



CORRIDALEGAL
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THE TAMIL NADU SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1947

— BARE ACT —

Corrida Legal presents the Bare Act Series, sourced from official texts and supported with an executive summary designed to help readers grasp the essence of the law with ease.

NOTE:

An Executive Summary of the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 is included towards the end of this document, right after the full bare act of the statute. This summary helps professionals, business owners, compliance officers, HR managers, legal practitioners, and students quickly understand the key provisions relating to registration of shops and establishments, working hours, weekly holidays and rest intervals, employment of women and young persons, leave and wage entitlements, health and safety measures, employer obligations, termination and notice requirements, penalties for non-compliance, and enforcement mechanisms, without having to read the entire text.

The Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 Summary provides a clear, practical, and time-saving guide for anyone looking to understand Tamil Nadu's labour and employment law framework, ensure statutory compliance in retail and commercial establishments, manage workforce obligations effectively, and stay aligned with regulatory requirements under the Shops and Establishments Act bare act.

THE TAMILNADU SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1947

(ACT XXXVI OF 1947)

[Received the assent of the Governor General on 2nd February, 1948, first published in the Fort St. George Gazette on the 10th February, 1948]

An Act to provide for the regulation of conditions of work in shops, commercial establishments, restaurants, theatres and other establishments, and for certain other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation of conditions of work in shops, commercial establishments and for certain other purposes; it is hereby enacted as follows:

1. Short title, extent and commencement

(1) This Act may be called the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947

(2) It extends to the whole of the ¹[State] of Tamil Nadu.

²[(3) (a) It shall come into force in the following areas on such date as the State Government may, by notification, appoint:

(i) the City of Madras,

(ii) all the municipalities constituted under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), and

iii) all areas within the jurisdiction of panchayats which, under rule 2 of Schedule III to the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950 (Madras Act X of 1950), should be deemed to be constituted under that Act, and which immediately before the commencement of that Act, were classified by the State Government as major panchayats and all areas within the jurisdiction of panchayats constituted or reconstituted under that Act which, for the time being, are classified by the State Government as Class I Panchayats under section 5 (1) (a) of that Act.]

b) The ¹[State] Government may, by notification, direct that all or any of the provisions of this Act shall come into force in any other area on such date as may be specified in such notification.

³[Extending the applicability of the Act to the whole State of Tamil Nadu-

[G.O. Ms. No. 162, Labour and Employment (K2), dated 14th November 2018]

No.II(2)/LE/980(a-1)/2018- In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 (Tamil Nadu XXXVI of 1947), the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby directs that the said Act shall come into force on 14th November 2018 in all the areas in the State of Tamil Nadu, where the provisions of the said Act have not been brought into force so far by invoking clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the said Act.]

¹ Subs. for "Province" by the Adaptation Order of 1950

² Amended by Sch. To Act XI of 1952 (deemed to have come into force on the 1st April, 1951)

³ Notified in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette Extraordinary No. 381, Pt. II, S.2, P.1, 14th November, 2018

CHAPTER-1 PRELIMINARY

2. Definitions- In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context-

(1) 'child' means a person who has not completed fourteen years.

(2) 'closed' means not open for the service of any customer or open to any business connected with the establishment.

(3) 'commercial establishment' means an establishment which is not a shop but which carries on the business of advertising, commission, forwarding or commercial agency, or which is a clerical department of a factory or industrial undertaking or which is an insurance company, joint stock company, bank, broker's office or exchange and includes such other establishments as the State Government may by notification declare to be a commercial establishment for the purposes of this Act.

(4) 'day' means the period of twenty-four hours beginning at midnight:

Provided that in the case of a person employed, whose hours of work extend beyond midnight, day means the period of twenty-four hours beginning from the time when such employment commences.

(5) 'employer' means a person owning or having charge of, the business of an establishment and includes the manager, agent or other persons acting in the general management or control of an establishment;

(6) 'establishment' means a shop, commercial establishment, restaurant, eating-house, residential hotel, theatre or any place of public amusement or entertainment and includes such establishment as the ¹[State] Government may by notification declare to be an establishment for the purposes of this Act;

²[(7) 'factory' means any premises which is a factory within the meaning of the Factories Act, 1948.]

(8) 'inspector' means an Inspector appointed under section 42;

(9) 'notification' means a notification in the Fort St. George Gazette;

(10) 'opened' means opened for the service of any customer.

(11) 'periods of work' means the time during which a person employed is at the disposal of the employer;

¹ Subs. for "Province" by the Adaptation Order of 1950

² Subs. by Act XIV of 1951, Sec 3(1) and Sch. II

(12) 'person employed' means—

(i) In the case of a shop, a person wholly or principally employed therein in connection with the business of the shop;

(ii) In the case of a factory or an industrial undertaking, a member of the clerical staff employed in such a factory or undertaking;

(iii) In the case of a commercial establishment other than a clerical department of a factory or an industrial undertaking, a person wholly or principally employed in connection with the business of the establishment, and includes a peon;

(iv) In the case of a restaurant or eating house, a person wholly or principally employed in the preparation or the serving food or drink or in attendance on customers or in cleaning utensils used in the premises or as a clerk or cashier;

(v) In the case of a theatre, a person employed as an operator, clerk, door-keeper, usher or in such capacity as may be specified by the ¹[State] Government by general or special order;

(vi) In the case of an establishment not falling under paragraphs (i) to (v) above, a person wholly or principally employed in connection with the business of the establishment and includes a peon;

(vii) In the case of all establishments, a person wholly or principally employed in cleaning any part of the premises;

but does not include the husband, wife, son, daughter, father, mother, brother or sister of an employer who lives with and is dependent on such employer;

(13) 'prescribed' means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(14) 'residential hotel' means any premises in which business is carried on bona fide for the supply of dwelling accommodation and meals on payment of a sum of money to a traveller or any member of the public or class of the public;

(15) 'restaurant' or 'eating house' means any premises in which is carried on wholly or principally the business of the supply of refreshments or meals to the public or a class of the public for consumption on the premises but does not include a restaurant attached to a theatre.

(16) 'shop' means any premises where any trade or business is carried on or where services are rendered to customers and includes offices, store rooms, godowns and warehouses, whether in the same premises or otherwise, used in connection with such business but does not include a restaurant, eating-house or commercial establishment;

¹ Subs. for "Provincial" by the Adaptation Order of 1950

(17) 'theatre' includes any place intended principally or wholly for the representation of moving pictures or for dramatic performances;

(18) 'wages' means any remuneration, capable of being expressed in terms of money, which would if the terms of the contract of employment, express or implied, were fulfilled, be payable, whether conditionally upon the regular attendance, good work or conduct or other behaviour of the person employed, or otherwise, to a person employed in respect of his employment or of work done in such employment, and includes any bonus or other additional remuneration of the nature aforesaid which would be so payable and any sum payable to such person by reason of the termination of his employment, but does not include—

(a) the value of any house-accommodation, supply of light, water, medical attendance or other amenity or of any service excluded by general or special order of the ¹[State] Government ;

(b) any contribution paid by the employer to any pension fund or provident fund;

(c) any travelling allowance or the value of any travelling concession;

(d) any sum paid to the person employed to defray special expenses entailed on him by the nature of his employment; or

(e) any gratuity payable on discharge;

(19) 'week' means a period of seven days beginning at midnight on Saturday;

(20) 'young person' means a person who is not a child and has not completed seventeen years.

3. References to time of day-- References to time of day in this Act are references to Indian Standard Time which is five and a half hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.

