

VII.11 At the end of the year, 8,659 prosecution cases were pending in different Courts involving a sum of Rs. 1.2 crores. Besides, 12,584 Revenue Recovery Cases were pending for recovery with the District Collectors. The distribution of pending cases revealed that 34.1% cases were pending for a period of less than six months, 17.5% for a period between six months to one year and remaining 48.4% for a period of over one year.

#### **Exemption from the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme**

VII.12 Central Government is the appropriate authority to grant exemption from the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme. During the period under review, Central Government granted exemption to 225 establishments from the operation of the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme. Thus, the number of establishments which have so far been granted exemption stood at 1178.

#### **Liberalisation of Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme**

VII.13 The following recommendations for the liberalisation of the Scheme as suggested by the Central Board of Trustees are under consideration of the Government :

- i) Dispensing with the minimum average balance of Rs. 1,000 for entitlement of assurance benefit;
- ii) When the condition of minimum average balance is dispensed with or relaxed, the minimum amount of Rs. 1,000 be granted as insurance benefit;
- iii) The enhancement of maximum amount of insurance benefit from the present limit of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000;
- iv) Linking of assurance benefit to the last 10 month's average balance in the Provident Fund of the deceased member instead of 36 month's average balance.

## VIII. Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974

VIII.1 The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is entrusted with the administration of AE(CD) Scheme, 1974 for the employees other than the Employees of Government and Local authorities. The number of specified authorities (i.e. employers) whose accounts were maintained by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners of the Organisation is as under :

	<i>No. of Specified authorities</i>
Additional Wages	17,865
Additional DA (Old) Accounts	63,601
Additional DA (New) Accounts	66,570

VIII.2 The Deposits received upto 31st March, 1985 on account of Additional wages and Additional Dearness Allowances (Old) and (New) accounts are as under :

	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
Additional Wages	52.58
Additional DA (Old) Accounts	502.23
Additional DA (New) Accounts	220.52
Total	775.33

VIII.3 Compulsory Deposit amounts in the three Deposit Accounts were repayable in five annual instalments in respect of Additional wages and Additional D.A. (Old) and by crediting to the Provident Fund Accounts of the Employees of Additional D.A. (New) Account.

Details of deposits due for repayment in instalments and the amount repaid towards these instalments upto 31.3.1985 are given below :

	<u>Amount Due</u> <i>(Rs. crores)</i>	<u>Amount Repaid</u> <i>(Rs. crores)</i>
1. Additional Wages	44.17	43.84
2. Additional DA (Old)	394.87	392.86
3. Additional DA (New)	148.94	129.37

VIII.4 The last instalment fell due for repayment on 6th July, 1983. Though the bulk of amount of instalments which fell due upto July, 1983 have been repaid, an amount of Rs. 21.91 crores still remains to be refunded. Despite strenuous efforts made by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners by even personal contacts with the specified authorities and publicity through news-papers by the Government, some of the establishments, generally smaller ones have not submitted claims for the overdue repayments. As a result, the repayment on account of the instalments could not be fully completed.

VIII.5 58 specified authorities (employers) failed to deposit an amount of Rs. 123.95 Lakhs deducted from the salary of their employees as on 31st March, 1985.

VIII.6 Action to recover the defaulted amount by way of Revenue Recovery proceedings against 47 specified authorities involving an amount of Rs. 123.95 lakhs and prosecutions under A.E. (CD) Act, 1974 against 42 specified authorities involving an amount of Rs. 121.64 lakhs has been taken. Complaints under section 406/409 of Indian Penal Code have also been filed against 24 specified authorities.

VIII.7 Out of penal interest on belated remittances levied to the tune of Rs. 321.47 lakhs against 10,060 specified authorities, a sum of Rs. 240.96 lakhs has been recovered.

**Expenditure on Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Scheme :**

VIII.8 Expenditure incurred by the Organisation on the implementation of the A.E. (CD) Scheme, 1974 is reimbursed by the Government of India, Ministry of Finance. A sum of Rs. 452.11 lakhs has been received from the Government since the inception of the Scheme upto 31st March, 1985. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has further been sanctioned by the Government as 'on account payment' for the year 1984-85 which has been paid by the Government in 1985-86. As against this, an expenditure of Rs. 466.33 lakhs has been incurred upto 31st March, 1985. The details of the amount received from the Government and expenditure incurred are given in Appendix S-XXIII.



## IX. Administration of the Organisation

### Staff Strength

IX.1 The total sanctioned staff strength of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation including officers and staff was 13,651 as on 31.3.1985 as against 12,201 employees who were in position. The group-wise position of sanctioned staff vis-a-vis staff in position is given below :

**TABLE 1 : Staff Strength as on 31st March, 1985.**

<i>Category of Staff</i>	<i>Sanctioned Strength</i>	<i>In position</i>
Group A	270	165
Group B	1,142	893
Group C	10,581	9,715
Group D	1,658	1,428
Total	13,651	12,201

IX.2 During the year under report 533 new posts were sanctioned. Out of these 507 were created in the Regional Offices and 26 in the Central Office for effective implementation of the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and other allied Schemes. Of the total posts created, 6 belonged to Group A category, 42 to Group B category, 344 to Group C and the remaining 141 to Group D category.

IX.3 The position of the sanctioned staff vis-a-vis staff in position during the last four years is given below :

**TABLE II : Staff Strength during the last Four Years.**

<i>Position as on</i>	<i>Total sanctioned including Officers (No.)</i>	<i>Staff in position including Officers (No.)</i>
31.3.1982	12,112	11,030
31.3.1983	12,829	11,846
31.3.1984	13,118	12,036
31.3.1985	13,651	12,201

## **Welfare Measures for the Staff**

IX.4 Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is a service oriented Organisation. While it renders service to millions of workers, it has not lagged behind in taking measures for the welfare of the Staff of the Organisation. It has always been the endeavour of the Organisation to provide congenial working atmosphere to its employees, to equip them with modern gadgets, to provide the facility of suitable residential accommodation, canteens, subsidy to recreation clubs, sports and training etc. Some of the measures taken by the Organisation in this direction are listed below :

### **Office Buildings**

IX.5 Provision of congenial work environment through construction of office buildings with reasonable floor space for proper upkeep of records is one of the basic requirements in any service set up. The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation being a service institution has, therefore, attached considerable importance to construction of office buildings for its regional and sub-regional offices at different places. During the last 20 years it has undertaken programmes for construction of office buildings for the regional and sub-regional offices as also staff quarters for its employees in a phased manner. As on date office buildings have been constructed in Bombay, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Trivandrum, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Jaipur, Kanpur and Madras for the regional offices and for sub-regional office at Amritsar. Besides, construction of office buildings at Ahmedabad for regional office and for sub-regional offices at Coimbatore and Madurai are nearing completion. The construction work of office buildings at Patna, Cochin, Vishakhapatnam and Cuddapah is likely to commence shortly. Land for office building has also been purchased at Varanasi, Mangalore, Hubli and Ludhiana.

### **Housing Accommodation**

IX.6 In pursuit of its objective to provide staff quarters to its employees, the Organisation had constructed a total number of 949 staff quarters in Hyderabad, Delhi, Trivandrum, Bombay, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Madras, Jaipur and Kanpur. The construction work is nearing completion at Madurai as also for additional residential staff quarters at Bhubaneswar and Kanpur. In addition to this, the construction work is in progress at Calcutta and Faridabad. Land has also been purchased for staff quarters, at Cochin, Hubli, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Varanasi and Mangalore. In case of Bombay and Madras land has also been purchased for providing additional staff quarters.

### **Productivity Linked Bonus**

IX.7 The Employees of the Organisation are entitled to Bonus under the Productivity Linked Bonus Scheme formulated by the National Productivity Council and approved by the Government. The Scheme came into effect from the year 1980-81. Ex-gratia payment to the extent of 15 days wages was also paid for the year 1979-80. Under the Productivity Linked Bonus Scheme, the staff members were paid 25 days wages for the year 1984-85 as against 24 days for the year 1983-84. The quantum of bonus paid since 1979-80 is given below :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantum of Bonus</i>
79-80	15 days
80-81	18 days
81-82	21 days
82-83	22 days
83-84	24 days
84-85	25 days

## **Canteens**

IX.8 The departmental canteens on subsidised basis have been set up in the Regional Offices in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. A grant to the extent of Rs. 5.54 lakhs was authorised during the year under report in the shape of subsidy as standard minimum provision of departmental assistance to canteens, interest free loans upto Rs. 5000 per canteen and grant of uniform and repair of equipment.

## **Sports**

IX.9 Sports and athletics, as is universally acknowledged, are one of the best means of recreation. Besides, sports encourage discipline and a feeling of fraternity among the participants.

The Central Board of Trustees in its 100th meeting held on 28.7.1984 approved the formation of a Central Sports Control Board at the Headquarters Office and Regional Sports Control Boards in the Regional Offices of the Organisation.

Towards the end of 1984 Cricket matches were organised in the organisation on zonal basis, the semi-finals and final of which were held at Bombay in January, 1985. The cricket team representing Maharashtra Region won the championship. Games and athletics were also organised towards the end of 1984 and in January 1985 in different Regional Offices and Central Office of the Organisation. Winners in each event from all the regions and the Central Office assembled at Jaipur in February, 1985 where the Second All India Sports Meet of the Organisation was held. The Meet which was held at Swai Man Singh Stadium from 12th to 14th February, 1985 provided a memorable opportunity to players from different parts of the Organisation to meet at a common forum. The games were played in a spirit of sportsmanship at which keen competition between the players was witnessed. The winners and runners-up in different events were awarded prizes. Maharashtra team won the team-championship.

## **Other Welfare Measures**

IX.10 Conveyance Allowance to the blind and orthopaedically handicapped employees at 10% of their basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 per month in each case had been sanctioned. During the year under report the allowance was given to 44 handicapped employees while raising the total number of such beneficiaries to 216.

IX.11 As a measure of rehabilitating physically handicapped persons, the Organisation has taken into employment 329 handicapped persons.

IX.12 A grant of Rs. 0.61 lakh on matching basis was given to the Staff Recreation Clubs at Central and Regional Offices during the year for purchases of books, magazines and other equipments to promote interest in sports and other cultural activities.

IX.13 Under the Silver Jubilee Scholarship Scheme of the Organisation approved by the Government, six scholarships for Engineering and four for medical education were awarded to the wards of the employees of the Organisation during the year in addition to the six scholarships already sanctioned. These are in addition to 23 scholarships (nine for Medical and fourteen for Engineering) awarded in previous years to the wards of members of the Fund. The amount of scholarship was fixed at Rs. 100 for day scholars and Rs. 125 for resident scholars.

## **Departmental Examinations**

IX.14 Departmental examinations are regularly conducted for filling up various posts falling in the examination quota. During the year 1984-85, six examinations were conducted for recruitment of L.D.Cs.,

U.D.Cs., Head Clerks/Assistants, Hindi Translators (Gr.II). In all 2,188 candidates appeared, out of which 612 candidates came out successful. The Organisation is also contemplating to hold "Employees' Provident Fund Service Examination" on approval and notification of the recruitment rules for the post of Enforcement Officers/ Assistant Accounts Officers/Superintendents.

### **Training**

IX.15 The training programmes were given special attention and impetus during the year. To develop managerial skill among the Officers, various training programmes were conducted in collaboration with the different Management Institutions. Tailored training Programmes have been organized for the benefit of the Officers exposing them to techniques and tools of management so that they can shoulder higher responsibilities in an effective and efficient manner. 30 Officers were exposed to General Management & allied subjects conducted by the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore. Another batch of 20 officers underwent a 'Computer Appreciation Course' with Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad. A joint Course on Administrative and Vigilance Matters was conducted in collaboration with the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and 10 Officers of the Organisation were trained. Besides this, 25 Officers were sponsored to specialised Courses conducted by Institutions like Indian Institute of Public Administration, Indian Institute of Management, Institute of Secretariat Training & Management, and Computer Maintenance Corporation of India etc.

IX.16 The Zonal Training Officers in the four zones continued to impart training to the newly recruited Clerks on the working of the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act and the three Schemes framed thereunder. 1,186 Clerks were trained in all the four Zones. In addition to this, 'in-service training' courses for field officers were also organised in all the four zones and 332 Enforcement Officers/ Provident Fund Inspectors of the Organisation were provided training.

### **Vigilance Set-up**

IX.17 During the year under report, the Vigilance Cell continued its efforts to minimise the chances of corruption in the Organisation. To achieve this objective, possible points in this behalf were located and remedial steps were taken. Regular surprise visits to various Regional and Sub-Regional Offices from preventive-vigilance angle were also continued. With the addition in the man-power, the Cell was strengthened for more effective functioning.

Wide publicity was given to the existence of the Vigilance Cell in order to give more active services to the members. A detailed procedure for handling public grievances was formulated and introduced in all the Regions and Sub-Regions. Steps were taken to ensure that the deficiencies noticed during the inspections were set right by the concerned Offices.

IX.18 76 complaints having a vigilance angle were received and investigations were completed in 53 cases. Disciplinary proceedings were initiated in 22 cases and punitive action taken in 6 cases.

### **Use of Hindi**

IX.19

- a) Official Language Implementation Committees have been set up in all the regional/sub-regional offices. These Committees have held meetings at regular intervals to assess the progress of use of Hindi in the Organisation.
- b) The reporting system for the use of Hindi was streamlined and standardized.



- c) For providing better infra-structure for promotion of work in Hindi, all the 16 Hindi Officers recruited through the Union Public Service Commission were earmarked to different regions.
- d) 15 regional/sub-regional offices published monthly/quarterly magazines in Hindi.
- e) "Hindi Week" was observed in various Regional and Sub-regional Offices from 14th to 20th September, 1984. During the week, in addition to cultural programmes seminars and competitions were organised.

#### **Introduction of New Management Information System**

IX.20 A study was entrusted to Administrative Staff College of India to develop the Management Information System and for setting-up of Data Bank for Employees' Provident Fund Organisation to facilitate decision making, effective policy formulation, efficient planning and monitoring both post-facto and concurrent evaluation at the Central, Regional and Sub-Regional Offices. The Administrative Staff College submitted its report in August, 1984. Apart from developing the Management Information System, Data Bank was also recommended by the consultants. After a careful study of the report it was decided to switch over to the new system recommended by the Administrative Staff College w.e.f. 1.4.1985. Under the new system, for the time being, all the returns proposed by Administrative Staff College for Management Information System at the Central and Regional levels have been adopted with slight modifications in some cases as agreed to in the workshop on Management Information System held in Delhi in April, 1985 in which participants from different regions took part. To start with, the Organisation is handling the new system manually but at the same time it is exploring the possibilities of its computerization.

IX.21 The recommendation of the Administrative Staff College regarding setting up of Data Bank could not be implemented as it envisaged collection and compilation of a large amount of data in disaggregative form, its storage and retrieval by straight away switching over to Computer System. Since the decision regarding introduction of computerisation is yet to be taken it has been decided to defer the introduction of most of the formats of the Data Bank for the time being.

#### **Computerization**

IX.22 With the Phenomenal growth of the Organisation and its multifarious activities, the volume of transactions carried out by the Organisation has tremendously increased. It has been found that inspite of streamlining the systems and procedures, the volume of work particularly on the accounts side is such that it is difficult to satisfactorily cope up with the work manually. An agreement was entered into with M/s Computer Maintenance Corporation of India Ltd. for preparation of a feasibility study and development of a computer based accounting System for the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation. The Computer Maintenance Corporation of India Ltd. have completed the systems specification, programme specification and programming. The System developed by the C.M.C. is being test-run in the Regional Office, Delhi. Further action to introduce the Computer based accounting system in a phased manner in the Regional Offices will be taken on receipt of decision of the Board on this subject.

Besides, the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is also considering the utilisation of small computers in certain areas in the Central Office for concurrent evaluation generating the Management Information System, monitoring Investments and Banking operations.

#### **Participation in International Social Security Association**

IX.23 International Social Security Association was founded in 1927 to protect, promote and develop the social security throughout the world. At present it has 321 members (257 affiliate members in 117

countries and 64 associate members in 29 countries.) The affiliate members are Government Departments, Central Institutions or National Federations of Institutions, which administer social security or one of its branches. The National Institutions engaged in the development of social security but which have no administrative responsibility are eligible for associate membership. The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is an associate member and Employees' State Insurance Corporation and Ministry of Labour, Government of India are the affiliate members of ISSA.

IX.24 Sh. B.K. Bhattacharya, Central Provident Fund Commissioner on the invitation of ISSA, attended an International Conference of I.S.S.A. on the application of quantitative analysis to social security held in ROME from 9th to 11th May, 1984. He also attended Asian Regional Round Table meeting of I.S.S.A. on Pension Protection held in ISTANBUL (Turkey) from 5th to 7th September, 1984.

IX.25 Mr. Kim Tepra Dei an officer of National Provident Fund Board of Papua New Guinea visited Employees' Provident Fund Organisation to study the working of the House Building loans and other matters.

IX.26 The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation has been greatly benefitted by being the member of I.S.S.A. The Organisation gets an opportunity to exchange views and experience with other members of the Association. It, thus, keeps itself in touch with the latest developments, thinking and trends in social security which will prove useful in implementing and in suggesting suitable changes in the Social Security System in India.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS

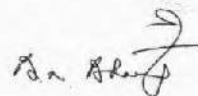
Table III : Receipts and Payments of Administration Account

(Rs. Lakhs)

	Under EPF & FPF Schemes*		Under E.D.L.I. Scheme*	
	1984-85**	1983-84*	1984-85	1983-84*
<b>1. Receipts</b>				
a) Administrative charges, Inspection Charges and Penal Damages	2068.29	1851.39	592.88	571.25
b) Interest on investments	410.06	306.00	611.43	74.70
c) Contribution by the Govt. towards Administrative expenses on EFP and EDLI Schemes	141.90	121.00	292.00	250.00
d) Miscellaneous	67.63	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>2687.88</b>	<b>2278.39</b>	<b>1496.31</b>	<b>895.95</b>
<b>Payments</b>				
a) Revenue Expenditure	2532.53	2165.89	67.41	59.44
Capital Expenditure	100.00	100.00	3.46	1.48
Advance Repayable	88.03	64.80	0.14	2.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>2720.56</b>	<b>2330.69</b>	<b>71.01</b>	<b>63.57</b>
<b>Excess of Receipts over Payments</b>	<b>(-)32.68</b>	<b>(-)52.30</b>	<b>1425.30</b>	<b>832.38</b>
*Actual.      **Provisional and subject to audit.				

IX.27 An analysis of Table III relating to receipts and payments of Administration Account reveals that there was a surplus of Rs. 14.25 crores under the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme during the year 1984-85. As against this, there was a deficit of Rs. 0.33 crores in case of Provident Fund and Family Pension Schemes, thereby, reducing the surplus in Administration Account to Rs. 13.92 crores.

In case of provident Fund and Family Pension Scheme the revenue recovery receipts in the form of administration, inspection charges and penal damages increased by 11.7% as against revenue payments (including repairs and maintenance of office buildings and staff quarters) by 17.9% over the preceding year.



(B.K. BHATTACHARYA)  
Secretary, Central Board of Trustees  
and  
Central Provident Fund Commissioner.

