



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

WORKING OF THE
EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS
SCHEME 1952

FOR THE YEAR 1965-66

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND
ORGANISATION

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EMPLOYEES, PROVIDENT FUNDS SCHEME FOR 1965-66

INTRODUCTION

During the year under report, the basic features of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, remained unchanged. Starting with 6 major industries in 1952, the Act embraced at the end of March 1966, 103 classes of establishments as against 97 at the end of March, 1965. The 6 categories of establishments covered with a potential membership of 61,807 were the following :—

- (1) Stemming, redrying, handling, sorting, grading or packing of tobacco leaf;
- (2) Agarbatee (including dhoop and dhoopbattee) industry;
- (3) Magnesite Mines;
- (4) Coir (excluding the spinning sector) industry;
- (5) Stone quarry producing roof and floor slabs, dimension stones, monumental stones and mosaic chips;
- (6) Banks doing business in one State or Union Territory and having no departments or branches outside that State or Union Territory.

2. During the year, survey of 16 more classes of establishments with a potential membership of 75,488 was completed and survey of 3 classes was in progress.

COVERAGE

3. During 1965-66, an additional coverage of 4,843 establishments and membership of 3.61 lakhs were registered as against respectively 3,915 and 3.02 lakhs in 1964-65. This achievement was due to sustained and well concerted measures taken by the Organisation. It is the more remarkable if it is viewed against the membership potential of the classes of establishments covered in 1964-65 and 1965-66 which was respectively 43,000 and 61,807. Obviously scores of establishments which had escaped coverage earlier were detected and covered. A statement showing the coveragewise position during the year is given in Appendix 'A'.

CONTRIBUTIONS

4. During 1965-66 the enhanced rate of 8% was extended to three more categories of establishments, named below, employing 50 or more persons:

- (1) Coffee plantations,
- (2) Coffee curing establishments,
- (3) Textiles made wholly or in part of Natural Silk.

By 31st March, 1966, 8% rate had become applicable to 33 classes of establishments. A list of those classes of establishments is given in Appendix 'B'.

5. Contributions at a higher rate on a voluntary basis were received during the year from 95,624 persons as against 78,547 in the previous year.

12372
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422

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6. The total contributions received during the year was Rs. 123.72 crores including Rs. 68.84 crores from exempted establishments. This compares with Rs. 116.36 crores including Rs. 68.88 crores from exempted establishments received during 1964-65. The reduction in the contributions from the exempted establishments is due to cancellation of exemption to 27 establishments.

RECOVERY OF PROVIDENT FUND ARREARS

7. As before, arrears continued to cause anxiety. In fact the total volume of arrears went up from Rs. 332.17 lakhs as at the end of March, 1965 to Rs. 489.60 lakhs at the end of March, 1966. The percentage of arrears to total collections (from unexempted establishments) was 1.78 at the end of 1963-64 and 1.18 at the end of 1964-65 and stood at 1.40 at the end of 1965-66. In spite of greater efforts during 1965-66, the overall position worsened. This was due mainly to textile crisis. As many as 14 textile establishments were closed down during the year and heavy payments had to be made towards relief of employees from their Provident Fund accumulations. Indo-Pak conflict in September made its own contribution to the aggravation of the situation. A statement showing the names of establishments defaulting to the tune of Rs. 1 lakh or more is enclosed as Appendix 'C'.

8. During the year 5,072 recovery cases involving a sum of Rs. 268.96 lakhs as against 4,070 cases involving a sum of Rs. 128.81 lakhs were instituted. Certificate officers appointed at the expense of the Organisation in West Bengal region for recovery of arrears continued to function. A total of Rs. 1.57 crores was recovered by Revenue Recovery Proceedings during 1965-66 as against Rs. 1.417 crores during 1964-65. Radical measures like creation of first charge in favour of Provident Fund dues on the unsecured assets of employers even superior to Government dues as in certain countries, enhanced punishment for offences under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, and compulsory minimum imprisonment for subsequent defaults, subsequent to conviction, a provision which would empower the courts to require an employer convicted of an offence under the Employees' Provident Funds Act to remedy the default within a specified period and to order a minimum fine for every day of continued default—were under Government's consideration.

INVESTMENTS

9. The pattern of investment remained the same during the year. A sum of Rs. 45.95 crores was invested in Central Government securities as against Rs. 41.62 crores in the previous year—in respect of unexempted establishments.

10. Interest received on investment during 1965-66 was Rs. 8.65 crores as against Rs. 6.41 crores in 1964-65. The interest declared for the year 1966-67 was 4.75% as against 4.50% during 1965-66. As in the past, there were repeated representations for higher rate of interest, very naturally in view of the prevailing high bank rate on fixed deposits. But having regard to the need for absolute safety of the Fund, the provisions of para 52 of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme restricting the range of investments to securities mentioned in clauses (a) to (d) of Section 20 of Indian Trusts Act, 1882 and the decision of the Central

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Government on the pattern of investment, any increase from 4.75% was found not practicable. Measures for making the investments yield better within the present framework of the Provident Fund Scheme were being explored.

11. A classified summary of the assets of the Fund for the period ended the 31st March, 1966, is given in Appendix 'D'.

PROSECUTIONS

12. Details of cases filed, disposed of, pending, etc., during the year are given below :

Launched	Disposed of	Pending in Courts	Pending with the State Govts. for sanction
3,543	Convicted 1730 Acquitted 47 Withdrawn 432 Dismissed or discharged. 60	1,274	798
3,543	2,269	1,274	798

Inadequacy of the punishment provided for in the Employees' Provident Funds Act and the Scheme and still more of the punishment actually awarded by courts and the delays in obtaining sanction from the State Government in a number of cases have made this Organisation invoke increasingly Sections 406 and 409 of the Indian Penal Code to deal with situations where employers having deducted from the wages the employees' share of contribution failed to remit to the Fund. Although it is rather early to say what effect it would have on the compliance position, there is already evidence to show that the very invocation of the sections of the Indian Penal Code could produce results in some cases.

PENAL DAMAGES

13. During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 13.56 lakhs was collected as damages on belated payment of provident fund contributions as against a sum of Rs. 9.97 lakhs during 1964-65. Some of the State Governments which had delegated their powers of levying penal damages to the Regional Commissioner withdrew these powers as it was found that Regional Commissioner, not being officers subordinate to the State Governments as such, could not be validly delegated these powers.

REFUNDS AND CLAIMS

14. During the year, a sum of Rs. 13.04 crores in respect of 1.87 lakh claims was paid as against Rs. 9.66 crores in respect of 1.62 lakh claims in the preceding year. Right from the inception of the Scheme, a total number of 11.77 lakh claims involving Rs. 57.13 crores had been settled by the end of March, 1966. Category-wise particulars of settlement

during the year under report are given below. The figures in the brackets relate to the year 1964-65.

