

[ESI Applicability in entire arears of Kalahandi districts in the state of Odisha.](#)

Vide Circular dated 24th Aug'2022, ESI has been made applicable to entire arears of Kalahandi districts in the state of Odisha w.e.f 01.09.2022. Establishment having presence in those districts of Odisha, need to start complying under section 1(3) of ESI Act, basis the said circular. A circular to that effect is attached for your reference.

[Determination of eligible service for settlement of Pension Claim related to workers of seasonal factories / establishments.](#)

Seasonal factory & seasonal establishment have been defined under para 2(kk) & 2(kkk) of the Employees Provident Fund Scheme, 1952. For pension claims of seasonal factories / establishments, eligible service is determined under para 9(a) of Employees Pension Scheme, 1995 amended vide GSR 226 (E) dated 26.03.2015 which is reproduced below for ready reference.

9. Determination of eligible service -- The eligible service shall be determined as follows.

- (a) In the case of " new entrant " the contributory service shall be treated as eligible service. The total contributory service shall be rounded off to nearest year. The fraction of service for six months or more shall be treated as one year and the service less than six months shall be ignore.

Explanation :- In the case of employees employed seasonally in any establishment the period of contributory service in any year ,notwithstanding that such service is less than a year shall be treated as a full year.

In view of the above if a seasonal factory / establishment was operational only for 4 months and if the employee has worked for those 4 months, his contributory service shall be treated as full year.

[EPFO backs raising retirement age to ease pressure on pension funds.](#)

India is projected to become an ageing society by 2047 with an estimated 140 million people above the age of 60 years.

This is expected to put immense pressure on the pension funds in the country.

The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) sees a case for substantially increasing the retirement age in India and aligning it with life expectancy to ensure the viability of the pension system in the country and provide adequate retirement benefits

"Increasing the retirement age, going forward, could be considered in line with the experience of other countries and will be key to the viability of pension systems," EPFO said in its Vision 2047 document.

"Raising the retirement age would mean deposit of higher quantum pensions for longer duration with EPFO and other pension funds in the country and will help offset inflation," a senior government official told ET, explaining the suggestion.

The vision document has been shared with the states and discussions will soon start with other stakeholders including the employers and the employees as well.

EPFO is the custodian of a cumulative pension and provident fund corpus of over ₹12 lakh crore of its nearly 60 million subscribers. The EPFO is likely to rope in the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority, which administers the National Pension Scheme of the government, in this comprehensive plan.

Labour economist KR Shyam Sundar said the move will have mixed impact. "It will ensure that the family income of aged workers sustain the aggregate demand and provide growth impetus, while also saving the age discrimination present in the labour market today," he said,

"But on a net basis, raising the retirement age in a demand constrained economy may not prove to be efficient and equitable

as it will keep the youth waiting for a longer period to get a job and there will be skill wastage," Sundar added.

India's elderly population (aged 60 and above) is projected to touch 194 million in 2031 from 138 million in 2021, a 41% increase over a decade lifted by a higher population and rise in life expectancy for both males and females according to the National Statistical Office (NSO)'s Elderly in India 2021 Report.

"Consequently, the number of people requiring old age income and health security will go up exponentially," EPFO added.

In India, the retirement age varies between 58 to 65 years depending on whether it is a public sector enterprise or a corporate entity. However, across the European Union, the retirement age is 65 years, while it is 67 in Denmark, Italy and Greece, and 66 in the US. Most of them have an ageing population.

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development in the 2012 edition of its 'Pension Outlook' said governments will need to raise retirement ages gradually to address increasing life expectancy in order to ensure that their national pension systems are both affordable and adequate.



ईपीएफओ, मुख्यकार्यालय
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EPFO, HEAD OFFICE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT, GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA
14, BHIKAIJI CAMA PLACE, NEW DELHI 110066
www.epfindia.gov.in



No. Pen-II/6556/clarificationfromRO/2022 (44611)

Date: 17.08.2022

To,

All Addl. CPFCs, Zonal Offices.
All RPFCs / OICs, Regional Offices.

Subject: Determination of eligible service for settlement of Pension Claims related to workers of seasonal factories / establishments – reg.

Madam / Sir,

Seasonal factory and seasonal establishment have been defined under para 2(kk) & 2(kkk) of Employees Provident Fund Scheme, 1952. For pension claims of seasonal factories / establishments, eligible service is determined under para 9(a) of Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 amended vide GSR 226(E) dated 26.03.2015 which is reproduced below for ready reference :

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(a) In the case of "new entrant" the contributory service shall be treated as eligible service. The total contributory service shall be rounded off to the nearest year. The fraction of service for six months or more shall be treated as one year and the service less than six months shall be ignored.

Explanation - In the case of employees employed seasonally in any establishment the period of contributory service in any year, notwithstanding that such service is less than a year shall be treated as a full year."

2. In view of the above if a seasonal factory / establishment was operational only for four months and if the employee has worked for those four months, his contributory service shall be treated as full year. It is reiterated that eligible service in respect of members of seasonal factories/establishments must be determined properly as per aforesaid amended provisions of Para 9(a) of EPS, 1995.

Yours faithfully


(Krishan Lal Taneja)

Additional Central P.F. Commissioner-HQ (Pension)

Copy to :-

- (i) PS to CPFC
- (ii) Director Hindi for Hindi version.

EPPFO Backs Raising Retirement Age to Ease Pressure on Pension Funds

Sees a case for aligning it with life expectancy; vision document shared with the states

Vojima.Sharma@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) sees a case for substantially increasing the retirement age in India and aligning it with life expectancy to ensure the viability of the pension system in the country and provide adequate retirement benefits.