## APPENDIX-A

### List of the Members of the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund as on 31st March, 1985

#### Chairman

1. Shri H.M.S. Bhatnagar,  
Secretary,  
Ministry of Labour & Rehabilitation,  
Government of India,  
New Delhi.

#### Members

2. Shri Anil Bordia,  
Additional Secretary,  
Department of Labour,  
Government of India,  
New Delhi.
3. Shri M.L. Majumdar,  
Financial Adviser,  
Ministry of Labour & Rehabilitation,  
Government of India,  
New Delhi.
4. Shri B. Swaminathan,  
Adviser (Finance),  
Bureau of Public Enterprises,  
Ministry of Finance,  
Government of India,  
C.G. Office Complex,  
Lodi Road, New Delhi.
5. Shri V. Balasubramanian,  
Director (Budget),  
Ministry of Finance,  
(Department of Economic Affairs),  
Government of India,  
New Delhi.
6. Shri B.S. Ramaswamy,  
Director General,  
Employees' State Insurance Corpn.,  
New Delhi.
7. Shri K.M. Ansari,  
Secretary to the Government of  
Andhra Pradesh,  
Labour Department,  
Hyderabad.

8. Shri Prabir Sengupta,  
Secretary to the Government of Assam,  
Labour Department,  
Dispur (Gauhati).
9. Shri C.M. Jha,  
Secretary to the Government of Bihar,  
Department of  
Labour &  
Employment,  
Patna.
10. Shri Shambhu Dayal,  
Secretary to the Government of Gujarat,  
Labour Department,  
Sachivalaya,  
Gandhi Nagar, Ahmedabad.
11. Miss M. Seth,  
Commissioner & Secretary to the  
Government of Haryana,  
Labour & Employment Department,  
Chandigarh.
12. Shri Philipose Mathai,  
Secretary to the Government of Karnataka,  
Social Welfare & Labour Department,  
Bangalore.
13. Shri U. Mahabala Rao,  
Special Secretary to the  
Government of Kerala,  
Labour Department,  
Trivandrum.
14. Shri Arun Kumar,  
Secretary to the  
Government of Madhya Pradesh,  
Labour Department,  
Bhopal.
15. Shri John Innocent,  
Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra,  
Industries, Labour & Energy Department,  
Bombay.
16. Shri Kalyan Roy,  
Secretary to the Government of Orissa,  
Labour Department,  
Bhubaneshwar.



17. Shri K.S. Janjua,  
Secretary to the Government of Punjab,  
Labour & Employment Department,  
Chandigarh.
18. Shri B.N. Dhoundiyal,  
Commissioner & Secretary to the  
Government of Rajasthan,  
Labour Department,  
Jaipur.
19. Shri H.B.N. Shetty,  
Secretary to the Government of Tamil Nadu  
Labour & Employment Department,  
Madras.
20. Shri P.M.L. Srivastava,  
Special Secretary to the  
Government of Uttar Pradesh,  
Labour Department,  
Lucknow.
21. Shri N. Krishnamurthi,  
Secretary to the Government of West Bengal  
Labour Department,  
Calcutta.
22. Shri R.C. Dutt, I.C.S. (Retired)  
Hony. Advisor SCOPE, - Till 25/2/85.  
A/81, Himalaya House,  
Kasturba Gandhi Marg,  
New Delhi.
23. Shri Waris R. Kidwai,  
Secretary, SCOPE, Till 28/12/84.  
A/81, Himalaya House,  
Kasturba Gandhi Marg,  
New Delhi.
24. Dr. I.P. Poddar,  
Managing Director,  
Calcutta Silk Mfg. Co. Ltd.,  
"Commercial House",  
135-A, Biplabi Rashbehari Basu Road,  
Calcutta-700001.
25. Shri B.M. Sethi,  
Secretary,  
All Indian Organisation of Employer,  
Federation House,  
New Delhi-110001.
26. Mr. Pratap Bhogilal,  
Chairman, Batliboi & Company Ltd.,  
Apeejay House,  
Dr. V.B. Gandhi Marg,  
Bombay-400023.
27. Mr. M. Ghose,  
174, Jodhpur Park,  
Calcutta-700068.
28. Shri D. Venkatesh, Ex-M.L.A.,  
General Secretary,  
INTUC Karnataka, State Branch,  
1014-A, 4th T. Block,  
30th Cross, Jayanagar,  
Bangalore-560011.
29. Shri Samar Chakravarty,  
Secretary,  
INTUC Bengal Branch,  
177/B, Acharya Jagdish Bose Road,  
Calcutta-700014.
30. Shri Parduman Singh,  
Secretary,  
Punjab State Committee of AITUC,  
Ekta Bhavan, Putlighar,  
Amritsar.
31. Shri Fatick Ghosh,  
Secretary,  
All India Committee UTUC (LS),  
48, Lenin Sarani (1st Floor),  
Calcutta-700013.
32. Shri B.N. Sathaye,  
Organising Secretary,  
Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh,  
Samadhan, Ram Nagar,  
Bombivali East-421201,  
Thana District (Maharashtra).
33. Shri Kisan Tulpule,  
President,  
Mill Mazdoor Sabha, Bombay,  
Shramasadhna,  
Hindu Colony 1st Lane,  
D.V. Pradhan Road, Dadar,  
Bombay-400014.

# APPENDIX-B

**List of the Chairmen of the Various Regional Committees, Employees' Provident Fund as on 31st March, 1985 and Meetings held by these Regional Committees during the year 1984-85.**

S.No.	Region	Name of the Chairman	No. of meetings held	Date of meetings.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Shri K.M. Ansari, Secretary to the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Labour Department, Hyderabad.	(2) 27th Meeting 28th Meeting	1.8.84 23.3.85
2.	Assam	Shri Prabir Sen Gupta Commissioner & Special Secretary to the Government of Assam, Labour Department, Dispur. (Gauhati).	(2) 20th Meeting 21st Meeting	4.12.84 5.3.85
3.	Bihar	Shri C.M. Jha, Secretary to the Government of Bihar, Department of Labour and Employment, Patna.	(2) 44th Meeting 45th Meeting	14.12.84 14.3.85
4.	Delhi	Miss Neeta Bali, Labour Secretary, Delhi. Admn., Delhi.	(3) 28th Meeting 29th Meeting 30th Meeting	22.5.84 10.8.84 12.2.85
5.	Gujarat	Shri S. Dayal, Secretary to the Government of Gujarat, Labour Department, Sachivalaya, Gandhi Nagar, Ahmedabad.	(2) 36th Meeting 37th Meeting	1.9.84 30.3.85
6.	Haryana	Miss M. Seth, Commissioner & Secretary to the Government of Haryana, Labour & Employment Department, Chandigarh.	(2) 33rd Meeting 34th Meeting	29.8.84 4.3.85
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Shri R.K. Anand, Secretary to the Government of Himachal Pradesh, Labour and Employment Department, Simla.	(2) 14th Meeting 15th Meeting	8.8.84 31.1.85
8.	Karnataka	Shri D. Manjunath, Minister of Labour, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.	(2) 29th Meeting 30th Meeting	19.11.84 20.3.85

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
9.	Kerala	Shri U. Mahabala Rao, Secretary to the Government of Kerala, Labour Department, Trivandrum.	(2) 37th Meeting 38th Meeting	21.6.84 28.6.84
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Arun Kumar, Labour Secretary, Government of Madhya Pradesh Labour Department, Bhopal.	(2) 41st Meeting 42nd Meeting	30.5.84 16.11.84
11.	Maharashtra	Shri John Innocent, Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Labour & Energy Department, Bombay.	(2) 53rd Meeting 54th Meeting	29.10.84 16.3.85
12.	Orissa	Shri Kalyan Roy, Secretary to the Government of Orissa, Labour & Employ- ment Department, Bhubaneswar.	(2) 26th Meeting 27th Meeting	18.9.84 22.3.85
13.	Punjab	Shri K.S. Janjua, Secretary to the Government of Punjab, Labour & Employ- ment Department, Chandigarh.	(2) 33rd Meeting 34th Meeting	19.7.84 7.2.85
14.	Rajasthan	Shri B.N. Dhoundiyal, Labour Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.	(2) 32nd Meeting 33rd Meeting	5.9.84 27.2.85
15.	Tamil Nadu	Shri H.B.N. Shetty, Commissioner & Secretary, to the Government of Tamil Nadu, Labour Department, Madras.	(3) 65th Meeting 66th Meeting 67th Meeting	5.5.84 31.8.84 7.1.85
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri P.M.L. Srivastava, Special Secretary, Department of Labour, Government of U.P., Vidhan Bhawan, Lucknow.	(2) 51st Meeting 52nd Meeting	24.8.84 15.1.85
17.	West Bengal	Shri N. Krishnamurthi, Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Department of Labour, Calcutta.	(3) 57th Meeting 58th Meeting 59th Meeting	14.5.84 29.10.84 6.3.85

**Statement Showing the Sub-Regional Offices, Districts covered and date of opening,  
up to 31st March, 1985.**

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Dhanbad Hazaribagh Palamau Giridih	
		(2) <b>Muzaffarpur</b>	1.3.1982
		Saran Samastipur Beghusarai Madhubani East & West Champaran Muzaffarpur Sitamarhi Purnea Saharsa Katihar Vaishali Gopalganj Siwan Dharbhanga	
		(3) <b>Jamshedpur</b>	9.7.1984
		Jamshedpur Singhbhum	
4.	Gujarat	(1) <b>Surat</b>	1.4.1976
		Surat Broach Valsad Dang	
		(2) <b>Rajkot</b>	12.5.1980
		Rajkot Jamnagar Junagarh Amreli Bhavnagar Surendranagar Kutch-Bhuj	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(3) <b>Baroda</b>	15.6.1981
		Vadodara	
		Panchamahar	
5.	Karnataka	(1) <b>Mangalore</b>	31.3.1979
		Coorg	
		South Kanara	
		Hassan	
		(2) <b>Hubli</b>	4.4.1983
		Dharwar	
		Gulbarga	
		Bidar	
		Bijapur	
		Raichur	
		North Canara	
		Belgaum	
		Bellary	
		Chitrandurga	
		Shimoga	
6.	Kerala	(1) <b>Kozhikode</b>	20.12.1977
		Cannanore	
		Palghat	
		Mallapuram	
		Kozhikode	
		(2) <b>Cochin (Ernakulam)</b>	15.7.1981
		Trichur	
		Ernakulam	
		Alleppey	
		Kottayam	
		Idduki	
7.	Maharashtra	(1) <b>Nagpur</b>	19.10.1975
		Nagpur	
		Buldana	
		Akola	
		Amaravati	
		Yeotmal	
		Wardha	
		Bhandara	
		Chandrapur	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(2) Pune	14.3.1977
		Poona	
		Ahmednagar	
		Aurangabad	
		Parbani	
		Nasik	
		Osmanabad	
		Nanded	
		(3) Goa	16.6.1982
		Goa	
		Daman	
		Diu	
		(4) Kolhapur	10.9.1983
		Kolhapur	
		Sangli	
		Satara	
		Ratnagiri	
		Sholapur	
8.	Orissa	(1) Rourkela	1.6.1984
		Sambalpur	
		Sunder Garh	
		Keonjhar	
		Rourkela	
9.	Punjab, Himachal Pradesh & Union Territory of Chandigarh	(1) Amritsar	16.10.1978
		Amritsar	
		Kapoorthala	
		Gurdaspur	
		Firozpur	
		Jalandhar	
		(2) Ludhiana	14.8.1981
		Ludhiana	
		Faridkot	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		<b>(3) Simla</b>	16.4.1984
		Simla	
		Solan	
		Sirmaur	
		Kinnaur	
		Bilaspur	
		Una	
		Hamirpur	
		Mandi	
		Kulu	
		Lahaul & Spiti	
		Kangra	
10.	Rajasthan	Chamba	1.12.1982
		<b>(1) Kota</b>	
		Kota	
		Bundi	
		Jhalwar	
11.	Tamil Nadu	Sawai Madhopur	15.11.1978
		<b>(1) Coimbatore</b>	
		Coimbatore	
		Salem	
		Dharmapuri	
		Nilgiris	1.4.1980
		<b>(2) Madurai</b>	
		Madurai	
		Ramnad	
		Tirunelveli	
		Kanya Kumari	1.10.1982
		<b>(3) Trichy</b>	
		Trichy	
		Tanjore	
		South Arcot	
		Pudukotai	8.3.1977
12.	Uttar Pradesh	<b>(1) Meerut</b>	
		Meerut	
		Bulandshahar	



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Muzaffar Nagar Deharadun Uttarkashi Saharanpur Moradabad Bijanore Rampur	
	(2)	<b>Varanasi</b>	12.3.1980
		Faizabad Varansi Gazipur Jaunpur Azemgarh Mirzapur Allahabad Pratapgarh Sultanpur	
	(3)	<b>Haldwani</b>	21.12.1981
		Almora Nainital Pithoragarh	
	(4)	<b>Bareilly</b>	21.12.1982
		Bareilly Shahjahanpur Moradabad Pilibhit Rampur Badaun	
	(5)	<b>Gorakhpur</b>	7.5.1983
		Gorakhpur Deoria Basti Gonda Bahraich Ballia	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(6) Agra	2.9.1983
		Agra	
		Mathura	
		Etah	
		Manpuri	
		Aligarh	
13.	West Bengal	(1) Siliguri	4.2.1977
		Darjeeling	
		Jalpaiguri	
		West Dinajpur	
		Cooch-Behar	
		Malda	
		(2) Port Baire	25.5.1984

## APPENDIX-D

**Statement Showing the Names of the Provident Fund Inspectorates Outside the  
Headquarters of the Regional Offices as on 31st March, 1985.**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>No. of P.F. Inspectorates</i>	<i>Name of the Cities where P.F. Inspectorates have been Opened.</i>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	1) Vijaywada 2) Nellore 3) Eluru 4) Tirupathi 5) Kakinada 6) Warangal 7) Kurnool 8) Ananthapur 9) Nizamabad 10) Karim Nagar 11) Rajamundry 12) Srikakulam 13) Ongole 14) Guntur 15) Cuddapah 16) Vishakhapatnam.
2.	North Eastern Region	4	1) Tinsukia 2) Agartala 3) Gauhati 4) Shillong
3.	Bihar	17	1) Deoghar 2) Dhanbad 3) Muzaffarpur 4) Kodarma

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			5) Katihar 6) Jamshedpur 7) Gaya 8) Giridih 9) Bhagalpur 10) Santhal (Paragana) 11) Rohtas 12) Monghyr 13) Ranchi 14) Jasidih 15) Sahebganj 16) Bokaro 17) Chaibasa
4.	Delhi	—	—
5.	Gujarat	4	1) Baroda 2) Bhavnagar 3) Rajkot 4) Surat
6.	Haryana	3	1) Ambala 2) Panipat 3) Yamunanagar
7.	Karnataka	13	1) Dharwar 2) Mercara 3) Shimoga 4) Belgaum 5) Raichur 6) Chickmagalur 7) Mysore 8) Gulbarga



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			9) Bellary 10) Hassan 11) Mangalore 12) Coorg 13) Hubli
8.	Kerala	6	1) Quilon 2) Kottayam 3) Trichur 4) Ernakulam 5) Cannanore 6) Kozhikode
9.	Madhya Pradesh	9	1) Raipur 2) Jabalpur 3) Gwalior 4) Bhopal 5) Ratlam 6) Khandwa 7) Satna 8) Sagar 9) Bilaspur
10.	Maharashtra	11	1) Akola 2) Amraoti 3) Aurangabad 4) Goa 5) Jalgaon 6) Kolhapur 7) Nasik 8) Sholapur 9) Thane

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
-----	-----	-----	-----

10) Nagpur

11) Pune

11. Orissa

7

1) Sambalpur

2) Behrampur

3) Barbil

4) Rourkela

5) Cuttack

6) Rayagada

7) Balasore

12. Punjab

9

1) Jalandhar

2) Batala

3) Patiala

4) Simla

5) Ludhiana

6) Amritsar

7) Moga

8) Khanna

9) Phagwara

13. Rajasthan

6

1) Kota

2) Jodhpur

3) Ajmer

4) Udaipur

5) Bikaner

6) Alwar

14. Tamil Nadu

21

1) Vellore

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			2) Pondicherry
			3) Kumbakonam
			4) Trichy
			5) Sivakasi
			6) Tirunelveli
			7) Nagarcoll
			8) Coonoor
			9) Ooty
			10) Tiruppur
			11) Salem
			12) Pollachi
			13) Chengalpattu
			14) Erode
			15) Ramnad
			16) Coimbatore
			17) Madurai
			18) Tanjore (Kumbakonam)
			19) Krishnagiri
			20) Dindigul
			21) Cuddalore

15. Uttar Pradesh

14

- 1) Lucknow
- 2) Bareilly
- 3) Agra
- 4) Dehradun
- 5) Gorakhpur
- 6) Varanasi
- 7) Allahabad
- 8) Meerut
- 9) Aligarh
- 10) Ghaziabad
- 11) Moradabad
- 12) Muzaffarnagar
- 13) Saharnpur
- 14) Haldwani

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
16.	West Bengal	10	1) Darjeeling 2) Jalpaiguri 3) Mal 4) Alipurduar 5) Midnapur 6) Serampore 7) Burdwan 8) Birbhum 9) Howrah 10) Siliguri
Total		<div style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 5px;">150</div>	



## APPENDIX -E

**Industries/Classes of Establishments to which the Employees' Provident Funds and  
Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Applied as on 31st March, 1985.**

<i>Date of Extension</i>	<i>Industries/Class of establishments</i>	<i>No. of establishments</i>	<i>No. of subscribers</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>1st Nov., 1952 (1 to 6A)</b>	1. Cement.	164	117501
	2. Cigarettes	28	25598
	3. Electrical, Mechanical or General Engineering Products	25491	2279970
	4. Iron and Steel	1363	441969
	5. Paper	646	138474
	6. Textiles (made wholly in part of cotton or wool or jute or silk whether natural or artificial)	9106	1779263
<b>31st July, 1956 (7 to 19)</b>	6A Jute	121	296298
	7. Edible oils and fats	2134	98678
	8. Sugar	2030	345835
	9. Rubber and rubber products	1165	135861
	10. Electricity including generation, transmission and distribution thereof	1801	609145
	11. Tea (except in the State of Assam where the Govt. of Assam have instituted a separate Pro- vident Fund Scheme for the industry including plantations)	572	309336
	12. Printing (other than printing industry relating to newspaper establishments as defined in the Working Journalists (Condi- tions of Service and Misc. Provisions Act, 1955) including the process of composing types of printing by letter press, lithography, photogravure or similar process or book binding)	2496	128323

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	13. Stone-ware pipes	122	6716
	14. Sanitary Wares	46	9437
	15. Electrical procelain insulators of high and low tension	96	170441
	16. Refractories	262	48033
	17. Tiles	940	46326
	18. Matches	638	45308
	19. Glass	561	69301
	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 snail factories as have an installed capacity of 600 tonnes per month or less.		
30th Sept., 1956 (20 to 23)	20. Heavy and fine chemicals including :—	4179	453677
	(i) Fertilizers.		
	(ii) Turpentine.		
	(iii) Rosin		
	(iv) Medical and pharmaceu- tical preparations.		
	(v) Toilet Preparations.		
	(vi) Soaps.		
	(vii) Inks.		
	(viii) Intermediates, dyes, colour lacs and toners		
	(ix) Fatty Acids Oxygen, Accetylene and Carbon-dioxide gases (That Act was actually enforced in this industry with effect from the 31st July, 1957).		
	21. Indigo	7	517
	22. Lac including shellac	34	766