	Claims		Percentage	
(i) Claims settled within 15 days.	1,32,525	(1,04,070)	70.8	(64.3)
(ii) Claims settled within 1 month but after 15 days.	45,293	(42,543)	24.3	(26.3)
(iii) Claims settled within 3 months but after 1 month.	8,617	(4,103)	4.6	(8.7)
(iv) Claims settled within 6 months but after 3 months.	396	(765)	0.2	(0.5)
(v) Claims settled within 9 months but after 6 months.	130	(224)	0.1	(0.1)
(vi) Claims settled within 12 months but after 9 months.	26	(155)	..	(0.1)
TOTAL	1,86,987	(1,61,860)	100	(100)

Besides, 13,442 cases were transferred from one region to another or from the Fund to the exempted establishments.

15. There was improvement in the pace of settlement of claims and that 70.8% of claims were settled within 15 days during 1965-66 as against 64.3% in 1964-65.

16. Further details are given below. Figures in brackets concern 1964-65.

	Claims		Amount paid (Rs. in lakhs)	
1. Death	11,056	(9,342)	102.32	(78.84)
2. Superannuation	11,120	(9,536)	178.75	(142.62)
3. Permanent invalidation	8,324	(7,752)	85.49	(75.01)
4. Resignation/Termination of services	1,03,976	(89,824)	529.33	(408.24)
5. Retrenchment	43,566	(34,770)	319.06	(164.06)
6. Dismissal	4,168	(3,458)	25.18	(16.96)
7. Migration	995	(816)	10.99	(13.18)
8. Others	3,782	(6,362)	53.30	(67.09)
TOTAL	1,86,987	(1,61,860)	1,304.42	(966.00)

17. The pace of settlement of claims would have been still better but for the heavy work which the closure of several textile mills created in the form of thousands of applications for relief advances. Difficulties experienced in the mechanisation of accounts in Maharashtra too affected the processing of claims considerably.

18. With the clearance of arrears of statement of annual accounts during 1965-66 in all regions except Maharashtra, the steps taken to overcome transitional difficulties in mechanisation of accounts in Maharashtra, the general streamlining of the accounts procedures recently undertaken, the position will certainly improve substantially next year.

ADVANCES

19. Various kinds of advances admissible, namely:—

- advance for insurance policy;
- advance for housing;
- advance for purchasing shares of consumer co-operatives;
- special advance during temporary closure of an establishment;
- unemployment relief advance; and
- advance for illness;

continued to be given.

(a) Advance for Insurance Policy

20. An amount of Rs. 40.25 lakhs was remitted towards payment of premia in respect of 50,374 members during the year as against a sum of Rs. 33.38 lakhs covering 45,867 members during 1964-65.

(b) Advance for Housing

21. A sum of Rs. 44.93 lakhs was advanced during the year in 3,921 cases as against Rs. 70.96 lakhs in 10,151 cases in the previous year. The tightening of the conditions for advance to check the widespread abuse of advances for housing, initiated during 1964-65 must be said to be responsible for decline in the total amount advanced during the year.

(c) Advance for purchasing shares of consumer co-operatives

22. A sum of Rs. 3.93 lakhs was advanced during the year in 13,644 cases as against a sum of Rs. 4.19 lakhs in 13,332 in the previous year.

(d) Special advance during temporary closure of an establishment

23. A sum of Rs. 71.80 lakhs was paid in 53,577 cases as against Rs. 8.14 lakhs in 6,551 cases in the preceding year. The big increase in the amount and the number of cases is due mainly to closure of several textile units (14) and consequent demand for relief by a large number of workers not once but two, three and even four times. Shortage of power in certain regions like Madras led to partial closure of mills and that too necessitated sanction of advances. The number of cases, regionwise in which an advance had to be given for closure of the establishments and other particulars are given in Appendix 'E'. Other work of the regions was considerably affected by the large number of applications for advances. In certain cases arrangements had to be made for payment of the advances at the establishment site.

(e) Unemployment relief advance

24. An amount of Rs. 5,979 was paid in 27 cases as against Rs. 2.96 lakhs in 1,032 cases in the preceding year.

(f) Advance for illness

25. An amount of Rs. 1,45,841 was given in 521 cases in 1965-66 as against Rs. 1,26,512 in the same number of cases in 1964-65.

RESERVE AND FORFEITURE ACCOUNT

26. The Reserve and Forfeiture Account, created to receive employer's contribution not payable and, therefore, not paid to the subscriber at the time of final settlement, had received by the end of 1965-66 a sum of Rs. 248.5 lakhs as against Rs. 193.01 lakhs at the end of 1964-65. The details of this Account are given below:—

		(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Amount forfeited		
(a)	Amount forfeited till 31-3-1965.	193.01
(b)	Amount forfeited during 1965-66.	55.49
Total amount forfeited		248.50
(2) Amount utilised		
(a)	On account of money under commission and grant of financial assistance to out-going members where inadequate deposits had been made by the employer prior to the introduction of Special Reserve Fund.	11.55
(b)	On transfer to Special Reserve Fund.	75.00
(c)	On transfer to Death Relief Fund.	15.00
Total amount utilised		101.55
(3)	Net amount available in the Reserve and Forfeiture Account at the end of 1965-66.	146.95

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND

27. A Special Reserve Fund, created on the 15th September, 1960, to make payment to an out-going member in the event of his employer's failure to remit to the Fund the whole or part of the amount deducted from the member's wages towards his own contribution pending recovery of the arrears from the employer, continued to operate. The conditions under which assistance from this Fund was made available changed from time to time; and finally, Government decided with effect from 10th March, 1965, that assistance from the Special Reserve Fund would be available to the extent only of employee's share of contribution recovered from his wages by the employer but not paid to the Fund, together with interest thereon; and that the amount of employer's contribution not paid shall not be paid unless it is recovered from the employer. The total amount transferred from the Reserve and Forfeiture Account to this Fund was Rs. 75 lakhs. Of this a sum of Rs. 63.98 lakhs had been paid out by the end of March, 1966. The amount recovered from the employers against these payments was Rs. 14.14 lakhs including Rs. 5.61 lakhs recovered during the year under report. The balance in the Special Reserve Fund, at the end of March, 1966 was Rs. 25.16 lakhs as against Rs. 29.36 lakhs at the end of March, 1965.

DEATH RELIEF FUND

28. This Fund was started on the first of January, 1964 with a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs transferred from Reserve and Forfeiture Account with the idea of assuring a minimum of Rs. 500 to a nominee or heir of a deceased member whose pay did not exceed Rs. 500 per month at the time of death. This benefit would not be available to the nominee or heirs of those deceased members who after superannuation and receiving full retirement benefits would seek re-employment. During the year another Rs. 5 lakhs was transferred to the Fund. A sum of Rs. 7.55 lakhs was paid during the year making the total paid since inception Rs. 18.04 lakhs. The number of cases in which this benefit was given from the beginning was 6,424. The balance in the Fund as at the end of March, 1966 was Rs. 2.96 lakhs.