4. Exemption: (1) Nothing contained in this Act shall apply to—

(a) persons employed in any establishment in a position of management;

(b) persons whose work involves travelling: and persons employed as canvassers and caretakers;

(c) establishments under the Central and ¹[State] Governments, local authorities, the Reserve Bank of India, ²[a railway administration operating any railway as defined in clause (20) of article 366 of the Constitution] and cantonment authorities;

¹ Subs. for "Provincial" by the Adaptation Order of 1950

² These words, brackets and figures were substituted by the Adaptation (Amendment) Order, 1950, for the words "a railway administration operating a Federal Railway"

(d) establishments in mines and oil fields;

(e) establishments in bazaars in places where fairs or festivals are held temporarily for a period not exceeding fifteen days at a time;

(f) establishments which, not being factories within the meaning of the Factories Act, 1948, are in respect of matters dealt with in this Act, governed by a separate law for the time being in force in the ¹[State].

(2) Nothing contained in section 7 or section 13, as the case may be, shall apply to—

(a) hospitals and other institutions for the treatment or care of the sick, the infirm, the destitute or the mentally unfit;

(b) such chemists' or druggists' shops as the ¹[State] Government may, by general or special order, specify;

(c) clubs and residential hotels, hostels attached to schools or colleges, and establishments maintained in boarding schools in connection with the boarding and lodging of pupils and residents masters;

(d) stalls and refreshment rooms at railway stations, docks, wharves or ports.

5. Power of Government to apply Act to exempted persons or establishments-- Notwithstanding anything contained in section 4, the ¹[State] Government may, by notification apply all or any of the provisions of this Act to any class of persons or establishments mentioned in that section, other than those mentioned in clauses (c) and (f) of sub-section (1), and modify or cancel any such notification.

6. Exemptions-- The ¹[State] Government may, by notification, exempt either permanently or for any specified period, any establishment or class of establishments, or person or class of persons, from all or any of the provisions of this Act, subject to such conditions as the ¹[State] Government deem fit.

CHAPTER II SHOPS

7. Opening and closing hours of shops-- (1) Save as provided by or under any other enactment for the time being in force, no shop shall on any day be opened earlier or closed later than such hours as may be fixed by the ¹[State] Government, by a general or special order in that behalf:

Provided that any customer who was being served or was waiting to be served in any shop at the hour fixed for its closing may be served during the quarter of an hour immediately following such hour.

¹ Subs. for "Provincial" by the Adaptation Order of 1950

(2) Before passing an order under sub-section (1), the ¹[State] Government shall hold an inquiry in the prescribed manner.

(3) The ¹[State] Government may, for the purposes of this section, fix different hours for different shops or different classes of shops or for different areas or for different times of the year.

8. Selling outside shops prohibited after closing hour-- Save as provided by or under any other enactment for the time being in force, no person shall carry on, in or adjacent to a street or public place, the sale of any goods after the hour fixed under section 7 for the closing of shops dealing in the same class of goods in the locality in which such street or public place is situated:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to the sale of newspapers.

9. Daily and weekly hours of work in shops-- (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, no person employed in any shop shall be required or allowed to work therein for more than eight hours in any day and forty eight hours in any week:

Provided that any such person may be allowed to work in such shop for any period in excess of the limit fixed under this sub section subject to payment of overtime wages, if the period of work including overtime work, does not exceed ten hours in any day and in the aggregate fifty-four hours in any week:

(2) No person employed in any shop shall be required or allowed to work therein for more than four hours in any day unless he has had an interval for rest of at least one hour.

10. Spread over of periods of work-- The periods of work of a person employed in a shop shall be so arranged that, along with his intervals for rest, they shall not spread over more than twelve hours in any day.

11. Closing of shops and grant of holidays-- (1) Every shop shall remain entirely closed on one day of the week which day shall be specified by the shopkeeper in a notice permanently exhibited in a conspicuous place in the shop; and the day so specified shall not be altered by the shopkeeper more often than once in three months.

(2) Every person employed in a shop shall be allowed in each week a holiday of one whole day:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to any person whose total period of employment in the week, including any days spent on authorized leave, is less than six days, or entitle a person who has been allowed a whole holiday on the day on which the shop has remained closed in pursuance of sub-section (1), to an additional holiday

¹ Subs. for "Provincial" by the Adaptation Order of 1950

(3) (a) The ¹[State] Government may, by notification, require in respect of shops or any specified class of shops, that they shall, in addition to the day provided for by sub-section(1), be closed at such hour in the afternoon of one week-day in every week at such hour as may be fixed by the ¹[State] Government.

(b) Every person employed in any shop to which a notification under clause (a) applies, shall be allowed in each week an additional holiday of one half day commencing at the hour in the afternoon fixed for the closing of the shop under clause (a).

(4) The ¹[State] Government may, for the purpose of sub-section (3), fix different hours for different shops or different classes of shops or for different areas or for different times of the year.

(5) The weekly day on which a shop is closed in pursuance of requirement under sub-section (3) shall be specified by the shop-keeper in a notice permanently exhibited in a conspicuous place in the shop, and shall not be altered by the shopkeeper more often than once in three months.

(6) No deduction shall be made from the wages of any person employed in a shop on account of any day or part of a day on which it has remained closed or a holiday has been allowed in accordance with this section; and if such person is employed on the basis that he would not ordinarily receive wages for such day or part of a day, he shall nonetheless be paid for such day or part of a day the wages he would have drawn, had the shop not remained closed, or had the holiday not been allowed, on that day or part of a day.

CHAPTER III

ESTABLISHMENTS OTHER THAN SHOPS

12. Application of this chapter to establishments other than shops-- The provisions of this Chapter shall apply only to establishments other than shops.

13. Opening and closing hours-- (1) Save as provided by or under any other enactment for the time being in force ,no establishment shall on any day be opened earlier or closed later than such hour as may be fixed by the ¹[State] Government, by general or special order in that behalf:

Provided that in the case of a restaurant or eating house, any customer who was being served or was waiting to be served therein at the hour fixed for the closing may be served during the quarter of an hour immediately following such hour.

(2) Before passing an order under sub- section (1), the ¹[State] Government shall make an inquiry in the prescribed manner.

(3) The ¹[State] Government may, for the purposes of this section, fix different hours for different establishments or different classes of establishments or for different areas or for different times of the year.

¹ Subs. for "Provincial" by the Adaptation Order of 1950

14. Daily and weekly hours of work-- (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, no person employed in any establishment shall be required or allowed to work for more than eight hours in any day and forty- eight hours in any week:

Provided that any such person may be allowed to work in such establishment for any period in excess of the limit fixed under this sub- section subject to payment of overtime wages, if the period of work, including overtime work, does not exceed ten hours in any day and in the aggregate fifty- four hours in any week.

(2) No person employed in any establishment shall be required or allowed to work in such establishment for more than four hours in any day unless he has had an interval for rest of at least one hour.

15. Spread over of periods of work-- The periods of work of a person employed in an establishment shall be so arranged that along with his intervals for rest, they shall not spread over more than twelve hours in any day.

16. Holidays-- (1) Every person employed in an establishment shall be allowed in each week a holiday of one whole day:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to any person whose total period of employment in the week, including any days spent on authorized leave, is less than six days.

(2) The ¹[State] Government may, by notification, require in respect of any establishment or any specified class of establishments, that every person employed therein shall be allowed in each week an additional holiday of one half day commencing at such hour in the afternoon as may be fixed by the ¹[State] Government.

(3) The ¹[State] Government may, for the purposes of sub-section (2), fix different hours for different establishments or different classes of establishments or for different areas or for different times of the year.