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	23. Non-edible vegetable and animal oils and fats	156	6349
30th Sept., 1956	24. Newspaper establishments	356	52725
31st Jan., 1957	25. Mineral Oil	23	12794
30th April, 1957 (26 to 30A)	26. Tea plantations (other than the tea plantations in the State of Assam).	567	156494
	27. Coffee plantations	2786	54761
	28. Rubber plantations	402	32491
	29. Cardamom plantations	285	4718
	30. Paper plantations	72	2410
	30A. Mixed plantations	94	11761
30th Nov., 1957 (31 to 37)	31. Iron Ore Mines	296	22125
	32. Manganese Mines	300	61355
	33. Limestone Mines	290	74749
	34. Gold Mines	2	17761
	35. Industrial and Power Alcohol	31	12203
	36. Asbestos Cement Sheets	27	13609
	37. Coffee curing establishments	30	6151
30th April, 1958	38. Biscuit making industry (including composite units making Biscuits, such as bread confectionary and milk and milk powder	300	25224
30th April, 1959	29. Road Motor Transport establishments	3096	576633
31st May, 1960 (40 to 41)	40. Mica Industry	175	6160
	41. Mica Mines	386	13113
30th June, 1969 (42 to 43)	42. Plywood	192	30026
	43. Automobile repairing and servicing	1072	141207
31st Dec., 1960 (44 to 46)	44. Rice Milling	3426	53490
	45. Dal Milling	466	14064
	46. Flour Milling	286	13170
31st May, 1961	47. Starch	66	4177
30th June, 1961 (48 to 52)	48. Hotels	3694	130580
	49. Restaurants	1067	25968

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	50. Establishments engaged in the storage of transport or distribution of petroleum or Natural gas or products of either petroleum or natural gas.	244	33200
	51. Petroleum or Natural gas exploration, prospecting drilling or production	12	446
	52. Petroleum or natural gas refining	27	39508
31st July, 1961 (53 to 57)	53. Cinemas (including preview theatres	2296	64222
	54. Film production	39	1013
	55. Film studios	115	5141
	56. Distribution concerns dealing with exposed films.	103	2070
	57. Film processing Laboratories	25	1132
31st Aug., 1961	58. Leather and leather products	1095	71858
30th Nov. 1961 (59 to 60)	59. Stones ware jars	12	607
	60. Crockery	176	12315
31st Dec., 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	19	2237
30th April, 1962	62. Every trading and commercial establishment engaged in the purchase, sale or storage of any goods including establishment of exporter, importer, advertiser, commission agents and brokers and commodity and stock exchanges but not including Banks or warehouses established under any Central or State Act.	15276	929811
30th June, 1962	63. Fruit and vegetable preservation	192	12573

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
30th Sept., 1962	64. Cashewnuts	616	169180
31st Oct., 1962 (65 to 69)	65. Establishments engaged in the processing or treatment of wood including manufacture of hard-board of chipboard, jute or textile wooden accessories, cork products, wooden furniture, wooden sports goods, cane or bamboo products, wooden battery separators.	457	9946
	66. Saw Mills	893	21598
	67. Wood seasoning kilns	26	876
	68. Wood preservation plants	20	619
	69. Wood Workshops	632	25889
31st Dec., 1962	70. Bauxite Mines	30	8399
31st March, 1963 (71 to 76)	71. Confectionary	135	6190
	72. Laundry and laundry services	245	7861
	73. Buttons	25	1156
	74. Brushes	22	1045
	75. Plastic and plastic products	1471	73076
	76. Stationery products	185	8013
31st May, 1963 (77 to 79)	77. Theatre where dramatic performance or other forms of entertainments are held and where payments is required to be made for admission as audience or spectators.	49	1404
	78. 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 guest on payments.	271	17604
	79. Companies, societies, associations, clubs or troupes which give any exhibition or acrobatic or other performances or both in any arena circular or otherwise or perform or permit any		



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	other form of entertainment in any place, other than a theatre, and require payments for admission into such exhibition or entertainment as spectators.	101	5555
31st Aug., 1963 (80 to 81)	80. Canteens	540	15647
	81. Aerated water, soft drinks or carbonated water.	127	8290
31st Oct., 1963	82. Distilling and rectifying of spirits (not falling under industrial and power alcohol) and blending of spirits.	62	4114
31st Jan., 1964 (83 to 84)	83. Paints and Varnish	153	16016
	84. Bone crushing	85	2850
30th June, 1964 (85 to 86)	85. Pickers	24	786
	86. China Clay Mines	82	5370
31st Oct., 1964 (87 to 92)	87. Attorneys as defined in the Advocates Act, 1961 (25 of 1961)	53	1935
	88. Chartered or registered Accountants as defined in the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 (38 of 1949).	92	3459
	89. Cost and Works Accountants within the meaning of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 (23 of 1959).	1	18
	90. Engineers and Engineering Contractors not being exclusively engaged in building and construction industry.	911	35294
	91. Architects	79	2044
	92. Medical Practitioners and Medical Specialists.	242	9227
31st Dec., 1964	93. Milk and milk products	404	67610
31st Jan., 1965 (94 to 96)	94. Travel agencies engaged in : (i) booking of international air and sea passengers and	185	6141

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	other travel arrangements and		
	(ii) booking of internal air and mail passengers and other travel arrangements and		
	(iii) forwarding and cleaning of cargo from and to overseas and within India.		
	95. Forwarding agencies engaged in the collecting, packing, forwarding or delivery of any goods including cargo loading break-bulk services and foreign freight service.	284	9690
	96. Non-ferrous metals and alloys in the form of ingots	65	7603
31st March, 1965	97. Bread	128	7817
30th June, 1965	98. Stemming, redrying, handling, sorting, grading or packing of tobacco leaf.	548	63232
31st July, 1965	99. Agarbatee (including dhoop and dhoopbatee).	186	5441
31st Aug., 1965	100. Magnesite Mines	7	1215
30th Sept., 1965	101. Coir (excluding the spinning sector) industry.	108	4091
31st Dec., 1965	102. Stone quarries producing roof and floor, slabs, dimension stones, monumental stones and mosaic chips.	632	22235
31st Jan., 1966	103. Bank doing business in one State or Union Territory and having no department or branches outside that State or Union Territory.	977	153098
30th June, 1966	104 Tobacco Industry that is to say any industry engaged in the		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	manufacture of Cigars, Zarda, Snuff, Quivaam and Guraku from Tobacco.	655	30461
31st July, 1966	105. Paper Products	411	24657
30th Sept., 1966	106. Licenced salt	324	13900
30th April, 1967	107. Linoleum	2	1548
(107 to 108)	108. Indoleum	—	—
31st July, 1967	109. Explosives	24	5066
31st Aug., 1967	110. Jute baling or pressing	36	3289
31st Oct., 1967	111. Fireworks and percussion capwork.	107	4239
30th Nov., 1967	112. Tent making	15	356
31st Aug., 1968	113. Barytes Mines	25	1150
(113 to 119)	114. Dolomite Mines	44	3423
	115. Fireclay Mines	31	1895
	116. Gypsum Mines	24	342
	117. Kyanite Mines	4	763
	118. Siliminite Mines	—	—
	119. Steatite Mines	40	2903
31st Dec., 1968	120. Cinchona Plantations	15	4813
30th April., 1969	121. Ferro Manganese	9	3293
30th June., 1969	122. Ice or Ice-cream	108	4129
(122 to 123)	123. Diamond Mines	1	759
31st Jan., 1970	124. General insurance business	66	33797
31st May, 1971	125. Establishments rendering expert service such as supplying of personnel, advice on domestic or departmental enquiries, special service in rectifying pilferage, thefts and pay roll irregularities to factories and establishments on certain terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the establishments rendering expert services.	548	26813

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
30th Nov., 1971	126. Factories engaged in winding of thread and yarn reeling.	48	3410
31st March., 1972	127. Railway Booking Agencies run by contractors or other private establishments on commission basis.	9	257
30th Sept., 1972	128. Cotton ginning, baling and pressing	1932	54367
31st March., 1973	129. Every mess, not being a military mess.	185	6482
31st May, 1973	130. Katha making	17	4336
31st Aug., 1973	131. Establishments known as hospitals run by any individual association or institution.	985	59933
30th April, 1974	132. Beer manufacturing	32	2843
30th Sept., 1974	133. Sorting, cleaning & teasing of cotton waste.	27	701
30th Nov., 1974 (134 to 135)	134. Societies, Clubs and associations which render service to their members, without charging any fees over and above the subscription fee or membership fee.	224	6008
	135. Garments making factories.	608	42083
31st Dec., 1974	136. Agricultural farms, fruit orchards, botanical garden and zoological gardens.	846	47803
30th June, 1975	137. Soap-stone mines and establishments engaged in the grinding of soapstone.	135	3532
31st July, 1976 (138 to 150)	138. Apatite Mines	3	75
	139. Asbestos Mines	4	2112
	140. Calcite Mines	2	3
	141. Ball-clay Mines	38	1725
	142. Corundum Mines	—	—
	143. Emerald Mines	—	—
	144. Feldspar Mines	—	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	145. Silica (sand) Mines	32	463
	146. Quartz Mines	19	571
	147. Ochre Mines	8	225
	148. Chromite Mines	19	1453
	149. Graphite Mines	21	486
	150. Fluorite Mines	—	—
28st Feb., 1977 (151 to 153)	151. Establishments which are factories engaged in the manufacture of glue and gelatine.	17	745
	152. Stone quarries producing stone, chips, stone sets, stone boulders and ballasts.	66	1588
	153. Establishments engaged in fish processing and non vegetable food preservation. Industry including bacon factories and pork processing plants.	96	3087
31st May, 1977	154. Establishments engaged in manufacture of beedi.	1012	549292
31st Dec., 1978	155. Financing establishments (other than banks) engaged in the activities of borrowing, lending, advancing of Monetary Transactions with a view to earn interest.	136	8193
31st Jan., 1979	156. Lignite Mines	7	5454
31st July, 1979	157. Ferro Chrome	2	922
31st May, 1980 (158 to 160)	158. Diamond cutting	191	836
	159. Quartzite Mines	6	88
	160. Inland water transport establishments.	51	3143
31st Oct., 1980 (161 to 162)	161. Building and construction	1207	61804
	162. Manufacture of Myrobalan, Extract Powder, Myrobalan extract solid and vegetable tonning blended extract.	1	14
30th Nov., 1980	163. Brick	4217	28576
23rd Nov., 1981	164. Establishments engaged in		



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	stevedoring loading and unloading of ships.	11	2154
7th Dec., 1981	165. Establishments engaged in poultry farming	44	1800
(165 to 166)	166. Establishments engaged in cattle feed industry.	7	305
6th March, 1982	167. Any University		
(167 to 172)	168. Any College, whether or not affiliated to a University.		
	169. Any school, whether or not recognised or aided by the central or a State Govt.		
	170. Any Scientific institutions	27633	389272
	171. Any Institution in which research in respect of any matter is carried on		
	172. Any other Institution in which the activity of imparting knowledge or training is systematically carried on.		
1st Jan., 1984	173. All establishments dealing with asbestos as principal raw material.	3	119
	On voluntary basis	7005	345540
	TOTAL	Total	154124
			12930204

**List of Industries/Classes of Establishments in respect of which the Statutory Rate has been Enhanced to 8% of pay.\*\***

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

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

**1st April, 1963  
1st Nov., 1963  
(6 to 23)**

- (5) Cement;
- (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 letterpress, Lithography, photogravure or other similar process or bookbinding;
- (13) Glass;
- (14) Stone-ware pipes;
- (15) Sanitary wares;
- (16) Electrical porcelain insulators of high and low tension;
- (17) Refractories;
- (18) Tiles;
- (19) Heavy and fine chemicals excluding fertilizers but including the following :
  - (a) Turpentine;
  - (b) Rosin;
  - (c) Medical and Pharmaceutical preparations;
  - (d) Toilet preparations;
  - (e) Soaps;
  - (f) Inks;
  - (g) Intermediates, dyes, colour lacs and toners;
  - (h) Fatty acids and oxygen, acetylene and carbondioxide gases industry;
- (20) Indigo;
- (21) Non-edible vegetable and animal oils and fats;

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\*\* This enhanced rate is applicable to factories establishments employing 50 or more persons.

1st Dec., 1963  
1st Feb., 1965  
(25 to 29)

1st Feb., 1965  
(30 & 31)

1st June, 1965

1st Sep., 1965

1st April, 1966

1st June., 1966  
(35 to 41)

1st August, 1966

1st Jan., 1967  
(43 to 56)

- (22) Mineral oils refining industry;
- (23) Newspaper establishments;
- \* (24) Textiles (Made wholly or in part of cotton);
- (25) Tea plantations (other than the tea plantations in the State of Assam);
- (26) Rubber Plantations;
- (27) Cardamom Plantations;
- (28) Pepper Plantations;
- (29) Limestone mines;
- (30) Industrial and power alcohol industry;
- (31) Asbestos cement sheets industry;
- (32) Coffee plantations;
- (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 industry;
- (37) Automobile repairing and servicing;
- (38) Rice milling industry;
- (39) Dal milling industry;
- (40) Flour milling industry;
- (41) Road motor transport establishments;
- (42) Sugar;
- (43) Hotels;
- (44) Restaurants;
- (45) Establishments engaged in the storage or transport or distribution of petroleum or natural gas or products of either petroleum or natural gas;
- (46) Cinemas including pre-view theatres;
- (47) Film Studios;
- (48) Film production concerns;
- (49) Distribution concern dealing with exposed films;
- (50) Film processing laboratories;
- (51) Every cane from owned by the owner or occupier of sugar factory or cultivated by such owner or occupier or any person on his behalf;
- (52) Starch;
- (53) Petroleum or natural gas exploration, prospecting, drilling or production;
- (54) Leather and leather products;
- (55) Stoneware Jars;
- (56) Crockery;

1st July, 1967  
(57 to 73)

- (57) Trading and Commercial establishments engaged in the purchase, sale or storage of any goods, including establishment of exporters, importers, advertisers, commission agents and brokers and commodity and stock exchanges, but not including banks or warehouses established under any Central or State Act;
- (58) Establishments engaged in the processing or treatment of wood including manufacture of hardboard or chipboard, jute or textile wooden accessories, cork products, wooden furniture, wooden sports goods, cane or bamboo products, wooden battery separators;
- (59) Saw mills;
- (60) Wood seasoning kilns;
- (61) Wood preservation plants;
- (62) Wood workshops;
- (63) Bauxite mines;
- (64) Laundry and laundry services;
- (65) Theatres where dramatic performances or other forms of entertainments 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 performance or both, in any arena circular or other-wise or perform or permit any other form of entertainment in any place, other than a theatre, and require payment for admission in 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 fruit Juices and pulps;
  - (ii) Canned and bottled vegetables;
  - (iii) Frozen fruits and vegetables;
  - (iv) Jams, jellies and marmalades;
  - (v) Tomato products, ketchups and sauces;
  - (vi) Squashes, crushes, cordials and ready to serve beverages or any other beverages containing fruit juice or fruit pulp;
  - (vii) Preserved, candied and crystalised fruits and peals;
  - (viii) Chutneys;
  - (ix) Any other unspecified item relating to the preservation or canning of fruits and vegetables;
- (69) Confectionery;
- (70) Buttons;
- (71) Brushes;

**1st Jan., 1969  
(74 to 83)**

- (72) Plastic and plastic products;
- (73) Stationery products;
- (74) Attorneys, as defined in the Advocates Act, 1961 (25 of 1961);
- (75) Chartered or Registered Accountants, as defined in Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 (38 of 1949);
- (76) Cost and Works Accountants within the meaning of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 (23 of 1959);
- (77) Engineers and engineering contractors, not being exclusively engaged in building and construction industry.
- (78) Architects;
- (79) Aerated Water, Soft drinks or Carbonated Water.
- (80) Distilling and rectifying of spirits (not falling under industrial and power alcohol) and blending of spirits;
- (81) Paint and varnish;
- (82) Pickers;
- (83) Milk and milk products;

**1st Feb., 1970**

**1st March, 1970**

**1st May, 1970  
(86 to 91)**

- @ (84) Paper (handmade paper); and  
Edible oils and fats (vanaspati);
- (85) Textile made wholly or in part of Jute;
- (86) 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.
- (87) Forwarding agencies engaged in the collection, packing, forwarding or delivery of any goods including carloading, break-bulk service and foreign freight services;
- (88) Magnesite mine;
- (89) Stone quarries producing roof and floor slabs, dimension stones, monumental stones and mosaic chips;
- (90) Non-ferrous metals and alloys in the form of ingots;
- (91) Agarbattee (including-dhoop and doopbatti);
- (92) Mica factories; and Mica mines;
- (93) Stemming, redrying, handling, sorting, grading or packing of tobacco leaf.
- (94) Banks doing business in one State or Union territory and having no branches or departments outside the State or Union territory;
- (95) Tobacco Industry that is any industry engaged in the manufacture of cigars, zards, snuff, quivam and guraku from Tobacco;
- (96) Paper products;
- (97) Licensed salt;
- (98) Explosives;

**28th Feb., 1973**

**7th August, 1981**

**1st Sept., 1983  
(94 to 106)**



**1st July, 1984**  
**(107 to 112)**

- (99) Jute Baling or pressing;
- (100) Fire Works and Perussion capworks;
- (101) Tent making industry;
- (102) Bone crushing industry;
- (103) China clay mines;
- (104) Medical practitioners and medical specialists;
- (105) Canteens;
- (106) Fertilizers;
- (107) Iron Ore Mines;
- (108) Manganese Mines;
- (109) Dolomite Mines;
- (110) Diamond Mines;
- (111) Chromite Mines;
- (112) Graphite Mines;

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\* 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).

