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Telegraphic Address : "AITUCONG"

Telephone : 71188

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

R. L. TRUST BUILDING,
55, GIRGAON ROAD,
BOMBAY 4. (INDIA).

President : COM. V. CHAKKARAI CHETTIAR, M.L.C. (Madras).

General Secretary : COM. S. A. DANGE.

Date: 3rd December, 1956.

The Collector of Customs,
Customs House,
Govt. of India,
NEW DELHI.

Subject:- Clearance of consignments containing Cinema Projector KPS-M 35 m.m. with accessories sent to the AITUC as donated gift from the All Union of Central Council of Trade Unions of USSR, Moscow.

Dear Sir,

The All Union Central Council of Trade Unions of USSR, Moscow had sent a donated gift of a Cinema Projector KPS-M 35 m.m. with accessories to the All India Trade Union Congress. These were received in New Delhi in six packages about third week of August, 1956. They have since been lying at the Customs House, New Delhi, awaiting clearance orders by the Customs authorities concerned.

The Customs authorities required the c.i.f. value of the abovementioned equipment contained in the six packages for the purposes of levying customs duty thereon. The packages were duly examined under section 29 and a list was made.

We submitted our official letter from the Trade Representative of USSR in India, New Delhi quoting the c.i.f. value of the said equipment. But we are constrained to point out that the Customs authorities concerned refused to accept the quotation given therein and amazingly enough wanted to know on what basis this quotation had been given by the Trade Representative of USSR in India, New Delhi.

We thereafter submitted an official letter from Messrs. Bombay Radio Co. Ltd., Bombay who are the sole authorised agents in India for this particular projector giving its c.i.f. value attached with an illustrated pamphlet for the same.

We now learn from our Clearing Agents in Delhi, Messrs. R.B. Ram Nath Lambah & Sons, Delhi that the consignments are not being cleared, as w even the quotation given by the sole authorised agents of the same Projector in India i.e. the Bombay Radio Co. Ltd., Bombay have also not been found acceptable by the customs authorities concerned.

This only means that the Customs authorities are unnecessarily harrassing the AITUC, since it is a gift to the AITUC sent by the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions of USSR, Moscow.

We strongly protest against this harrassing attitude adopted by the Customs authorities in this respect and wish to inform you that we are not proceeding any further in the matter of clearance of the said goods and you may deal with the consignments in the manner you like.

We, however, reserve the right to raise this matter with the Government of India in the sphere and in the manner we consider best.

Yours faithfully,



for General Secretary.

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन काँग्रेस ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

T. U. LAW BUREAU :
R. L. TRUST BUILDING,
55, GIRGAON ROAD,
BOMBAY 4 (INDIA)

10/15 Rohtak Road,

XXXXXXXXXXXX
PAWHA MANSION,
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
NEW DELHI (INDIA)

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President: V. CHAKKARAI CHETTIAR, M.L.C. (Madras).

General Secretary: S. A. DANGE.

June 29, 1956

UNDER CLAUSE 57(7) P&T GUIDE

To,
The Director,
Post & Telegraph, New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

We are enclosing herewith a letter posted by us by Book Post enclosing a cyclostyled Bress Statement from our office. This 66 letters was duly delivered at the Post office window of the Karol Bagh, (Gurrdwara Road) Delhi-5. on 16-6-56. This was accepted at the window-counter as the stamp "Posted Under Clause 57(7) P&T Guide" on the cover also shows.

However, surprisingly enough, this has been returned to us for the reason that the addressee did not accept it, as the said letter was termed as bearing by the Post Office and so chargeable for -/1/(One anna) in addition to the one-anna stamp already affixed on the cover.

We have received complaint from some of other addressees as well to this effect.

We wish to bring to your notice that this is not the first time that the cyclostyled circulars, etc., have been likewise posted by us under 57(7) P&T Guide and have been duly accepted and delivered to the addressee without any additional charge as bearing charge. We do not understand, therefore, why this has happened in this case.

We would hence, request you to enquire into the case and take steps that such thing as this does not happen in future. We request you for an early reply.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
S. A. Dange
for General Secretary.

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AI.TUC
[Signature]

Priority

Government of India
Ministry of Labour.

...

No. P.F. 46(9)/55

97 SEP 1955

Dated New Delhi, the

From
Shri R.C. Saksena,
Under Secretary to the Government of India,

- To
1. All State Governments
(except Jammu and Kashmir)
 2. All India Employers' and Workers' Organisations

Subject:- Extension of the Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952
to additional industries - Survey of Commercial
Establishments -

.....

Sir,

I am directed to say that the question of extension of the
Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, to 'Commercial Establishments'
has been under the consideration of the Government of India for some
time.

2. It will be recalled that the first Five Year Plan
recommended extension of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme in
gradual stages during the period of the Plan to all industries after
the Scheme had been placed on a sound basis. It was suggested that a
programme for extension of the Scheme to other industries should be
drawn up. The Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund,
at their 5th meeting held in New Delhi on the 28th March, 1955,
recommended that the possibility of extending the Act inter-alia
to banks, shops and commercial establishments, etc, should be examined.
The Indian Labour Conference held in Bombay, in May, 1955 recommended
that industries with an employment strength of 10,000 or more through-
out India should be covered by the Employees' Provident Funds Act,
1952.

3. Accordingly the Central Provident Fund Commissioner was
requested to conduct a comprehensive survey of commercial establishments
in May, 1955. The establishments surveyed covered the following
categories of establishments:-

- (a) banks;
- (b) insurance establishments;
- (c) transport establishments;
- (d) cinemas and theatres including other places
of entertainment;
- (e) hotels and restaurants, etc., and
- (f) general trading concerns, including business
houses, office establishments, chemists and
druggists, general merchants, importers and
exporters, solicitors, etc., and other
miscellaneous establishments.

The enclosed statements (Annexure I to VII) contain the results
of the survey but the essential details are summarised below:-

S. No.	Name of Establishment.	No. of establishments employing 50 or more persons.	Total No. of employees in the establishment in Col. (3)	No. of employees eligible for membership of the Fund.	Estimated employers' and Employees' contribution per month @ 6½% of the basic wages and dearness allowance.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					Rs. in lakhs
1.	Banking establishment.	528	42,263	36,784	7.31
2.	Insurances establishments.	288	22,126	19,798	4.30
3.	Transport establishments	172	14,263	11,246	1.35
4.	Cinemas including theatres etc.	84	8,214	6,914	0.85
5.	Hotels and restaurants etc.	85	11,044	9,109	0.67
6.	General trading establishments.	638	1,02,273	84,921	20.89
	TOTAL	1,795	2,00,183	1,68,772	35.37

4. It will be seen that there are 1,795 commercial establishments, inclusive of their branches with an employment strength of about 2 lakhs of persons of whom about 1.69 lakhs or 84.4% are likely to be eligible for membership of the Fund. The total employers' and employees' contributions at the rate of 6½% of basic wages and dearness allowance in respect of eligible employees are estimated at Rs. 35.37 lakhs per month or about Rs. 4.2 crores per year. It is expected that 51% of the commercial establishment may avail themselves of exemption under section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act so as to run their own Provident fund schemes. There are 819 establishments with provident fund schemes, 525 with provident fund-cum-gratuity and 35 with gratuity-pension scheme. Thus about 79% of the commercial establishments have already provided old age benefits for their employees. It appears, therefore, that only about 21% of the establishments may have to start provident fund schemes afresh if they are brought under the Act. The other establishments may have to modify their existing provident fund rules wherever they are deficient in comparison to those contained in the Employees' Provident Funds Act and the Scheme.

The banks, insurance companies, hotels, restaurants etc. transport and the general trading establishments employ on the whole more than 10,000 persons and is felt that they might be brought under the Act particularly when many of them have already provided old age benefits for their employees. There has been persistent demand from the workers' unions, such as the Indian National Transport Workers' Federation for the application of the Employees Provident Fund Act to transport workers. In response to an unstarred question No. 779 in the Lok Sabha on the 12th April, 1955, it was stated that the question of extending the Act to transport workers would be considered. Establishments like cinemas theatres, etc., do not employ 10,000 or more persons. But it will be recalled that the Labour Ministers Conference recommended extension of the Employees' Provident Fund Act to organised industries even though they may not be employing 10,000 or more workers. In the absence of any specific criterion for judging the organised character of an industry as well as requisite data, it is difficult to say whether Cinemas and theatres etc. are organised or not.

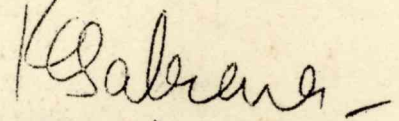
Nevertheless, the views of the State Government
your organisation
on the point are invited.

5. The Employees' Provident Fund Act at present applies to Scheduled factory industries only. It would, be possible to extend the same to commercial establishments only after it has been suitably amended. Proposals in this behalf are under consideration and State Government have been addressed separately.

6. One problem which arises in connection with the application of the Employees' Provident Fund Act to commercial establishments is that many of the branches of these establishments do not individually employ 50 or more persons. For the purpose of the survey the constituent branches of an establishment were treated as one unit irrespective of whether they were at one place or in different regions. It is proposed to amend paragraph 26 of the Employees Provident Fund Scheme so as to provide that an employee of a factory working in or in connection with the work of the factory would be eligible for the membership of the Fund. After the amendment has been effected it would be possible to cover employees working outside the factory premises also. It is a matter for consideration, whether, for applying the act to an establishment, the employment strength of all its constituent units whether at one place or at different places should be taken into account. The Central Government will be grateful from the advice of the State Govt.
your organisation
on this point.