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ANNUAL STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNTS

29. Of a total number of 33.41 lakhs accounts including 4.93 lakhs of backlog as many as 27.85 lakh accounts were issued as against 29.13 lakh accounts out of a total of 34.06 lakh accounts (including a backlog of 7.55 lakhs) issued during 1964-65. The figures would not suggest a very creditable performance during 1965-66. Of the total number of pending accounts, 6.56 lakhs, Maharashtra alone accounted for 5.86 lakhs. The introduction of mechanisation of accounts in Maharashtra came up against several unforeseen difficulties and in spite of best efforts progress in the issue of accounts in Maharashtra was very poor. The progress in the issue of annual statements of accounts in all the other regions was decidedly superior to that in the previous year. By the end of September, 1965, as many as 16.72 lakh accounts of the total 33.41 lakhs had been issued as against 15.24 lakh accounts of 34.06 lakh accounts at the corresponding point of time in 1964-65. Of the still pending 16.69 lakh accounts at the end of September, 1965, Maharashtra (6.67 lakhs), West Bengal (5.36 lakhs) and Uttar Pradesh (2.03 lakhs) accounted for over 14 lakhs. At the end of October, 1965, the number of accounts pending stood at 14.60 lakhs of which Maharashtra accounted for 6.65 lakhs, West Bengal for 4.74 lakhs, Uttar Pradesh for 1.74 lakhs and Bihar for 0.38 lakhs, the rest of the regions having had almost completed the issue of accounts. While Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar did improve their performance later, Maharashtra, could not improve on account of the mechanisation difficulties. But for the initial difficulties in the mechanisation process, the pace of issue of annual accounts would have been very impressive indeed.

EXEMPTED ESTABLISHMENTS

30. As a measure of decentralisation, the Employees' Provident Funds Act provides for permitting establishments which have their own provident fund and other old age benefits not less favourable than the statutory benefits to run their own schemes. The Act also enables employees in an establishment individually or as a class to seek exemption in similar conditions. By the end of the year, the number of exempted establishments went up by 86 to 1920. The exempted establishments accounted for 17.02 lakhs out of total membership of 45.70 lakhs. The

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detailed information regarding working of exempted establishments is given below :—

	(In crores of Rs.)
(i) Balance uninvested as on 1-4-1965	3.03
(ii) Contributions received (excluding other receipts of Rs. 22.19 crores such as proceeds of matured securities, interest earned on investments, etc.)	46.65
(iii) Investment made in Central Govt. securities.	40.32
(iv) Amount refunded:	30.22
(a) On account of final settlement of claims.	13.00
(b) On account of recoverable loans	8.74
(c) On account of refunds (non-recoverable).	7.88
(v) Balance	1.33

The position of total investment of these funds on the 31st March, 1966, was as follows:—

	(In crores of Rs.)
(i) Investment in Central Govt. securities.	263.58
(ii) Earlier investments in other securities, etc.	5.51
	<u>269.09</u>

CENTRAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES

31. The Central Board of Trustees was re-constituted with effect from 1-4-1965 for a period of five years. A list of members of Central Board of Trustees is given in Appendix 'F'. Shri D. C. Das, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Social Security remained the Chairman during the year. During the year under report, 4 meetings were held of which one was a joint meeting of the Trustees of the Employees' Provident Fund and the Coal Mines Provident Fund. The joint meeting was held at New Delhi on 16th and 17th July, 1965 to consider Unemployment Insurance Scheme while the regular meetings were held on 19-5-1965 at Shillong and on 23-11-1965 and 17-3-1966 at New Delhi.

32. The more important decisions and recommendations of Board are given below:—

A. 28th Meeting—19-5-1965

- (i) A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs may be transferred from the Reserve and Forfeiture Account to Special Reserve Fund. (Recommendation)
- (ii) Pay limit of Rs. 1,000 per month within which alone eligibility for membership arises under the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme may be removed. (Recommendation)
- (iii) The Family Pension Scheme, 1964 approved for the Central Government employees, may be made applicable to the employees of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation. (Recommendation)
- (iv) The Suggestion Scheme for stimulating original thinking among employees and to reward suitably those whose suggestions are accepted, already applicable to Central Government employees, may be extended to the employees of this Organisation. (Recommendation)

B. 29th Meeting—23-11-1965

- (i) The Annual Report on the working of the Scheme for 1964-65 was approved. (Decision)
- (ii) Financial assistance from the Death Relief Fund should continue to be made available for one more year on the existing terms and an additional sum of Rs. 5 lakhs be transferred to it from the Reserve and Forfeiture Account. (Decision)
- (iii) The facility of grant of advances from the Fund for illness in certain cases should continue. (Decision)
- (iv) Revised yardstick for gradation of Regional Offices was approved as also the proposal for creation of Grade IV Region for Assam including Manipur and Tripura. (Decision)

C. 30th Meeting—17-3-1966

- (i) The Act may be amended to provide for provident fund contributions in respect of holiday wages. (Recommendation)
- (ii) Revised Budget Estimates for 1965-66 and Budget Estimates for 1966-67 were approved. (Decision)
- (iii) 4.75% may be declared as the rate of interest for being credited during 1966-67 to the accounts of the members. The same rate was approved for members of the Staff Provident Fund. (Recommendation)
- (iv) Advance may be granted where a society buys a piece of land under any Scheme other than the Low Income Group Scheme for allotment to its members. (Recommendation)
- (v) Handloom factories organised as Industrial Co-operative may be exempted under section 16(2) for another four years, i.e., up to the end of 1969. (Recommendation)
- (vi) Sub-regional Offices at Coimbatore and Madurai under the overall administrative control, in the beginning, of the Regional Commissioner, Madras may be opened. (Recommendation)
- (vii) The proposal for the purchase of land for staff quarters for the Regional Office, West Bengal was approved. (Decision)
- (viii) A minimum administrative charge of Rs. 2 per month per establishment may be levied instead of a uniform rate of .37% being applied to all establishments. (Recommendation)

33. Shri E. V. Ram Reddi continued to be the Secretary of the Board of Trustees during the year.

REGIONAL COMMITTEES

34. During the year, Regional Committees were set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Gujarat and Punjab. Such Committees had been formed earlier in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. These Committees rendered valuable assistance to Central Board by their advice on all matters connected with the administration of the Scheme in their respective regions. These are some of the important suggestions made by them:—

- (1) There should be a provision in the Act for compulsory imprisonment of persistent defaulters. (Regional Committee, Madhya Pradesh).

- (2) In view of the peculiar nature of the working of hotels and cinemas, the minimum employment strength necessary for coverage of establishment should be reduced. (Regional Committees, Madhya Pradesh and Madras).
- (3) The qualifying period for membership should be reduced from 240 days to 180 days of actual work. (Regional Committee, Madras).
- (4) Advances may be allowed to a Co-operative Society to enable it to purchase land to be allotted later to members of the society. (Regional Committee, Madhya Pradesh).
- (5) A suitable amendment to para 68-B(1) may be made so that a second advance could be granted in genuine cases where the members could not meet the cost of construction within the authorised amount owing to increased cost of land, material etc. (Regional Committee, Madras).
- (6) The Regional Committee, Maharashtra reviewed regularly the progress of mechanisation of accounts introduced in the Maharashtra region and brought to the notice of the Central Board of Trustees the various inadequacies and problems faced in the mechanisation.

35. The details of the meetings held by these committees are given below. No meeting took place in Orissa, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh (The Committee has been recently constituted in Kerala).