India is projected to become an ageing society by 2047 with an estimated 140 million people above the age of 60 years. This is expected to put immense pressure on the pension funds in the country.

"Increasing the retirement age, going forward, could be considered in line with the experience of other countries and will be key to the viability of pension systems," EPFO said in its Vision 2047 document.

"Raising the retirement age would mean deposit of higher quantum pensions for longer duration with EPFO and other pension funds in the country and will help offset inflation," a senior government official told ET, explaining the suggestion.

The vision document has been shared with the states and discussions

will soon start with other stakeholders, including the employers and the employees as well.

EPFO is the custodian of a cumulative pension and provident fund corpus of over ₹12 lakh crore of its near 60 million subscribers. The EPFO is likely to rope in the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority, which administers the National Pension Scheme of the government, in this comprehensive plan.

Labour economist KR Shyam Sundar said the move will have mixed impact. "It will ensure that the family income of aged workers sustain the aggregate demand and provide growth impetus, while also saving the age discrimination present in the labour market today," he said.

"But on a net basis, raising the retirement age in a demand constrained economy may not prove to be efficient and equitable as it will keep the youth waiting for a longer period to get a job and there will be

Age Matters

India is projected to become an ageing society by 2047

It is likely to have 140 million elderly above 60 years of age

All these will require income and health security

This would mean significant surge in pension outgo



How will higher retirement age help? Returns would be higher as accumulation period is more

Will add to the term of contribution corpus contributed

skill wastage," Sundar added.

India's elderly population (aged 60 and above) is projected to touch 194 million in 2031 from 138 million in 2021, a 41% increase over a decade lifted by a higher population and rise in life expectancy for both males and females according to the National Statistical Office (NSO)'s Elderly in India 2021 Report.

"Consequently, the number of people requiring old age income and health security will go up exponentially," EPFO added.

In India, the retirement age varies between 58 to 65 years depending on

whether it is a public sector enterprise or a corporate entity. However, across the European Union, the retirement age is 65 years, while it is 67 in Denmark, Italy and Greece, and 66 in the US. Most of them have an ageing population.

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development in the 2012 edition of its 'Pension Outlook' said governments will need to raise retirement ages gradually to address increasing life expectancy in order to ensure that their national pension systems are both affordable and adequate.

Nos Game: R Signal-to-Noise

Manufacturing, labour market, GST coll is a need to extract valuable information



KARAN BHASIN

India's recent numbers have been in much analysed, discussed - and of course, debated over the last few days. Much of this debate has focused on the headline numbers and comparing the RBI for-GDP numbers with the first quarter.

Most similar economic information can be considered as news - and with news, there is often a lot of noise. Therefore, there is a need to extract valuable information in the form of the signal that is contained in the latest economic numbers.

Broadly there are four such indicators that are of immediate interest to me. Let us begin with India's manufacturing sector where we have the S&P Global India Manufacturing Purchasing Mana-

dicator that is often is the Labour Force Rate (LFPR), used as the percent who are working in the economy. The last few years at 47.5% during 2022 round of 1. Now, we turn to the tax evasion indicator, which is the August GST at ₹1.44 lakh crore straight money her than ₹1.5 lakh crore ongoing tax evasion. I explain the collection part of the by high-

Documents with



कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम
(श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION
(Ministry of Labour & Employment, Govt. of India)



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स. एन-16/1/Odisha/2016-योववि

दिनांक:24.08.2022

परिपत्र
Circular

विषय :- कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 1(3) के अंतर्गत ओडिशा राज्य के कलाहांडी जिले के सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्रों में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी।

Sub: Implementation of ESI Act in the entire area of Kalahandi district in the State of Odisha.

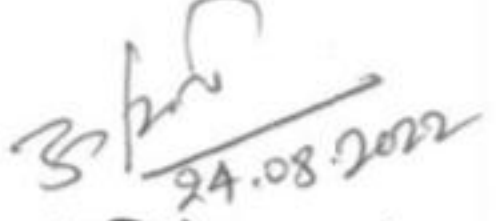
उपरोक्त विषय पर मंत्रालय द्वारा भारत का राजपत्र (असाधारण), भाग-II-खण्ड-3-उप-खण्ड-(II) में दिनांक 23.08.2022 को प्रकाशित अधिसूचना स का.आ. 3983(अ) दिनांक 23 अगस्त, 2022 की प्रतिलिपि सूचनार्थ संलग्न है। (गजट.आई.डी.स- CG-DL-E-23082022-238311)

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 1(3) के अंतर्गत ओडिशा राज्य के कलाहांडी जिले के सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्रों में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम का कार्यान्वयन दिनांक 01.09.2022 से प्रभावी होगा।

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the notification no. S.O. 3983(E) dated 23th August, 2022 published in Gazette of India (Extraordinary), Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (II) on 23.08.2022 by Ministry of Labour & Employment for information. (Gazette ID No- CG-DL-E-23082022-238311)

Implementation of ESI Act, 1948 under Section 1(3) in the entire area of Kalahandi district in the State of Odisha shall be effective from 01.09.2022.

संलग्न - यथोपरि


24.08.2022
(अखिलेश कुमार)

सहायक निदेशक (योजना व विकास)

सेवा में,

1. क्षेत्रीय निदेशक, ओडिशा को सूचनार्थ व आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु ।
2. वेबसाइट सामग्री प्रबंधन, मुख्यालय से अनुरोध है कि इस नोट को वेबसाइट पर अपलोड करें ।