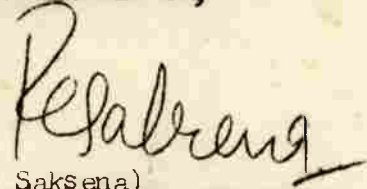
7. I am to request that the comments of the State Government on the proposals may kindly be furnished
your organisation
to this Ministry at a very early date.

Yours faithfully,



(R.C. Saksena)
Under Secretary.

Copy to the Central Provident Fund Commissioner,
New Delhi.



(R.C. Saksena)
Under Secretary

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8/8/56
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IMMEDIATE

Under Certificate of Posting.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PROVIDENT FUND COMMISSIONER,
GURDWARA ROAD, NEW DELHI.

.....

No. SS-107(1)1/56/1851

Dated the 4th August, 1956.

From

Shri S.N. Mubayi,
Central Provident Fund Commissioner.

To

All-India employers' associations.

SUBJECT:- Extension of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 to additional industries - Exemption under section 17(1) thereof.

Sir,

You are aware that in accordance with Government of India notifications Nos. S.R.O. 1566 and S.R.O. 1567, dated the 4th July, 1956, the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 and the Scheme framed thereunder has been made applicable to the following additional industries with effect from the 31st July, 1956:-

1. Edible oils and fats.
2. Sugar.
3. Rubber and rubber products.
4. Electricity including generation, transmission and distribution thereof.
5. Tea except in the State of Assam where the Government of Assam have instituted a separate Provident Funds Scheme for the Industry including plantations.
6. Printing, including the process of composing types for 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 already been extended under Section 15 of the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955.
7. Stone-ware pipes.
8. Sanitary wares.
9. Electrical Porcelain Insulators of high and low tension.

10. Refractories.
11. Tiles.
12. Match factories having a production of over 5 lakhs gross boxes of matches a year.
13. Sheet glass factories, glass shell factories; and other glass factories having an installed capacity of over 600 tons per month.

2. Attention in this connection is invited to section 17(1) of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 under which the appropriate Government may, subject to such conditions as may be specified, exempt from the operation of all or any of the provisions of the Scheme any factory:-

- i) if in the opinion of the appropriate Government the rules of its provident fund with respect to the rates of contribution are not less favourable than those specified in section 6, and the employees are also in enjoyment of other provident fund benefits which on the whole are not less favourable to the employees than the benefits provided under the Act and the Scheme, or
- ii) if the employees are in the enjoyment of benefits in the nature of provident fund, pension or gratuity and the appropriate Government is of the opinion that such benefits, separately or jointly are on the whole not less favourable to such employees than the benefits provided under the Act and the Scheme.

3. The appropriate Government in respect of Printing presses, Tea and Electricity including generation, transmission and distribution thereof and the Match Industry is the State Government. In respect of the rest of the 9 industries the appropriate Government is the Central Government. All the factories engaged in these industries, to which the Act and the Scheme are applicable with effect from the 31st July, 1956, having provident fund or gratuity or pension schemes of their own are entitled to apply for exemption. Any such factory desirous of securing exemption from the provisions

of the Scheme should, therefore, apply for exemption under section 17(1) of the Act by the 1st November, 1956, at the latest, to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner of its region. Every such application for exemption should, in addition to any other relevant information which may be furnished, if not already sent to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner concerned, contain the following particulars, namely:-

- i) rates of employers' and employees' provident fund contributions and whether the same are based on basic wage alone or on basic wage plus dearness allowance;
- ii) coverage, i.e. the class of employees to which the provident fund benefit extends and qualifying service, if any, for joining the provident fund;
- iii) conditions for securing employers' contributions;
- iv) manner of investment of provident fund accumulations;
- v) anticipated monthly provident fund contributions on behalf of employees and employers according to the rate specified in section 6 of the Act in respect of all eligible employees;
- vi) details of pension or gratuity benefit available to employees, if any, and a comparative statement showing that they are not less favourable than the benefits provided under the Act and the Scheme, if exemption is desired under clause (b) of section 17(1); and
- vii) whether the conditions specified in the Explanation to clause (a) of section 17(1) if exemption is sought for under the said clause, are acceptable.

A copy of the provident fund/gratuity/pension rules, as the case may be, should be enclosed with every application for exemption.

4. I may add that a factory which does not, at present, provide for contributions to a provident fund at a rate of 6 1/4% of the basic wage plus dearness allowance will not normally be entitled for exemption as the provident fund rules with respect to contributions will then be less favourable than the conditions specified in

the Act. It will, however, be open to any factory to alter its rules in respect either of contributions or other provisions so as to bring them in conformity with the provisions of the Act before applying for exemption under section 17(1). It is also open to a factory which has not so far provided any provident fund benefits etc. to frame such a scheme now and forward it to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner concerned.

5. Under paragraph 39 of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, the Government of India have prescribed an administrative charge of 3 per cent of the total employers' and employees' contributions to be paid by every factory to which the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme applies. Every factory to which the Provident Funds Scheme will apply shall be required to pay an administrative charge of 3%. In the case of a factory exemption under section 17(1) of the Act, this charge will be $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent of the total contributions payable by the employer and employees. In addition, a factory to which the Scheme will apply shall be required to submit certain returns and maintain records prescribed in the Scheme. Factories exempted under section 17(1) of the Act shall also be required to furnish returns but the number of such returns will be very small. An order under paragraph 79 of the Scheme relaxing compliance of certain provisions thereof by such applicant factories will be issued shortly.

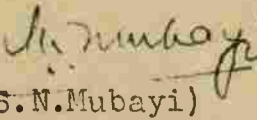
6. Every application for exemption should be addressed in duplicate to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner concerned before the date specified in the 3rd para of this letter. The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner will submit his recommendation to the Central Provident Fund Commissioner in respect of industries for which the Central Government is the appropriate Government and to State Government where the latter is the appropriate

Government.

7. It is requested that such of the factories of the 13 industries as are members of your association and are desirous of exemption under section 17(1) of the Act may be apprised of the contents of this circular letter.

8. An acknowledgement is requested.

Yours faithfully,



(S.N. Mubayi)

CENTRAL PROVIDENT FUND COMMISSIONER.

Copy forwarded for information to:-

1. Ministry of Labour, New Delhi.
2. All State Governments.
3. Members, Central Board of Trustees.
4. All-India employees' associations.

Copy also forwarded to all Regional Provident Fund Commissioners with request to circulate copies of this letter to all the factories in their regions which have been covered under the Act and the Scheme with effect from the 31st July, 1956. The contents of the circular letter may be explained to the employers of the factories, as far as possible, and they may be asked to apply for exemption, if they are interested in it, by the 1st November, 1956. The Regional Provident Fund Commissioners may kindly give wide publicity to the contents of this circular letter.

2. An acknowledgement is requested.



(K.M. Tripathi)

for CENTRAL PROVIDENT FUND COMMISSIONER.

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IMMEDIATE.

Under Certificate of Posting.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PROVIDENT FUND COMMISSIONER,
GURDWARA ROAD, NEW DELHI.

* * * *

No. SS-107(1)3/56-9765

Dated the 4th August, 1956.

From

Shri S.N. Mubayi,
Central Provident Fund Commissioner.

To

All-India employees' associations.

Subject:- Extension of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 to additional industries - Exemption under paras 27 and 27A of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952.

G.I.F.
Sir,

You are aware that in accordance with the Govern-
ment of India notifications Nos. S.R.O. 1566 and 1567 dated the 4th July, 1956 the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 and the Scheme framed thereunder have been made applicable to the following additional industries, namely:-

1. Edible oils and fats.
2. Sugar.
3. Rubber and rubber products.
4. Electricity including generation, transmission and distribution thereof.
5. Tea except in the State of Assam where the Government of Assam have instituted a separate Provident Fund Scheme for the Industry including plantations.
6. Printing, including the process of composing types for 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 already been extended under Section 15 of the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955.
7. Stone-ware pipes.
8. Sanitary wares.
9. Electrical Porcelain Insulators of high and low tension.
10. Refractories.
11. Tiles.

12. Match factories having a production of over 5 lakhs gross boxes of matches a year.
13. Sheet glass factories, glass shell factories; and other glass factories having an installed capacity of over 600 tons per month.

2. Attention in this connection is invited to paragraph 27 of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 under which a subscriber to a provident fund of a factory is entitled under certain conditions to apply for exemption in Form 1 to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner so as to elect to continue membership of the provident fund of a factory in preference to the Employees' Provident Fund. As the Scheme stands at present such individual option can be exercised only by an employee who is member of a provident fund recognised under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 or of a fund governed by the Provident Funds Act, 1925 and the application for exemption is required to be sent to the Regional Commissioner within three months of the date on which the Scheme applies to such an employee. Copies of Form 1 can be obtained from the employer of the factory.

3. Likewise, under paragraph 27A of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 a class of employees can avail itself of exemption from the operation of the Scheme so as to continue membership of a factory's provident fund. Subject to the conditions laid down in the proviso to subsection (2) of section 17 of the Act exemption is to be granted by a Commissioner on such conditions as may be specified in the order exempting the class of employees from the operation of all or any of the provisions of the Scheme provided that such class of employees is entitled to benefits in the nature of provident fund, gratuity or old-age pension according to the rules of the factory provident fund and such benefits separately or jointly are on the whole not less favourable than the benefits provided under the Act and the Scheme.

4. Where any class of employees is exempted under paragraph 27A of the Scheme, the employer in respect of such class of employees shall be required to

- (a) maintain accounts in such manner as the Central Government may direct;
- (b) submit such returns and reports as the Central Government may direct;
- (c) invest provident fund moneys in such manner as the Central Government may direct. (For the time being the amounts are required to be invested in Central Government securities);
- (d) allow such facilities for inspection as the Central Government may direct;
- (e) and pay such inspection charges as the Central Government may direct. (For the present the charges are fixed @ $\frac{2}{4}\%$ of the total of employers' and employees' Contributions collected in a month.)