Region		Meeting held
(1) Andhra Pradesh	1st meeting	(15th January, 1966)
(2) Bihar	10th meeting	(12th November, 1965)
(3) Gujarat	1st meeting	(3rd February, 1966)
(4) Madhya Pradesh	3rd meeting	(6th August, 1965)
(5) Madras	15th meeting	(10th December, 1965)
(6) Maharashtra	13th meeting	(12th April, 1965)
	14th meeting	(12th July, 1965)
	15th meeting	(5th November, 1965)
	16th meeting	(17th January, 1966)
	18th meeting	(29th June, 1965)
(7) West Bengal	19th meeting	(7th December, 1965)

ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP

36. The set-up remained the same as before in all its essentials. During the year Orissa and Assam regions continued to be under part-time Commissioners (in Orissa the part-time officer was replaced by a full-time one in May, 1966). The newly created post of Chief Accounts Officer was filled up by obtaining an officer from the Indian Audit and Accounts Service. The authorised strength of officers and staff of this Organisation was 4,185 as against 3,879 in the previous year. The number in actual position, however, was 3,911 only. The total number of persons made permanent at the end of the year was 1,558 as against total number of 1,791 permanent posts. Proposals for making 1,247 more posts permanent were under consideration of Government.

STREAMLINING OF ADMINISTRATION

37. A detailed review of the revised accounting procedures codified in the Draft Manual of Accounting Procedures was made in the Second Conference of Accounts Officers held on the 17th and 18th January, 1966. In the light of the experience gained in the implementation of the revised procedure, a few of the earlier suggested procedures were amended slightly to ensure maximum efficiency and accuracy. Forms on cash books were slightly recast to facilitate reconciliation cash figures with the posted balances in the ledger cards and to ensure control over the budgeted expenditure. The revised procedures were to be implemented from 1st April, 1966.

38. The recommendations of the IBCONS Private Limited on the cash and accounts procedures were examined in detail. Except for the changes suggested in the design of the ledger card, audit sheet and annual accounts slips the recommendations were not found to be of much help. The final report of the IBCONS, however, was yet to be received. So it was decided that the final report might be taken into account before the manual of accounting procedures was finalised.

MECHANISATION OF ACCOUNTS

39. The earlier expectation that the annual accounts for 1964-65 in the Maharashtra regional office would be compiled in the IBM machines before September, 1965, did not materialise. As, however, the work was half way through, the mechanisation with the IBM machines was continued on a regular hire basis for a period of one year from 1-11-1965. Unfortunately many unforeseen difficulties came up and the progress of work on machines badly slowed down. The accounting machines supplied did not have adequate capacity to print the annual accounts slips in one stroke. This was realised rather late by the IBM Corporation and immediately no alternative machines were available and could be supplied by them. Consequently a slightly revised procedure was suggested on the existing machines themselves. This resulted in delay in the compilation of accounts and also involved extra labour and stationery. Various disciplines necessary to ensure smooth progress of work had not been suggested. The contribution forms were fed into the machines straightway without any screening with source documents. No proper 'organisation' steps were suggested and taken for ensuring smooth flow of work to and from machines. The opening balance cards in the first year 1964-65 having both the shares of employers and employees separately were to be printed from the figures in the closing balances (which did not indicate the employers' and employees' shares separately) available in the previous year's Form 24 (annual audit sheet). For this, the manual accounts groups split the balance figures in Form 24 into employees' and employers' shares and gave them to the machine section. In this process many mistakes occurred making the tallying of the opening balances with the closing figures for 1963-64 difficult in many cases. Progressive totals of contributions for every two months for all the members were not checked up with the totals of the figures in Form 12. So the progressive totals of the contributions of all the members for the whole year did not tally in many cases with the amounts of the Form 12 for the 12-months of the year. Owing to late supply of certain machines, all withdrawals could not be compiled on the machines and maintained in time and so the correctness of the total amount of withdrawal of the

members for the whole year 1964-65 could not be verified by the Machine Section. Two of the important machines were found inadequate and had to be replaced by more efficient and greater capacity machines. These could not be supplied before the close of the year.

40. So the reconciliation of opening balances, current contributions and withdrawals and also the correctness of the names of the members and their account numbers had to be done manually by diversion of a good number of clerks from Accounts Sections. The issue of annual accounts slips could not consequently be completed as early as it was expected originally. In fact, of the total number of annual accounts, 6.5 lakhs, a little more than 25% of total accounts slips could be compiled. Attempts were, however, being made to rectify the inadequacies of machines and procedures as early as possible.

41. A decision was taken to extend the scheme of mechanisation to West Bengal. The extension would, however, depend on the experiment now under way proving a success.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

42. The expenses of the administration are met from special levies called, administrative and inspection charges, realised from the employers respectively of the unexempted and exempted establishments. As a result of a decision taken effective from 1st October, 1964, to link administrative charges to the wages instead of to the contributions which was the practice earlier, the revenue yields suffered slightly. The earlier administrative charge linked to contribution worked out to 0.375% of the wages but the rate actually adopted was 0.37%. It was proposed to increase the rate to 0.38% to meet the reduction in income which would become more pronounced with the coverage of smaller establishments in future. The Board did not, however, consider it necessary to revise the rate until the need became more urgent. The other part of the proposal which was to have a minimum administrative charge of Rs. 2 per month per establishment was accepted by the Board and recommended to the Government.

43. The year witnessed an increase of Rs. 19.86 lakhs in income and of Rs. 29.63 lakhs in expenditure, over the previous year. The increase in the dearness and compensatory allowance and capital expenditure on land and office building and staff quarters accounted largely for the rise in expenditure.

44. The actuals of incomes and of the expenditures are given below:—

		(In lakhs of rupees)
A. Income		
(a)	Administrative and inspection charges	165.99
(b)	Interest on investment	13.20
(c)	Damages on delayed remittances	0.70
Total		179.89
B. Expenditure		
		147.47

179.89
147.47

AUDIT

45. The system of internal audit for which preliminary steps had been initiated could not be introduced in the year. The proposal to form two audit parties, one for the north zone covering 8 Regional Offices, Delhi, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and the other for the south zone comprising Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madras, Mysore and Orissa was almost finalised and suitable persons were being selected to man the parties. (Parties have since been formed and the work started on the 1st August, 1966.)

46. The external audit of the Fund was conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India with the assistance of various Accountants General. The first certified accounts of the Fund up-to-date and for 1963-64 along with the audit report thereon already scrutinised by the budget sub-committee of the Central Board of Trustees were being readied for presentation to the Lok Sabha through the Public Accounts Committee.

PUBLICATIONS

47. The pamphlet entitled "Employers' Guide" published in March, 1965, in English was received well. So the same pamphlet was published in Hindi, Telugu and Malayalam. Publication in the remaining regional languages, Assamese, Gujarati, Tamil, Marathi, Kannada, Oriya, Punjabi and Bengali would be completed, shortly.

48. To meet the want of a handy reference book on the judgments given from time to time by Supreme Court and various High Courts on the various provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, a publication 'Compilation of Court Decisions' was brought out.

49. A Statistical Pocket Book of Employees' Provident Fund giving the latest essential statistical data about the Employees' Provident Fund with an introduction briefly explaining the essential features of the Act and Scheme was brought out. It was well received.

50. A small folder "13 years of Employees' Provident Fund" giving the salient features of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme and the progress was published too during the year.