## APPENDIX-G

**Statement Showing the Details of Unexempted Establishments which were in Default of Provident Fund dues of Rupees One Lakh and above including Arrears of Provident Fund Contributions, Administrative Charges, Penal Damages, etc. as on the 31st March, 1985.**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the establishments</i>	<i>Provident Fund in arrears (Rupees Lakhs)</i>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		
1.	M/s. Shalimar Biscuit Company, Hyderabad.	2.97
2.	M/s. Anthargaon Textiles, Co-op. Production and Sales Society Ltd. Karimnagar.	4.33
3.	M/s. The Nellore Co-op. Spinning Mills, Nellore	5.43
4.	M/s. The Karimnagar Co-op. Spinning Mills, Karimnagar	7.13
5.	M/s. Andhra Cotton Mills Ltd. Cuddapah.	9.38
6.	M/s. East Coast Commercial Co. Ltd. Vizianagaram	5.69
7.	M/s. Andhra Co-op. Spinning Mills Ltd. Ananthapur	7.75
8.	M/s. D.B.R. Mills Ltd. Secunderabad.	3.73
9.	M/s. Venkata Chalapathi Mills, Chittoor.	2.54
10.	M/s. Tirupathi Cotton Mills, Chittoor.	5.37
11.	M/s. Azamzahi Mills Ltd. Warangal.	27.76
12.	M/s. Nellimarla Jute Mills, Vizianagaram.	14.76
13.	M/s. Sree Rama Sugar Seetanagar Srikakulam.	2.39
14.	M/s. Sri Ram Sugars Bobbili Srikakulam.	1.04
TOTAL		100.27

**NORTH EASTERN REGION****'NIL'****BIHAR**

1.	M/s. National Jute Mfg. Corporation Ltd.	75.54
2.	M/s. Katihar Jute Mills.	50.02
3.	M/s. Gaya Textiles	3.12
4.	M/s. Bihar Cotton Mills Ltd.	6.67
5.	M/s. Domchanch Mica Factory	9.58

(1)	(2)	(3)
6.	M/s. Eastern Manganese & Minerals Ltd.	3.01
7.	M/s. Tisri Mica Factory	2.89
8.	M/s. Bihar Sugar Works	11.40
9.	M/s. Bihar State Sugar Corporation, Unit, Bhita	11.88
10.	M/s. Reliance Firebricks and Pottery Co. Ltd, Dhanbad	27.48
11.	M/s. Katras Ceramics and Refactory (P) Ltd.	5.70
12.	M/s. Nagrath Firebricks and Pottery Ltd.	1.59
13.	M/s. Fatka Refractory (P) Ltd.	1.03
14.	M/s. Zenith Ceramics Co. (P) Ltd.	1.37
15.	M/s. Khandewal Glass Works, Dhanbad.	1.36
16.	M/s. Tatanagar Foundry Co.	1.97
17.	M/s. Arthur Butler Co.	1.77
18.	M/s. Pradeep Lamp Works	7.46
19.	M/s. Jaishree Udyog.	1.96
20.	M/s. Kumardhubi Engg. Works.	28.87
21.	M/s. Jardine Hendrson Ltd.	2.24
22.	M/s. Chhabirani Industial Enterprises (P) Ltd.	1.10
23.	M/s. Dhanbad Central Co. op. Bank	1.92
24.	M/s. Gopalganj Central Co. op. Bank	2.01
25.	Bihar State Co. op. Bank Ltd.	50.10
Total		311.04

#### DELHI

1.	M/s. Ishwar Industries.	1.06
2.	M/s. Hindustan Samachar Co-op. Society Ltd.	11.46
3.	M/s. Metal Forgings (P) Ltd.	3.16
4.	M/s. National Herald	8.47
5.	M/s. Samachar Bharti	8.13
6.	M/s. Tools & Equipment	1.48
7.	M/s. Lala Ram Sarup T.B. Hospital	2.28
8.	M/s. Bharat Overseas	1.34
9.	M/s. Ashoka Auto & General Industries	1.17
10.	M/s. Singh Export Corporation	1.44
11.	M/s. Srinivas Malliah Memorial Theatre	2.50
12.	M/s. Nav Nirman Co-op. Society Ltd.	1.57

(1)	(2)	(3)
13.	M/s. Kusum Sahni (P) Ltd.	2.96
14.	M/s. Shyam Garments	1.28
15.	M/s. P.R. Industries	1.25
16.	M/s. Amarpali Structures	1.95
17.	M/s. Aesthetic Exports	1.52
18.	M/s. Genon Dunkerley & Co. Ltd.,	5.03
19.	M/s. Sahara Deposit & Investment (P) Ltd.	8.64
20.	M/s. Bharat Builders	2.07
21.	M/s. Didi Modes Pvt. Ltd.	1.25
TOTAL		70.01

#### GUJARAT

1.	M/s. Keshav Mills Co. Ltd., (Now as Pallad Textile Mills Unit of NTC GJ Ltd., Petlad.	3.55
2.	M/s. Keshariya Investment Ltd.	22.09
3.	M/s. Manekchowk & Ahmedabad Mfg. Co. Ltd.	18.68
4.	M/s. Rajnagar Spg. Co. Ltd., (Now Rajnagar Textile Mills) A unit of Gujarat, Ltd., Ahmedabad.	1.68
5.	M/s. Rajnagar Spg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.	2.40
6.	M/s. Jehangir Vakil Mills Ltd. Bhavnagar.	5.41
7.	M/s. The Commercial Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.	9.52
8.	M/s. Bhalakia Mills Co. Ltd., Kankaria Mehmedabad, Ahmedabad.	5.62
9.	M/s. Rajprakash Spg. Mills, Cambay.	7.80
10.	M/s. Aryoday Spg. Co., Ahmedabad.	9.34
11.	M/s. Shri Yamuna Mills Ltd., Baroda,	11.23
12.	M/s. Varjesh Textile Mills, Dist. Kaira.	1.63
13.	M/s. Star of Gujarat Textiles Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.	3.15
14.	M/s. The Central Pulp Mills Ltd., Songadh.	13.56
15.	M/s. The Ahmedabad Eagle Engg. (P) Ltd., Ahmedabad.	1.22
16.	M/s. The General Mechanical Workshop Anand, Sojitra.	2.13
17.	M/s. K.S. Deesels Engg. Ltd., Rajkot.	4.79
18.	M/s. Indequip Engg. Pvt., Ltd., Ahmedabad.	9.48
19.	M/s. Union Bearing Mfg. Co., Parbondar.	2.25

(1)	(2)	(3)
20.	M/s. Tensile Steel Ltd., Baroda.	4.00
21.	M/s. Gujarat Rubber Works Ltd., Pratapnagar. Baroda.	1.40
TOTAL		140.93

#### HARYANA

1.	M/s. Ego Metal Works, Gurgaon.	1.52
2.	M/s. Project Office Shoe Production Centre, Karnal.	1.89
3.	M/s. Organo Chemicals Industries, Sonapat.	1.71
4.	M/s. Gedore Tools (1) (P) Ltd., Sonapat.	4.45
5.	M/s. PEEH Forging Faridabad.	2.45
6.	M/s. Pelco Electronics & Engg., Faridabad.	1.54
7.	M/s. Pearl Cycle Industries.	1.79
8.	M/s. Prestolite of India Ltd.	7.64
9.	M/s. Ameeteep Machine Tools (P) Ltd., Faridabad.	1.70
10.	M/s. Hindustan Prestressed & Concrete Structure (P) Ltd., Faridabad.	26.10
11.	M/s. S.J. Knitting and Finishing, Faridabad.	3.21
12.	M/s. Cable Works Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad.	1.73
13.	M/s. Break Lining Ltd., Faridabad.	2.29
14.	M/s. Bengal National Textile Mills Ltd., Faridabad.	1.50
15.	M/s. Anand Synthetics, Faridabad.	6.92
16.	M/s. Chemical Vessals, Faridabad.	1.17
17.	M/s. Lakshmi Rattan Engg. Ltd., Faridabad.	1.26
18.	M/s. Bharat Carpets Ltd., Faridabad.	14.31
19.	M/s. Sehgal Puri, Faridabad.	1.43
20.	M/s. Gedore Tools India Limited, Faridabad.	94.28
21.	M/s. Usha Spinning & Wvg. Mills, Faridabad.	9.76
22.	M/s. Northern India Iron & Steel Ltd., Faridabad.	1.74
23.	M/s. Venus Paper Mills, Faridabad.	2.12
24.	M/s. Sirocco Auto Pvt. Limited, Faridabad.	4.38
25.	M/s. Electrochem (P) Limited, Sonapat.	1.12
TOTAL		198.01



(1)	(2)	(3)
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#### KARNATAKA

1.	M/s. Metro Malleable Mfg. Bangalore.	5.42
2.	M/s. Mysore Machinery, Bangalore.	3.08
3.	M/s. Mysore Tools Bangalore.	3.60
4.	M/s. Nippon Electronics, Bangalore.	3.13
5.	M/s. Structurals Ltd., Bangalore.	4.30
6.	M/s. Manton's Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.	1.27
7.	M/s. T.R. Mills, Bangalore.	1.51
8.	M/s. Shankar Textile Mills, Davanagere.	24.68
9.	M/s. Ganeshware Textiles Mills, Davanagere.	5.07
10.	M/s. Mahadeva Textile Mills, Hubli.	5.87
11.	M/s. Bellary Elech. Spinning & Weaving Mills, Bellary.	8.45
12.	M/s. Anjaneya Cotton Mills, Davanagere.	3.65
13.	M/s. Chigateri Mills, Davanagere.	1.58
14.	M/s. Bangalore Dress Mfg. Co. Bangalore.	1.25
15.	M/s. Ellen Thoburn Cown Memorial Hospital, Kolar.	2.07
16.	M/s. Samyukta Karnataka, Bangalore.	3.41
17.	M/s. Munirabad Chemical Co. Munirabad.	1.39
18.	M/s. Siddeswara Textile Mills, Davenagere.	5.85
19.	M/s. Wadi Stones Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd., Wadi.	3.72
20.	M/s. Kampli Sugar Factory, Kampli.	1.29
21.	M/s. KIMCO Co. Ltd., Hassan.	5.19
22.	M/s. Samyukta Karnataka, Hubli.	7.42
23.	M/s. Stump Schule & Somappa Ltd., Bangalore	1.21
24.	M/s. Thungabhadra Sugar Works, Pvt. Ltd.	9.27
25.	M/s. KIMCO LTD., Bangalore.	7.86
26.	M/s. Falcan Tyrees, Mysore	2.01
27.	M/s. Mysore Crystal Glass Industries, Bangalore.	1.84
28.	M/s. Wadi Stones, Mgf. Co. Wadi Gulbarga.	1.10

TOTAL	126.49
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#### KERALA

1.	M/s. Ranimudi Estate, Peermade.	3.19
2.	M/s. Ponmudi Tee Estate.	7.86
3.	M/s. Invercauld Estate.	1.26

(1)	(2)	(3)
4.	M/s. Arthala Tea Estate, Manjeri.	6.43
5.	M/s. K.J. Plantations Nelliampathy.	1.10
6.	M/s. Cannanore Spinning & Weaving Mills, Cannanore.	1.60
7.	M/s. Alagappa Textiles, Alagappanagar, Trichur.	9.17
8.	M/s. Cannanore Spinning & Weaving Textile Mills, Mahi.	2.79
9.	M/s. Parvathy Mills, Quilon	1.46
10.	M/s. Vinayaka Weavers Industrial Co.-op. Society Ltd., Chathannoor.	1.46
11.	M/s. Thiruvapathy Mills (P) Ltd., Cannanore.	3.65
12.	M/s. Malabar Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd., Calicut.	8.31
13.	M/s. Sitaram Textiles Mills, Trichur.	29.57
14.	M/s. Kerala Ceramics & Tiles, Feroke, Calicut.	2.50
15.	M/s. Kerala Ceramics, Feroke, Calicut.	6.61
16.	M/s. Modern Tile and Clay Works, Calicut.	1.30
17.	M/s. Kerala Ceramics Insulators, Feroke, Calicut.	1.41
18.	M/s. Cochin Malleables Ltd., Trichur.	2.64
19.	M/s. Brunton & Co., Trivandrum.	2.22
20.	M/s. Metropolitan Engg. Company.	7.63
21.	M/s. Trivandrum Rubber Works.	2.94
22.	M/s. Malabar Co-op. Society for Ex-servicemen, Calicut.	8.02
23.	M/s. Modern Woodcrafts Saw Mills, Tellicherry.	2.62
24.	M/s. S.R.V. Press and Publications, Quilon.	1.51
25.	M/s. Janayugom Publications, Quilon.	1.89
26.	M/s. Millath Printing and Publishing Company, Calicut.	1.14
27.	M/s. Kottayam Dist. Supplies Union.	1.15
28.	M/s. MEECOS Ltd., Pattom, Trivandrum.	1.37
29.	M/s. T.K. Chemicals, Kochuveli.	3.80
30.	M/s. Govt. Dry Stock Farm, Punalur.	4.39
31.	M/s. Travancore Oglae Glass Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	2.65
32.	M/s. Food Corporation of India, Calicut.	1.25
33.	M/s. Trivandrum Rubber Works.	14.51
34.	M/s. Punalur Paper Mills, Quilon.	9.80
TOTAL		159.20

(1)	(2)	(3)
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#### MADHYA PRADESH

1. M/s. Indore Malwa United Mills, Indore.	108.25
2. M/s. Kalyanmal Mills, Indore.	43.79
3. M/s. Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills, Indore.	68.00
4. M/s. Hira Mills, Ujjain.	38.96
5. M/s. Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills, Rajnandgaon.	16.92
6. M/s. New Bhopal Textiles Mills, Bhopal.	23.64
7. M/s. Hukam Chand Mills Ltd., Indore.	39.99
8. M/s. The Rajkumar Mills, Ltd., Indore.	38.88
9. M/s. Hope Textiles Ltd., Indore.	139.05
10. M/s. Binod Mills Co. Ltd., Ujjain.	308.44
11. M/s. Bimal Mills Co. Ltd., Ujjain.	64.00
12. M/s. Indore Textiles Ltd., Ujjain.	47.44
13. M/s. Shree Sajjan Mills, Ltd., Ratlam.	41.04
14. M/s. Nimar Textiles Ltd. Khandwa	1.61
15. M/s. Bilaspur Spg. Mills & Industries, Bilaspur.	20.96
16. M/s. Mahadeo Bunkar Sahakari Samiti Maryadit Sangh, Raipur	4.29
17. M/s. Bhandari Iron Steel Co. Ltd., Indore.	1.52
18. M/s. Gajra Gears (P) Ltd., Dewas.	17.95
19. M/s. Himmat Steel Foundry Ltd., Kumhari.	3.06
20. M/s. Saund Zweired Union Pvt. Ltd., Gwalior.	5.38
21. M/s. Chhota Nagpur Forest Syndicate Ltd., Bilaspur.	3.20
22. M/s. Food Corp. of India, Raipur.	2.54
23. M/s. Jaora Sugar Mills Ltd., Jaora.	4.56
24. M/s. J.B. Mangharam & Co. (P) Ltd., Gwalior	8.33
25. M/s. Orient Plywood and Veneering Industries (P) Ltd., Raipur	1.79
26. M/s. E&M Workshop Reclamation Sub-Div. Satna.	2.40
27. M/s. Hitvada, Bhopal.	2.72

TOTAL 1058.71

#### MAHARASHTRA

1. M/s. Janata Works Ltd., Bombay	3.13
2. M/s. Devidayal Tubes Ltd., Bombay	2.35
3. M/s. Can Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	1.16
4. M/s. Structural Engg. Works, Bombay.	2.82
5. M/s. Samsher Sterling, Bombay.	2.86

(1)	(2)	(3)
6.	M/s. Malik Meters Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	4.05
7.	M/s. Desmet (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	1.63
8.	M/s. Hindustan Wire Netting Co., Thana.	6.85
9.	M/s. Desmet (India), Bombay.	5.14
10.	M/s. Pittie Tractors Private Ltd., Poona.	9.80
11.	M/s. Universal Mechanical Works, Bombay.	3.95
12.	M/s. Malik Electricals Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	4.27
13.	M/s. Globe Auto Electrical Ltd., Bombay.	9.66
14.	M/s. Avee Iron & Steel Works Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	1.42
15.	M/s. Fuel Injection Ltd., Thana.	10.12
16.	M/s. Kulkarni Foundaries, Poona.	1.05
17.	M/s. B.G. Sapre & Co., Poona.	3.85
18.	M/s. Kanoria Haycock Sanderson Ltd., Nagpur.	1.40
19.	M/s. Mandovi Shipyard Pvt. Ltd.	2.79
20.	M/s. Hind Cycle Ltd., Bombay.	104.93
21.	M/s. Casablancas Gaman Engg. Ltd., Bombay.	1.61
22.	M/s. Amber Bearing Mfg. Co. Pvt., Raigad.	1.29
23.	M/s. Hindustan Textiles Engg., Bombay.	2.71
24.	M/s. Shah Malleable, Thana.	1.01
25.	M/s. Bombay Malleable Iron Casting, Bombay.	3.10
26.	M/s. Candy Filter (I) Ltd., Bombay.	4.13
27.	M/s. Dynacraft Machine Co. Ltd., Bombay.	1.73
28.	M/s. Salvi Super Structure, Bombay.	1.28
29.	M/s. Central Iron Works, Kolhapur.	1.78
30.	M/s. Bhandari Porwal Engg. Co., Satara.	30.89
31.	M/s. Anikhila Industries, Poona.	1.34
32.	M/s. Jaifabs Textiles Mills, Bombay.	10.15
33.	M/s. National Cotton Mills, Bombay.	2.35
34.	M/s. Bradbury Mills Ltd., Bombay.	242.49
35.	M/s. Solapur Spg. & Wvg. Mills.	40.16
36.	M/s. Shri Shakti Mills, Bombay.	4.92
37.	M/s. Eskay Dyg. Ptg. Mills.	3.64
38.	M/s. Ahmed Woollen Mills.	2.12
39.	M/s. Armilon Dyeing Pvt. Ltd., Thana.	3.20
40.	M/s. Saksaria Cotton Mills, Bombay.	18.12
41.	M/s. New Kaiser-Hind Mills, Bombay.	20.63
42.	M/s. Digvijay Textile Mills, Bombay.	13.55
43.	M/s. India United Mills, Bomay.	219.13

(1)	(2)	(3)
44.	M/s. Bharat Textile Mills, Bombay.	19.65
45.	M/s. Savatram Ramprasad Mills, Akola.	1.52
46.	M/s. R.B. Bansilal Abhirchand Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Nagpur.	2.62
47.	M/s. Vidharbha Mills Berar, Nagpur.	2.57
48.	M/s. Narsingh Girji Mills, Solapur.	1.90
49.	M/s. Dhule Textile Mills, Dhule.	7.80
50.	M/s. Nanded Textile Mills, Nanded.	8.43
51.	M/s. Shree Sitaram Mills, Bombay.	114.16
52.	M/s. Jam Mfg. Co. Ltd.	21.66
53.	M/s. Phoenix Mills Bombay.	24.71
54.	M/s. Woollen & Textiles Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	3.46
55.	M/s. Stretch Fibres (I) Ltd.,	1.34
56.	M/s. Esskay Dyg. & Printing Works, Thana.	9.97
57.	M/s. Simplex Woollen Mills, Thana.	6.85
58.	M/s. C. Raman & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Thana.	2.71
59.	M/s. Stretch Fibers (I) Ltd., Nagpur.	3.05
60.	M/s. Amravati Growers Co-op. Spg. Mills, Amravati.	1.93
61.	M/s. Maharashtra Co.op. Spg. Mills, Ltd., Jalgaon.	1.15
62.	M/s. Dani Wooltex Corporation, Bombay.	3.47
63.	M/s. Shree Krishna Woollen Mills, Bombay.	7.03
64.	M/s. New India Rayon Mills Ltd., Bombay.	32.26
65.	M/s. R.K. Synthetics, Bombay.	2.37
66.	M/s. Sayaji Mills Ltd., Bombay.	1.90
67.	M/s. Ellora Silk Mills, Thana.	14.36
68.	M/s. Bombay Fancy Textile Co., Thana.	1.09
69.	M/s. Madhavnagar Cotton Mills, Madhavnagar.	3.62
70.	M/s. Shrirampur Taluka Sah. Soot (Textile).	3.76
71.	M/s. Yeshwant Shakari Soot Girni Nuyameet, Poona.	1.85
72.	M/s. Narayan Waste Cotton Spg. Mills, Solapur.	1.09
73.	M/s. Bina Processore.	3.03
74.	M/s. Pioneer Rubber Mills Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	3.60
75.	M/s. Bacon Pharmaceuticals, Bombay.	1.39
76.	M/s. Gaurav Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Thana.	1.12
77.	M/s. B. Choudhary & Co., Bombay.	1.13
78.	M/s. Capco Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	2.35
79.	M/s. National Pharmaceuticals, Bombay.	1.44
80.	M/s. Lalwani Brothers, Bombay.	1.68
81.	M/s. Timblo Pvt. Ltd., Goa.	6.52