The employer shall not at any time after the exemption, without the leave of Central Government, reduce the total quantum of benefits in the nature of old age pension, gratuity or provident fund to which the employees exempted under paragraph 27A of the Scheme were entitled at the time of exemption.

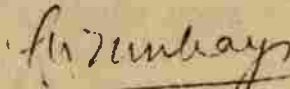
5. A class of employees exempted under paragraph 27A of the Scheme or the majority of employees constituting such class may by an application to the Commissioner make a declaration that the class desires to join the Fund and thereupon such class of employees shall become members of the Fund. No class of employees will, however, be granted exemption or permitted to apply out of the exemption more than once on each account.

6. It is requested that members of your constituent association, who are employed in factories to which the Act and the Scheme are applicable with effect from the 31st July, 1956 and desirous of exemption under paragraph 27 or 27A of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, may be apprised of the contents of this letter and invited to submit their applications for exemption to the Regional

Provident Fund Commissioner of their respective region.

7. An acknowledgement is requested.

Yours faithfully,



(S.N. Mubayi)

Central Provident Fund Commissioner.

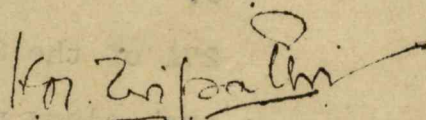
Copy forwarded for information to:-

- (1) Ministry of Labour.
- (2) All State Governments.
- (3) All members, Central Board of Trustees.
- (4) All-India employer's associations.

Copy also forwarded to:-

All Regional Provident Fund Commissioners with request to circulate copies of this circular letter to all factories which have been covered in their regions and to give a wide publicity to the contents of the circular as far as possible. The employers should be asked to apprise their employees of the contents of the circular letter with advice to apply for exemption, if they so desire.

2. An acknowledgement is requested.



(K.M. Tripathi)

for Central Provident Fund Commissioner.

"I.D."

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Government of India
Ministry of Labour

[6 JUL 1956]

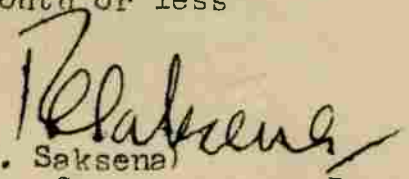
No. PF. 46(31)/56

Dated New Delhi, the

July, 1956.

CORRIGENDUM

In S.R.O. 1567, dated the 4th July, 1956
forwarded with the Government of India, Ministry of
Labour circular letter No. PF. 46(31)/56, dated the
5th July, 1956, for "installed capacity of 600 tons
or less" occurring in paragraph 1(ii), please read
"installed capacity of 600 tons per month or less"


(R.C. Saksena)

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

To

- (i) All State Governments.
- (ii) All Employers' and Employees' Organisations.
- (iii) The Central Provident Fund Commissioner,
New Delhi.

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6.7.1956

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Government of India
Ministry of Labour.

5 JUL 1956

No.PF.46(31)/56

Dated New Delhi the,

From

Shri R.C. Saksena,
Under Secretary to the Government of India

To

All Employers' and Employees' Organisations.

Subject:- Extension of the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, and
the Scheme framed thereunder to certain additional industries.

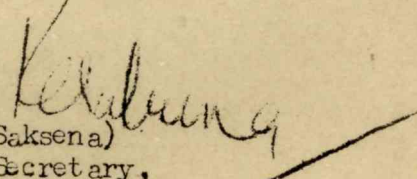
.....

Sir,

As you are aware, the question of extending the provisions of the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, and the Scheme framed thereunder to certain additional industries has been under the consideration of the Government of India for some time. It has now been decided to extend the aforesaid Act and the Scheme to the factory industries listed in the enclosed two notifications w.e.f. the 31st July, 1956. A copy of the Press Note issued in this connection is also enclosed.

I am to request that the members of your Organisation may kindly be apprised of this decision.

Yours faithfully,


(R. C. Saksena)
Under Secretary,

refd.to
'Sachdev'

REGIONAL OFFICE
EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION
(MINISTRY OF LABOUR)

No. B/RR-1/7(III)

ESIC Building, Colaba Road,
Bombay
Dated December, 1956.

C I R C U L A R.

From

The Regional Director, D.,
BOMBAY, Director

To

All Insurance Medical Practitioners.

Dear Doctor,

Subject: (1) Exclusion of casual workers from Medical Benefit under E.S.I. Act - Validity of Temporary Identification Certificate.

I. In partial modification of the instructions laid down in para 3 of this office Circular No. B/RR-1/1(II) dated 16-8-1955, on the subject noted above wherein it was specifically mentioned that the Temporary Identification Certificate or Certificate of employment will be valid only for a period of three months from the date of its issue by the employer, it has now been decided that the Temporary Identification Certificate or the certificate of employment should be valid only for 13 weeks from the date of entry of an employee into insurable employment and not from the date of distribution of the Temporary Identification Certificate or the certificate of employment by the employer. The date of entry into insurable employment will be indicated on the Temporary Identification Certificate or the certificate of employment by the employer and the same should now be indicated on the Temporary Medical Acceptance Card instead of the date of issue. Medical Care will, therefore, now be given to the insured persons only upto the period the Temporary Identification Certificate or the certificate of employment remains valid. The medical care can, however, be continued if the insured person produces the permanent identity card and permanent Medical Acceptance Card or the revalidated temporary identification certificate.

II. Revalidation of the Temporary Identification Certificate.

Ordinarily the regular Identity Cards and the Permanent Medical Acceptance Cards will be issued to the insured persons through their employers before the expiry of the period of 13 weeks from the date of entry into insurable employment. It is, however, just possible that in some cases these documents may not reach the employer within this period. With a view to avoid any hardship to the insured persons in such cases, the employers are being requested to revalidate the Temporary Identification Certificates in suitable cases under the signature of a responsible Officer after verifying that the identity card and medical acceptance card have not been received. The Temporary Identification Certificate will be endorsed "Re-validated on" with the stamp of the factory. A Temporary Identification Certificate thus re-validated will be valid for a period of another three months i.e., upto the end of 6 months from the date of entry both for purpose of acceptance of an insured person by an Insurance Medical Practitioner and for providing medical care.

The insured person will take the revalidated identification certificate to the Insurance Medical Practitioner with whom he is already registered. The Insurance Medical Practitioner should put his dated signature on the Temporary Identification Certificate and he should prepare a Temporary Medical Acceptance Card and endorse either in hand or by rubber stamp the words "Extended from" on it and send it to the Administrative Medical Officer. The extended Temporary Medical Acceptance Card will be valid for another three months and will thereby enable payment for a quarter to be made to the Insurance Medical Practitioner.

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If an insured person has not already registered himself with an Insurance Medical Practitioner till after three months from date of entry, he may take the revalidated Temporary Identification Certificate of his choice. The Insurance Medical Practitioner of his choice will put his dated signature and his stamp on the revalidated Temporary Identification Certificate as token of acceptance of the insured person on his list and will prepare a temporary medical acceptance card endorsing thereon the words "Accepted on Temporary Identification Certificate revalidated from" The date of entry of the insured person into insurable employment will be indicated on the Temporary Medical Acceptance Card in the usual manner. The Insurance Medical Practitioner will be entitled to only one quarter's capitation fee for such an insured person who registers with him only during the three months of revalidation. Similarly if more than one Medical Acceptance Cards - say the 1st Temporary Medical Acceptance Card and the "Extended" Temporary Medical Acceptance Card or a Temporary Medical Acceptance Card and the Permanent Medical Acceptance Card are prepared in respect of an insured person during the same quarter, the Insurance Medical Practitioner will obviously be entitled for capitation fee in respect of one of the cards only for the quarter in question.

Subject: (2) Acceptance of the insured persons by the Insurance Medical Practitioners - Validity of the receipt of the fee of Rs.8/- for the issue of duplicate identity cards.

 Instructions received from Director General, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi on this subject are reproduced below:-

When an insured person loses his permanent identity card a duplicate card is issued to him on payment of the requisite fee for which a receipt is given by the Local Office of the Corporation. It usually takes about a month for the Corporation to supply a duplicate identity card. If during this period, when the insured person does not have any identity card, he reports for medical care, the Insurance Medical Practitioners should provide medical benefit on production of this receipt. The validity of such a receipt is, however, limited to 30 days from the date of its issue.

This supersedes instructions issued vide No.6-1-47/55(M) dated 20th January, 1956.

The revised procedures indicated above will come into force with effect from 1-1-1957.

Yours faithfully,

Anjan R. Soparkar

(A.R. Soparkar)

for REGIONAL DIRECTOR.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to all employers in Bombay with the request that in cases where the regular identity card and the Permanent Medical Acceptance Card in respect of an insured person are not received within a period of 13 weeks from the date of his entry into insurable employment, his Temporary Identification Certificate may kindly be revalidated as indicated above. The fact of revalidation of the Temporary Identification Certificate of an insured person may please be intimated to this office so as to enable it to check up the position and to send the documents in case they have not been already despatched. The change in the period of validity of Temporary Identification Certificates from the date of entry rather than from the date of its issue makes it all the more imperative for employers to prepare declaration forms in respect of new entrants, unless they are already insured under the Scheme, before they are actually allowed to work and to send the declaration forms to the Regional Office within the time limit laid down under Regulation 14. Any delay in submission of the declaration forms on the

part of the employers, apart from involving breach of Regulation 14, will obviously result in delay in printing and sending of the Identity Card and the Permanent Medical Acceptance Card by the Regional Office to the employers and will entail unnecessary work at all stages. The employers are therefore requested to give particular attention to the timely preparation and submission of declaration forms. The employers are also requested to return the Permanent Acceptance Cards and Identity cards for persons who left or leave their service within 13 weeks of their entry in service, to the Regional office as soon as possible both in respect of past and future cases.