(4) No deduction shall be made from the wages of any person employed in an establishment on account of any day or part of a day on which a holiday has been allowed in accordance with this section; and if such person is employed on the basis that he would not ordinarily receive wages for such day or part of a day, he shall nonetheless be paid for such day or part of a day the wages he would have drawn, had the holiday not been allowed on that day or part of a day.

¹ Subs. for "Provincial" by the Adaptation Order of 1950

CHAPTER IV

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS

17. Children not to work in establishments-- No child shall be required or allowed to work in any establishment.

18. Young persons to work only between 6 a.m. and 7 p.m.-- No young person shall be required to work in any establishment before 6a.m. and after 7 p.m.

19. Daily and weekly hours of work for young persons-- Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, no young person shall be required or allowed to work in any establishment for more than seven hours in any day and forty- two hours in any week nor shall such person be allowed to work overtime.

CHAPTER V

HEALTH AND SAFETY

20. Cleanliness-- The premises of every establishment shall be kept clean and free from effluvia arising from any drain or privy or other nuisance and shall be cleansed at such times and by such methods as may be prescribed; and these methods may include lime washing, colour washing, painting, varnishing, disinfecting and deodorising.

21. Ventilation-- The premises of every establishment shall be ventilated in accordance with such standards and by such methods as may be prescribed.

22. Lighting-- (1) The premises of every establishment shall be sufficiently lighted during all working hours.

(2) If it appears to an Inspector that the premises of any establishment within his jurisdiction is not sufficiently lighted or ventilated, he may serve on the employer an order in writing specifying the measures which, in his opinion, should be adopted and requiring them to be carried out before a specified date.

23. Precautions against fire-- In every establishment, such precautions against fire shall be taken as may be prescribed.

24. Appeal-- Against any order of the Inspector under this Chapter, an appeal shall lie to such authority and within such time as may be prescribed; and the decision of the appellate authority shall be final.

CHAPTER VI HOLIDAYS WITH WAGES

25. Holidays and sick leave-- (1) Every person employed in any establishment shall be entitled, after twelve months' continuous service, to holidays with wages for a period of 12 days, in the subsequent period of twelve months:

Provided that such holidays with wages may be accumulated up to a maximum of ¹[forty- five days].

Explanation— For the purposes of this sub-section any continuous period of service preceding the date on which this Act applies to any establishment shall also count, subject to a maximum period of twelve months.

(2) Every person employed in any establishment shall also be entitled during his first twelve months of continuous service after the commencement of this Act, and during every subsequent twelve months of such service, (a) to leave with wages for a period not exceeding 12 days, on the ground of any sickness incurred or accident sustained by him and (b) to casual leave with wages for a period not exceeding 12 days on any reasonable ground.

(3) If a person entitled to any holidays under sub-section (1) is discharged by his employer before he has been allowed the holidays, or if having applied for and been refused the holidays, he quits his employment before he has been allowed the holidays, the employer shall pay him the amount payable, under this Act in respect of the holidays.

(4) If a person entitled to any leave under sub- section (2) is discharged by his employer when he is sick or suffering from the result of an accident, the employer shall pay him the amount payable under this Act in respect of the period of the leave to which he was entitled at the time of his discharge, in addition to the amount, if any payable to him under sub-section (3).

(5) A person employed shall be deemed to have completed a period of twelve months' continuous service within the meaning of this section, not withstanding any interruption in service during those twelve months brought about (i) by sickness, accident, or authorised leave (including authorised holidays) not exceeding ninety days in the aggregate for all three; or (ii) by a lock-out; (iii) by a strike which is not an illegal strike; or (iv) by intermittent periods of involuntary unemployment not exceeding thirty days in the aggregate and authorized leave shall be deemed not to include any weekly holiday or half-holiday allowed under this Act which occurs at the beginning or end of an interruption brought about by the leave.

(6) A person employed in a hostel attached to a school or college or in an establishment maintained in a boarding school in connection with the boarding and lodging of pupils and resident masters shall be allowed the privileges referred to in sub- sections (1) to (5), reduced however proportionately to the period for which he was employed continuously in the previous year or to the period for which he will be employed continuously in the current year, as the case may be; and all references to periods of holidays or of leave in sub-sections (1) and (2) shall be construed accordingly, fractions of less than one day being disregarded.

(7) The ¹[State] Government shall have power to issue directions as to the manner in which the provisions of sub-section (6) shall be carried into effect in all or any class of cases or in any particular case.

26. Pay during annual holidays-- Every person employed shall, for the holidays or the period of leave allowed under sub- section (1) or (2) of section 25, be paid at a rate equivalent to the daily average of his wages for the days on which he actually worked during the preceding three months exclusive of any earnings in respect of overtime.

27. Power to increase the number of holidays-- Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 25, the ¹[State] Government may, by notification, increase the total number of annual holidays and the maximum number of days up to which such holidays may be accumulated in respect of any establishment or class of establishments.

28. Power of Inspector to act for person employed-- Any Inspector may institute proceedings on behalf of any person employed to recover any sum required to be paid under this Chapter by an employer which he has not paid.

CHAPTER VII WAGES

29. Responsibility for payment of wages-- Every employer shall be responsible for the payment to persons employed by him of all wages and sums required to be paid under this act.

30. Fixation of wage period-- 1) Every employer shall fix periods (in this Act referred to as wage periods) in respect of which such wages shall be payable.

2) No wage period shall exceed one month.

31. Wages for overtime work-- Where any person employed in any establishment is required to work overtime, he shall be entitled, in respect of such overtime work, to wages at twice the ordinary rate of wages.

Explanation—For the purpose of this section, the expression “ordinary rate of wages” shall mean such rate of wages as may be calculated in the manner prescribed.

¹ Subs. for “Provincial” by the Adaptation Order of 1950

32. Time of payment of wages-- 1) The wages of every person employed shall be paid before the expiry of the fifth day after the last day of the wage period in respect of which the wages are payable.

2) Where the employment of any person is terminated by or on behalf of the employer, the wages earned by such person shall be paid before the expiry of the second working day from the day on which his employment is terminated.

3) The ¹[State] Government may, by general or special order, exempt an employer from the operation of this section in respect of the wages of any person employed or class of persons employed, to such extent and subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order.

4) All payments of wages shall be made on a working day.

33. Wages to be paid in current coin or currency notes-- All wages shall be paid in current coin or currency notes or in both.

34. Deductions which may be made from wages-- 1) The wages of a person employed shall be paid to him without deductions of any kind except those authorised by or under this Act.

Explanation—Every payment made by a person employed to the employer shall, for the purpose of this Act, be deemed to be a deduction from wages.

2) Deduction from the wages of a person employed shall be made only in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and may be of the following kinds only, namely:

(a) fines;

(b) deductions for absence from duty;

(c) deductions for damage to, or loss of, goods expressly entrusted to the employed person for custody, or for loss of money for which he is required to account, where such damage or loss is directly attributable to his neglect or default;

(d) deductions for house accommodation supplied by the employer;

(e) deductions for such amenities and services supplied by the employer as the ¹[State] Government may, by general or special order, authorise;

(f) deductions for recovery of advances or for adjustment of overpayments of wages;

(g) deductions of income-tax payable by the employed person;

(h) deductions required to be made by order of a Court or other authority competent to make such order;

¹ Subs. for "Provincial" by the Adaptation Order of 1950

(i) deductions for subscription to, and for repayment of advances from, any provident fund to which the Provident Funds Act, 1952 applies or any recognized provident fund as defined in section 58A of the Indian Income Tax Act 1922, or any provident fund approved in this behalf by the ¹[State] Government during the continuance of such approval;

(j) deductions for payments to co-operative societies approved in this behalf by the ¹[State] Government or to a scheme of insurance maintained by the Indian Post Office or by any insurance company approved in this behalf by the ¹[State] Government;

(k) deductions made with the written authorisation of the employed person in furtherance of any savings scheme approved by the ¹[State] Government for the purchase of securities of the Central or ¹[State] Government.