(1)	(2)	(3)
82.	M/s. Gosalia Shipping Pvt. Ltd., Goa.	1.37
83.	M/s. Agencia Commercial Marilime, Goa.	3.22
84.	M/s. Shree Ambika Glass Works Ltd., Thana.	2.93
85.	M/s. Shivraj Fine Arts Litho Works, Nagpur.	9.69
86.	M/s. Shyam International, Bombay.	1.36
87.	M/s. Timblo Pvt. Ltd., Margo Goa.	7.09
88.	M/s. Timblo Pvt. Ltd. Goa.	14.21
89.	M/s. Acme Plastic Ind. Bombay.	2.00
90.	M/s. Kandivali Metal Works, Bombay.	1.79
91.	M/s. Palghar Rolling Mills, Pvt. Ltd., Thana.	13.17
92.	M/s. Unimpex Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	2.68
93.	M/s. Garment Cleaning Works, Bombay.	2.54
94.	M/s. Co. operative Oil Industry, Latur.	2.04
95.	M/s. Tatanagar Transport Corpn., Bombay.	4.27
96.	M/s. Marathwada Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, Aurangabad.	2.93
97.	M/s. Petron Civil Engineering, Bombay.	1.59
TOTAL		1218.58

#### ORISSA

1.	M/s. Orissa Aluminium Products (P) Ltd., Cuttack.	3.12
2.	M/s. Kedar Mull & Sons, Rourkela.	1.73
3.	M/s. B. Patnaik Mines Ltd., Keonjhar.	2.11
4.	M/s. Shree Durga Glass (P) Ltd., Cuttack.	5.37
5.	M/s. Orissa Textiles Mills Ltd., Cuttack.	1.82
6.	M/s. Orissa Industries Ltd., Cuttack.	5.21
7.	M/s. Orissa Fisheries Development Corpn. Ltd., Cuttack.	1.44
8.	M/s. Orissa Fertilizer & Chemical Ltd., Rourkela.	3.03
9.	M/s. Electrical Stores Division Cuttack.	5.60
10.	M/s. Orissa Road Transport Corpn. Ltd., Berhampur.	7.80
11.	M/s. Bisra Stone Lime Co. Ltd., Sundargarh.	42.49
12.	M/s. Rourkela Construction, Rourkela.	2.21
13.	M/s. Pressels (P) Ltd., Cuttack.	1.69
14.	M/s. Hirakud Industrial Works Ltd., Hirakud.	1.05
15.	M/s. Indian Refractory Works, Rourkela.	1.52
16.	M/s. Balimela Generation Division, Balimela.	1.09
17.	M/s. Balasore Electrical Division, Balasore.	3.06

(1)	(2)	(3)
18.	M/s. Bhubaneswar Distribution Divison, Bhubaneswar.	2.12
19.	M/s. Executive Engineer, Khurd.	1.43
20.	M/s. Jayashree Chemicals (P) Ltd., Ganjam.	3.24
21.	M/s. Executive Engineer, Irrigative Division Angul.	1.77
22.	M/s. Executive Engineer, Public Health Division Balsore.	4.32
23.	M/s. Executive Engineer, Burla.	1.18
24.	M/s. Cuttack Electrical Division, Cuttack.	12.81
25.	M/s. Govt. Cement Pipe Factory, Cuttack.	1.15
26.	M/s. Orissa Agro Industries Corpn.	2.63
27.	M/s. Orissa State Electricity Board, Bhubaneswar.	2.57
28.	M/s. Executive Engineer, Udala.	1.45
29.	M/s. Executive Engineer, Kadakai Irrigation Division, Rairangpur.	1.78
30.	M/s. Executive Engineer, Balasore.	1.39
31.	M/s. Executive Engineer, Koraput.	2.28
32.	M/s. Executive Engineer, Public Health Division Cuttack.	1.74
33.	M/s. Executive Engineer, Cuttack	2.72
34.	M/s. Executive Engineer, Sambalpur.	3.53
35.	M/s. Tribal Development Co-op. Corporation, sundargarh.	1.07
36.	M/s. Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division Berhampur.	1.16
37.	M/s. Executive Engineer, Public Health Division, Berhampur.	1.64
38.	M/s. Executive Engineer, Ganjam.	2.63
39.	M/s. Executive Engineer, M/s. National Highway Division Sambalpur.	2.05
40.	M/s. Cuttack United Central Co-op. Bank Ltd., Cuttack.	1.05
41.	M/s. Bargarh Co-op. Sugar Mills, Ltd., Sambalpur.	2.75
42.	M/s. Executive Engineer, E.H.T. Construction Division, Ganjam.	1.34
43.	M/s. Executive Engineer Public Health Division Baripada.	2.59
44.	M/s. Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation Division, Bolangir.	1.70
45.	M/s. Executive Engineer, Prachi Division, Puri.	1.27
46.	M/s. Executive Engineer, Gopalpur Port Project Division, Ganjam.	1.49
TOTAL		159.19

#### PUNJAB

1.	M/s. Span Motels Pvt. Ltd.,	1.17
2.	M/s. Himachal Shoddy Textile Mills, Paonta Sahib.	1.19
3.	M/s. Jagatjit Fastners, Kapurthala.	1.34
4.	M/s. Bee Gee Corpn. Patiala.	1.66

(1)	(2)	(3)
5.	M/s. Punjab Scooters Ltd., Nabha.	2.98
6.	M/s. Mukerian Papers Ltd., Hoshiarpur.	1.26
7.	M/s. Hans Raj Mahajan & Sons (P) Ltd., Jalandhar.	1.32
8.	M/s. New India Embroidery Mills Ltd., Chheharta.	1.29
9.	M/s. United Motor Body Builders, Indl. Co.op. Society, Kangra.	1.23
10.	M/s. New Model Industries (P) Ltd., Jalandhar.	1.19
11.	M/s. Daulat Industrial Corpn. Ltd., Ludhiana.	2.55
12.	M/s. Ambala Bus Syndicate (P) Ltd., Ropar.	4.57
TOTAL		21.75

#### RAJASTHAN

1.	M/s. Dholpur Glass Works.	1.48
2.	M/s. Kamala Asbestos Cement Industries.	1.19
3.	M/s. Indoflex Pvt. Ltd.	2.22
4.	M/s. Man Industrial Corporation, Jaipur.	5.04
5.	M/s. Rajasthan State Agro Industries.	2.56
6.	M/s. Jaipur Spg. Textiles & Wvg. Mills, Ltd.	21.11
7.	M/s. Mewar Textiles Mills Ltd.	21.59
8.	M/s. S. Zoraster & Company, Jaipur.	1.39
9.	M/s. Krishna Mills Ltd., Beawar.	3.38
10.	M/s. Ess Dem Carpets, Jaipur.	1.30
11.	M/s. K.K. Cement Works Beawar.	1.05
12.	M/s. West Suket Co.op. Society, Kota.	5.75
TOTAL		68.06

#### TAMIL NADU

1.	M/s. Kaleeswarer Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.	13.36
2.	M/s. Somasundaram Mills (P) Ltd., Coimbatore.	26.60
3.	M/s. The Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd., Coimbatore.	8.95
4.	M/s. Coimbatore Murugan Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.	2.01
5.	M/s. Pankaja Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.	7.51
6.	M/s. Sri. Sarada Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.	3.55
7.	M/s. Kaleeswarar Mills B'Unit, Kalayarkoil.	2.35
8.	M/s. The Bharathy Mills Ltd., Pondicherry.	21.62

(1)	(2)	(3)
9.	M/s. Binny Ltd., Madras-I.	1.10
10.	M/s. Thiru Magal Textiles Ltd.	1.49
11.	M/s. Gnanambigai Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.	2.71
12.	M/s. The Vasantha Mills, Ltd., Coimbatore.	27.38
13.	M/s. Sri Mahalakshmi Textiles, Madurai.	54.87
14.	M/s. Angappa Spinning and Weaving Mills, Madurai.	1.28
15.	M/s. Karur Mills Ltd., Karur, Trichy.	1.72
16.	M/s. United Bleachers, Coimbatore.	3.37
17.	M/s. Rajarathana Mills, Ltd., Madurai.	1.65
18.	M/s. Narasinha Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.	2.68
19.	M/s. Prakash Mills (P) Ltd., Coimbatore.	5.25
20.	M/s. Chennimalai Weavers' Co-operative Production Society Ltd.	1.62
21.	M/s. Marimuthu Handloom Weaving Factory, Kanyakumari District.	1.38
22.	M/s. Krishnveni Textiles, Madurai.	1.51
23.	M/s. Velusamy Textiles, Madurai.	4.14
24.	M/s. Kasthuri Mills, Ltd., Coimbatore.	8.47
25.	M/s. Vijayalakshmi Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.	2.26
26.	M/s. Kadri Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.	8.90
27.	M/s. V.R. Textiles (P) Ltd., Coimbatore.	1.06
28.	M/s. Bhavani Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.	10.85
29.	M/s. Southern Textiles Ltd., Coimbatore.	4.18
30.	M/s. Jayalakshmi Mills Co. Ltd., Coimbatore.	1.75
31.	M/s. Janardhana Textile Mills (P) Ltd.	2.91
32.	M/s. Somasundaram Super Spinning Mills Ltd.	3.13
33.	M/s. Sri Padma Mills Coimbatore.	2.39
34.	M/s. Anglo French Textiles Ltd., Pondy.	27.95
35.	M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills (P) Ltd.	3.50
36.	M/s. Sri Ramlok & Co. Madras-17.	1.22
37.	M/s. Kangayam Chowdambigai Weavers' Co-operative Production & Sale Society Ltd.	2.15
38.	M/s. South Arcot District Co-operative Spinning Mills, South Arcot District.	1.72
39.	M/s. Sri Jothi Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.	3.88
40.	M/s. Radha Krishna Mills Ltd.,	8.36
41.	M/s. Adhilakshmi Mills Madurai.	1.24
42.	M/s. Azhagappan Cotton Mills.	2.52
43.	M/s. Rukmani Mills Silaiman.	2.51
44.	M/s. Tirupur Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd., Tirupur.	8.92
45.	M/s. Sri Ramalinga Choodambigai Mills Ltd., Tirupur.	10.18

(1)	(2)	(3)
46.	M/s. Sri Hari Mills (P) Ltd., Coimbatore.	15.00
47.	M/s. Sarguna Textiles Ltd., Coimbatore.	3.67
48.	M/s. Lakshmi Shanmuga Spinning Mills.	4.63
49.	M/s. Madhu Spinning Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.	7.82
50.	M/s. Karur Mills Ltd., Trichy.	4.62
51.	M/s. Pilot Pen. Co. (India) Ltd.	11.93
52.	M/s. Micro Tools Ltd.	2.15
53.	M/s. Precision Engg. Industries, Madras.	1.27
54.	M/s. Taxtool & Co. Coimbatore.	11.36
55.	M/s. Ramakrishna Industries, Coimbatore.	1.16
56.	M/s. Enfield India Ltd.	10.44
57.	M/s. Madras Machine Tools Ltd.	7.76
58.	M/s. The Excel Industries.	1.00
59.	M/s. Coromandal Steels Ltd.	1.04
60.	M/s. Chemech Engineers (P) Ltd., Madras.	5.05
61.	M/s. India Forge & Drop Stampings Ltd., Madras.	2.27
62.	M/s. Metal Cast Services, Madras.	1.16
63.	M/s. The Guindy Machine Tools (P) Ltd., Madras.	1.63
64.	M/s. Precision Controls, Madras.	1.61
65.	M/s. Annamalai University Engineering Department Workshop.	3.89
66.	M/s. R.M.H. Corporation, Trichy.	1.08
67.	M/s. Measural Engineering Co. Coimbatore.	2.96
68.	M/s. Iris Engineering Works.	2.41
69.	M/s. The Standard Machine Tools (P) Ltd., Madras.	1.27
70.	M/s. Eastern Ore Corporation.	1.21
71.	M/s. Chitram & Co. Madras.	8.10
72.	M/s. Arul & Co. Madras.	1.17
73.	M/s. The Chingleput District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society Ltd.	3.45
74.	M/s. The Southern Railway Employees Co-operative Society, Madras.	1.13
75.	M/s. The Christian Literature Society, Madras.	4.79
76.	M/s. Swami Motor Transport, Tanjore.	1.52
77.	M/s. Corporation of Madras.	1.67
78.	M/s. The Presidency Kid Leather (P) Ltd.	2.57
79.	M/s. Ganges Printing Ink Factory, Madras.	1.99
80.	M/s. M.L.J. Press, (P) Ltd., Madras.	2.79
81.	M/s. The Indian Express (Madurai) (P) Ltd., Madurai.	4.23
82.	M/s. Navasakthi Press, Madras.	1.29
83.	M/s. Venus Moulders, Madras.	2.39



(1)	(2)	(3)
84.	M/s. Chrome Leather Co. (P) Ltd., Madras.	3.79
85.	M/s. Light Leather (P) Ltd., Madras.	1.06
86.	M/s. Tamil Nadu Magnesite Ltd., Salem-7.	16.29
87.	M/s. Tamil Nadu Magnesite Products Ltd., Salem-7.	2.27
88.	M/s. Garuda Chits & Trading Co. Madras.	3.21
89.	M/s. Sudarsan Finance Corporation.	14.47
90.	M/s. Bhagavathy Vilas Cigar Factory, Dindigul.	2.53
91.	M/s. Tamil Nadu Housing Board, Wood Working Unit-Madras.	1.77
92.	M/s. South India Glass and Enamel Works Ltd., Salem.	2.00
93.	M/s. Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, Madras.	1.53
94.	M/s. Krishna Mines Tirunelveli.	5.78
95.	M/s. Kodanad Tea Estate.	2.18
96.	M/s. Glenburn Estate.	1.20
97.	M/s. Sacred Heart Estate.	1.38
98.	M/s. E.E. Kumeravel Beedi Factory, Mukkudal.	1.00
99.	M/s. Indian Steel Rolling Mills.	8.47
100.	M/s. Central Co-operative Printing Press.	2.05
TOTAL		534.53

#### UTTAR PRADESH

1.	M/s. Naini Glass Works, Allahabad.	1.15
2.	M/s. Allahabad Glass Works, Naini, Allahabad.	2.53
3.	M/s. Metal Goods Mfg. Co. (P) Ltd., Varanasi.	2.06
4.	M/s. Punjab Sugar Mills, Gorakhpur.	55.32
5.	M/s. Mahabir Sugar Mills Co. Ltd., Gorakhpur.	23.55
6.	M/s. U.P. State Sugar Corpn. Behraich.	19.35
7.	M/s. Newabganj Sugar Mills Co. Ltd., Gonda.	92.99
8.	M/s. Seksaria Sugar Mills, Gonda.	16.65
9.	M/s. Laxmi Devi Sugar Mills, Deoria.	16.45
10.	M/s. U.P. State Sugar Corp. Deoria.	1.58
11.	M/s. Drumes Pharmaceuticals (P) Ltd., Varanasi	1.05
12.	M/s. U.P. State Sugar Corp. Burhwal, Barabanki.	10.01
13.	M/s. Laxmi Sugar & Gen. Mills, Hardoi.	128.97
14.	M/s. U.P. State Sugar Corp., Barabanki.	5.52
15.	M/s. Ratana Sugar Mills (P) Ltd., Jaunpur.	10.29
16.	M/s. Electricity Transmission, UPSEB, Mirzapur.	1.03

(1)	(2)	(3)
17.	M/s. R.K. Mills (P) Ltd., Mirzapur.	1.19
18.	M/s. Madho Mahesh Sugar Mills, Basti.	6.77
19.	M/s. Kisan Sahakari Chini Mills, Azamgarh.	2.10
20.	M/s. U.P. State Sugar Corp. Bhatni, Deoria.	4.12
21.	M/s. E. Sefton & Co. (P) Ltd., Mirzapur.	1.74
22.	M/s. Laxmi Kattha Factory, Bijnore.	1.77
23.	M/s. Panniji Sugar Mills, Buland-Shahar.	9.35
24.	M/s. Durga Enterprises, Ghaziabad.	1.62
25.	M/s. Zenith Electricals, Ghaziabad.	2.17
26.	M/s. Sri Guru Nanak Engg. Co. No.1, Ghaziabad.	1.46
27.	M/s. National Steel & Genl., Mills (P) Ltd., Ghaziabad.	2.31
28.	M/s. U.P. Steels Ltd., Muzaffarnagar.	2.33
29.	M/s. Rainbow Steels Ltd., Muzaffarnagar.	1.04
30.	M/s. Lord-Krishna Textile Mills, Saharanpur.	5.82
31.	M/s. Mahalaxmi Sugar Mills (P) Ltd., Saharanpur.	2.45
32.	M/s. Meerut Straw Board Mills, Meerut.	6.46
33.	M/s. U.P. State Sugar Corp. Mohinuddinpur, Meerut.	1.54
34.	M/s. Jaswant Sugar Mills, Meerut.	16.18
35.	M/s. Allodial Chemical Mfg. Company, Meerut.	1.23
36.	M/s. Sir Shadilal Sugar & Genl. Mills, Muzaffarnagar.	5.30
37.	M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur.	20.93
38.	M/s. Muir Mills, Kanpur.	2.19
39.	M/s. New Victoria Mills, Kanpur.	88.23
40.	M/s. Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur.	31.43
41.	M/s. Elgin Mills No. 1, Kanpur.	84.86
42.	M/s. Elgin Mills No. II, Kanpur.	68.17
43.	M/s. Atherton Mills, Kanpur.	43.51
44.	M/s. Grosons Pharma, Lucknow.	1.67
45.	M/s. L.R. Engg. Works, Kanpur.	3.54
46.	M/s. Ruby Industries, Kanpur.	2.08
47.	M/s. Gopinath Chhangamal, Kanpur.	1.44
48.	M/s. Associated Journals, Lucknow.	17.22
49.	M/s. U.P. Instruments, Lucknow.	33.64
50.	M/s. Bijli Cotton Mills, Hathras.	15.92
51.	M/s. H.R. Sugar Mills, Bareilly.	38.94
52.	M/s. Ajudhia Sugar Mills, Moradabad.	9.78
53.	M/s. Postal Seal Corp. Society, Aligarh.	4.25
54.	M/s. R.R. Steels Alloys Ltd., Bareilly.	1.10

(1)	(2)	(3)
55.	M/s. Tiger Hardware and Tools Ltd., Aligarh.	15.55
56.	M/s. Tiger Locks Ltd., Aligarh.	4.92
57.	M/s. Tiger Products (P) Ltd., Aligarh.	2.33
58.	M/s. University Press G.B. Pant University Press, Nainital.	3.44
59.	M/s. Jain Glass Works, Agra.	1.47
60.	M/s. Christian Hospital, Etah.	1.51
61.	M/s. U.P.S.R.T.C., Kathgodam, Nainital.	4.71
62.	M/s. U.P.S.R.T.C., Nainital. (UP/858).	4.52
63.	M/s. U.P.S.R.T.C., Nainital.	1.20
64.	M/s. U.P.S.R.T.C., Nainital. (UP/934).	1.01
65.	M/s. U.P.S.R.T.C., Nainital. (UP/935).	1.33
66.	M/s. U.P.S.R.T.C., Nainital. (UP/860).	1.70
67.	M/s. U.P.S.R.T.C., Moradabad. (UP/204).	4.93
68.	M/s. Allied International Products, Nazibabad.	1.40
TOTAL		984.37