Anjani R. Soparkar

(A.R. Soparkar)
for REGIONAL DIRECTOR.

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S. No - 689B

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

1C/15 Rohtak Road,
New Delhi-5

September 26, 1956.

Shri B.B. Saksena,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India,
Ministry of Heavy Industries,
New Delhi.

Subject:- Constitution of the Central Advisory Council of
Industries.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 3(10)IA(GB)/56 dated 19
Sept. 19, 1956, we hereby suggest the following name as the
representative of the AITUC on the Central Advisory Council of
Industries:-

Shri S.A. Dange,
General Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
1-C/15 Rohtak Road,
Delhi-5.

Alternate:

Shri Ranen Sen,
Vice-President,
All India Trade Union Congress,
64-A, Lower Circular Road,
Calcutta.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]
General Secretary.

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24.9.56

Immediate.

No.3(10)IA(GB)/56
Government of India
Ministry of Heavy Industries

9 SEP 1956
New Delhi, the September 1956.

To

The General Secretary,
All-India Trade Union Congress,
1 C/15, Rohtak Road,
Delhi.

Subject:- Constitution of the Central Advisory Council of Industries.

Sir,

As you are probably aware, the Government of India have constituted a Central Advisory Council of Industries in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (copy enclosed). The term of this Council which was fixed for 2 years, expired on 30th July, 1956. It is now proposed to reconstitute this Council.

2. Section 5(2) (b) of the Act provides for the representation on this Council of persons employed in industrial undertakings in scheduled industries. The Government of India propose to include on this Council one representative of your organization. I am to request you to kindly suggest the name of one representative of your organisation for appointment on the Council.

3. I am to request that a reply to this communication may kindly be sent so as to reach this Ministry by the 22nd of September, 1956.

Yours faithfully,

B. B. Saksena
(B. B. Saksena)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

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24.2.56

[To be published in Part III Section 3 of the Gazette of
India dated the 8th September 1956.]

Government of India
Ministry of Heavy Industries

New Delhi, the 4th September 56.

O R D E R.

S.R.O...../IDRA/6/7/Am(2). - In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the order of the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry No.SRO 1515/IDRA/6/7, dated the 6th July 1955, establishing a Development Council for the scheduled industries engaged in the manufacture and production of textiles made of wool, including woollen yarn, hosiery, carpets and druggets; -

- (a) In paragraph 1 of the said Order, against the category of members "being persons who in the opinion of the Central Government have special knowledge of matters relating to the technical or other aspects of the said scheduled industries" after entry No.5 relating to Shri J.R. Nayar, the following entries shall be inserted, namely -

"5A. Shri S.S. Khot, Liaison Officer,
(Sheep and Wool) Indian Council of
Agricultural Research, Ministry of Food
and Agriculture, New Delhi.

"5B. Shri N.L. Narain, Deputy Director,
(Sheep and Wool) BIKANER. (Rajasthan)".

- (b) In para 3 of the said Order, after entry No. (7), the following entries shall be inserted, namely -

"(8) Promoting or undertaking inquiry as to materials and equipment and as to methods of production, management and labour utilisation, including the discovery and development of new materials, equipment and methods and of improvements in those already in use, the assessment of the advantages of different alternatives and the conduct of experimental establishments and of tests on a commercial scale.

(9) Advising on any matters relating to the industry (other than remuneration and conditions of employment) as which the Central Government may request the Development Council to

P.T.O.

advise and undertaking inquiries for the purpose of enabling the Development Council so to advise."

[5(13)IA(GB)/56]

D. N. Krishnamurthy
(D.N. Krishnamurthy)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

To

The Manager,
Government of India Press,
New Delhi.

Copy to:-

- (1) All members of the Development Council for Woollen textiles industry.
- (2) All Members of the Central Advisory Council of Industries.
- (3) ~~The Textile Commissioner, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.~~
- (4) Textiles (C) Section, Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries, New Delhi.
- (5) Secretary, Development Council for Woollen Textiles Industry, Office of the Textile Commissioner Wittet Road, Ballard Estate Bombay.
- (6) Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri S.D. Oberio), New Delhi, with reference to their Office Memorandum No.F.17-11/55-AM, dated 6th July 1955.
- (7) Ministry of Labour, (Shri F.M. Nathaniel), New Delhi. Their U.O.No.LWI 33(23)/54, dated 16th January 1956, refers.
- (8) The Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of Rajasthan, Industries and Mines Department, Jaipur, with reference to their letter No. D 13812/1(14)1/56, dated 6th August 1956.
- (9) Shri S.S.Khot,
Liaison Officer, (Sheep and Wool)
Indian Council of Agricultural Research,
Ministry of Food and Agriculture, New Delhi.
- (10) Shri N.L. Narain,
Deputy Director, (Sheep and Wool)
BIKANER. (Rajasthan).

P.T.O.

- (11) Deputy Accountant General,
Production Commerce and Industry,
New Delhi.
- (12) Treasury Officer,
New Delhi.

D. N. Krishnamurthy

(D.N. Krishnamurthy)

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

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25.8.56.

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[To be published in Part 11 Section 3 of the Gazette of India dated the 18th August 1956]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

New Delhi, the 13th August 1956.

ORDER.

S.R.O...../IDRA/6/1/Am(9). In pursuance of rule 8 of the Development Councils (Procedural) Rules, 1952, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri N. Padmanabhan, Deputy Director, Electrical Engineering, Railway Board, New Delhi, as a member of the Development Council established for the scheduled industries engaged in the manufacture and production of telephones, telegraph apparatus and wireless communication apparatus, electric lamps, electric fans, batteries dry cells and storage, radio receivers and house service meters and panel instruments, in place of Shri Dewan Singh Mehta, who has resigned, and directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry No. S.R.O. 353/IDRA/6/1, dated the 1st February 1955, namely:-

In paragraph 1 of the said Order under the category of members "being persons who in the opinion of the Central Government are capable of representing the interests of consumers of goods manufactured and produced by the group of the said scheduled industries", for entry No.14, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:-

- " 14. Shri N. Padmanabhan,
Deputy Director,
Electrical Engineering,
Railway Board,
New Delhi. "

[5(11)IA(GB)/56]

A. N. Krishnamurthy
(D.N. Krishnamurthy)

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Manager,
Government of India Press,
NEW DELHI.

No. 5(11)IA(GB)/56

Copy to:-

- 1) All members of the Development Council for Light Electricals Industry.
- 2) All members of the Central Advisory Council of Industries.
- 3) Secretary, Development Council for Light Electricals Industry (Shri P. N. Deobhakta), Development Wing, Shahjehan Road, New Delhi.
- 4) Consumer Industries (B) Section
- 5) Deputy Accountant General, Production Commerce and Industry, New Delhi.
- 6) Treasury Officer, New Delhi.
- 7) Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) New Delhi, with reference to their O.M.No. E55061/64/3 dated the 10th February 1956.
- 8) Shri N. Padmanabhan, Deputy Director, Electrical Engineering, Railway Board, New Delhi.

D. N. Krishnamurthy
(D. N. Krishnamurthy)

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

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16/6/56.

9 III-1
IMMEDIATE

No.3(3)IA(GB)/56
Government of India
Ministry of Commerce and Industry

New Delhi, the 12th June, 1956.

To

All Members of the Central
Advisory Council of Industries.

Subject:- Seventh meeting of the Central Advisory Council
of Industries.

Sir/ Madam,

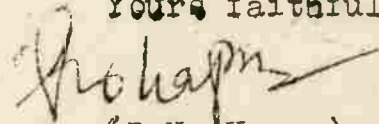
In continuation of this Ministry's letter
No.3(3)IA(GB)/56 dated the 5th June, 1956, on the
subject mentioned above, I am to request that the
following may be added as item 9 of the Agenda:-

Item 9 of the Agenda

- "(i) Difficulties experienced in securing
transport for movement of raw materials
and finished goods,
- (ii) Co-ordination of sea and land transport -
increased utilisation of coastal steamers
with a view to easing the burden on
Railways."

2. Notes on items 5 and 9 of the Agenda are
enclosed.

Yours faithfully,



(R.N. Kapur)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

Government of India
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

...

SEVENTH MEETING OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIES

Item (5) of the Agenda: Investigations made into the working of sugar mills and the appointment of Authorised Controllers or issue of directions, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

A note on the above subject prepared by the Ministry of Food & Agriculture is circulated.

P. S. Sundaram
(P.S.Sundaram)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

New Delhi,
7th June, 1956.

Government of India

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Consideration of the reports of the Panels constituted under Section 15 of the Industries Act, 1951, for investigation into the affairs of certain sugar Mills in U.P. and action taken thereon.

.....

1. In July, 1956, the Government of U.P. reported to the Central Government that on account of disputes among directors - / partners and / or huge liabilities in the shape of cane cess, cane price, Cooperative Society's Commission, etc., the undermentioned sugar mills were not likely to work during 1955-56 season resulting in loss of production of an essential commodity and hardship to cane growers, for which there was no justification:-

- (1) The Ishwari Khetan Sugar Mills Ltd.,
Lakshmiganj.
- (2) The Maheshwari Khetan Sugar Mills Ltd.,
Ramkola.
- (3) The Jagdish Sugar Mills Ltd., Kathkuiayan.
- (4) The Padrauna Raj Krishna Sugar Works Ltd.,
Padrauna.
- (5) The Vishnu Pratap Sugar Works Ltd., Khadda.
- (6) The Ram Luxman Sugar Mills, Mohiuddinpur.