35. Fines—(1) No fine shall be imposed on any person employed save in respect of such acts and omissions on his part as the employer, with the previous approval of the ¹[State] Government or of the prescribed authority, may have specified by notice under sub-section (2).

(2) A notice specifying such acts and omissions shall be exhibited in the prescribed manner on the premises in which the employment is carried on.

(3) No fine shall be imposed on any person employed until he has been given an opportunity of showing cause against the fine, or otherwise than in accordance with such procedure as may be prescribed for the imposition of fines.

(4) The total amount of fine which may be imposed in any one wage period on any person employed shall not exceed an amount equal to half an anna in the rupee of the wages payable to him in respect of that wage period.

(5) No fine shall be imposed on any person employed who has not completed fifteenth year.

(6) No fine imposed on any person employed shall be recovered from him after the expiry of sixty days from the day on which it was imposed.

(7) Every fine shall be deemed to have been imposed on the day of the act or omission in respect of which it was imposed.

(8) All fines and realizations thereof shall be recorded in a register to be kept by the employer in such form as may be prescribed; and all such realization shall be applied only to such purposes beneficial to the persons employed in the establishment as are approved by the prescribed authority.

Explanation—When the persons employed are part only of a staff employed under the same management, all such realizations may be credited to a common fund maintained for the staff as a whole, provided that the fund shall be applied only to such purposes as are approved by the prescribed authority.

¹ Subs. for "Provincial" by the Adaptation Order of 1950

36. Deductions for absence from duty—(1) Deductions may be under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 34 only on account of the absence of an employed person from the place or places where, by the terms of his employment, he is required to work, such absence being for the whole or any part of the period during which he is so required to work.

(2) The amount of such deduction shall in no case bear to the wages payable to the employed person in respect of the wage period for which the deduction is made, a larger proportion than the period for which he was absent bears to the total period, within such wage period during which by the terms of his employment, he was required to work:

Provided that, subject to any rules made in this behalf by the ¹[State] Government, if ten or more employed persons acting in concert absent themselves without due notice (that is to say, without giving the notice which is required under the terms of their contract of employment) and without reasonable cause such deduction from any such person may include such amount not exceeding his wages for eight days as may by any such terms be due to the employer in lieu of due notice.

Explanation—For the purposes of this section, an employed person shall be deemed to be absent from the place where he is required to work, if, although present in such place, he refuses, in pursuance of a stay-in-strike or for any other cause which is not reasonable in the circumstances, to carry out his work.

37. Deductions for damage or loss – (1) A deduction under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 34 shall not exceed the amount of the damage or loss caused to the employer by the neglect or default of the person employed and shall not be made until the person employed has been given an opportunity of showing cause against the deduction, or otherwise than in accordance with such procedure as may be prescribed for the making of such deductions.

(2) All such deductions and all realizations there of shall be recorded in a register to be kept by the employer in such form as may be prescribed.

38. Deductions for services rendered— A deduction under clause (d) or clause (e) of sub section (2) of section 34 shall not be made from the wages of a person employed unless the house accommodation, amenity or service has been accepted by him, as a term of employment or otherwise, and such deduction shall not exceed an amount equivalent to the value of the house accommodation, amenity or service supplied and in the case of deduction under the said clause (e) shall be subject to such conditions as the ¹[State] Government may impose.

¹ Subs. for "Provincial" by the Adaptation Order of 1950

39. Deductions for recovery of advances -- Deductions under clause (f) of subsection (2) of section 34 shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:-

(a) recovery of an advance of money given before employment began shall be made from the first payment of wages in respect of a complete wage period, but no recovery shall be made of such advances given for travelling expenses;

b) recovery of advances of wages not already earned shall be subject to any rules made by the ¹[State] Government regulating the extent to which such advances may be given and the instalments by which they may be recovered.

40. Deductions for payments to co-operative societies and insurance schemes -- Deductions under clauses (j) and (k) of sub-section (2) of section 34 shall be subject to such conditions as the ¹[State] Government may impose.

41. Notice of dismissal—(1) No employer shall dispense with the services of a person employed continuously for a period of not less than six months, except for a reasonable cause and without giving such person at least one months notice or wages in lieu of such notice, provided however, that such notice shall not be necessary where the services of such person are dispensed with on a charge of misconduct supported by satisfactory evidence recorded at an enquiry held for the purpose.

(2) The person employed shall have a right to appeal to such authority and within such time as may be prescribed either on the ground that there was no reasonable cause for dispensing with his services or on the ground that he had not been guilty of misconduct as held by the employer.

²[(2-A) The appellate authority may, if it considers that any document or the testimony of any person is relevant or necessary for the discharge of its duties under this Act as appellate authority, call for and inspect such document or summon and examine such person. For the aforesaid purposes, it shall have the same powers as are vested in a civil court while trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Central Act V of 1908), in respect of the following matters, namely:-

- (i) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;
- (ii) compelling the production of documents;
- (iii) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses

¹ Subs. for "Provincial" by the Adaptation Order of 1950

² Ins. by Tamil Nadu Act 9 of 2017, S.2 (with effect from 01.04.2017)

(2-B) The appellate authority, may, after giving notice in the prescribed manner to the employer and the person employed, dismiss the appeal or direct the reinstatement of the person employed, with or without wages for the period he was kept out of employment or direct payment of compensation without reinstatement or grant such other relief as it deems fit in the circumstances of the case.]

3) The decision of the appellate authority shall be final and binding on both the employer and the person employed.

¹[41.A. Payment of full wages to person employed pending proceedings in Higher Courts -- Where in any case, the appellate authority, by its decision under Section 41, directs reinstatement of any person employed and the employer prefers any proceeding against such decision in a High Court or the Supreme Court, the employer shall be liable to pay such person employed, during the period of pendency of such proceedings in the High Court or the Supreme Court, full wages last drawn by him, inclusive of any maintenance allowance admissible to him under any rule if the person employed had not been employed in any establishment during such period and an affidavit by such person employed had been filed to that effect in such Court:

Provided that where it is proved to the satisfaction of the High Court or the Supreme Court that such person employed had been employed and had been receiving adequate remuneration during any such period or part thereof, the Court shall order that no wages shall be payable under this section for such period or part, as the case may be.]

CHAPTER VIII

APPOINTMENT, POWERS AND DUTIES OF INSPECTORS

42. Appointment of Inspectors-- The ²[State] Government may, by notification, appoint such officers of the ²[State] Government or of any local authority as they think fit to be Inspectors for the purposes of this Act, within such local limits as the ²[State] Government may assign to them.

43. Powers and duties of Inspectors-- Any inspector may at all reasonable hours enter into any premises, which is, or which he has reason to believe is, an establishment, with such assistants and make such examination of the premises and of the prescribed registers, records or notices as may be prescribed.

44. Inspectors to be public servants -- Every Inspector shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

¹ Ins. By Tamil Nadu Act 44 of 2008, S.2 (with effect from 19th June, 2008)

² Subs. for "Provincial" by the Adaptation Order of 1950

CHAPTER IX

PENALTIES FOR OFFENCES

45. Penalties – ¹[Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of Section 7 to 11, 13 to 23, 25, 26, 29 to 41 and 47 shall be punishable for a first offence, with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees and for a second or subsequent offence, with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees.]