INSPECTIONS

51. The number of inspections and investigations made by the Inspectors during the year was 98,544 as against 81,880 of previous year. The average number of inspections per Inspector per month was 41 as against the prescribed yardstick of 40. More attention was paid to defaulting establishments and frequency of inspections of good concerns was reduced.

CONFERENCES

52. The Second Conference of Accounts Officers was held at Hyderabad on the 17th January, 1966. The State Minister of Labour and Transport of the Government of Andhra Pradesh inaugurated the Conference. The Conference met for two days and reviewed the working of the changes in the accounts procedure and recommended certain modifications. The draft manual of the accounting procedure would be amended in the light of the recommendations and finalised shortly.

AMENDMENTS

53. Para 61 of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme provides for nomination by a member of the Fund to receive his Provident Fund accumulations in the event of his death. A minor can be a nominee but if the nominee happens to continue to be a minor even at the time of final settlement of the claim his guardian has to receive the amount. There is, however, no provision in the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme for the appointment of a guardian for this purpose by the employee member. The para 61 was, therefore, amended to provide for appointment of a guardian by the member.

54. Para 36-A of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme requires an employer to furnish to the Regional Commissioner particulars of ownership of his establishment. But there was no provision requiring him to give information in respect of branches and departments of his establishment. To enable collection of this information necessary amendment was made.

55. Under para 36 of the Scheme an employer is required to submit returns in Forms 9 and 5 showing the particulars of employees eligible for membership and enrolled as members. Para 38(2) casts on the employer the liability of furnishing consolidated statement in form 12 showing provident fund contributions in respect of each employee. Quite often the employers do not furnish any return in forms 9, 5 or 12 on the plea that no employee was required to be a member. In the absence of these returns it was difficult to know whether a particular establishment had defaulted in submitting the return. As the provision stood the employer could not be compelled to submit nil returns. So paragraphs 36 and 38 were suitably amended to enforce submission of nil returns.

56. Interest recovered for misuse of advances under para 68(B) of the Scheme contains an element of penalty and, therefore, Government decided that the excess amount should be credited to 'Interest and Suspense Account'. Accordingly, para 68(B) was amended.

57. According to the procedure followed in settling the claim of a provident fund member the claim application is routed through the employer who attests the signatures of the rightful claimant and also verifies the facts stated in that claim, such as the reasons for leaving the service, etc. There was no provision in the Scheme requiring the employer to furnish the requisite information and to forward the claim papers to the Regional Commissioner. Accordingly, para 72(5) of the Scheme was amended to make the employer return within 15 days with necessary attestation, etc., the application of an ex-employee member forwarded by the ex-employee himself direct to him or by the Commissioner.

58. Some Muslim members of the Fund did not like the crediting of interest to the Provident Fund Account on religious grounds. It was, therefore, decided that interest amount in respect of such Muslim members as communicate their objections to the crediting of interest in their accounts be credited to the Interest and Suspense Account of the Fund. Para 60(4) was accordingly amended.

ACCOMMODATION FOR OFFICE AND STAFF QUARTERS

59. Sites had earlier been purchased for construction of office buildings at Calcutta and Bombay and for office buildings and staff quarters at Kanpur and Hyderabad. During the year under review—

- (a) office buildings were purchased at Bangalore and Trivandrum;
- (b) sites for office building and staff quarters were purchased at Indore; and
- (c) payments were made to State Governments for allotment of plots at (i) Chandigarh for office building and (ii) for staff quarters at Calcutta and Trivandrum.

60. Sites were selected at Madras for office-building, at Jaipur for staff quarters, and at Patna for both office building and staff quarters. Action for their acquisition was initiated.

61. Plans for construction of office building at Kanpur and office building and staff quarters at Hyderabad were under preparation by the Central Public Works Department.

62. Advisability of purchasing a private office building at Calcutta 13, Lindsay Street—and to have staff quarters at Bombay through the agency of private builders—M/s. Apex Builders—was also being considered.

63. In Maharashtra, the plot of land purchased from the State Government as early as December, 1963 and for construction of a building on which final expenditure sanction had been obtained from the Government and part-payment made to the Central Public Works Department too appears to have been reserved by the Bombay Municipal Corporation for sewerage purposes. On that score, it has been declared unsuitable for construction of office building.

64. To relieve congestion, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh Regional Offices were shifted to more spacious accommodation.

MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Staff Committees

65. The proposal to set-up Staff Committees in the Central Office and Regional Offices of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation was approved by the Central Board of Trustees at its 28th meeting held on 19-5-1965. These Committees were formed in all the offices of the Organisation except the Regional Offices of West Bengal and Gujarat. The Staff Association of the West Bengal Region was not in favour of formation of such a Committee.

(b) House building/purchasing advances

66. The draft Employees' Provident Fund (Grant of advances to officers and staff other than Commissioners for building/purchasing of houses) Rules, 1965, were approved by the Central Board of Trustees at its 27th meeting held on 6-2-1965. After approval by Central Government the rules were notified in the Official Gazette on 26-3-1966.

(c) Training of Newly Recruited Lower Division Clerks

67. A training scheme for the newly recruited Lower Division Clerks was introduced so that new entrants could acquire a minimum working knowledge of the various items of work which they would be called upon to handle on the accounts side of this Organisation. The duration of training is 10 weeks—theoretical training during the first two weeks and practical training during the remaining eight weeks.

(d) S.A.S. Examination

68. It was proposed to introduce the Employees' Provident Fund Accounts Service Examination Scheme for the employees of this Organisation with the ultimate aim of having our own cadre of Accounts Officers, and accordingly a detailed Scheme was prepared. Government did not, however, approve of the Scheme saying that the present manner of recruitment to the posts of Accounts Officers from amongst the serving Assistant Accounts Officers of the Organised Accounts Services of the Government was good and could continue. The matter was again submitted to Government for reconsideration.

E. V. Ram Reddi

(E. V. RAM REDDI)

Secretary, Central Board of Trustees

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Classes of establishments to which the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 applies (The figures within brackets against items 1 to 103 show the number of covered establishments industry-wise, and the figures in the last column show the number of subscribers therein, as on 31st March, 1966.)

From 1st November, 1952	(1) Cement; (53) (2) Cigarettes; (15) (3) Electrical, mechanical or general engineering products; (6,392) (4) Iron and Steel; (208) (5) Paper; (175) (6) Textiles (made wholly or in part of cotton, or wool, or jute, or silk whether natural or artificial); (2,786)	50,731 13,395 6,99,517 2,06,163 51,480 12,51,993
From 31st March, 1956	(7) Edible oils and fats; (1,133) (8) Sugar; (276) (9) Rubber and rubber products; (246) (10) Electricity including generation, transmission and distribution thereof; (509) (11) Tea (except in the State of Assam where the Government of Assam have instituted a separate Provident Funds Scheme for the industry including plantations) including Tea plantations; (1,049) (12) Printing, including the process of composing types of printing, printing by letter press, lithography, photogravure or other similar process or book binding but excluding printing presses, covered under "Newspaper establishments" to which the Employees' Provident Funds Act has separately been extended under section 15 of the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955; (1,198) (13) Stone-ware pipes; (20) (14) Sanitary wares; (24) (15) Electrical porcelain insulators of high and low tension; (20) (16) Refractories; (65) (17) Tiles; (366) (18) Matches; (120) (19) Glass; (218)	37,036 1,83,896 44,148 1,38,159 3,90,465 59,172 3,192 4,566 3,850 26,770 25,619 13,024 30,223

Note:—

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

- (i) Match factories having annual production of five lakh gross boxes of matches or less;
- (ii) such glass factories other than sheet glass and glass shell factories as have an installed capacity of 600 tons per month or less.