2. With a view to averting thier closure, the Government of India ordered in August / September, 1955, investigation into the affairs of the above mills under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, by Panels consisting of three officers, one from the Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, one from Central Ministry of Finance (Cost Accounts Officer) and one nominee of the U.P. Government.

3. The report submitted by the different panels revealed that on account of continued disputes among Directors / partners and / or huge liabilities which exceeded their liquidated assets, the sugar mills referred to above, if left to themselves, were not likely to work at all, and even if they worked, it may be for short periods and in an uneconomic and inefficient way which would be highly detrimental to public interest. The Panels, therefore, recommended that Government should take over the management of these 6 mills under Section 18(A) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

4. The Government of India after careful consideration of the recommendations made by the different Panels and other relevant facts, decided to take over the management of the five sugar mills at S.No. 1 to 5 under Section 18A of the said Act for a period of one year. With a view to ensuring their smooth and economic working the Government also issued necessary directions to the Authorised Controllers appointed to manage the affairs of these mills. A specimen copy of the directions issued is at Annexure II.

In the case of Ram Luxman Sugar Mills, Mohiuddinpur, it was not considered necessary to take over its management, but only to issue necessary directions to the existing management under Section 16 of the Industries Act to ensure proper running of the factory. The directions issued to the management of this Mill are at Annexure III.

5. A note containing the findings and recommendations made by the Panels and action taken thereon in each ^{case} is appended (Annexure I). It will be seen that the action taken by the Government under the Industries Act has helped to maintain continuity of production in these mills, avoid hardships to labour and cane growers of the areas concerned, and improve the financial position of the undertakings.

Sd/- T.Prasad.

Chief Director (Sugar).

Annexure I.

Resume of the report on investigation into the affairs of :-

M/s. Ishwari.Khetan Sugar Mills Ltd.,
Lakshmiganj, and M/s. Maheshwari Khetan
Sugar Mills Ltd., Ramkola.

1. The above sugar mills are limited concerns, with a paid up capital of Rs. 10.5 lakhs and Rs. 12.01 lakhs respectively. Their managing agencies are owned by the Khetan family of Padrauna.

2. The Panel observed that disputes among the directors still continued and if left to themselves, they would not be able to work the factories during 1955-56 season. In case the factories worked, there was likelihood of their working being interrupted which would be highly detrimental to public interest involving loss of production of an essential commodity. The Panel also observed that huge sums of money were being spent in litigation. No dividend had been paid during the last three seasons. Large sums had been paid as commission to the Selling Agents for practically no work done by them. Several appointments had been made without any justification. They recommended that the Government should take over the management under Section 18A of the Industries Act, 1951.

3. The Government of India accepted the Panel's recommendation and took over management of both mills under Section 18A of the Industries Act, 1951 for a period of one year with effect from 8.11.55. Shri. Kedar Nath Khetan, who enjoyed the confidence of the majority of directors and share holders was appointed as the Authorised Controller.

4. Lakshmiganj started crushing on 26th November and Ramkola on 27th November, 1956 as against 15th November, 1954 during the previous season, and closed on 2nd and 21st March respectively, with a working season of 100 and 104 days as against 101 and 117 days respectively during the previous season. The annual production of sugar since 1951-52 has been as under:-

Lakshmiganj.

	<u>Sugar production</u> (in tons)	<u>Recovery</u> (%)
1951-52	5614	9.82
1952-53	7355	9.58
1953-54	4849	9.40
1954-55	6979	9.67
1955-56	6081	9.36 (Estd.)

Ramkola

1951-52	5823	9.95
1952-53	7426	9.77
1953-54	5766	9.38
1954-55	8604	9.63
1955-56	7560	9.54 (Estd.)

decrease

The decrease in production and recovery during the current season as compared to the last season, is mainly due to the damage caused to cane crop by floods in the Eastern Districts of U.P., where the mills are situated and to the attack of pests and diseases. Although the mills have not been able to make any remarkable improvement, they have been able to continue crushing and avoid hardship to cane growers and labour. The cane price, labour wages Society's Commission have been paid regularly.

5. In spite of the adverse conditions under which the factories worked, their financial position has considerably improved during the year. The liquid assets of Lakshmi Ganj exceeded the liabilities by Rs. 2.05 lakhs as on 30th April, 1956, as compared with Rs. 1.05 lakhs on 7.12.55. In the case of Ramkola the liquid assets exceed liabilities by ~~Rs. 6.09 lakhs~~ Rs. 6.09 lakhs as against Rs. 2.36 lakhs on 7.12.55.

M/s. Jagdish Sugar Mills Ltd., Kathkuiyan
and M/s. Padrauna Raj Krishna Sugar Works
Ltd., Padrauna.

1. The above sugar mills are limited concerns, with a paid up capital of ~~Rs. 7.08~~ lakhs and Rs. 14.36 lakhs respectively.

2. The Panel observed owing to disputes among directors, and huge liabilities in the shape of cane price, cane cess, labour wages and other dues totalling about Rs. 20.84 lakhs and Rs. 30.73 lakhs as against the liquid assets of Rs. 6.17 lakhs and Rs. 15.30 lakhs respectively, they were not likely to work during the 1955-56 season. In case they worked, their working would be highly detrimental to public interest as due to gross mismanagement and inefficiency of the Managing Agents, the Mills had been suffering heavy losses. No repairs and overhauling of the plants had been carried out by the management. The panel recommended that the Government of India should take over their management under Section 18A of the Industries Act, 1951, for a period of three years. The Government of India accepted the recommendation of Panel. Meanwhile, the U.P. Government decided to auction the mills as there were no prospects of liquidating the old liabilities for years to come. The State Government considered this to be the best course to adopt for realization of arrears of cane

price, cane cess and Cooperative Society's Commission totalling Rs. 18.32 lakhs and Rs. 16.46 lakhs respectively. Arrears of cane price and cane cess are recoverable as land revenue under the State Act. The idea was that whoever purchased the mills in auction, would be able to work them on sound footing, unburdened with old liabilities and free from constant litigation. The mills were, therefore, put to public auction by the State Government on 10.11.55 and 8.11.55 respectively and auctions materialised for Rs. 25.85 lakhs and Rs.26.25 lakhs. As the crushing season was near at hand and as confirmation of auction sales takes time, the auction purchaser of the said two mills Shri Tulsī Das Mundra was, in accordance with the recommendation of the State Government, appointed the Authorised Controller under Section 18A of the Industries Act, 1951 for a period of one year with effect from 25.11.55, as an interim measure. It is proposed to withdraw Government control as soon as the sales are confirmed.

3. The Kathkuiyan factory started crushing on 26.12.55 and Padrauna on 24.1.56 as against 23.11.54 and 8.12.54 during the previous season. Their annual production since 1951-52 season has been as under:-

Kathkuiyan

	<u>Sugar production</u> (in tons)	<u>Recovery</u> (%)
1951-52	5331	9.50
1952-53	5417	9.20
1953-54	3580	9.80
1954-55	5474	9.78
1955-56	4790	9.32 (Estd.)

Padrauna

1951-52	8654	9.69
1952-53	757	9.19
1953-54	4575	9.10
1954-55	5272	8.53
1955-56	5395	9.17 (Estd.)

In the case of Kathkuiyan Sugar Mills, there has been a slight decrease in production of sugar this year as compared with last year. This was due to the fact that on account of labour unrest and litigation started by the Directors of the Company in 1954-55 which ultimately resulted in the ousting of the previous Authorised Controller, necessary overhauling and repairs to the machinery could not be undertaken. The factory had therefore to start later by 1½ months than in the previous season. The decrease in recovery is due to attack of pests and disease and adverse effect of floods on quality of cane.

4. The...
 ...labour wages and...
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labour wages. The mill has also paid about Rs.3 lakhs towards the arrears of last year's cane price and about Rs.1 lakh towards the liquidations of arrears of labour wages. Due to lack of funds and banking arrangements, the Authorised Controller could not liquidate the past liabilities in toto. The mill is expected to make a profit for the first time during the past 5 years.

M/s. Ram Luxman Sugar Mills, Mohiuddinpur.

1. This mill is owned by the two partnership firms of M/s. Dina Nath Nanak Chand and M/s. R.S. Chiranji Lal & Sons have -/8/- share each. The former firm consists of three partners, while the latter firm consists of seven partners. The shares of the seven partners of the latter firm inter- se are also defined in the partnership deed.

2. The Panel observed that disputes among partner firms and also among the partners inter- se of M/s. R.S. Chiranji Lal & Sons still existed and as such, if the mill was left to itself, it would not work during the 1955-56 season. In case it worked, its working was likely to be highly detrimental to public interest. They recommended taking over its management for a period of three years. The Panel, as an alternative, suggested that since the financial position of mill had improved considerably under the Authorised Controller appointed during 1954-55 season, the Government might consider the feasibility of entrusting the management to a Board of Management consisting of 3 partners from each firm, if the partners agreed to set up such a Board. The Panel also observed that no steps had been taken by the management for overhauling and repairs of machinery which was worn out. The Government of India decided not to take over the management but to issue directions under Section 16 of the Industries Act, 1951, to the Board of Management constituted by the partners. A copy of the directions issued is at Annexure III.

3. The factory started crushing on 8.12.55 as against 13th November, 1954, during the previous year. The delay in the start of the factory this year, was caused by late and heavy rains in the 1st fortnight of October, 1955 which delayed the maturity of cane by 2 to 4 weeks. Its annual production since 1951-52 season has been as under:-

Mohiuddinpur

	<u>Sugar production</u> (in tons)	<u>Recovery</u> (%)
1951-52	13,398	8.89
1952-53	3,259	9.60
1953-54	9,760	9.77
1954-55	15,443	9.84
1955-56	11,778 (up to 15.5.56)	10.36 (Estd.)