²[**45A. Penalty for failure to comply with the provisions of section 41-A--** Any employer who fails to comply with the provisions of Section 41-A shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both and where such failure is a continuing one, with a further fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for every day during which such failure continues after the conviction for the first and the court trying the offence, if it fines the offender, may direct that the whole or any part of the fine realised from him shall be paid, by way of compensation, to any person who, in its opinion has been injured by such failure.]

46. Penalty for obstructing Inspector, etc.-- Any person who wilfully obstructs an Inspector in the exercise of any power conferred on him under this Act or any person lawfully assisting an Inspector in the exercise of such power, or who fails to comply with any lawful direction made by an Inspector, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees.

³[**46-A. Compounding of Offences** – (1) Any offence punishable under section 45 or any rule made under section 49 may, either before or after the institution of the prosecution, be compounded by the Commissioner of Labour or such other officer as may be authorised in this behalf by the Commissioner of Labour, on payment, for credit to the State Government, of such sum as the Commissioner of Labour or such other officer may specify:

Provided that such sum shall not, in any case, exceed the maximum amount of the fine which may be imposed under this Act for the offence so compounded.

(2) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall apply to a person who commits the same or similar offence within a period of three years from the date on which the first offence, committed by him, was compounded.

Explanation—For the purpose of this sub-section, any second or subsequent offence committed after the expiry of a period of three years from the date on which the offence was previously compounded, shall be deemed to be a first offence.

¹ Subs. by Tamil Nadu Act 9 of 2017, S.2 (with effect from 01.04.2017)

² Ins. By Tamil Nadu Act 44 of 2008, S.3 (with effect from 19th June, 2008)

³ Ins. By Tamil Nadu Act 18 of 1999, S.2 (with effect from 10th August, 1999)

(3) Where an offence has been compounded under sub-section (1), no proceeding or further proceeding, as the case may be, shall be taken against the offender, in respect of the offence so compounded and the offender, if in custody, shall be discharged forthwith.

(4) No offence punishable under this Act shall be compounded except as provided by this section.]

CHAPTER X MISCELLANEOUS

47. Maintenance of registers and records and display of notices-- Subject to the general or special orders of the ¹[State] Government, an employer shall maintain such register and records and display such notices as may be prescribed.

48. Delegation of powers—(1) The ¹[State] Government may, by notification, authorize any officer or authority subordinate to them, to exercise any one or more of the powers vested in them by or under this Act, except the power mentioned in section 49, subject to such restrictions and conditions, if any, as may be specified in the notification.

(2) The exercise of the powers delegated under sub-section (1) shall be subject to control and revision by the ¹[State] Government or by such persons as may be empowered by them in that behalf. The ¹[State] Government shall also have power to control and revise the acts or proceedings of any person so empowered.

49. Power to make rules – (1) The ¹[State] Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In making a rule under sub-section (1), the ¹[State] Government may provide that a contravention thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(3) The power to make rules conferred by this section shall be subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

4) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Fort St. George Gazette and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

50. Rights and privileges under other law, etc., not affected -- Nothing contained in this Act shall affect any rights or privileges which any person employed in any establishment is entitled to on the date on which this Act comes into operation in respect of such establishment, under any other law, contract, custom or usage applicable to such establishment, if such rights or privileges are more favourable to him than those to which he would be entitled under this Act.

¹ Subs. for "Provincial" by the Adaptation Order of 1950

51. Commissioner of labour to decide certain questions-- If any question arises whether all or any of the provisions of this Act apply to an establishment or to a person employed therein or whether section 50 applies to any case or not, it shall be decided by the Commissioner of Labour and his decision there on shall be final and shall not be liable to be questioned in any Court of Law.

52. Power of Government to suspend provisions of the Act during fairs and festivals -- On any special occasion in connection with a fair or festival or a succession of public holidays, the ¹[State] Government may, by notification, suspend for a specified period the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act.

53. Central Act XVIII of 1942 not to apply to establishments governed by this Act -- On and from the date on which this Act comes into operation in respect of an establishment, the Weekly Holidays Act, 1942, shall cease to apply to such establishment.

¹ Subs. for "Provincial" by the Adaptation Order of 1950

¹ Subs. for "Provincial" by the Adaptation Order of 1950

Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act 1947 PDF – Complete Executive Summary

Introduction to the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act 1947 PDF

The Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 is a State labour law. Applies across Tamil Nadu. Regulates shops, offices, hotels, theatres, restaurants, IT companies, service centres, and all commercial establishments. Not only “shops”. Many employers misunderstand. Corrida Legal has seen notices issued to startups, small BPOs, and IT offices under this Act.

Key points right at the start:

- **Purpose** – regulate working conditions, hours, leave, welfare.
- **Coverage** – all commercial establishments, not just shops.
- **Registration** – every establishment must register and renew.
- **Working hours** – maximum daily and weekly limits.
- **Holidays** – weekly holiday, national and festival holidays.
- **Leave** – earned leave, casual leave, maternity benefits.
- **Welfare** – drinking water, sanitation, first-aid, crèche where required.
- **Records** – registers for wages, attendance, leave, overtime.
- **Penalties** – fines for contravention, higher fines for repeat offences.

Corrida Legal note → inspectors in Tamil Nadu are strict on “display requirements”. Holiday lists and registration certificates must be displayed at the premises. Even if actual holidays are granted, failure to display attracts penalty.

The Act is a minimum standards law. Employers cannot go below it. They may give more, but not less.

History and Background of the Employment Exchanges Act 1959 PDF

The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959. Central law. Came into force in 1960.

Why passed

- No proper data on unemployment before 1959.
- Vacancies existed, but not reported.
- Government had no statistics.
- Needed a law to make reporting compulsory.

Corrida Legal note → this Act was never meant to force employers to hire from exchanges. Only to make sure vacancies are reported. Hiring is still employer’s choice. Notification is the legal duty.

Employment Exchanges Act 1959 PDF

Bare text shows very limited sections. Section 4 = notify vacancies. Section 5 = furnish returns. Small Act, but inspectors enforce it strictly.

¹ Subs. for “Provincial” by the Adaptation Order of 1950

Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act Executive Summary

Objectives listed clearly:

- (i) ensure vacancies are notified,
- (ii) give job seekers information,
- (iii) provide Government with statistics for planning.

Employers often ask → “why notify if we already recruit internally?” Answer = law is for reporting, not for hiring. Corrida Legal has explained this in many client sessions.

Employment Exchanges Act 1959 Bare Act Download

Bare Act PDF is available online. HR teams must keep a copy. Inspectors always quote bare text. Summaries are useful but cannot replace the bare Act. Corrida Legal advises keeping both.

Employer Obligations under Employment Exchanges Act 1959

From beginning, obligations were clear:

- Notify all notifiable vacancies.
- Send quarterly returns.
- Maintain registers and proof.
Private sector with 25+ employees included. Public sector = always included.

Corrida Legal note → many employers wrongly assume this law applies only to government companies. Wrong. Private companies are bound too.

Vacancy Notification Compliance India PDF

The statistics from vacancy notifications are used for policy, training programmes, skill schemes. Without compliance, Government cannot assess demand. Corrida Legal summary PDF explains this in simple points for HR.

Employment Exchanges Act Penalties and Rules

Penalties were part of the law from the start. Fines may be small, but notices damage reputation. Repeat defaults = higher fines. Inspectors use penalty provisions to ensure employers don't ignore reporting.

Corrida Legal Observations

1. 1959 Act → about data, not recruitment.
2. Bare Act short, but binding.
3. Employers assume exemption, but inspectors do not accept.
4. Proof of notification is as important as notification.
5. Compounding more expensive than compliance.

The Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 applies across the State. It covers almost every kind of commercial activity. Many employers wrongly assume this law is only for retail shops. Wrong. It applies to shops, offices, hotels, restaurants, theatres, IT companies, service centres, call centres, BPOs. Corrida Legal has handled matters where even a small design studio received notices under this Act.

Coverage – Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act 1947 PDF

Who is included:

¹ Subs. for “Provincial” by the Adaptation Order of 1950

- Shops selling goods and services.
- Offices, commercial establishments, consultancy firms.
- Hotels, restaurants, eating houses.
- Theatres, cinema halls, places of entertainment.
- IT and ITeS companies, BPOs, startups.
- Malls, showrooms, retail outlets.

Corrida Legal note → size of establishment is not relevant. Even small outlets with few employees are covered.

Exemptions – TN Shops and Establishments Act Bare Act Download

The *TN Shops and Establishments Act bare act download* shows categories exempted:

- Government offices.
- Establishments under Factories Act.
- Certain charitable institutions, if notified.
- Agriculture and domestic service.
- Any other notified category by State Government.

Corrida Legal has seen confusion here. Employers assume exemption without checking government notification. Unless a notification clearly exempts, law applies.

Importance of Summaries – Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act Executive Summary

The bare Act is legal text. Not easy for HR managers to use daily. The *Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act executive summary* simplifies coverage rules. Lists covered categories, lists exemptions. Corrida Legal advises clients to keep both — the bare Act PDF for reference, and the executive summary for day-to-day HR compliance.

Compliance Angle – Labour Law Compliance under TN Shops and Establishments Act

Applicability is the first step of *labour law compliance under TN Shops and Establishments Act*. If an employer misreads coverage, every return and register filed later becomes irrelevant. Corrida Legal observation → many penalties are issued just because HR argued “we are not covered”. Inspectors do not accept that.

Working Hours Impact – Working Hours and Holidays under Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act

Once coverage is established, *working hours and holidays under Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act* apply automatically. Weekly off, festival holidays, overtime provisions. No employer can contract out of it.

Risk Area – Employer Obligations and Penalties under TN Shops and Establishments Act 1947

Failure to recognise coverage leads to penalties. Under *employer obligations and penalties under TN Shops and Establishments Act 1947*, inspector issues notice if registration missing. Higher fines for repeat defaults. Corrida Legal note → first question in inspection is always “show registration certificate.” If not available, immediate contravention recorded.

¹ Subs. for “Provincial” by the Adaptation Order of 1950

Registration and Renewal under TN Shops and Establishments Act Bare Act Download

The Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 makes registration compulsory. No establishment can operate legally without a registration certificate. The inspector will ask for it in the first inspection. Corrida Legal has seen multiple cases where certificate was obtained but not displayed → still treated as contravention.

Legal Duty – Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act 1947 PDF

The *Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act 1947 PDF* lays down that:

- Every shop and establishment must apply for registration.
- Application to be made within 30 days from the date business starts.
- Certificate must be displayed in a prominent place inside the premises.
- Renewal required periodically, as per State rules.

Corrida Legal note → delay of even one day is still default. Inspectors record the contravention.

Application Process – TN Shops and Establishments Act Bare Act Download

According to the *TN Shops and Establishments Act bare act download*, the process is simple but strict. Employer must file prescribed form with details:

- Name of employer.
- Address of establishment.
- Nature of business carried on.
- Number of employees engaged.
- Proof of ownership or tenancy.
- Identity proof of employer.
- Payment of prescribed fees.

Earlier, applications were manual. Now most are online. Even so, proof of filing must be kept in physical file. Corrida Legal has seen inspectors refuse screenshots as proof, insisting on printed acknowledgement.

HR-Friendly Note – Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act Executive Summary

The *Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act executive summary* explains the process step by step:

1. Collect basic documents (ID, premises proof, partnership deed/incorporation).
2. Fill prescribed application form carefully.
3. Pay registration fee as per schedule.
4. Submit through online portal or designated office.
5. Obtain certificate of registration.
6. Frame and display certificate in establishment.

¹ Subs. for "Provincial" by the Adaptation Order of 1950

Corrida Legal observation → step 6 is missed most often. Non-display leads to penalties. Certificate must be visible, not kept inside HR files.

Renewal Duty – Labour Law Compliance under TN Shops and Establishments Act

Renewal is equally important. *Labour law compliance under TN Shops and Establishments Act* requires renewal before expiry. Common lapses → HR forgets renewal, continues operations, inspector issues notice. Renewal is treated as fresh registration if expiry crossed. Fee is higher.

Renewal process:

- Fill renewal form.
- Attach existing certificate.
- Pay fee.
- Submit before expiry.
- Obtain renewed certificate.

Corrida Legal note → always start renewal process at least one month before expiry.

Immediate Effect – Working Hours and Holidays under Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act

Registration is not symbolic. Once registered, *working hours and holidays under Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act* apply automatically. Employers cannot delay compliance saying “certificate pending”. Inspectors treat business as covered from the day it starts, not from the day certificate is issued.

Penalty Angle – Employer Obligations and Penalties under TN Shops and Establishments Act 1947

If employer fails to register or renew, inspector issues notice. Under *employer obligations and penalties under TN Shops and Establishments Act 1947*, fine is imposed. Repeat contravention = higher fine. In practice → inspector may allow compounding, but fee is usually more than original registration fee. Corrida Legal has handled compounding where fee was 3–5 times the original cost.

Corrida Legal Observations

1. Registration is first compliance under this Act.
2. Small businesses cannot escape; even 2–3 employees included.
3. Display of certificate is not optional. Must be visible.
4. Renewal must be tracked in HR compliance calendar.
5. Compounding more costly than timely registration.

Working Hours and Holidays under Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act

The Act fixes limits. Daily work, weekly work, holidays. Inspectors check this first. Corrida Legal has seen majority of notices in Tamil Nadu on this point.

Daily and Weekly Hours – Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act 1947 PDF

From the *Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act 1947 PDF*:

- 8 hours max in a day.

¹ Subs. for “Provincial” by the Adaptation Order of 1950

- Spread-over including rest = 10½ hours.
- 48 hours total in a week.
- Overtime → only in certain cases. Limit is fixed.

Corrida Legal note → IT companies, BPOs, service offices often exceed. Late sitting shown in register = violation. Payment of overtime does not cure excess hours.

Weekly Off – TN Shops and Establishments Act Bare Act Download

The *TN Shops and Establishments Act bare act download* is clear:

- One full day off each week.
- Usually Sunday. Employer can choose another day.
- Day must be displayed on notice board.
- 24 hours continuous rest.

Practical → if weekly holiday changes, must inform in writing. Corrida Legal has seen cases where off was given but not displayed. Inspector still fined.

National and Festival Holidays – Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act Executive Summary

As per *Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act executive summary*:

- 26 Jan, 15 Aug, 2 Oct = compulsory.
- State notifies festival holiday list each year.
- Employer must select required number and inform staff.
- If employee works on holiday → double wages + compensatory leave.

Corrida Legal note → inspectors in Tamil Nadu always check for Jan 26, Aug 15, Oct 2. If register shows work on these days, inspector asks for proof of double wages.

Records – Labour Law Compliance under TN Shops and Establishments Act

Labour law compliance under TN Shops and Establishments Act requires proper registers:

- Leave register.
- Holiday register.
- Overtime register.
- Attendance sheet.
- Display of holiday list.

Corrida Legal observation → employers often keep attendance only, not holiday register. Treated as default.