From 30th September, 1956	(20) Heavy and fine chemicals, including— (i) Fertilizers (ii) Turpentine (iii) Rosin (iv) Medical and pharmaceutical preparations (u) Toilet preparations (vi) Soaps (vii) Inks (viii) Intermediates, dyes, colour lakes and toners (ix) Fatty acids (x) (Oxygen acetylene and carbon dioxide gases. The Act was actually enforced in this industry with effect from the 31st July, 1957); (1,021)	1,40,301
	(21) Indigo; (1)	82
	(22) Lac including shellac; (37)	425
	(23) Non-edible vegetable and animal oils and fats; (19)	656
	(24) Newspaper establishments; (223)	18,752
From 31st December, 1956	(25) Mineral oil refining; (7)	9,373
From 31st January, 1957	(26) Tea plantations (other than the tea plantations in the State of Assam); [See item (11)]	43,232
From 30th April, 1957	(27) Coffee plantations; (1,014)	13,286
	(28) Rubber plantations; (140)	1,070
	(29) Cardamom plantations (56) (a) Mixed plantations; (115)	19,709
	(30) Pepper plantations; (—)	31,399
From 30th November, 1957	(31) Iron-ore mines; (165)	37,472
	(32) Manganese mines; (265)	27,592
	(33) Limestone mines; (118)	15,624
	(34) Gold mines; (2)	4,821
	(35) Industrial and power alcohol; (31)	5,758
	(36) Asbestos cement sheets; (7)	8,400
	(37) Coffee curing establishments; (33)	
From 30th April, 1958	(38) Biscuit making industry including composite units making biscuits and products such as bread, confectionery and milk and milk powder; (114)	7,749
From 30th April, 1959	(39) Road motor transport establishments; (1,219)	1,47,164
From 31st May, 1960	(40) Mica factories; (114)	7,591
	(41) Mica mines; (275)	16,708
From 30th June, 1960	(42) Plywood; (95)	11,376
	(43) Automobile servicing and repairing; (530)	44,105
From 31st December, 1960	(44) Rice milling; (45) Dal milling; (46) Flour milling; } (2,141)	30,914

From 31st May, 1961	(47) Starch; (9)	1,634
From 30th June, 1961	(48) Hotels; (1,341)	32,922
	(49) Restaurants; (341)	7,190
	(50) Establishments engaged in the storage or transport or distribution of petroleum or natural gas or products of either petroleum or natural gas; (54)	13,839
	(51) Petroleum or natural gas exploration, prospecting, drilling or production; (61)	
	(52) Petroleum or natural gas refining; (61)	11,841
From 31st July, 1961	(53) Cinemas including preview theatres; (959)	18,737
	(54) Film studios; (30)	2,463
	(55) Film production concerns; (20)	1,613
	(56) Distribution concerns dealing with exposed films; (61)	2,123
	(57) Film processing laboratories; (9)	1,091
From 31st August, 1961	(58) Leather and leather products; (375)	18,163
From 30th November, 1961	(59) Stoneware jars; (18)	2,019
	(60) Crockery; (30)	2,464
From 31st December, 1961	(61) Every cane farm owned by the owner or occupier of a sugar factory or cultivated by such owner or occupier or any person on his behalf; (29)	3,383
From 30th April, 1962	(62) Every trading and commercial establishment engaged in the purchase, sale or storage of any goods, including establishments of exporters, importers, advertisers, commission agents and brokers, and commodity and stock exchanges, but not including banks or warehouses established under any Central or State Act; (4,655)	2,72,788
From 30th June, 1962	(63) Fruit and vegetable preservation; (56)	2,937
From 30th September, 1962	(64) Cashewnuts; (208)	89,173
From 31st October, 1962	(65) Establishments engaged in the processing or treatment of wood including manufacture of hard-board or chip-board jute or textile, wooden accessories, cork products, wooden furniture, wooden sports goods, cane or bamboo products, wooden battery separators; (229)	7,842
	(66) Saw mills;	
	(67) Wood seasoning kilns;	
	(68) Wood preservation plants;	
	(69) Wood workshops; } 591	16,387
From 31st December, 1962	(70) Bauxite mines; (17)	1,640
From 31st March, 1963	(71) Confectionery; (44)	813
From 30th April, 1963	(72) Laundry and laundry services; (107)	4,194
	(73) Buttons; (17)	520
	(74) Brushes; (17)	817
	(75) Plastic and plastic products; (167)	8,214
	(76) Stationery products; (84)	3,096

From 31st May, 1963	(77) Theatres where dramatic performances or other forms of entertainment are held and where payment is required to be made for admission as audience or spectators; (18)	856
	(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 guests on payment; (132)	6,419
	(79) Companies, societies, associations, clubs or troupes which give any exhibition of acrobatic or other performances or both, in any arena circular or otherwise or perform or permit any other form of entertainment in any place other than a theatre, and require payment for admission into such exhibition or entertainment as spectators or audience; (5)	118
From 31st August, 1963	(80) Canteens; (92)	2,968
	(81) Aerated water, soft drinks or carbonated water; (32)	1,642
From 31st October, 1963	(82) Distilling and rectifying of spirits (not falling under industrial and power alcohol) and blending of spirits; (14)	802
From 31st January, 1964	(83) Paint and varnish; (57)	4,023
	(84) Bone crushing; (32)	1,359
From 30th June, 1964	(85) Pickers; (10)	432
	(86) China clay mines; (24)	2,930
From 31st October, 1964	(87) Attorneys, as defined in the Advocates Act, 1961 (25 of 1961); (39)	1,582
	(88) Chartered or registered accountants, as defined in the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 (38 of 1949); (46)	1,995
	(89) Cost and works accountants within the meaning of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 (23 of 1959); (—)	
	(90) Engineers and engineering contractors, not being exclusively engaged in building and construction industry; (67)	2,306
	(91) Architects; (23)	671
	(92) Medical practitioners, and medical specialists; (65)	2,082
From 31st December, 1964	(93) -Milk and milk products; (46)	11,279
From 31st January, 1965	(94) 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; (33)	1,047
	(95) Forwarding agencies engaged in the collection, packing, forwarding, or delivery of any goods including car-loading, break-bulk-service and foreign freight service; (38)	1,946
	(96) Non-ferrous metals and alloys in the form of ingots; (18)	1,459

From 31st March, 1965	(97) Bread; (23)	567
From 30th June, 1965	(98) Stemming, redrying, handling, sorting, grading or packing of tobacco leaf; (206)	46,181
From 31st July, 1965	(99) Agarbatee (including Dhoop and Dhoop-batee) industry; (88)	3,450
From 31st August, 1965	(100) Magnesite Mines; (2)	9
From 30th September, 1965	(101) Coir (excluding the spinning sector) industry; (51)	5,106
From 31st December, 1965	(102) Stone quarry producing roof and floor slabs, dimension stones, monumental stones and mosaic chips; (82)	967
From 31st January, 1966	(103) Banks doing business in one State or Union Territory and having no departments or branches out-side that State or Union Territory; (143)	6,094

APPENDIX B

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

NOTE—This enhanced rate is applicable to factory establishments employing 50 or more persons.