The decrease in production is partly to late start

of the factory and partly due to breakdowns of machinery several times during the season due to certain defects in the machinery, which is old and worn out. The mill has been regularly paying the cane price, Society's Commission and labour wages etc. The mill is expected to make profit during the season. The liquid assets, as on 22nd April, 1956, exceeded the liabilities by Rs. 7.46 lakhs.

.....

Annexure II.

No.F.29/16/55- SV
Government of India,
Ministry of Food and Agriculture,
New Delhi, the 17th December, 1955.

D I R E C T I O N S

Whereas the Government of India in its Notified Order No.S.R.O. 3564 - IDRA /18A/3/55 dated the 25th November, 1955, have appointed Shri Tulsi Dass Mundra, Southerland House, Kanpur, as the Authorised Controller of the Padrauna Raj Krishna Sugar Works Ltd., Padrauna (District Deoria), (hereinafter referred to as "the undertaking"), under section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (LXV of 1951);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 18 B, of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues the following directions to the Authorised Controller referred to above, namely:-

- (1) That he shall undertake such essential repairs, renewals and overhauling of the machinery relating to the undertaking as he may consider necessary so as to secure the efficient working thereof and the maximum production of sugar in the most economical manner possible;
- (2) that he shall dispose of sugar of the undertaking according to the directions received from the Central Government;
- (3) that he shall dispose of the funds for:-
 - (a) the payment of cess on sugarcane and central excise duty on sugar including recoverable arrears thereof;
 - (b) the payment of wages to the labour, including recoverable arrears thereof;
 - (c) the payment to the growers of the price of cane, including recoverable arrears thereof;
 - (d) meeting other essential expenses of the undertaking and paying other recoverable arrears;
- (4) that he shall raise loans for working of the undertaking only against pledge of stock of sugar or mollasses or any other product produced in the undertaking;

- (5) that the profits of the undertaking shall be distributed among shareholders only with the prior approval of the Central Government;
- (6) that he shall not employ or remove from service any employee of the undertaking with a salary of Rs.500/- per month or more without the prior approval of the Central Government;
- (7) that he shall make suitable arrangement for strict supervision on the purchase and consumption of stores;
- (8) that he shall sell sugar direct to purchasers to the best advantage of the undertaking without employing any selling agents; and that if any selling agents have to be appointed the prior approval of the Central Govt. shall be obtained;
- (9) that he shall not incur any expenditure exceeding Rs.500/- on a legal case in which the undertaking is directly involved without the prior approval of the Central Government;
- (10) that he shall start legal proceedings civil or criminal on behalf of the undertaking against person or persons from whom any amounts of the undertaking are found due;
- (11) that he shall not transfer the Bank accounts of the undertaking from its existing Bankers or open new bank accounts without the prior approval of the Central Government;
- (12) that he shall furnish to the Central Government a statement showing full particulars about the working of the undertaking, the position of the Bank accounts and receipts and expenditure of the mills for the periods ending 7th, 15th, 22nd, and last day of each month in the prescribed form;
- (13) that he shall afford all facilities for concurrent internal audit of the undertaking account by an Accounts Officer nominated by the Central Government;
- (14) that he shall afford all facilities for periodical checks of the working of the undertaking by an officer nominated by the Central Government;
- (15) that the expenses of the Accounts Officer and other officers shall be met by the undertaking;

(16)

(16) that he shall take all reasonable steps in relation to the settlement of all labour disputes.

Sd/- T.C. Puri
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

To

Shri Tulsi Das Mundra,
Authorised Controller,
Padrauna Raj Krisima Sugar Works Ltd., Padrauna,
Southerland House, Kanpur.

Annexure III

No. F.29/11/55- SV
Government of India

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

New Delhi, the 12th October, 1955.

O R D E R

Whereas the Central Government in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No.S.R.O. 1808/IDRA/15/2, dated the 20th August, 1955 appointed a body of persons consisting of Shri K.P. Jain, Deputy Director (Sugar) Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Shri S.V. Aiyar, Chief Cost Accounts Officer, Ministry of Finance (Industry and Commerce Division) and Shri S.P. Pande, Deputy Labour Commissioner to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for making a full and complete investigation into the affairs of the industrial undertaking known as the Ram Luxman Sugar Mills, Mohiuddinpur (hereinafter referred to as Mills) under section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (LXV of 1951);

And whereas the said body has submitted its report indicating that differences and disputes exist among the partners of the aforesaid Mills and there is no likelihood of their settlement in the near future and that if the Mills are left to the owners, the Mills may not work at all or work only partially which is highly detrimental to public interest;

And whereas the said body has recommended that in the interest of maintaining production, the Central Government must continue to exercise control over the affairs of the undertaking and that, if necessary, a Board of Management to be constituted to include three members from each of the two firms of M/S. Dina Nath Nanak Chand and M/S. R.S. Chiranji Lal & Sons which shall work according to such directions as may be issued by the Central Government;

And where as the partners of the aforesaid Mills have agreed to constitute a Board of Management consisting of six partners representing the two

P.T.O.

aforesaid partnership firms as under:-

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>M/s. R.S. Chiranji Lal & Sens.</u> | II. <u>M/S. Dina Nath Nanak Chand.</u> |
| 1. Shri Sheo Pershad. | 1. Shri Suraj Bhan. |
| 2. Shri Mai Dhan Gupta. | 2. Shri Hari Nath. |
| 3. Shri Jawala Pershad. | 3. Shri Sri Nath. |

And whereas the said Board of Management shall be responsible for working the said Mills during the next three seasons from 1955-56 to 1957-58 and that during this period the day to day affairs of the undertaking shall be managed by two Managing Directors one each representing the two partnership firms as under in accordance with the directions of the Board of Management:-

<u>Season.</u>		
(1st October to 30th September)		
1955-56	..	Shri Sheo Pershad and Shri Suraj Bhan.
1956-57	..	Shri Mai Dhan Gupta and Shri Hari Nath.
1957-58	..	Shri Jawala Pershad and Shri Sri Nath.

And whereas the Central Government after having considered the report of the aforesaid body of persons and also considered the willingness of the partners of the Mills to constitute the Board of Management as hereinbefore mentioned, is satisfied that action under section 16 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (LXV of 1951) is desirable;

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues for the purposes specified in clauses (b), (c) and (d) of the said section the following directions to M/s. Ram Laxman Sugar Mills, Mohiuddinpur, namely:

- (1) that the Board of Management shall be responsible for working of the said Mills during the next three seasons from 1955-56 to 1957-58 and that

during this period the day to day affairs of the Mills shall be managed in accordance with the directions of the Board of Management by the two Managing Directors as shown in Paragraph 5 of the preamble, in so far as such directions are not inconsistent with the directions hereby given;

- 2) that no changes shall be made in the composition of the Board of Management constituted as aforesaid in the appointment or tenure of the Managing Directors without the prior approval of the Central Government;
- 3) that the Board of Management and the Managing Directors shall take immediate steps to complete essential repairs renewals and over-hauling of the machinery so as to get the mills ready for crushing well in time in the ensuing season (1955-56);
- 4) that the Board of Management shall manage the mills so as to secure the efficient working thereof and the maximum production of sugar in the most economical manner possible;
- 5) that the members of the Board of Management of Managing Directors or any other partner shall not severally and/ or collectively withdraw any amount from Bank accounts of the mills or other funds either by way of remuneration or allowance or as loan for their personal use without the prior approval of the Central Government;
- 6) that the Board of Management shall raise loans for the working of the Mills only against pledge of stocks of sugar or molasses or any other product produced by the Mills;
- 7) that the profits of the Mills shall be distributed among partners only with the prior approval of the Central Government;
- 8) that the Board of Management shall not employ or remove from service any employee of the mills with a salary of Rs. 500/- p.m. or more without the prior approval of the Central Government;
- 9) that the Board of Management shall make suitable arrangement for strict supervision on the purchase and consumption of stores and sale of sugar;

- 10) that the Board of Management shall not transfer the Bank Accounts of the Mills from their existing bankers or open new bank accounts without the prior approval of the Central Government and the Bank Account shall be operated jointly by the two Managing Directors concerned and subject to such conditions and directions as may be given from time to time by the Central Government;
- 11) that the Managing Directors shall furnish to the Central Government a statement showing full particulars about the working of the Mills, the position of the Bank accounts and receipts and expenditures of the Mills for the periods ending 7th, 15th, 22nd and last day of each month in the prescribed form;
- 12) that the Board of Management shall afford all facilities for conducting internal audit of the Mills accounts by an Accounts Officer nominated by the Central Government;
- 13) that the Board of Management shall afford all facilities for periodical inspection of the working of the Mills by any Commission appointed by the Central Government;
- 14) that the expenses of the Accounts Officer and other Officers shall be met by the Mills;
- 15) that the Board of Management shall take immediate steps to replace the two mill engines and other items of machinery essential for the efficient working of the Mills.

Sd/- I A. Gopalakrishnan.

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

To

1. M/s. Ram Luxman Sugar Mills,
Mohiuddinpur.
2. M/s. R.S. Chiranjeev & Sons,
Sadar Bazar,
Delhi.
3. M/s. Dina Nath Nath & Sons,
Chowri Bazar, Delhi.

P.T.O.