Working Hours and Holidays Together – Working Hours and Holidays under Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act

Overtime cannot replace holidays. *Working hours and holidays under Tamil Nadu Shops and*

¹ Subs. for "Provincial" by the Adaptation Order of 1950

Establishments Act must be read together. Weekly off is compulsory. Even if staff agrees, consent has no meaning under this law.

Corrida Legal note → argument “employees voluntarily worked” is rejected. Inspector imposes fine.

Penalties – Employer Obligations and Penalties under TN Shops and Establishments Act 1947

Under *employer obligations and penalties under TN Shops and Establishments Act 1947*:

- First offence = fine.
- Repeat = higher fine.
- Continuing default = daily fine.

Corrida Legal has handled compounding. Cost was more than printing and displaying a notice board.

Leave and Employee Benefits under Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act Executive Summary

The Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act is not only about registration and working hours. Leave and benefits are also central. Inspectors check leave registers, encashment, and holiday lists. Corrida Legal has seen most disputes in Tamil Nadu coming from leave denial or failure to encash.

Legal Duty – Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act 1947 PDF

The *Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act 1947 PDF* clearly provides minimum leave entitlements. Employers cannot go below. They can offer more, but never less.

Key rules:

- Earned Leave → one day for every 20 days worked.
- Sick Leave → available separately.
- Casual Leave → commonly given though not always in detail in the Act.
- Carry forward allowed, subject to limits.
- Encashment of leave → mandatory when employee exits.

Corrida Legal note → inspectors often ask: “show me leave balance of last 2–3 employees resigned.” If encashment missing, notice issued.

Bare Text – TN Shops and Establishments Act Bare Act Download

The *TN Shops and Establishments Act bare act download* sets out how leave accrues:

- After 12 months continuous service.
- Accumulation permitted, often up to 45 days.
- Unused leave must be paid at separation.
- Refusal to grant earned leave is treated as contravention.

Practical lapses seen:

- HR not carrying forward leave.

¹ Subs. for “Provincial” by the Adaptation Order of 1950

- Encashment skipped.
- Only casual leave provided, ignoring earned leave.

Simplified Guidance – Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act Executive Summary

The *Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act executive summary* from Corrida Legal makes this easier for HR:

1. Keep leave register updated monthly.
2. Record earned leave separately from casual leave.
3. Never force employees to use leave in same year.
4. At exit → encash balance leave.
5. Maintain proof of encashment (salary slip, bank transfer).

Corrida Legal note → in many inspections, women employees are directly asked about leave and maternity benefits. Inspectors use this as quick compliance test.

Compliance Angle – Labour Law Compliance under TN Shops and Establishments Act

Labour law compliance under TN Shops and Establishments Act means registers and records must be in prescribed form. Not just Excel printouts. Inspectors expect:

- Leave register (Form).
- Holiday register.
- Attendance with leave noted.
- Encashment entries.

Corrida Legal has seen employers show only attendance sheets. Not acceptable. Treated as violation.

Holiday Link – Working Hours and Holidays under Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act

Leave rules are not same as holidays. *Working hours and holidays under Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act* cover weekly off and national holidays. Earned leave is separate. Employer cannot say “weekly off + holidays = enough.” Corrida Legal note → inspectors reject this argument in every case.

Penalty Side – Employer Obligations and Penalties under TN Shops and Establishments Act 1947

Under *employer obligations and penalties under TN Shops and Establishments Act 1947*:

- No leave register = default.
- No encashment = default.
- Wrong denial = offence.
- Repeat contravention = higher fine.

Corrida Legal has seen penalties where employers delayed leave encashment for years. Inspector directed payment with fine.

Labour Law Compliance under TN Shops and Establishments Act

¹ Subs. for “Provincial” by the Adaptation Order of 1950

Compliance under this Act is broad. Not just registration. Not just holidays. Day-to-day HR operations must follow multiple rules. Inspectors in Tamil Nadu use this Act as an entry point to check overall compliance. Corrida Legal has seen that one missing register is enough for a penalty notice.

Records and Registers – Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act 1947 PDF

From the *Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act 1947 PDF*: employers must maintain specific registers. Minimum set includes:

- Register of wages.
- Register of attendance.
- Leave register.
- Holiday register.
- Overtime register.
- Inspection book.

Corrida Legal note → Excel or digital data is not enough. Inspectors usually want physical registers or printed formats as per rules.

Documents to be Kept – TN Shops and Establishments Act Bare Act Download

The *TN Shops and Establishments Act bare act download* confirms:

- Registration certificate to be displayed.
- List of national and festival holidays to be displayed.
- Notices relating to weekly holidays to be displayed.
- Shift schedule, if any, to be displayed.

Corrida Legal has observed that inspectors in Tamil Nadu often walk straight to the notice board before looking at registers. If nothing is displayed, they record default immediately.

Practical Checklist – Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act Executive Summary

The *Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act executive summary* breaks compliance into steps:

1. Register establishment and display certificate.
2. Maintain prescribed registers (attendance, leave, wages, overtime).
3. Display holiday list on notice board.
4. File returns on time (annual return, if required).
5. Keep inspection book ready for officer's remarks.

Corrida Legal note → small employers often miss inspection book. Without inspection book, inspectors still issue a notice even if other records are fine.

Broader Scope – Labour Law Compliance under TN Shops and Establishments Act

Labour law compliance under TN Shops and Establishments Act overlaps with other labour laws. Example: wages shown in register must match with Payment of Wages Act compliance. Leave and

¹ Subs. for "Provincial" by the Adaptation Order of 1950

holiday records must match with PF/ESI deductions. Corrida Legal has seen inspectors cross-check records across multiple Acts during the same inspection.

Connection with Hours – Working Hours and Holidays under Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act

Compliance includes recording hours of work. *Working hours and holidays under Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act* are not just theoretical. HR must maintain overtime register. Daily attendance must show hours. Inspectors tally hours worked with leave granted and holiday records.

Corrida Legal note → if attendance sheet shows 10 hours daily without proper overtime entry, inspector imposes fine.

Penalty Angle – Employer Obligations and Penalties under TN Shops and Establishments Act 1947

Non-compliance attracts fines. Under *employer obligations and penalties under TN Shops and Establishments Act 1947*:

- First contravention → small fine.
- Repeat contravention → higher fine.
- Continuing contravention → daily fine.

Corrida Legal experience → compounding is common in Tamil Nadu, but compounding fee is much higher than compliance cost.

Welfare and Safety Measures under Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act

This Act is not only about hours and leave. It also speaks of employee welfare and workplace safety. These are the visible points inspectors check when they visit the premises. Corrida Legal has handled inspections in Tamil Nadu where notices were issued only because drinking water was not labelled as “potable” or because no first-aid box was present.

Basic Welfare Rules – Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act 1947 PDF

The *Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act 1947 PDF* specifies:

- Establishment must be kept clean.
- Ventilation and lighting must be proper.
- Safe drinking water must be provided.
- Toilets must be adequate and maintained.
- Seating arrangements for employees standing long hours.

Corrida Legal note → inspectors are quick to check toilets and water supply. Even if registers are perfect, poor sanitation attracts immediate remarks.

Welfare Obligations – TN Shops and Establishments Act Bare Act Download

The *TN Shops and Establishments Act bare act download* shows welfare clauses in simple terms. Employers must:

- Provide clean premises.

¹ Subs. for “Provincial” by the Adaptation Order of 1950

- Ensure no overcrowding.
- Prevent health hazards.
- Maintain facilities for both men and women employees.
- Provide separate toilets where required.

Corrida Legal has seen penalties where no separate toilet was provided for women staff.