- From 1st January, 1963.* (1) to (4) .
- (1) Cigarettes ;
 - (2) Electrical, mechanical or general engineering products ;
 - (3) Iron and Steel ;
 - (4) Paper other than hand made paper ;
- From 1st April, 1963*
- From 1st November, 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 letter press, lithography, photogravure or other similar process or book-binding ;
 - (13) Glass ;
 - (14) Stone-ware pipes ;
 - (15) Sanitary wares ;
 - (16) Electrical porcelain insulators of high and low tension ;
 - (17) Refractories ;
 - (18) Tiles ;
 - (19) Heavy and fine chemicals, excluding fertilizers but including the following :—
 - (a) Turpentine,
 - (b) Rosin,
 - (c) Medical and pharmaceutical preparations,
 - (d) Toilet preparations,
 - (e) Soaps,
 - (f) Inks,
 - (g) Intermediates, dyes, colour lakes and toners,
 - (h) Fatty acids and Oxygen, acetylene and carbon dioxide gases ;
 - (20) Indigo ;
 - (21) Non-edible vegetables and animal oils and fats ;
 - (22) Mineral oils refining ;
 - (23) Newspaper establishments ;

- From 1st December, 1963* * (24) Textiles (made wholly or in part of cotton) ;
- From 1st February, 1965.* (25) to (31) (25) Tea plantations (other than the tea plantations in the State of Assam) ;
- (26) Rubber plantations ;
 - (27) Cardamom plantations ;
 - (28) Pepper plantations ;
 - (29) Lime stone mines ;
 - (30) Industrial and power alcohol ;
 - (31) Asbestos cement sheets ;
- From 1st June, 1965* (32) Coffee plantations ;
- From 1st September, 1965* (33) Coffee curing establishments.

* This is part of the industry mentioned at item (6) on prepage. Accordingly the enhanced rate has been applied to 32 classes of establishments covered under the Act.

APPENDIX C—Contd.

APPENDIX C
Statement showing the names of Establishments which are in default of provident fund dues to the extent of rupees one lakh or above as on 31st March, 1966

S No.	Name of the establishment	Amount of provident fund contributions in default (Rupees in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(1) ANDHRA PRADESH	
	(2) ASSAM	
	(3) BIHAR	1.88
1.	Chrestien Mica Industries Limited and its Mica Mines	1.13
2.	India Firebricks & Insulation Company, Ramgarh Cantt.	
	(4) DELHI	
	(5) GUJARAT	2.50
3.	The Ahmedabad Laxmi Cotton Mills Company Limited, Ahmedabad	2.22
4.	The Baroda Spinning and Weaving Mills Company Limited	10.94
5.	The Maneckchowk & Ahmedabad Manufacturing Company Limited, Ahmedabad	2.75
6.	The Rajratna Naranbhai Mills Company Limited, Baroda	
	(6) KERALA	1.02
7.	Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills	
	(7) MADHYA PRADESH	1.50
8.	Bhandari Iron & Steel Company (Private) Limited, Indore	7.08
9.	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills Limited, Rajnandgaon	6.36
10.	Hira Mills Limited, Ujjain	11.78
11.	Indore Malwa United Mills Limited, Indore	1.08
12.	Kalyanmal Mills Limited, Indore	10.51
13.	New Bhopal Textiles Limited, Bhopal	8.43
14.	Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills, Indore	
	(8) MADRAS	1.24
15.	Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company, Coimbatore	2.08
16.	Kaleswarar Mills, Coimbatore	2.00
17.	Somasundaram Mills, Coimbatore	9.89
18.	Shri Bharathi Mills, Pondicherry	12.42
19.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Limited, Pondicherry	13.57
20.	Anglo-French Textiles Limited, Pondicherry	

(1)	(2)	(3)
	(9) MAHARASHTRA	
21.	Appollo Mills	5.62
22.	Dhanraj Mills Private Limited	10.98
23.	Digvijay Spinning and Weaving Company Limited	11.21
24.	India United Mills Limited	19.17
25.	Jaya Shankar Mills Limited, Barsi	6.39
26.	Lakshmirattan Engineering Works Limited	1.19
27.	Model Mills Nagpur Limited, Nagpur	3.44
28.	Narsinggirji Manufacturing Company Limited, Sholapur	18.24
29.	Era Fabrics Private Limited.	3.35
30.	New Kaiser-I-Hind Spinning and Weaving Company Limited.	7.10
31.	New Pratap Spinning Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Dhulia	13.63
32.	Prabhat Udyog Limited, Bombay	1.78
33.	Pratap Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, Amalner	4.00
34.	R.B. Bansilal Abirchand Weaving and Spinning Mills Limited, Hinganghat	4.29
35.	R.S.R.G. Mohatta Mills Limited, Akola	5.11
36.	Sekseria Cotton Mills, Bombay	3.55
37.	Sawatram Ramprasad Mills Limited, Akola	5.31
38.	Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Sholapur	41.38
	(10) MYSORE	
	(11) ORISSA	
39.	Orissa Textile Mills Limited	9.90
40.	Prajatantra Prachar Samity	1.30
41.	Tomka Iron Mines	1.29
	(12) PUNJAB	
	(13) RAJASTHAN	
42.	Mahalaxmi Mills Company Limited, Beawar	1.37
	(14) UTTAR PRADESH	
43.	Banaras Cotton & Silk Mills Limited, Banaras	2.37
44.	Bijli Cotton Mills Company Limited, Hathras	13.66
45.	Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills Limited, Kanpur	3.37
46.	Muir Mills Company Limited, Kanpur	4.73
47.	New Victoria Mills Company Limited, Kanpur	24.44
48.	Rai Bahadur Lachman Das Sugar and General Mills Bahraich	3.54
	(15) WEST BENGAL	
49.	Albert David	2.96
50.	Bangasri Cotton Mills Limited	1.93
51.	Bangeswari Cotton Mills Limited	6.95
52.	Bengal Textile Mills Limited	1.41
53.	Bharat Glass Works Private Limited	1.16
54.	Dhakeswari Cotton Mills Ltd.	9.53
55.	Hindustan Development Corporation Limited	2.04

APPENDIX C—Concd.