1. M/s. R.S. Chiranjeev & Sons,
Sadar Bazar, Delhi.

4. All partners.

1. Shri Suraj Bhan,
Partner, M/s. Dina Nath Nanak Chand,
Chowri Bazar, Delhi.
2. Shri Sri Nath,
Partner, M/s. Dina Nath Nanak Chand,
Chowri Bazar, Delhi.
3. Shri Hari Nath,
Partner, M/s. Dina Nath Nanak chand,
Chowri Bazar, Delhi.
4. Shri Debi Prasad,
Partner, M/s. Chiranji Lal & Sons,
Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
5. Shri Sheo Prasad,
Partner, M/s. Chiranji Lal & Sons,
Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
6. Shri Jawala Prasad,
Partner, M/s. Chiranji Lal & Sons,
Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
7. Shri Mathu Ram,
Partner, M/s. Chiranji Lal & Sons,
Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
8. Shri Mai Dhan,
Partner, M/s. Chiranji Lal & Sons,
Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
9. Shri Mai Dayal,
Partner, M/s. Chiranji Lal & Sons,
Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
10. Shri Durga Prasad,
Partner, M/s. Chiranji Lal & Sons,
Sadar Bazar, Delhi.

No. F.29/11/55-SV dated 12.10.1955.

1. Copy forwarded to the Managing Directors, Board of Management, Ram Luxman Sugar Mills, Mohiuddinpur (District Meerut) for information and necessary action. They shall inform this Ministry by the 15th October, 1955, that action is being taken in accordance with the directions given above.

2. Copy also forwarded to the General Manager, Ram Luxman Sugar Mills, Mohiuddinpur for information and necessary action.

Sd/- P.A. Gopalakrishnan.
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

.....

7TH MEETING OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY COUNCIL OF
INDUSTRIES.

Item 9 of the Agenda

- (i) Difficulties experienced in securing transport for movement of raw materials and finished goods

- (ii) Co-ordination of sea and land transport - increased utilisation of coastal steamers with a view to easing the burden on Railways.

A copy of letter dated 1-6-56 received from Shri Murarji J. Vaidya, together with this Ministry's reply dated the 8th June 1956, is circulated.

P. S. Sundaram

(P. S. Sundaram)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Copy of letter No.41-J/56 dated the 1st June 1956 from Shri Murarji J. Vaidya to Shri P.S. Sundaram, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi.

.....

With reference to your letter No.3(3)-IA(GB)/56 dated 11th May advising me that the next meeting of the Council is to be held on the 9th June and your subsequent letter bearing the same number dated the 21st May, that it is now proposed to hold the next meeting of the Council following suggestions to make regarding the items of the agenda. This may please be included in case they are not already covered by the official agenda.

/ on
the
20th June.
instead
of the
9th June,
I have
the

1. Considerable difficulty is being experienced in obtaining transport for the movement of raw materials as well as of finished products by almost all the industries in the country. It is appreciated that the existing transport system and particularly the railway system is not able to cope with the heavy traffic that becomes available for being moved from ports to the interior as well as between different centres within the country. In this context, it is necessary that the feasibility of developing road transport system particularly by encouraging the establishment of more Transport Companies in the Private Sector should be examined.
2. Secondly, while the question of co-ordination of sea and land transport is under examination by a Committee, some method has to be devised to provide greater share of the transport particularly between Calcutta and ports on the East Coast and on the West Coast being carried by coastal ships so as to ease the heavy burden on the railways.
3. The targets of production under the Second Five-Year Plan for industries in general and for particularly industries such as Iron and Steel, Structural Fabrication, Cement, Heavy Foundry-cum-Forge Shops, Ship Building, Shipping, Petroleum Refining, Rayon, Electrical Machinery, Newsprint and Raw Film need to be raised particularly in the light of the rapid rate at which the economy of the country is developing. The Minister for Commerce & Industry has been emphasising this point from time to time, but the Second Five-Year Plan

P.T.O.

targets have not been revised upwards so far. This matter requires very serious consideration if the country is to avoid the risk of shortage of consumer goods in the coming five years.

4. The formulation of the common production programmes between Large and Small Scale as well as Cottage Industries in the country needs to be very carefully examined and worked out to avoid any undesirable restrictions on the expansion of the existing organised industries or of rendering idle any of the existing capacity in these industries.

5. The present procedure under which applications have to be made for:

- (a) obtaining a licence for the establishment of a new unit or for the expansion of existing one,
- (b) for obtaining the Capital Issue Permit and
- (c) for importing Capital Goods for new units or for expansion,

should be so revised as to provide for only one application being made to the Licensing Committee for all the three purposes so that all the three licences or permits will be ipso facto issued on the Government of India issuing the requisite licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act of 1951.

-; 3 :-

Copy of letter No.3(3)-IA(GB)/56 dated 8th June 1956 from Shri P.S. Sundaram, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to Shri Murarji J. Vaidya.

.....

I am directed to refer to your letter No.41-J/56 dated the 1st June 1956 suggesting certain subjects for discussion at the above meeting of the CACI. Nos. 1 and 2 of the subjects suggested by you have been included in the Agenda for the meeting. It is proposed that Nos. 3 and 4 might be brought in while discussing item 7 of the agenda and No.5 while discussing item 1 of the agenda.

A copy of your letter together with this reply is being circulated to the members.

GIN

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
4th December, 1956.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
The Chief Minister,
Government of Bengal,
CALCUTTA.

Subject: Mass victimisation of coal miners under Bengal Coal & MackNeill Barry & Co. in Ranigang field

Dear Sir,

This is to draw your immediate attention to the fact of a wave of mass victimisation of coal miners under the Bengal Coal & MackNeill Barry & Co. after the withdrawal of strike on October 14th, 1956 which had lasted for 28 days.

The strike was called off on the basis of assurances given by you including the assurance that no strikers will be victimised on account of their having taken part in the strike.

The two unions of the workers the Colliery Mazdoor Congress and the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, issued a joint statement advising the workers to resume work.

The Managements of the Collieries concerned have not, however, cared to go by the assurance given by you and have started a new wave of mass victimisation of workers particularly the activists and the leaders of the two unions. All sorts of threats, pressure and obstacles are being placed in the way of normal carrying on of day to day union activities.

To enumerate only a few examples, workers are being arbitrarily and wrongly charge-sheeted and removed from work without a proper enquiry. Many of them are being declared as 'surplus' and so no more required in service. The workers who had gone to their homes in villages and now returning to work after the 24th November are not being taken back to work. A number of workers have been transferred from permanent to temporary jobs.

Apart from these, the workers are being threatened with dismissal, if they either joined the abovementioned two unions or did not break off their relations with them. Meetings are not being allowed to be held in the collieries areas. Gates are being erected on open roads and entry of union officials banned.

In the Barksaimulla Colliery, pits 2 & 4, the latter have been flooded with water and the Managements are deliberately delaying to expedite the pumping operation to de-water the mines. About 600 workers have thus been made unemployed and without payment of any lay-off compensation.

The memorandum of the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha gives a long list of such instances of victimisation, attempts at suppression of ~~transmission~~ normal trade union activities and high handedness of the employers as cited above.

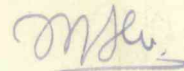
This has created a very bitter atmosphere in the above collieries areas. You can see that such a situation is certainly not conducive to maintenance of industrial peace in the area.

We, therefore, request ^{you} to give your urgent and immediate attention to the matter and take steps to stop the vindictiveness of the employers, to see that all workers particularly the Union leaders are immediately re-instated, charge-sheeting of workers is stopped, proper enquiries are held and all obstacles in the way of day to day trade union activities are removed.

We hope that you will do the needful immediately and advise us of the steps taken in the matter.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,



for General Secretary.

Copy to:

1. Ministry for Labour,
Government of India,
NEW DELHI.
 2. Chief Commissioner of Labour,
Government of India,
NEW DELHI.
-



4th December, 1956.

The Minister of Labour,
The Government of Bihar,
P A T N A .

Sub:- Representation of Bihar Mica Mazdoor
Sangathan on the Minimum Wages Committee
for Mica Industry.

Dear Sir,

We wish to draw your attention to the fact that the Bihar Mica Mazdoor Sangathan has not been given any representation on the Minimum Wages Committee for Mica Industry set up by your Government, while both the disputing sections of the Bihar Mica Labour Union have been respectively given representation.

The Bihar Mica Mazdoor Sangathan is a functioning Union, affiliated to the All India Trade Union Congress, and has a membership of over 4,000.

The omission from representation of a functioning Union like this only means debarring from deliberations of the view-point of a big section of workers represented by this Union.

Apart from the above reason, we wish to bring to your notice also the fact that the AIITUC has been duly given representation on the Minimum Wages Advisory Committee set up by the Government of India along with Labour Organisations as the Indian National Trade Union Congress and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha. It is a healthy principle to give representation on such Committees to the various Labour Organisations.

.....2

We do not find any reason why the Government of Bihar should also not follow a similar policy. We would, therefore, request you to consider over the question and give due representation to the Bihar Mica Mazdoor Sangathan also in the Minimum Wages Committee set up by your Government.

This will also help better in deliberations of the Committee to arrive at proper conclusions.

We hope that you will take necessary steps in respect to the above and inform us too accordingly.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,


General Secretary.

Copy to:

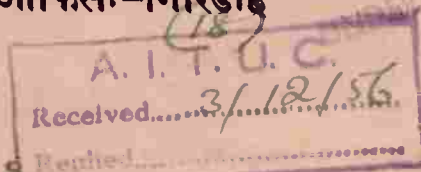
1. Minister for Labour,
The Government of Bihar, India,
NEW DELHI.
 2. The General Secretary,
Bihar Mica Mazdoor Sangathan,
-

बिहार माईका मजदूर संगठन

(ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० से सम्बद्ध)

हेड आफिस:-गिरिडीह

चि० न० UGM/272

गिरिडीह
ता० 24.11.56.

To
Sri B.P. Singh, I.A.S.,
Labour Secretary, Govt. of Bihar,
Patna.

Sub.: Representation of Bihar Rice Mazdoor
Sangathan on the Minimum Wages
Committee for Rice Industry.