#### WEST BENGAL

1.	M/s. Associated Assby Industries.	4.88
2.	M/s. Agrind Fabrication	3.15
3.	M/s. Arati Cotton Mills.	23.38
4.	M/s. Ambari Tea Estate.	6.43
5.	M/s. Allied Resin & Chemicals.	9.08
6.	M/s. Bengal Mills Agency.	1.44
7.	M/s. Bertrams Scott.	27.80
8.	M/s. B.S. Engg. Corpn.	3.51
9.	M/s. Britannia Building & Iron Co.	1.78
10.	M/s. Bird & Co.	8.21
11.	M/s. Bright Wires (P) Ltd.	2.87
12.	M/s. Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Mills (No.1)	26.03
13.	M/s. Bangeswari Cotton Mills.	9.82
14.	M/s. Bengal Textile Mills.	3.12
15.	M/s. Bengal Laxmi Cotton Mills.	75.95
16.	M/s. Bangasree Cotton Mills.	10.90
17.	M/s. Bangadaya Cotton Mills.	15.22
18.	M/s. Bengal Belting Works Ltd.	2.96
19.	M/s. Beach Tea Estate.	2.04

(1)	(2)	(3)
20. M/s. Bhatpara Tea Estate.		3.11
21. M/s. Bharat Jute Mills		90.60
22. M/s. Belur Glass Works.		2.66
23. M/s. Brahmachari Research Inst. (P) Ltd.,		3.60
24. M/s. Bharat Chemicals (K.M. Chemicals).		2.36
25. M/s. Basumati Corporation.		2.16
26. M/s. Bharat Overseas (P) Ltd;		7.33
27. M/s. Calcutta Electric Lamps.		1.86
28. M/s. Canton Carpentry Works.		14.66
29. M/s. Coal Field Engg.		1.13
30. M/s. Cieco (I) Ltd.		4.37
31. M/s. Cheins India (P) Ltd.		4.13
32. M/s. Carter pollar & Co.		7.43
33. M/s. Central Cotton Mills.		65.78
34. M/s. Chandmani T.E.		4.20
35. M/s. Cedar T.E. Darjeeling.		3.66
36. M/s. Calcutta Glass & Silicate.		3.45
37. M/s. Carew & Co.		1.23
38. M/s. Durgapur Fty. & Engg.		1.48
39. M/s. Dhakeswari Cotton Mills.		8.98
40. M/s. Dem Dima Tea Estate.		24.79
41. M/s. Dominion Rubber Works.		3.28
42. M/s. Dr. Paul Lehman (I) Ltd.		1.26
43. M/s. Electrical Industries Corpn.		4.98
44. M/s. Eastern Type & Foundry		2.45
45. M/s. East India Industries.		4.48
46. M/s. Calcutta Jute Mfg. Co.		18.59
47. M/s. Ganges Printing Ink. Fy.		2.51
48. M/s. Gluconate Ltd.		1.08
49. M/s. Howrah Steel & Wire Products.		1.23
50. M/s. Howrah Engg. Concern.		4.98
51. M/s. Howrah Iron & Steel Works (P) Ltd;		6.40
52. M/s. India Rubber Goods Mfg.		4.86
53. M/s. India & Rubber Mfg. Ltd;		4.39
54. M/s. India Malleable Castings.		4.88
55. M/s. India Cycle Mfg. Co. Ltd;		3.38
56. M/s. Industrial Equipments (P) Ltd;		2.20
57. M/s. India Mechenisation & Allied Products.		2.60

(1)	(2)	(3)
58.	M/s. International Rubber.	4.21
59.	M/s. Indian Eyelet Industries	1.58
60.	M/s. India Capacitor.	6.48
61.	M/s. Hilla Tea Estate.	6.17
62.	M/s. Jyoti Weaving Factory.	1.87
63.	M/s. Kalpana Engg. (P) Ltd.	2.14
64.	M/s. Kaymor Bagohove Mfg. Co. (P) Ltd.	9.25
65.	M/s. Kanoria Industries.	10.90
66.	M/s. Kumai Tea Estate.	2.42
67.	M/s. Karala Valley Tea Estate.	6.28
68.	M/s. Kedar Rubber Ltd.	2.76
69.	M/s. Krishna Silicate, Works.	13.86
70.	M/s. Kolay Biscuit Co.	4.01
71.	M/s. Laxmi Narayan Cotton Mills.	33.23
72.	M/s. Looksan Tea Estate.	7.28
73.	M/s. Lilly Biscuit Co.	4.06
74.	M/s. Marshall & Sons.	2.80
75.	M/s. Manindra Mills Ltd.	2.26
76.	M/s. Majerdabari Tea Estate.	8.20
77.	M/s. Meechara Tea Estate.	2.75
78.	M/s. Mendako Tea Estate.	4.09
79.	M/s. Metre Glass Works.	2.05
80.	M/s. Madhoprasad Mahabir Prasad Supplies (P) Ltd.	1.15
81.	M/s. National Screw & Wire Products.	3.35
82.	M/s. Nurbong Tea Estate.	1.61
83.	M/s. National Iron & Steel Ltd.	35.21
84.	M/s. New India Glass Works.	1.80
85.	M/s. Okaity Tea Estate.	2.14
86.	M/s. Oriental Research Chemical.	2.35
87.	M/s. People & Motor Engg.	1.94
88.	M/s. Peoples & Motor Engg. Factory No. 2	3.70
89.	M/s. Poddar Sanitary Works.	5.63
90.	M/s. Paharimata Iron Works (P) Ltd.	3.28
91.	M/s. Port Engg. Works.	10.50
92.	M/s. Precision Industries (P) Ltd.	5.42
93.	M/s. Pashok Tea Estate.	7.83
94.	M/s. Pandoom Tea Estate.	2.59
95.	M/s. Potong Tea Estate.	5.23



(1)	(2)	(3)
96.	M/s. Poobong Tea Estate.	1.43
97.	M/s. Pritipaper & Board Paper Mills.	4.03
98.	M/s. Raymon Engg. Works.	3.75
99.	M/s. Rampooria Cotton Mills.	4.22
100.	M/s. Ramshai Tea Estate.	1.87
101.	M/s. Rajabhat Tea Estate.	2.97
102.	M/s. Rangmock Tea Estate.	3.75
103.	M/s. R.B.S. Rubbier	1.22
104.	M/s. Shalimar Works.	8.22
105.	M/s. Sur & Co.	5.00
106.	M/s. Shaw & Co.	1.40
107.	M/s. Spring Sales.	4.25
108.	M/s. Sodepur Cotton Mills.	6.14
109.	M/s. Sree Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills.	29.38
110.	M/s. Shalimar Rope Works.	3.18
111.	M/s. Satali Tea Estate.	1.22
112.	M/s. Single Tea Estate.	3.42
113.	M/s. Sarugaon Tea Estate.	10.50
114.	M/s. Sonali Tea Estate.	2.05
115.	M/s. Swastik Board & Paper Mills.	1.42
116.	M/s. Sodepur Pottery.	4.27
117.	M/s. Sulekha Works.	2.57
118.	M/s. Satya Jug Publication (P) Ltd.	2.37
119.	M/s. Spencer Aerated Water.	2.72
120.	M/s. Thakurdas Sureka Iron Factory.	4.48
121.	M/s. Thakurdas Sureka Iron Factory (Fy No. 2)	1.29
122.	M/s. Taps & Dies Ltd.	3.77
123.	M/s. Taxwell (P) Ltd.	1.78
124.	M/s. Tropical Rubber.	1.25
125.	M/s. Universal Lamp Works.	2.10
126.	M/s. Union Engg. Works.	1.17
127.	M/s. Wire Machinery Mfg. Co.	5.29
128.	M/s. United Provinces Commercial Corpn.	1.98
129.	M/s. Vah-Tukya Tea Estate.	3.05
130.	M/s. Clevaca Boat Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1.26
131.	M/s. Geyaganga Tea Estate.	2.66
132.	M/s. Hindock Engg. Co.	2.59
133.	M/s. Eastern Paper Mills.	18.52

(1)	(2)	(3)
134. M/s. Motor & Machinery Mfg.		3.66
135. M/s. National Razors Blades.		1.67
136. M/s. Albraco Metal Works.		2.10
137. M/s. National Pipes & Tubes.		4.00
138. M/s. Shalimar Groups Pvt. Ltd.		4.08
139. M/s. Mayurakshi Cotton Mills Ltd.		4.52
TOTAL		976.15

# APPENDIX-H

**Statement showing the Details of the Exempted Establishments which were in Default of Rs. one lakh or more as on the 31st March 1985 in transferring the Provident Fund contributions to their respective Board of Trustees.**

S. No.	Names of the Establishment	Amount not transferred (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		
1.	M/s. Aluminium Industries Limited,	3.69
		3.69
<b>BIHAR</b>		
1.	M/s. Bihar State Electricity Board, Patna	144.40
2.	M/s. Rohtas Industries Limited	109.10
3.	M/s. Ashoka Cement Co. Ltd.	7.03
4.	M/s. Bihar Firebricks and Potteries Ltd.	37.65
5.	M/s. Sone Valley Portland Cement Co., Japla	28.54
6.	M/s. Bihar State Sugar Corp. Lohat	8.90
7.	M/s. Parshwa Properties & Mining Co. Ltd.	12.82
8.	M/s. Motipur Sugar Factory & cane Farm	32.82
9.	M/s. Bihar State Road Transport Corp. Patna	124.60
10.	M/s. Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd., Ranchi	78.10
11.	M/s. Bharat Refractories Ltd., Bihar, M.P. & U.P.	3.49
12.	M/s. S.K.G. Sugar Ltd., Patna.	18.63
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>606.08</b>
<b>GUJARAT</b>		
1.	M/s. Prasad Mills Ltd.	1.23
2.	M/s. Marsden Spg Wvg. Mills Ltd.	2.23
3.	M/s. Monogram Mills Ltd.	2.84
4.	M/s. Vijay Mills Ltd.	1.68

(1)	(2)	(3)
5.	M/s. Shubhlaxmi Mills Ltd.	2.94
6.	M/s. Vania Silk Mills	4.88
7.	M/s. Gaekwar Mills Ltd.	39.07
	TOTAL	54.87
<b>HARYANA</b>		
1.	M/s. Bharat Steel Tubes Ltd.	4.53
		4.53
<b>KARNATAKA</b>		
1.	M/s. Star Jung Sugar Mills	13.52
		13.52
<b>KERALA</b>		
1.	M/s. Travancore Rayons Ltd.	49.85
2.	M/s. Kerala State Road Transport Corn.	52.65
3.	M/s. Aluminium Industries Ltd.	4.57
		107.07
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>		
1.	M/s. Burhanpur Tapti Mills	5.19
2.	M/s. Rajkumar Mills Ltd.	5.03
3.	M/s. Hukumchand Mills Ltd.	23.21
4.	M/s. Sajjan Mills Ltd.	6.23
5.	M/s. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	3.94
		43.60
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>		
1.	M/s. The Khandesh Spg. Wvg. Mills Ltd., Station Road, Jalgaon,	15.76
2.	M/s. Jasmine Mills Ltd. Dharavi Road Matunga.	5.40
3.	M/s. Shreeniwas Cotton Mills Ltd., Bombay	13.36

(1)	(2)	(3)
4.	M/s. Alook Ashdown & Co. Ltd., Mazgaon, Bombay	4.37
5.	M/s. Model Mills Ltd., Umrur Road, Nagpur.	10.47
6.	M/s. Western India Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Kalachowki.	20.73
7.	M/s. Finlay Mills Ltd., Bombay	24.58
8.	M/s. Gold Mohur Mills Ltd., Bombay	21.99
9.	M/s. Elphinstone Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.	2.45
10.	M/s. The Oriental Metal Processing Works Pvt. Ltd.	2.25
11.	M/s. National Rayon Corpn. Ltd.	20.65
12.	M/s. Changdeo Sugar Mills Ltd.	1.34
TOTAL		143.35
RAJASTHAN		
1.	M/s. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. Ajmer.	3.01
		3.01
UTTER PRADESH		
1.	M/s. Modi Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.	49.18
2.	M/s. Almora Magnesite Ltd., Almora	2.67
3.	M/s. Gangeshwar Ltd., Deoria	3.44
4.	M/s. The Scientific Instrument Co. Ltd., Allahabad	1.40
		56.69
WEST BENGAL		
1.	M/s. Kelvin Jute Co. Ltd.	315.50
2.	M/s. Khardah Co. Ltd.	33.32
3.	M/s. Magna Mills Ltd.	247.73
4.	M/s. Shree Ambica Jute Co. Ltd.	184.00
5.	M/s. Anglo Indian Jute Mills Ltd.	19.51
6.	M/s. Dalhousie Jute Co. Ltd.	75.25
7.	M/s. Eastern Mfg. Co. Ltd.	85.18
8.	M/s. North Brook Jute Mills Ltd.	115.02
9.	M/s. Empire Jute Co. Ltd.	201.77
10.	M/s. Shree Gouri Shankar Jute Mills Ltd.	76.00
11.	M/s. Bird Jute & Exports Ltd.	12.67



(1)	(2)	(3)
12.	M/s. East Bengal Engg. Co. Ltd.	5.69
13.	M/s. India Hard Metals Ltd.	19.15
14.	M/s. Burn & Co. Ltd.	78.00
15.	M/s. Indian Standard Wagon Ltd.	30.75
16.	M/s. Bengal Potteries Ltd.	48.19
17.	M/s. Oriental Metal Industries Ltd.	7.23
18.	M/s. Mohini Mills Ltd.	86.22
19.	M/s. India Paper Pulp Co. Ltd.	77.34
20.	M/s. Heilgers Ltd.	1.70
21.	M/s. Amrita Bazar Patrika Ltd.	20.88
22.	M/s. Jugantar Ltd.	5.17
23.	M/s. Roberts Hudson Indian Ltd.	1.76
24.	M/s. Indian Health Institute & Lab. Ltd.	3.00
25.	M/s. Shree Hanuman Jute Mills Ltd.	82.00
26.	M/s. Steel & Allied Pvt. Ltd.	2.25
27.	M/s. Beni Ltd.	19.14
28.	M/s. Bird & Co. Ltd. Process Engg. Div.	11.11
29.	M/s. Hooghly Docking Engg. Co. Ltd.	33.31
30.	M/s. W.S. Crosswell	3.56
31.	M/s. Ramnagar Cane & Sugar Co. Ltd.	27.70
32.	M/s. Aluminium Mfg. Co. Ltd.	19.15
33.	M/s. B.B.J. Construction Co. Ltd.	24.71
34.	M/s. Gouripore Co. Ltd.	290.00
35.	M/s. Budge Budge Jute Co. Ltd.	87.15
36.	M/s. Baranagar Jute Mills Ltd.	150.00
37.	M/s. Howrah Mills Ltd.	159.78
38.	M/s. Kalyani Spinning Mills Ltd.	112.00
39.	M/s. Naffar Chandra Jute Mills	27.99
40.	M/s. Kankinarah Co. Ltd.	120.00
41.	M/s. Naihati Jute Co. Ltd.	59.52
42.	M/s. Himalaya Shipping Co. Ltd.	1.47
43.	M/s. New Central Jute Mills.	473.07
44.	M/s. Agarpara Co.	24.67
45.	M/s. Titagarh Jute Mills Ltd.	273.83
46.	M/s. Ganges Rope Co. Ltd.	4.11
47.	M/s. Victoria Jute Co. Ltd.	89.80
48.	M/s. The Angus Co. Ltd.	210.80
49.	M/s. Shyamnagar Jute Pty Co. Ltd.	261.50
50.	M/s. Nuddea Mills Ltd.	280.00

(1)	(2)	(3)
51.	M/s. Ganges Mfg. Ltd.	36.00
52.	M/s. American Refrigerator Ltd.	7.70
53.	M/s. Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.	273.89
54.	M/s. Martin Burn & Co. Ltd	3.02
55.	M/s. Delta Jute & Industries Ltd.	91.67
56.	M/s. India Capacitors.	5.15
57.	M/s. Rehabilitation Industries Corpn.	4.32
58.	M/s. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	8.05
59.	M/s. Ambotia Tea Estate Ltd.	5.04
60.	M/s. Coledonian Jute Mills Ltd.	47.20
61.	M/s. Wellington Jute Mills Ltd.	83.27
62.	M/s. Scott & Sexby Ltd.	8.30
63.	M/s. National Rubber Co. Ltd.	12.64
64.	M/s. India Jute Co. Ltd.	91.45
65.	M/s. Dunbar Mills Ltd.	29.79
66.	M/s. Bharat Brakes & Valves.	2.50
67.	M/s. Bengal Ingot Cot. Ltd.	1.21
68.	M/s. The Shalimar Rope Works Ltd.	1.41
69.	M/s. Clacutta Chemicals Ltd.	9.82
TOTAL		5342.01
GRAND TOTAL		6378.42

APPENDIX-I (Contd.)

Percentage-Wise Investment Holding As on 31.3.1985, Employees Provident Fund (Main Account) (Face Value)

(Rs. in lakhs)

CATEGORY	11.5%	11%	10-1/2%	10-1/4%	10%	9-1/2%	9%	8-1/2%	8-1/4%	8%	7-3/4%	7-1/2%	7-1/4%	7%
Central Loan, State														
Govt. Securities	—	—	6178.17	1959.86	9768.18	920.19	3.54	276.34	—	9.82	65.04	2858.41	0.04	74.71
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	450.00	—	22.08	—	—	—	—	0.60
Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.31	—	0.81
Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.08
Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	150.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	400.00	—	22.08	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.00	—	—	—	—	0.21	—	0.25
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	200.00	—	22.08	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P.O.D.T.	159895.49		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special Deposit	—	205053.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central/State Govt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
guaranteed securities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	159895.49	205053.10	6178.17	1959.86	9768.18	920.19	1903.54	276.34	66.24	9.82	65.04	2860.93	0.04	83.45

**APPENDIX-I (Contd.)**

**Percentage-Wise Investment Holding As on 31.3.1985, Employees Provident Fund (Main Account) (Face Value)**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Category	6-3/4%	6-1/2%	6-1/4%	6%	5-3/4%	5-1/2%	5-1/4%	5%	4-3/4%	4-1/2%	3%	Total	Grand Total
Central Loan, State													
Govt. Securities.	48.77	4098.54	544.58	12941.62	25797.28	16668.93	14.28	0.39	4368.64	7.28	643.42	87248.03	87248.03
Andhra Pradesh	0.02	50.55	132.20	713.85	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1369.50	
Assam	-	82.00	25.00	298.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	405.94	
Bihar	-	87.86	16.18	456.56	17.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	678.34	
Gujarat	3.70	22.41	19.84	175.35	8.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	232.97	
Haryana	-	45.00	-	379.35	20.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	494.86	
Kerala	-	50.00	52.00	508.95	35.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	746.12	
Madhya Pradesh	-	28.43	14.21	213.24	27.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	383.36	
Himachal Pradesh	-	7.38	30.50	38.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.88	
Maharashtra	1.76	98.41	1.98	155.42	2.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	266.88	
Karnataka	-	-	83.50	619.25	100.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	902.97	
Meghalaya	-	5.00	-	7.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.40	
Nagaland	-	4.50	10.50	154.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	319.34	
Orissa	-	65.00	-	630.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1117.58	
Punjab	-	0.25	0.59	87.44	30.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	118.28	
Rajasthan	-	65.15	144.03	626.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	935.24	
Tamil Nadu	0.13	0.63	1.21	582.27	80.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	715.02	
Tripura	-	-	42.07	102.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144.97	
Uttar Pradesh	-	206.78	29.29	665.43	25.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	1149.51	
West Bengal	-	-	37.47	157.23	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	295.20	
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	36.00	54.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90.14	
Manipur	-	2.50	2.50	26.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.50	10486.00
P.O.T.D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159895.49
Special Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	205053.10
Central/State Govt. guaranteed securities.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63326.49
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.38</b>	<b>4920.39</b>	<b>1223.65</b>	<b>19594.74</b>	<b>26146.13</b>	<b>16668.93</b>	<b>14.28</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>4368.64</b>	<b>7.28</b>	<b>643.42</b>		<b>526009.11</b>

## STATISTICAL APPENDICES

(S-I to S-XXVI)



**APPENDIX-S-I**

**Region-wise Distribution of Establishments and Subscribers as on 31st March, 1985.**

Region	No. of Factories/Establishments			No. of Subscribers		
	Exempted	Unexempted	Total	Exempted	Unexempted	Total
Andhra Pradesh	94	13,034	13,128	1,83,929	6,35,066	8,18,995
N.E. Region	57	1,299	1,356	36,156	97,895	1,34,051
Bihar	169	4,744	4,913	3,27,583	2,20,897	5,48,480
Delhi	182	6,992	7,174	2,78,328	3,03,418	5,81,746
Gujarat	100	13,569	13,669	2,55,092	5,79,133	8,34,225
Haryana	25	3,307	3,332	34,986	2,39,299	2,74,285
Karnataka	94	9,610	9,704	2,62,647	6,41,309	9,03,956
Kerala	68	9,946	10,014	87,891	5,33,677	6,21,568
Madhya Pradesh	76	4,918	4,994	1,70,540	4,45,163	6,15,703
Maharashtra	432	21,757	22,189	7,16,623	14,40,313	21,56,936
Orissa	31	2,969	3,000	83,750	2,54,723	3,38,473
Punjab	19	6,252	6,271	32,108	3,05,330	3,37,438
Himachal Pradesh	8	717	725	8,875	24,899	33,774
Chandigarh	5	468	473	2,577	50,338	52,915
Rajasthan	58	3,397	3,455	1,32,468	2,33,591	3,66,059
Tamil Nadu	424	17,759	18,183	3,45,646	12,58,036	16,03,682
Uttar Pradesh	152	10,961	11,113	1,90,898	7,22,186	9,13,084
West Bengal	857	19,574	20,431	8,69,967	9,24,867	17,94,834
Total	2,851	1,51,273	1,54,124	40,20,064	89,10,140	1,29,30,204*
	(2,854)	(1,46,987)	(1,49,841)	(39,46,274)	(87,15,579)	(1,26,61,853)

\* Includes (Figures in brackets indicate the corresponding position as on 31st March, 1984).