Health and Safety Facilities – Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act Executive Summary

The *Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act executive summary* highlights welfare facilities in checklist form:

1. Safe drinking water (labelled).
2. Clean toilets, segregated for men and women.
3. Proper seating for workers in retail outlets.
4. Adequate lighting and ventilation.
5. First-aid box with prescribed items.
6. Crèche facility where number of women employees with children is above prescribed limit.

Corrida Legal note → in retail stores, seating is often ignored. Law requires chairs or stools for staff who stand long hours.

Broader Compliance – Labour Law Compliance under TN Shops and Establishments Act

Labour law compliance under TN Shops and Establishments Act does not stop with registers. Physical workplace conditions are part of compliance. Inspectors do not only check files. They walk through premises.

What they check physically:

- Drinking water points.
- Toilet hygiene.
- Seating in showrooms.
- Ventilation in small offices.
- Fire safety (though not always in Act, inspectors note it).

Corrida Legal observation → sometimes, notices are issued jointly under Shops Act and Public Health rules.

Safety Connection – Working Hours and Holidays under Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act

Welfare is tied with working hours. *Working hours and holidays under Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act* assume safe conditions. If employees are working long hours without proper rest facilities, inspectors impose fine. Holiday lists and welfare standards go hand in hand.

Penalty Risks – Employer Obligations and Penalties under TN Shops and Establishments Act 1947

¹ Subs. for "Provincial" by the Adaptation Order of 1950

If welfare standards not maintained, employer is liable. Under *employer obligations and penalties under TN Shops and Establishments Act 1947*:

- Fine for unclean premises.
- Fine for lack of drinking water.
- Fine for no first-aid box.
- Fine for not providing seating.
- Higher fines for repeat defaults.

Corrida Legal note → in many cases, penalties are small amounts, but the notice itself creates risk. Once notice issued, broader inspections follow.

Employer Obligations and Penalties under TN Shops and Establishments Act 1947

This Act creates duties. Not optional. Every employer in Tamil Nadu running a shop, office, hotel, IT centre, BPO, restaurant, theatre → covered. The duties are many. Registration. Renewals. Records. Holidays. Leave. Welfare. Non-compliance is penalised. Corrida Legal has seen small cafes fined, large IT firms fined, showrooms fined. No exemption if you employ people.

General Duties – Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act 1947 PDF

From the *Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act 1947 PDF*:

- Apply for registration within 30 days.
- Display the registration certificate.
- Maintain registers – wages, attendance, leave, overtime.
- Grant weekly off and national holidays.
- Provide welfare facilities – water, toilets, seating, first-aid.

Corrida Legal note → inspectors check for display first, then registers. If no display, they record contravention on the spot.

Specific Defaults – TN Shops and Establishments Act Bare Act Download

The *TN Shops and Establishments Act bare act download* shows penalty triggers:

- No registration or no renewal.
- Registers not kept or not produced.
- Holiday list missing on notice board.
- Working hours exceeded.
- Earned leave or encashment not given.

Penalty looks small (few hundred, thousand). But repeat = higher. Continuing = daily fine.

Summary for HR – Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act Executive Summary

The *Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act executive summary* Corrida Legal prepares for clients

¹ Subs. for "Provincial" by the Adaptation Order of 1950

translates this into practical:

- First contravention → small fine, inspector issues notice.
- Second → bigger fine, sometimes double.
- Continuing default → daily fine until corrected.
- If inspector's order not followed → separate offence.

Corrida Legal handled a case where HR missed renewal for 3 years. Renewal cost ₹2,000. Penalty and compounding cost ₹15,000+.

Ongoing Duty – Labour Law Compliance under TN Shops and Establishments Act

Labour law compliance under TN Shops and Establishments Act is not one-time. It is ongoing. Every year, every quarter, employer has duties. Common lapses seen:

- Registration done once, renewal forgotten.
- Attendance register maintained, leave register ignored.
- Overtime marked casually, not in prescribed form.
- Holiday list not updated every year.
- Welfare facilities neglected.

Corrida Legal note → these are “low hanging fruit” for inspectors. Easy to spot, easy to penalise.

Hours and Holidays – Working Hours and Holidays under Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act

Penalties extend to hours and holidays. *Working hours and holidays under Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act* are non-negotiable. Weekly off is mandatory. National holidays are mandatory. Consent of employee to work extra does not matter. Inspector records contravention.

Corrida Legal experience → employers in IT sector often say “flexible hours”. Inspectors reply “law is law, weekly off is compulsory”.

Penalty Framework – Employer Obligations and Penalties under TN Shops and Establishments Act 1947

Under *employer obligations and penalties under TN Shops and Establishments Act 1947*:

- Contravention of any provision is an offence.
- Inspector files complaint.
- Court can impose fine.
- Repeat → higher fine.
- Continuing → daily fine.
- Compounding possible, but only once in a period.

Corrida Legal note → compounding is not free. It costs. Often more than preventive compliance.

¹ Subs. for “Provincial” by the Adaptation Order of 1950

Conclusion – Why Compliance with TN Shops and Establishments Act is Critical

The Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 is often seen as a “small” law. Employers focus more on PF, ESI, gratuity, income tax. But this Act is the first point of inspection for shops, offices, hotels, IT companies, restaurants, showrooms, and even BPOs. Corrida Legal has observed that inspectors in Tamil Nadu often begin with this Act. Why? Because violations are easy to find. No registration displayed. No holiday list on the wall. Leave register incomplete. Small lapses, but legally they are contraventions.

Importance for Business – Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act 1947 PDF

The *Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act 1947 PDF* shows the purpose clearly. To regulate conditions of work, leave, hours, welfare. To protect employees. For employers, compliance builds credibility. A registered, compliant establishment has smoother inspections, easier dealings with authorities, and stronger defence in disputes. Corrida Legal note → inspectors are more cooperative with employers who show complete records at the first visit.

Coverage Reminder – TN Shops and Establishments Act Bare Act Download

The *TN Shops and Establishments Act bare act download* proves coverage is wide. Almost every commercial establishment is included. Small businesses, startups, IT units cannot escape. Exemptions are narrow and need government notification. Wrong assumptions are costly. Corrida Legal has handled cases where employers argued exemption, but no notification existed. Inspector fined immediately.

Day-to-Day Use – Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act Executive Summary

The *Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act executive summary* is practical. HR managers cannot run daily operations only by reading bare legal text. They need quick notes. What is registration time limit? How many holidays? How much earned leave? Summary answers these. Corrida Legal prepares such notes for clients so they don't miss compliance dates.

Continuous Effort – Labour Law Compliance under TN Shops and Establishments Act

Labour law compliance under TN Shops and Establishments Act is not a one-time action. It is continuous. Registration must be renewed. Leave registers updated monthly. Holiday list displayed every year. First-aid box checked and replenished. These are routine tasks. HR teams that ignore small steps face bigger risks. Corrida Legal observation → cost of one penalty often equals cost of compliance for the whole year.

Employee Impact – Working Hours and Holidays under Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act

Employees are directly affected. *Working hours and holidays under Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act* ensure staff get proper rest. Weekly off, festival holidays, maximum 48 hours a week. Without these, fatigue builds, disputes start, and turnover rises. Compliance here is not just legal, it is good for employee morale. Corrida Legal note → in many disputes, employee complaints start with leave and holiday denial.

Final Risk – Employer Obligations and Penalties under TN Shops and Establishments Act 1947

Non-compliance has a cost. Under *employer obligations and penalties under TN Shops and Establishments Act 1947*:

- First contravention → fine.
- Repeat contravention → higher fine.
- Continuing default → daily fine.

¹ Subs. for “Provincial” by the Adaptation Order of 1950

- Compounding → costly, allowed once in a period.

Corrida Legal has assisted clients in compounding. Lesson is always the same → preventive compliance is cheaper than defending notices.



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