Sir,

With reference to above we beg to submit that though our Union has been functioning in this industry for a period of time, we have not been given any representation on the above mentioned committee. In this connection we may point out that ours is a big Union in this industry with 4000 membership during the last year which has since considerably increased. Though both the disputing sections of the Bihar Rice Labour Union has got representation on this committee, only our Union has been shut out from expressing its opinion regarding fixation of minimum wages for Rice workers. When the question of minimum wages for all ~~xxxxxx~~ workers in Rice Industry is going to be fixed ~~xxxx~~ settled, the viewpoint of even certain sections of the workers should not ~~be~~ unrepresented.

As such, we would request you to co-opt a nominee of our Union in the above mentioned committee so that our viewpoint should not go completely unrepresented while settling the minimum wages.

Hope to hear from you soon.

Thanking,

Yours faithfully,

Jn Pd. Yadav
Gen. Secretary.

Copy to:

1. Gen. Secy.,
A. I. T. U. C., New Delhi.
2. Bihar Trade Union Congress,
Patna.
3. Hon'ble Labour Minister,
Govt. of Bihar, Patna.

TELEPHONE: 71188
TEL. ADDRESS: "AITUCONG"

President: V. CHAKKARAI CHETTIAR,
General Secretary: S. A. DANGE.

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन काँग्रेस
ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

55, GIRGAON ROAD,
BOMBAY 4 (INDIA)

Nov. 30th, 1956

G III-2

The Secretary,
The Reception Committee, for the reception
to the Chinese Premier Shri Chou EN Lie,
Bombay.

&
The Director of Publicity,
The Government of Bombay.
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

We understand that Organisations wishing to participate in the proposed reception to the Chinese Premier at the Air Port, Santacruz are issued passes for that.

Will you then please arrange to issue us the necessary passes?

If any separate passes are issued for those desirous of garlanding the distinguished guest, the same also may please be issued.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,


for Secretariats

3781
22.8.56

(To be published in part II, Section 3 of the Gazette of India)

Office of the Central Provident Fund Commissioner,
Gurdwara Road, New Delhi.

Dated the 16th August, 1956.

NOTIFICATION

In pursuance of section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) read with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. PF.42(1)/54, dated the 31st May, 1954, and paragraph 27A of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, I, Shri S.N. Mubayi, Central Provident Fund Commissioner, Employees' Provident Funds, hereby direct that employers in relation to factories whose employees have been exempted under the said paragraph shall be required to pay, with effect from the date of exemption, inspection charges at the rate of ~~2~~ 4% of the aggregate of the employees' and the employers' contributions to the Fund established under the said Act.

[E-104(27/s)27-13150.

S. N. Mubayi

(S.N. Mubayi)

CENTRAL PROVIDENT FUND COMMISSIONER.

To

The Publisher,
Gazette of India,
New Delhi.

Copy forwarded for information to:-

- 1) The Ministry of Labour, New Delhi.
- 2) All State Governments.
- 3) All Regional Provident Fund Commissioners.
- 4) All-India Employers' Associations.

K. S. Sethi

(K.S. Sethi) 14.8.56

for CENTRAL PROVIDENT FUND COMMISSIONER.

BANGA

Government of India
Ministry of Labour

Dated New Delhi, the 4th July, 1956.

NOTIFICATION

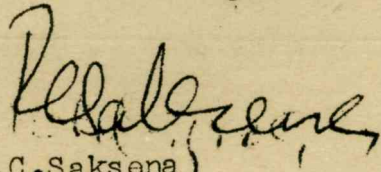
¹⁵⁶⁶
S.R.O. 1526:- WHEREAS the Central Government is of opinion that a provident fund scheme should be framed under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) in respect of the employees of the industries specified in the table below;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that with effect from 31st July, 1956, the said industries shall be added to Schedule I of the said Act.

TABLE

1. Matches.
2. Edible oils and fats.
3. Sugar.
4. Rubber and rubber products.
5. Electricity including the generation, transmission and distribution thereof.
6. Tea.
7. Printing (other than printing industry relating to newspaper establishments as defined in the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 (45 of 1955)), including the process of composing types for printing, printing by letter press, lithography, photogravure or other similar process or book-binding.
8. Glass.
9. Stone-ware pipes.
10. Sanitary Wares.
11. Electrical Porcelain Insulators of high and low tension.
12. Refractories.
13. Tiles.

[PF.46(31)/56/1]


(R.C. Saksena)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

To

The Publisher,
Gazette of India,
Government of India Press, New Delhi.

Government of India
Ministry of Labour

Dated New Delhi, the 4.7.56

NOTIFICATION

1567
S.R.O. 1527 :- In exercise of powers conferred by section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme 1952, namely:-

In the said Scheme:-

1. To clause (a) of sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 1 the following proviso shall be added, namely:-

"Provided that the provisions of this scheme shall not apply to:

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

ii) such glass factories, other than sheet glass and glass shell factories, as have an installed capacity of 600 tons or less;

iii) Tea factories in the State of Assam".

2. For clause (b) of sub-paragraph (3) the following clause shall be substituted namely:-

"Provisions of this scheme shall -

(1) as respects factories relating to the industries added to Schedule 1 of the Act, by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No.S.R.O. 1526 dated 4th July, 1956 come into force on the 31st day of July, 1956.

(2) as respects factories relating to other industries be deemed to have come into force with effect from the 2nd day of September, 1952.

[FP.46(31)/56/II]

To

The Publisher,
Gazette of India,
Government of India Press,
New Delhi.

(R. C. Saksena)
Under Secretary.

Government of India
Ministry of Labour

Dated New Delhi, the 4th July, 1956.

NOTIFICATION

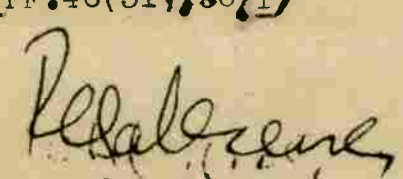
¹⁵⁶⁶
S.R.O. ~~1526~~ :- WHEREAS the Central Government is of opinion that a provident fund scheme should be framed under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) in respect of the employees of the industries specified in the table below;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that with effect from 31st July, 1956, the said industries shall be added to Schedule I of the said Act.

TABLE

1. Matches.
2. Edible oils and fats.
3. Sugar.
4. Rubber and rubber products.
5. Electricity including the generation, transmission and distribution thereof.
6. Tea.
7. Printing (other than printing industry relating to newspaper establishments as defined in the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 (45 of 1955)), including the process of composing types for printing, printing by letter press, lithography, photogravure or other similar process or book-binding.
8. Glass.
9. Stone-ware pipes.
10. Sanitary Wares.
11. Electrical Porcelain Insulators of high and low tension.
12. Refractories.
13. Tiles.

[PF.46(31)/56/I]


(R.C. Saksena)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

To

The Publisher,
Gazette of India,
Government of India Press, New Delhi.

Government of India
Ministry of Labour

Dated New Delhi, the 4-7-56

NOTIFICATION

1567

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In the said Scheme:-

1. To clause (a) of sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 1 the following proviso shall be added, namely:-

"Provided that the provisions of this scheme shall not apply to:

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

ii) such glass factories, other than sheet glass and glass shell factories, as have an installed capacity of 600 tons or less;

iii) Tea factories in the State of Assam".

2. For clause (b) of sub-paragraph (3) the following clause shall be substituted namely:-

"Provisions of this scheme shall -

(1) as respects factories relating to the industries added to Schedule 1 of the Act, by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No.S. 1.0 dated 4th July, 1956 come into force on the 31st day of July, 1956.

(2) as respects factories relating to other industries be deemed to have come into force with effect from the 2nd day of September, 1952.

[PF-46(31)/56/II]

To
The Publisher,
Gazette of India,
Government of India Press,
New Delhi.

1566
1526

R.C. Saksena
(R.C. Saksena)
Under Secretary.

....

PRESS NOTE

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT, 1952 -
PROVISIONS EXTENDED TO WORKERS OF
ADDITIONAL INDUSTRIES.

.....

The Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, and the Scheme framed thereunder, which were enforced on the 1st November, 1952, at present apply to six industries, namely, cement, cigarettes, electrical, mechanical or general engineering products, iron and steel, paper and textiles. The Act has conferred provident fund benefits on over 16 lakhs of employees engaged in 2200 factories.

2. Of late, there has been a persistent demand for the extension of provident fund benefits to all industrial workers. Recommendations for extension of the Employees' Provident Funds Act to other industries have also been made by the Planning Commission and by the Tripartite Consultative Committees. It is proposed to extend the Act to all industries including plantations, mines and commercial establishments, etc., with an employment strength of 10,000 workers or more during the period of the Second Five Year Plan. As a first step in this direction, the Government of India have decided to extend the Act to the following additional factory industries with effect from the 31st July, 1956:-

1. Edible oils and fats.
2. Sugar.
3. Rubber and rubber products.
4. Electricity including generation, transmission and distribution thereof.
5. Tea except in the State of Assam where the Government of Assam have instituted a separate Provident Fund Scheme for the Industry including plantations.
6. Printing, including the process of composing types for 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 already been extended under Section 15 of the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955.

7. Stone-ware pipes.
8. Sanitary wares.
9. Electrical Porcelain Insulators of high and low tension.
10. Refractories.
11. Tiles.
12. Match factories having a production of over 5 lakhs gross boxes of matches a year.
13. Sheet glass factories, glass shell factories; and other glass factories having an installed capacity of over 600 tons.

With this extension about 4 lakhs of additional workers in approximately 1400 factories are estimated to get provident fund benefits and their monthly contributions to the Fund (including employers' share) are estimated to amount to Thirty-two lakhs of rupees. The intention of Government is to secure the benefit of provident fund as far as possible to every industrial worker in the country as soon as practicable.

DHADIALE
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