5,49,292 subscribers engaged in Beedi establishments and 3,89,272 subscribers in educational institutions, the Notifications covering these establishments under EPF&MP Act has been stayed by the Supreme Courts. The matter is pending adjudication before the Court.

## Concentration Ratios of 25 Major Industries/Classes of Establishments as on

31st March, 1984.

S. No.	Industry/Class of Establishments	Ratio to total Subscribers	Cumulative Concentration Ratio
1.	Electrical, Mechanical or General Engineering	0.1763	0.1763
2.	Textiles	0.1376	0.3139
3.	Trading and Commercial	0.0719	0.3858
4.	Electricity	0.0471	0.4329
5.	Road Motor Transport	0.0446	0.4775
6.	Beedi	0.0425	0.5200
7.	Tea and Tea Plantations	0.0360	0.5560
8.	Heavy and Fine Chemicals	0.0351	0.5911
9.	Iron and Steel	0.0342	0.6253
10.	Educational Institutions	0.0301	0.6554
11.	Sugar	0.0267	0.6821
12.	Jute	0.0229	0.7050
13.	Electrical Porcelain Insulators	0.0132	0.7182
14.	Cashewnuts	0.0131	0.7313
15.	Hotels and Restaurants	0.0121	0.7434
16.	Banks (doing business in one State and Union Territory)	0.0118	0.7552
17.	Automobile repairing and servicing	0.0109	0.7661
18.	Paper	0.0107	0.7768
19.	Rubber and rubber Products	0.0105	0.7873
20.	Printing	0.0099	0.7972
21.	Cement	0.0091	0.8063
22.	Edible Oils and Fats	0.0076	0.8139
23.	Limestone Mines	0.0058	0.8197
24.	Plastic & Plastic Products	0.0057	0.8254
25.	Leather and Leather Products	0.0056	0.8310

Concentration Ratio means:

$$CR = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m X_i}{N}$$

X = size of the industry/estt. in terms of subscribers covered.

m = specified number of industries/Classes of estts.

N = Total number of industries/Classes of estts. covered.

**APPENDIX-S-III**

**Region-wise Details of Revenue Recovery Certificates Issued, Decided,**

**During the year 1984-85**

<i>Region</i>	<i>Cases Pending as on 31.3.85</i>	<i>Cases issued during the year</i>	<i>Total Columns (2+3)</i>	<i>Cases decided during the year</i>	<i>Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Cases pending as on 31.3.85</i>	<i>Amount involved including Adm. Charges and penal Damages of pending cases (Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	817	152	969	40	5.04	929	152.70
N. E. Region	402	8	410	1	0.02	409	37.40
Bihar	584	57	641	—	—	641	334.64
Delhi	526	478	1004	297	56.74	707	150.52
Gujarat	303	167	470	71	7.52	399	124.07
Haryana	743	462	1205	197	22.20	1008	283.19
Karnataka	188	92	280	14	7.96	266	121.96
Kerala	1258	286	1544	175	13.07	1369	255.95
Madhya Pradesh	3427	411	3838	497	117.93	3341	1777.38
Maharashtra	1982	748	2730	330	83.85	2400	1062.33
Orissa	575	127	702	78	46.46	624	227.37
Punjab	758	866	1624	556	31.27	1068	303.30
Rajasthan	597	171	768	11	9.28	757	183.43
Tamil Nadu	406	254	660	304	91.44	356	104.60
Uttar Pradesh	1798	273	2071	69	151.44	2002	1131.30
West Bengal	5725*	596	6321	387	602.56	5934	2509.53
Total	20089	5148	25237	3027	1246.78	22210	8759.67

\* In case of West Bengal pending cases have been revised with reference to the actual issue of annual statement of accounts of the defaulting establishments.

## APPENDIX-S-IV

**Region-wise Analysis of the Pending Revenue Recovery Certificates  
as on 31st March, 1985**

<i>Region/ Periodicity</i>	<i>For less than six months</i>	<i>For more than six months but less than one year</i>	<i>For over one year</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	265	225	439	929
N.E Region	17	38	354	409
Bihar	40	17	584	641
Delhi	185	103	419	707
Gujarat	86	78	235	399
Haryana	327	135	546	1008
Karnataka	54	30	182	266
Kerala	167	182	1020	1369
Madhya Pradesh	293	318	2730	3341
Maharashtra	749	439	1212	2400
Orissa	365	229	30	624
Punjab	466	400	202	1068
Rajasthan	556	100	101	757
Tamil Nadu	131	61	164	356
Uttar Pradesh	123	150	1729	2002
West Bengal	2096	363	3475	5934
Total	5920	2868	13422	22210
% to Total	26.7	12.9	60.4	100.0

APPENDIX S - V

Region-wise Details of Prosecution Cases Launched U/S 14 of the Act During the year 1984-85.

Region/Periodicity	Pending as on 31.3.1984	Launched during the year	Total (Col. 2+3)	Decided during the year	Pending as on 31.3. 1985. (Col. 4-5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	354	117	471	157	314
N.E. Region	389	5	394	261	133
Bihar	5389	48	5437	—	5437
Delhi	517	158	675	105	570
Gujarat	207	169	376	74	302
Haryana	628	400	1028	292	736
Karnataka	895	284	1179	98	1081
Kerala	780	247	1027	108	919
Madhaya Pradesh	778	176	954	66	888
Maharashtra	4032	1197	5229	403	4826
Orrissa	842	38	880	69	811
Punjab	813	188	1001	148	853
Rajasthan	150	23	173	14	159
Tamil Nadu	1426	333	1759	153	1606
Uttar Pradesh	1724	128	1852	—	1852
West Bengal	16804	1935	18739	734	18005
Total	35728	5446	41174	2682	38492



# APPENDIX S-VI

## Region-wise Analysis of the Pending Prosecution Cases U/S 14 of the Act as on

31st March, 1985

<i>Region Periodicity</i>	<i>For less than six months</i>	<i>More than six months but less than one year</i>	<i>Over one year</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	138	91	85	314
N.E Region	5	—	128	133
Bihar	141	277	5019	5437
Delhi	97	58	415	570
Gujarat	23	96	183	302
Haryana	127	254	355	736
Karnataka	92	138	851	1081
Kerala	449	267	203	919
Madhaya Pradesh	74	105	709	888
Maharashtra	475	722	3629	4826
Orissa	537	251	23	811
Punjab	646	87	120	853
Rajasthan	40	33	86	159
Tamil Nadu	161	118	1327	1606
Uttar Pradesh	123	5	1724	1852
West Bengal	5964	1995	10046	18005
Total	9092	4497	24903	38492

## APPENDIX S-VII

## Region-wise Details of Prosecution Cases Launched U/S 406/409 IPC During the year 1984-85

Region	No. of cases pending as on 31.3.84	No. of cases launched during the year	Total Col. (1+2)	No. of cases disposed during the Year 1984-85					No. of cases pending as on 31.3.85 Col. (3-8)
				Convicted	Acquittals	Dropped by police or court	Discharged by State Govt.	Total Col. 4 to 7	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	20	7	27	1	—	—	—	1	26
N.E Region	18	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	18
Bihar	40	17	57	—	—	—	—	—	57
Delhi	45	6	51	—	—	—	—	—	51
Gujarat	6	13	19	—	—	—	—	—	19
Haryana	38	37	75	—	1	3	—	4	71
Karnataka	12	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
Kerala	6	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
M. Pradesh	62	5	67	—	—	—	—	—	67
Maharashtra	727	233	960	1	—	—	—	1	959
Orissa	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Punjab	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Rajasthan	30	2	32	—	—	—	—	—	32
Tamil Nadu	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	16
Uttar Pradesh	96	3	99	—	—	—	—	—	99
W. Bengal	1621	505	2126	—	—	—	—	—	2126
Total	2749	832	3581	2	1	3	—	6	3575

## Statement Showing the Region-wise Position of Final Settlement of Provident Fund Claims During the Year 1984-85.

Region	Claims pending as on 31.3.84	Claims received during the year	Total	Claims returned for rectification during the year	Claims due for settlement during the year	Claims settled during the year	% of Col. 7 to Col. 6	Claims settled within 20 days	% of Col. 9 to Col. 7	Claims settled within 30 days	% of Col. 11 to Col. 7	Pending as on 31.3.85	Amount authorised for payment during the year (Rs in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Andhra Pradesh	2812	33147	35959	4796	31163	28314	91	13280	47	12501	44	2849	945.74
N.E. Region	547	2364	2911	760	2151	1048	49	466	45	361	34	1103	49.32
Bihar	1353	6043	7396	1011	6385	4255	67	1071	25	1611	38	2130	280.19
Delhi	748	28759	29507	1219	28288	27261	96	13700	50	11438	42	1027	908.88
Gujarat	4176	71905	76081	11781	64300	58990	92	24473	41	27182	46	5310	3809.53
Haryana	1050	20760	21810	3447	18363	17101	93	4600	27	5923	50	1262	591.17
Karnataka	8443	61540	69983	11706	58277	50149	86	24960	50	25189	50	8128	1179.52
Kerala	6331	31407	37738	6161	31577	28973	92	5615	19	9554	33	2604	1179.68
M. Pradesh	2042	19624	21666	2483	19183	17775	93	11751	66	6024	34	1408	909.32
Maharashtra	9493	118387	127880	20094	107786	97763	91	58658	60	29329	30	10023	8345.54
Orissa	1281	10977	12258	2007	10251	8817	86	5042	57	3775	43	1434	250.95
Punjab	2462	35415	37877	3144	34733	29453	85	9956	34	7896	27	5280	879.99
H. Pradesh	262	2674	2936	91	2845	2333	82	1362	58	681	29	512	132.06
Chandigarh	75	2323	2398	222	2176	2073	95	788	38	1169	56	103	57.79
Rajasthan	2261	14506	16767	1734	15033	13953	93	2167	16	7574	54	1080	648.00
Tamil Nadu	7571	72852	80423	16254	64169	59280	92	27921	47	17534	30	4889	3037.03
U. Pradesh	3644	27652	31296	5594	25702	21694	84	6890	32	10062	46	4008	1441.37
W. Bengal	9286	40330	49616	9877	39739	33037	83	16676	50	15121	46	6702	2181.42
Total	63837	600665	664502	102381	562121	502269	89	229376	46	192924	38	59852	26827.50

**APPENDIX S-IX**

**Provident Fund Claims Pending According to Time-Interval As on 31-3-1985**

<i>Region/Time interval</i>	<i>For less than one month</i>	<i>Between 1-3 months</i>	<i>Between 3-6 months</i>	<i>Between 6-9 months</i>	<i>Between 9-12 months</i>	<i>Over one Year</i>	<i>Total</i>
Andhra Pradesh	1874	881	94	—	—	—	2849
N.E. Region	500	436	167	—	—	—	1103
Bihar	356	310	1464	—	—	—	2130
Delhi	752	252	23	—	—	—	1027
Gujarat	3364	1946	—	—	—	—	5310
Haryana	798	442	22	—	—	—	1262
Karnataka	4195	2943	825	165	—	—	8128
Kerala	1363	1001	214	26	—	—	2604
Madhya Pradesh	928	473	7	—	—	—	1408
Maharashtra	7276	2437	305	5	—	—	10023
Orissa	1050	384	—	—	—	—	1434
Punjab	2819	2461	—	—	—	—	5280
H. Pradesh	181	331	—	—	—	—	512
Chandigarh	83	20	—	—	—	—	103
Rajasthan	587	396	97	—	—	—	1080
Tamil Nadu	3384	1293	212	—	—	—	4889
Uttar Pradesh	1034	1682	864	265	157	6	4008
W. Bengal	5640	886	176	—	—	—	6702
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36184</b>	<b>18574</b>	<b>4470</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>59852</b>
Percentage to total	60.4	31.0	7.5	0.8	0.3	—	100

## APPENDIX S-X

## Region-Wise Details of Transfer Cases Pending as on 31.3.1985

<i>Region/ Periodicity</i>	<i>Less than one month</i>	<i>1-3 months</i>	<i>3-6 months</i>	<i>6-9 months</i>	<i>9-12 months</i>	<i>Over one year</i>	<i>Total</i>
Andhra Pradesh	472	738	3	—	—	—	1213
N.E. Region	386	95	43	—	—	—	524
Bihar	21	59	354	—	—	—	424
Delhi	211	148	13	—	—	—	372
Gujarat	641	1100	115	—	—	—	1856
Haryana	340	242	—	—	—	—	582
Karnataka	637	1080	—	—	—	—	1717
Kerala	188	708	141	18	1	1	1057
Madhya Pradesh	415	469	—	—	—	—	884
Maharashtra	2760	252	206	—	—	—	3228
Orissa	869	233	—	—	—	—	1102
Punjab	154	136	—	—	—	—	290
Himachal Pradesh	—	65	—	—	—	—	65
Chandigarh	28	—	—	—	—	—	28
Rajasthan	158	458	189	50	12	6	873
Tamil Nadu	1342	3519	334	158	190	—	5543
Uttar Pradesh	322	3411	2624	851	214	96	7518
West Bengal	2332	265	6	—	—	—	2603
Total	11276	12978	4028	1077	417	103	29879
Percentage to TOTAL	37.7	43.4	13.5	3.6	1.4	0.4	100



## Statement Showing the Region-wise Position of Non-Refundable Advances During the year 1984-85.

Region	Open- ing balance	Applica- tion Received during the year (No.)	Total (No.)	Applica- tions re- turned for rectifica- tion during the year	Applica- tions due for sanc- tion dur- ing the year	No. of applica- tions sanc- tioned during the year	Applica- tions sanctioned within a month	Applica- tions sanctioned over a month during the year	Applica- tions pend- ing at the end of year	Amount authorised for payment (Rs. in lakhs)
A. Pradesh	1927	41624	43551	6261	37290	36129	31395	4734	1161	672.55
N.E. Region	146	781	927	318	609	545	265	280	64	19.24
Bihar	385	3767	4152	758	3394	2742	1200	1542	652	53.29
Delhi	12	3781	3793	131	3662	3506	2829	677	156	192.48
Gujarat	1205	28137	29342	4357	24985	24136	20443	3693	849	1031.82
Haryana	111	4937	5048	873	4175	3851	3031	820	324	199.55
Karnataka	832	24300	25132	3917	21215	20211	18342	1869	1004	669.73
Kerala	1740	23303	25043	3909	21134	19810	11530	8280	1324	721.19
M. Pradesh	701	13915	14616	1432	13184	10827	9870	957	2357	287.64
Maharashtra	2078	33211	35289	7556	27733	26202	18338	7864	1531	1408.94
Orissa	352	9515	9867	906	8961	8694	5461	3233	267	194.75
Punjab	250	4623	4873	1113	3760	3567	2064	1503	193	120.05
H. Pradesh	3	228	231	48	183	171	107	64	12	8.99
Chandigarh	57	1243	1300	69	1231	1206	1024	182	25	36.40
Rajasthan	140	5404	5544	622	4922	4642	4028	614	280	111.58
Tamil Nadu	8811	100239	109050	13940	95110	89340	79771	9569	5770	1540.57
U. Pradesh	1612	20210	21822	2332	19490	18317	10276	8041	1173	502.97
W. Bengal	1368	31280	32648	8239	24409	22544	19161	3383	1865	468.35
Total	21730	350498	372228	56781	315447	296440	239135	57305	19007	8240.09

APPENDIX S-XII

Region-wise Break-up of Pending Applications for Sanction of Advances as on

31st March 1985

<i>Region</i>	<i>For less Than one month</i>	<i>Between one to three months</i>	<i>Between three to six months</i>	<i>Total</i>
Andhra Pradesh	1053	107	1	1161
N.E. Region	64	—	—	64
Bihar	551	101	—	652
Delhi	137	11	8	156
Gujarat	659	190	—	849
Haryana	318	6	—	324
Karnataka	1004	—	—	1004
Kerala	889	415	20	1324
Madhaya Pradesh	2357	—	—	2357
Maharashtra	1400	131	—	1531
Orissa	129	138	—	267
Punjab	192	1	—	193
Himachal Pradesh	9	3	—	12
Chandigarh	21	4	—	25
Rajasthan	255	25	—	280
Tamil Nadu	4976	669	125	5770
Uttar Pradesh	488	679	6	1173
West Bengal	1509	356	—	1865
TOTAL	16011	2836	160	19007
Percentage to Total	84.2	14.9	0.9	100

## APPENDIX S-XIII

## Statement Showing the Region-wise Break up of Issue of Annual Statement of Accounts

Region	Accounts issued during the year 1984-85			Annual Statement of Accounts pending at the end of the year 1984-85			Effective Pendency*
	Accounts issued upto 1982-83	Accounts issued for 1983-84	Total	Due to Employer's fault	Others	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A. Pradesh	6978	615223	622201	175797	1307	177104	128702
N.E. Region	32831	6933	39764	143548	117447	260995	260995
Bihar	107942	34667	142609	348097	273922	622019	622019
Delhi	13299	238361	251660	26084	—	26084	26084
Gujarat	—	636524	636524	18048	11085	29133	29133
Haryana	65903	224208	290111	103234	16157	119391	119391
Karnataka	207699	504533	712232	460406	205197	665603	56652
Kerala	390910	300288	691198	226848	270178	497026	367151
M. Pradesh	28829	402003	430832	—	27438	27438	—
Maharashtra	1391570	752536	2144106	575375	454195	1029570	1029570
Orissa	105677	251774	357451	18091	—	18091	18091
Punjab	97061	356100	453161	93528	25878	119406	119406
H. Pradesh	2935	11700	14635	16192	—	16192	16192
Chandigarh	20880	41992	62872	30075	—	30075	30075
Rajasthan	111915	100863	212778	260690	86898	347588	347588
Tamil Nadu	469932	823154	1293086	378506	313149	691655	691655
U. Pradesh	516010	343229	859239	423494	348014	771508	771508
W. Bengal	994259	17620	1011879	2046000	1220322	3266322	3266322
Total	4564630	5661708	10226338	5344013	3371187	8715200	7900534

\* Effective Pendency means, total Pendency minus accounts slips pertaining to Beedi, and other establishments for which stay order have been issued by the Courts.