(1)	(2)	(3)
	(15) WEST BENGAL—Contd.	
56.	India Cycle Manufacturing Company Limited, Calcutta	2.31
57.	India Electric Works Limited	14.73
58.	Luxmi Narayan Cotton Mills Limited	2.30
59.	Majherdabari Tea Estate	2.78
60.	Mahaluxmi Cotton Mills Limited	3.06
61.	Sree Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills	1.00
62.	Manindra Mills Limited	1.31
63.	Sodepur Cotton Mills	2.21
64.	Tukvar Tea Estate	2.32

APPENDIX D

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS SCHEME, 1952

[[Paragraph 52(3)]]

Classified Summary of the Assets of the Employees' Provident Fund for the period ended the 31st March, 1966

S. No.	Class of Assets	Book value or * Face value	Market value up to 31st March, 1966	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.	Rs.	
1.	Government of India securities :			
	(i) Securities in respect of investments made centrally	2,42,40,94,697	2,34,98,44,504 (a)	
	(ii) Past accumulations received in shape of Government of India Securities	18,17,89,220*	18,35,30,420 (a)	
	(iii) Investments from Administration Account (Government of India Securities)	3,27,63,512	3,13,37,998 (a)	
	(iv) Investments from Staff Provident Fund (Government of India Securities)	33,62,475	33,18,651 (a)	
2.	Past accumulations received in the shape of State Government Securities	1,70,81,100*	1,63,87,475 (a)	
3.	Past accumulations received in the shape of Indian Municipal, Port and Improvement Trust Securities including debentures	24,71,600*	23,24,962 (a)	
4.	Past accumulations received in the shape of debentures of concerns in India	17,46,700*	17,46,700 (b)	
5.	Past accumulations received in the shape of ordinary shares of concerns in India	1,76,000*	1,76,000 (b)	
6.	Cash on deposit in Banks	27,000	27,000	
7.	Cash in hand and on Current accounts in Banks	3,18,49,029	3,18,49,029	
8.	Other assets (office equipment, furniture etc.)	14,17,592 (c)	6,88,927 (d)	
	TOTAL	2,69,67,78,925	2,62,12,31,666	

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

(b) Quotations not available.

(c) Purchase Price.

(d) Book value.

E. V. RAM REDDI

Central Provident Fund Commissioner

APPENDIX E

Statement showing the establishments in which payments had been made on ad hoc basis owing to closure during the year 1965-66

S. No.	Region	Name of establishment	No. of members who were given advance	No. of times advance had to be given
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(1) M/s. P. Govindaraj & Sons	30	Once
		(2) M/s. Akkamamba Textiles Ltd.	202	Once
2.	Assam	(3) M/s. Dhubri Plywood Factory Ltd.	25	Once
3.	Gujarat	(4) Krishna Kumar Mills Ltd.	361	Once
4.	Kerala	(5) The Malabar Rice & Oil Mills	17	Once
		(6) Unnikammu Sons Saw Mills	30	Once
		(7) The West Coast Match Co.	1	Once
		(8) The Southern India Cashew Co.	8	Once
5.	Madras	(9) M/s. Kumaravel Power Loom Factory	16	Once
		(10) M/s. Shimada Glass & Flash Factory	77	Once
		(11) M/s. Best & Co.	338	Once
		(12) M/s. Nutan Bharat Engg., Service	14	Once
		(13) Sri Vasudeva Industries Ltd.	115	Once
		(14) Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd.,	2,816	Once
		(15) M/s. Nishat Industries	1	Once
		(16) M/s. Githanjali Mills	149	Once
		(17) Shree Palamalai Ranganathar Mill	280	Once
		(18) M/s. Bharthi Mills Ltd.	1,598	Once
6.	Maharashtra	(19) M/s. New Pratap Spinning, Weaving & Manufacturing Co.	2,548	Twice
		(20) M/s. Dhanraj Mills (P) Ltd.	655	Once
		(21) M/s. Sawathram Ramprasad Mills	1,121	Thrice
		(22) M/s. New Kaiser-I-Hind Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	3,200	Twice
7.	Uttar Pradesh	(23) M/s. Muir Mills Co. Ltd.	4,973	Four times.
8.	West Bengal	(24) Clive Jute Mills	1	Once
		(25) Bangeswari Cotton Mills	20	Thrice
		(26) India Cycle Mfg. Co.	297	Thrice
		(27) Apex Bros (P) Ltd.	14	Once
		(28) F. N. Gupta & Co.	3	Once
		(29) Bihar Rubber Industry Co.	7	Once
		(30) Clive Mills Ltd.	81	Once
		(31) Mahendra Mills Ltd.	162	Once
		(32) Bengal Textile Mills	2	Once

APPENDIX E—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
8.	West Bengal—contd.	(33) Hind Ceramics	157	Once	
		(34) Brocho & Co. Ltd.	19	Once	
		(35) Kailash Trading Co.	531	Once	
		(36) Bangeswari Cotton Mills (Fy)	589	Once	
		(37) Avangrove Tea Estate	444	Once	
			20,902		

APPENDIX F

List of Members of Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund as on 31st March, 1966.

1. Shri D. C. Das, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Social Security, New Delhi.
2. Shri N. N. Chatterjee, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment, New Delhi.
3. Shri Shah Aziz Ahmad, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Social Security, New Delhi.
4. Shri K. J. George, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Industry and Supply, New Delhi.
5. The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, Social Security Cell, New Delhi.
6. Shri B. S. Bhatnagar, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Steel and Mines, New Delhi.
7. The Commissioner of Labour, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
8. The Secretary to the Government of Bihar, Department of Labour and Employment, Patna.
9. The Deputy Secretary to the Government of Gujarat, Education and Labour Department, Ahmedabad.
10. The Commissioner of Labour, Government of Kerala, Trivandrum.
11. The Commissioner of Labour, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Baxibag, Indore.
12. The Joint Secretary to the Government of Madras (Labour and Transport), Department of Industries, Labour and Co-operation, Madras.
13. The Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Industries and Labour Department, Bombay.
14. The Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Labour and Municipal Administration Department, Bangalore.
15. The Commissioner of Labour, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur.
16. The Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Labour Department, Calcutta.
17. Shri Surottam P. Hutheesing, Shahibag, Ahmedabad.
18. Shri M. M. Varghese, Messrs. A. V. Thomas and Company Ltd., Post Box No. 47, Alleppey, Kerala.
19. Shri H. P. Merchant, "Woodlands", Peddar Road, Bombay-26.
20. Shri M. V. Arunachalam, Messrs. Carborundam Universals Ltd., 52/53, Jehangir Street, Madras.
21. Shri Gopikisan Piramal, Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company Ltd., Dr. Ambedkar Road, Parel, Bombay-12.
22. Shri M. Ghose, Labour Adviser, Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Royal Exchange, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
23. Shri K. T. K. Tangamani, Secretary, All India Trade Union Congress, Pudunagar Colony, Tirumangalam, Madurai District, Madras.
24. Shri Kisan Tulpule, General Secretary, Mill Mazdoor Sabha, Patel Terrace, Parel, Bombay-12.
25. Shri V. V. Dravid, President, Indian National Trade Union Congress, Shram Shivar, Snehlataganj, Indore.
26. Shri Kali Mukherjee, President, Indian National Trade Union Congress, Bengal Branch, 117-B, Acharya Jagdish Bose Road, Calcutta-14.
27. Shri N. S. Deshpande, C/o. Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Parel Tank Road, Parel, Bombay-12.
28. Shri Gopeshwar, General Secretary, Asansol Iron and Steel Workers' Union, Bari Manzil, P.O. Burnpur, District Burdwan, West Bengal.