**APPENDIX S-XIV (Contd.)**

**Statement Showing the Details of Annual Statement of Accounts Pending for Issue as on  
31st March 1985**

Region	1971-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A. Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.E. Region	—	—	—	—	—	—	10710
Bihar	3727	4039	5661	5701	6090	7949	4535
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—	7881
Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—	1856
M. Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. Pradesh	—	—	—	—	200	215	874
W. Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	7309
Total	3727	4039	5661	5701	6290	8164	33165

(3994)\* (4275) (8580) (8877) (9960) (19459) (49553)

\* For the period 1968-69 to 1971-72

## APPENDIX S-XIV (Contd.)

Statement Showing the Details of Annual Statement of Accounts Pending for Issue as on  
31st March 1985

	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	Total
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	48564	128540	177104
N.E. Region	2308	9900	26478	42396	75756	93447	260995
Bihar	6513	18017	76239	116321	192202	175025	622019
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	26084	26084
Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	29133	29133
Haryana	—	—	4174	7790	12955	94472	119391
Karnataka	38385	46855	59815	110017	155309	247341	665603
Kerala	2209	4171	10959	48771	118158	310902	497026
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	2883	2883	2883	18789	27438
Maharashtra	—	1667	4621	8002	96842	918438	1029570
Orissa	—	—	—	387	5722	11982	18091
Punjab	—	289	942	1431	34794	81950	119406
H. Pradesh	—	—	—	72	309	15811	16192
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	9274	20801	30075
Rajasthan	35821	11287	18356	23125	52413	206586	347588
Tamil Nadu	—	9879	17954	50202	144490	469130	691655
Uttar Pradesh	1395	8884	9026	21070	195116	534728	771508
W. Bengal	61059	226089	316507	522533	950445	1182380	3266322
Total	147690	337038	547954	955000	2095232	4565539	8715200
	(243353)	(592407)	(1042874)	(1980356)	(4729131)		(8692819)



APPENDIX S-XV

Family Pension Fund Contributions Received Year-wise.

(Rs. crores)

Year	Employees' & Employers' Contribution	Government's Contribution	Total
1971-72	1.64	2.30	3.94
1972-73	6.40	3.00	9.40
1973-74	10.29	4.60	14.89
1974-75	16.54	5.01	21.55
1975-76	24.14	9.34	33.48
1976-77	28.85	12.37	41.22
1977-78	35.51	10.80	46.31
1978-79	43.04	12.80	55.84
1979-80	52.33	20.10	72.43
1980-81	66.14	24.00	90.14
1981-82	80.30	28.00	108.30
1982-83	93.72	28.00	121.72
1983-84	113.74	28.75	142.49
1984-85	129.30	32.39	161.69
Total	701.94	221.46	923.40

- (1) Figures upto 1983-84 are as per audited accounts and  
 (2) Figures for 1984-85 are provisional and subject to audit.

**Year-wise Distribution of Family Pension Claims (All Benefits) Settled and  
Amount Authorised for Payment.**

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of claims settled</i>	<i>Amount authorised for payment (Rs. Lakhs)</i>
1971-72	112	0.01
1972-73	2,494	0.51
1973-74	10,669	2.14
1974-75	13,488	7.08
1975-76	15,382	20.29
1976-77	60,603	77.10
1977-78	91,810	127.19
1978-79	1,13,164	167.79
1979-80	1,36,614	209.84
1980-81	1,74,046	301.18
1981-82	2,12,675	391.13
1982-83	2,57,689	508.88
1983-84	3,22,263	754.26
1984-85	3,81,007	995.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,92,016</b>	<b>3562.63</b>

APPENDIX S-XVII

Region-wise Analysis of the Outstanding Family Pension Claims (All Benefits)

As on 31st March, 1985

Region/ Periodicity	Less than one month	Between 1-3 months	Between 3-6 months	Between 6-9 months	Between 9-12 months	Over one year	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	1714	2522	327	101	8	15	4687
N.E. Region	682	279	128	—	—	—	1089
Bihar	208	806	631	346	31	12	2034
Delhi	713	157	87	28	—	—	985
Gujarat	3875	2922	19	16	—	—	6832
Haryana	1407	1839	12	—	—	—	3258
Karnataka	3258	3350	798	583	53	—	8042
Kerala	1191	2849	651	35	1	—	4727
Madhaya Pradesh	869	1264	—	—	—	—	2133
Maharashtra	5603	4262	625	28	46	62	10626
Orissa	1265	566	—	—	—	—	1831
Punjab	2833	3545	3	—	—	—	6381
Rajasthan	716	733	210	23	—	—	1682
Tamil Nadu	3523	1073	57	2	—	—	4655
Uttar Pradesh	2179	4492	1178	1449	505	587	10390
West Bengal	1762	447	—	—	—	—	2209
Total	31798	31106	4726	2611	644	676	71561
% to total	44.4%	43.5%	6.6%	3.6%	0.9%	1.0%	100%

# APPENDIX S-XVIII

## Statement Showing the Region-wise Position of Monthly Family Pension Claims

During the year 1984-85.

Region	Opening balance	Claims received during the year	Total	Claims returned during the year	Claims due for settle- ment	Claims settled during the year			Total	Amount authorised for payment
						Within 20 days	21-30 days	Over a month		
Andhra Pradesh	356	1517	1873	477	1396	—	322	452	774	81707
N.E. Region	1	59	60	46	14	—	—	—	—	N.A.
Bihar	53	292	345	103	242	41	82	46	169	23470
Delhi	135	550	685	194	491	—	45	312	357	130726
Gujarat	176	610	786	75	711	77	411	168	656	71196
Haryana	49	132	181	52	129	27	33	27	87	N.A.
Karnataka	160	1319	1479	630	849	4	89	422	515	125597
Kerala	185	539	724	243	481	24	114	143	281	45208
Madhya Pradesh	33	973	1006	118	888	—	—	497	497	56843
Maharashtra	414	1665	2079	808	1271	124	287	359	770	82859
Orissa	65	157	222	44	178	—	—	38	38	N.A.
Punjab	59	230	289	50	239	66	29	55	150	9556
Rajasthan	154	384	538	165	373	17	54	108	179	50117
Tamil Nadu	306	2046	2352	817	1535	430	285	459	1174	4702684
Uttar Pradesh	263	1984	2247	1321	926	—	228	181	409	283226
West Bengal	114	1158	1272	488	784	—	412	—	412	45292
Total	2523	13615	16138	5631	10507	810	2391	3267	6468	5708481

R = Revised  
NA=Not Applicable

APPENDIX S-XVIII. 1

Monthly Family Pension Claims According to Time-Interval as on 31st March, 1985.

Region/Periodicity	Time Interval						Total
	Less than one month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Over a year	
Andhra Pradesh	125	206	175	93	8	15	622
N.E. Region	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
Bihar	15	39	19	—	—	—	73
Delhi	29	53	38	14	—	—	134
Gujarat	22	33	—	—	—	—	55
Haryana	31	11	—	—	—	—	42
Karnataka	125	191	4	—	1	13	334
Kerala	52	113	34	—	1	—	200
Madhya Pradesh	46	345	—	—	—	—	391
Maharashtra	174	237	30	6	24	30	501
Orissa	57	83	—	—	—	—	140
Punjab	12	77	—	—	—	—	89
Rajasthan	64	79	28	23	—	—	194
Tamil Nadu	214	142	3	2	—	—	361
Uttar Pradesh	171	179	122	22	14	0	517
West Bengal	292	80	—	—	—	—	372
Total	1443	1868	453	160	48	67	4039
% to total	35.7%	46.2%	11.2%	4.0%	1.2%	1.7%	100.0%

APPENDIX S-XIX

Contributions and Administrative Charges Received for Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme (Rs. crores)

Year	Contributions received			Administrative charges received		
	Employers' Share	Govt's Share	Total	Employers Share	Govt's Share	Total
1976-77	7.22	4.75	11.97	1.48	0.95	2.43
1977-78	15.69	6.96	22.65	3.40	1.50	4.90
1978-79	17.66	7.31	24.97	3.45	1.55	5.00
1979-80	16.20	7.50	23.70	3.77	1.55	5.32
1980-81	18.53	8.00	26.53	4.26	1.95	6.21
1981-82	19.71	8.00	27.71	4.75	1.95	6.70
1982-83	21.49	8.50	29.99	4.77	2.00	6.77
1983-84	23.90	10.00	33.90	5.60	2.70	8.30
1984-85	23.28	11.00	34.28	5.33	2.72	8.05
Total	163.68	72.02	235.70	36.81	16.87	53.68

(1) Figures upto 1983-84 are as per audited accounts.

(2) Figures for 1984-85 are provisional and subject to audit.



Statement showing the Region-wise position of Total Claims Settled Under E.D.L.I. Scheme for the year 1984-85.\*

Region	Opening Balance	Received during the year	Total Columns (2+3)	Claims returned during the year	Due for settlement col. (4-5)	Claims settled during the year	Claims settled within 20 days	Claims settled 21-30 days	Claims settled after 30 days	Amount authorised for payment (Rs. Lakhs)	Claims pending as on 31.3.85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Andhra Pradesh	343	1849	2192	967	1225	848	281	427	140	45.27	377
Northern Region	9	30	39	19	20	10	—	10	—	0.92	10
Bihar	84	394	478	236	242	130	38	70	22	8.34	112
Delhi	46	470	516	79	437	312	124	126	62	21.33	125
Gujarat	369	2954	3323	1252	2071	1599	461	942	196	109.86	472
Haryana	79	303	382	130	252	171	56	64	51	9.46	81
Karnataka	436	1601	2037	1099	938	544	143	269	132	34.17	394
Kerala	539	1478	2017	953	1064	725	114	262	349	39.00	339
Madhya Pradesh	178	746	924	163	761	537	211	290	36	35.14	224
Maharashtra	1786	5285	7071	2442	4629	2971	558	1684	729	230.26	1658
Orissa	70	355	425	140	285	150	73	60	17	5.05	135
Punjab	143	343	486	180	306	172	59	47	66	18.96	134
Rajasthan	114	417	531	193	338	236	81	84	71	11.77	102
Tamil Nadu	876	4074	4950	2273	2677	2052	469	650	933	104.82	625
Uttar Pradesh	1000	2935	3935	1581	2354	1227	163	587	477	93.01	1127
West Bengal	1669	4643	6312	2624	3688	2677	1653	1024	—	200.21	1011
TOTAL	7741	27877	35618	14331	21287	14361	4484	6596	3281	967.57	6926

\*Includes claims settled for both exempted and Un-exempted establishments.

APPENDIX S-XXI.

Region-wise Analysis of Outstanding E.D.L.I. Claims as on 31.3.1985\*\*

Region	Less than one month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	more than one year	Total No. of Claims Pending as on 31.3.85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	122	226	25	3	1	—	377
N.E. Region	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Bihar	19	91	2	—	—	—	112
Delhi	78	38	9	—	—	—	125
Gujarat	187	277	8	—	—	—	472
Haryana	51	20	10	—	—	—	81
Karnataka	126	164	82	22	—	—	394
Kerala	134	163	37	4	—	1	339
Madhya Pradesh	49	167	8	—	—	—	224
Maharashtra	620	922	116	—	—	—	1658
Orissa	36	90	9	—	—	—	135
Punjab	35	58	32	9	—	—	134
Rajasthan	28	62	12	—	—	—	102
Tamil Nadu	503	120	2	—	—	—	625
Uttar Pradesh	273	575	179	97	3	—	1127
West Bengal	693	318	—	—	—	—	1011
Total	2964	3291	531	135	4	1	6926
Percentage to Total	42.80%	47.52%	7.66%	1.95%	0.06%	0.01%	100.00%

\*\* Includes both exempted and unexempted establishments.

**Statement showing the Region-wise Position of Inspection Carried out by the P.F.I.'s during the year 1984-85**

Region	Establishment Inspected			Total	Average No. of inspections carried out per month	Average No. of inspectors in position	Irregularities detected during the year (No.)	Irregularities rectified
	Exempted	Un-exempted	Uncovered					
Andhra Pradesh	214	22863	1764	24841	44	47	29102	5784
N.E. Region	146	1412	220	1778	19	8	875	190
Bihar	172	6203	181	6556	22	25	868	287
Delhi	327	11874	1609	13810	39	29	33768	24256
Gujarat	148	19343	4128	23619	56	35	2645	620
Haryana	28	5786	582	6396	42	15	3739	2460
Karnataka	260	16912	810	17982	38	37	13125	4336
Kerala	184	11854	539	12577	31	34	4915	2888
M. Pradesh	122	7476	161	7759	28	23	2913	1084
Maharashtra	1263	41883	1812	44958	48	96	16537	8197
Orissa	68	5349	142	5559	33	14	4315	3234
Punjab	27	12808	524	13359	35	32	7722	5069
Rajasthan	97	5411	467	5975	27	19	3522	1144
Tamil Nadu	934	38410	1967	41311	41	83	17358	9254
U. Pradesh	192	9655	905	10752	25	40	62696	42787
W. Bengal	5148	22384	1725	29257	35	70	6112	2920
Total	9330	239623	17536	266489	36	38	210212	114510

## APPENDIX-S- XXIII

**Income and Expenditure Incurred on the Administration of Additional Emoluments  
(Compulsory Deposit) Scheme.**

<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>		
<i>Total</i>	<i>Amount received from the Govt.</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred</i>
1974- 75	12.00	8.56
1975-76	37.00	36.68
1976-77	66.00	64.85
1977-78	77.32	70.38
1978-79	55.00	61.05
1979- 80	60.00	57.82
1980- 81	54.00	55.94
1981- 82	35.00	41.83
1982- 83	29.00	33.99
1983- 84	26.79	21.82
1984- 85	Nil	13.41*
Total	452.11	466.33*

\*Provisional

**Statement Showing the Position of Claims Settled Under E.D.L.I. Scheme for Exempted Establishments**  
**during the year 1984-85**

<i>Region</i>	<i>Opening Balance</i>	<i>Received during the year</i>	<i>Total Col. (2+3)</i>	<i>Returned during the year</i>	<i>Due for settlement Col. (4-5)</i>	<i>Settled during the year</i>	<i>Settled within 20 days</i>	<i>Settled within 21-30 days</i>	<i>Amount authorised for payment (Rs. in Lakhs)</i>	<i>Claims pending as on 31.3.1985</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	37	146	183	35	148	102	14	88	5.81	46
N.E. Region	8	10	18	4	14	4	3	1	0.38	10
Bihar	20*	156	176	147	29	10	—	10	0.65	19
Delhi	30	148	178	44	134	130	73	57	7.80	4
Gujarat	44	508	552	202	350	247	117	130	27.99	103
Haryana	14	9	23	—	23	3	—	3	0.12	20
Karnataka	81	727	808	524	284	183	102	81	12.34	101
Kerala	35*	136	171	66	105	79	31	48	5.57	26
Madhya Pradesh	31	63	94	1	93	63	38	25	4.49	30
Maharashtra	451	1278	1729	474	1255	887	342	545	75.04	368
Orissa	3	20	23	—	23	5	—	5	0.09	18
Punjab	30*	12	42	2	40	3	1	2	0.30	37
Rajasthan	16	31	47	12	35	28	19	9	2.07	7
Tamil Nadu	94	474	568	207	361	273	21	252	19.48	88
Uttar Pradesh	30	695	725	618	107	85	35	50	6.05	22
West Bengal	1276	2172	3448	819	2629	2000	1605	395	154.87	629
<b>Total</b>	<b>2200</b>	<b>6585</b>	<b>8785</b>	<b>3155</b>	<b>5630</b>	<b>4102</b>	<b>2401</b>	<b>1701</b>	<b>323.05</b>	<b>1528</b>

\* Revised.



## Region-wise Break-up of Pendency U/S. 7A as on 31.3.85 According to Time Interval

Region	Less than one month	Between 1-3 months	Between 3-6 months	Between 6 months to one years	Between 1-2 years	Between 3-5 years	Over 5 years	Total (Col. 2 to 8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhara Pradesh	3	22	16	—	—	—	—	41
N.E. Region	17	33	21	18	23	10	1	123
Bihar	39	85	132	20	104	398	—	778
Delhi	65	39	48	129	142	39	9	471
Gujarat	78	297	170	143	130	17	13	848
Haryana	55	76	38	8	3	—	—	181
Karnataka	11	26	12	16	18	11	—	94
Kerala	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	27
Madhaya Pradesh	—	43	118	48	76	7	—	292
Maharashtra	34	146	72	70	263	72	—	657
Orissa	66	142	41	58	4	—	—	311
Punjab	141	139	41	45	19	6	—	391
Rajasthan	35	49	39	104	44	1	3	275
Tamil Nadu	73	42	20	2	72	—	—	209
Uttar Pradesh	167	310	199	169	212	90	6	1153
West Bengal	91	75	56	35	17	—	—	274
Total	875	1551	1023	865	1127	652	32	6125
Percentage to total	14.28	25.33	16.70	14.12	18.40	10.65	0.52	100.0

**APPENDIX-S-XXVI**

**Statement Showing Region-wise Position of Penal Damages on Belated Transfers**

**As on 31.3.85**

*(Rs. in Lakhs)*

<i>Region</i>	<i>Opening Balance</i>	<i>Imposed during the year</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Amount Collected during the year</i>	<i>Arrears as on 31.3.85</i>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(5)</i>	<i>(6)</i>
Andhra Pradesh	58.38	4.70	63.08	3.79	59.29
N.E. Region	24.19	—	24.19	—	24.19
Bihar	33.01	26.37	59.38	0.27	59.11
Delhi	61.72	19.50	81.22	2.95	78.27
Gujarat	121.65	3.68	125.33	21.05	104.28
Haryana	38.57	23.15	61.72	6.40	55.32
Karnataka	65.63	5.89	71.52	3.57	67.95
Kerala	45.79	7.44	53.23	1.30	51.93
Madhya Pradesh	330.98	17.74	348.72	1.08	347.64
Maharashtra	607.62	76.46	684.08	14.83	669.25
Orissa	134.64	76.27	210.91	6.50	204.41
Punjab	16.72	4.77	21.49	5.02	16.47
Rajasthan	138.95	14.64	153.59	1.53	152.06
Tamil Nadu	300.76	3.33	304.09	10.43	293.66
Uttar Pradesh	165.58	1.56	167.14	0.91	166.23
West Bengal	512.87	56.81	569.68	6.52	563.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>2657.06</b>	<b>342.31</b>	<b>2999.37</b>	<b>86.15</b>	<b>2913.22</b>

\* Includes damages on Provident Fund Contributions and on Administrative Charges.

