



CORRIDALEGAL
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BARE ACT

THE TELANGANA SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1988



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 Telangana Shops and Establishments Act, 1988 is included towards the end of this document, right after the full bare act of the statute. This summary helps professionals, employers, compliance officers, legal practitioners, and students quickly understand the key provisions on registration of establishments, working hours, holidays, employment of women and young persons, leave entitlements, employer obligations, penalties, and enforcement, without having to read the entire text.

THE TELANGANA SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1988. (ACT NO. 20 OF 1988)

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THE TELANGANA SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1988.¹

ACT No. 20 OF 1988.

1. (1) This Act may be called the ²Telangana Shops and Establishments Act, 1988.

**Short title, extent,
commencement
and application.**

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of ²Telangana.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification, appoint.

(4) It shall apply—

(i) in the first instance to all areas ³[in Telangana] in which the Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, 1966 was in force immediately before the commencement of this Act;

(ii) to such other areas in the State on such date as the Government may, by notification, specify.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,-

Definitions.

(1) „**apprentice**“ means a person who is employed whether on payment of wages or not, for the purpose of

1. The Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, 1988 received the assent of the President on the 18th July, 1988. The said Act in force in the combined State, as on 02.06.2014, has been adapted to the State of Telangana, under section 101 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 (Central Act 6 of 2014) vide. the Notification issued in G.O.Ms.No.5, Labour, Employment, Training and Factories (Labour) Department, dated 01.02.2016.

2. Substituted by G.O.Ms.No.5, Labour, Employment, Training and Factories (Labour) Department, dated 01.02.2016.

3. Inserted by ibid.

being trained in any trade, craft or employment in any establishment;

(2) **„Chief Inspector“** means the Chief Inspector appointed under section 57;

(3) **„child“** means a person who has not completed fourteen years of age;

(4) **„closed“** means not open for the service of any customer, or for any trade or business or for any other purpose connected with the establishment except loading, unloading and annual stock taking;

(5) **„commercial establishment“** means an establishment which carries on any trade, business, profession or any work in connection with or incidental or ancillary to any such trade, business or profession or which is a clerical department of a factory or an industrial undertaking or which is a commercial or trading or banking or insurance establishment and includes an establishment under the management and control of a co-operative society, an establishment of a factory or an industrial undertaking which falls outside the scope of the Factories Act, 1948, and such other establishment as the Government may, by notification, declare to be a commercial establishment for the purposes of this Act but does not include a shop;

Central Act 63 of 1948.

(6) **„day“** means the period of twenty-four hours beginning at mid-night:

Provided that, in the case of an employee, whose hours of work extend beyond mid-night, day means the period of twenty-four hours beginning from the time when such employment commences.

(7) **„dependent“** means, in relation to a deceased employee, his nominee or in the absence of such nominee, the heir or legal representative;

(8) **„employee“** means a person wholly or principally employed in, and in connection with, any establishment and includes an apprentice and any clerical or other staff of a factory or industrial establishment who fall outside the scope of the Factories Act, 1948; but does not include the husband, wife, son, daughter, father, mother, brother or sister of an employer or his partner, who is living with and depending upon such employer or partner and is not in receipt of any wages;

Central Act 63 of 1948.

(9) **„employer“** means a person having charge of or owning or having ultimate control over the affairs of an establishment and includes the manager, agent or other person acting in the general management or control of an establishment;

(10) **„establishment“** means a shop, restaurant, eating-house, residential hotel, lodging house, theatre or any place of public amusement or entertainment and includes a commercial establishment and such other establishment as the Government may, by notification, declare to be an establishment for the purposes of this Act;

(11) **„factory“** means factory within the meaning of the Factories Act, 1948;

Central Act 63 of 1948.

(12) **„Government“** means the State Government;

(13) **„Inspector“** means an Inspector appointed under section 57;

(14) **„notification“** means a notification published in the ⁴Telangana Gazette and the word “notified” shall be construed accordingly;

(15) **„opened“** means opened for the service of any customer or for any trade or business connected with the establishment;

(16) **„periods of work“** means the time during which an employee is at the disposal of the employer;

(17) **„prescribed“** means prescribed by rules made by the Government under this Act;

(18) **„register of establishment“** means a register maintained for the registration of establishment under this Act;

(19) **„registration certificate“** means a certificate issued under this Act;

(20) **„service compensation“** means the service compensation payable under section 47;

(21) **„shop“** means any premises where any trade or business is carried on or where services are rendered to customer and includes a shop run by a co-operative society an office, a store room, godown, warehouse or work place, whether in the same premises or otherwise, used in connection with such trade or business and such other establishments as the Government may, by notification, declare to be a shop for the purposes of this Act, but does not include a commercial establishment;

4. Substituted by G.O.Ms.No.5, Labour, Employment, Training and Factories (Labour) Department, dated 01.02.2016.

(22) **„theatre“** includes any premises intended principally or wholly for the exhibition of pictures or other optical effects by means of a cinematograph or other suitable apparatus or for dramatic or circus performances or for any other public amusement or entertainment;

(23) **„wages“** means every remuneration, whether by way of salary, allowance, or otherwise expressed in terms of money or capable of being so expressed which would, if the terms of employment, express or implied were fulfilled, be payable to an employee in respect of his employment or of work done in such employment, and includes—

(a) any remuneration payable under any settlement between the parties or order of a tribunal or court;

(b) any remuneration to which the employee is entitled in respect of overtime work or holidays or any leave period;

(c) any additional remuneration payable under the terms of employment, whether called a bonus or by any other name;

(d) any sum which by reason of the termination of employment of the employee is payable under any law, contract or instrument which provides for the payment of such sum, whether with or without deductions but does not provide for the time within which the payment is to be made;

(e) any sum to which the employee is entitled under any scheme framed under any law for the time being in force; but does not include,-

(i) any bonus, whether under a scheme of profit sharing or otherwise, which does not form part of the remuneration payable under the terms of employment, or

which is not payable under any award or settlement between the parties or order of a court;

(ii) the value of any house accommodation, or of the supply of light, water, medical attendance or other amenity or of any service excluded from the computation of wages by a general or special order of the Government;

(iii) any contribution paid by the employer to any person or provident fund, and the interest which may have accrued thereon;

(iv) any travelling allowance or the value of any travelling concesssion;

(v) any sum paid to the employee to defray special expenses entailed on him by the nature of his employment;

(vi) any service compensation payable on the termination of employment in cases other than those specified in sub-clause (d);

(vii) the subscription paid by the employee to life insurance and the contribution paid by the employer to the life insurance of the employee under the provisions of this Act and the bonus which may have accrued thereon; or

(viii) house rent allowance payable by the employer;

(24) „**week**“ means a period of seven days beginning at mid-night on Saturday;

(25) „**young person**“ means a person who is not a child and has not completed eighteen years of age.

CHAPTER-II.

Registration of Establishments.

3. (1) Every employer of an establishment shall,-

**Registration of
establishments.**

(i) in the case of an establishment existing on the date of commencement of this Act, within thirty days from that date; and

(ii) in the case of a new establishment, within thirty days from the date on which the establishment commences its work,

send to the Inspector concerned a statement containing such particulars, together with such fees, as may be prescribed.

(2) On receipt of such statement, the Inspector shall register the establishment in the register of establishments in such manner as may be prescribed and shall issue in the prescribed form a registration certificate to the employer who shall display it at a prominent place of the establishment:

⁵[Provided that if no adverse order is passed by the Inspector within thirty days from the date of submission of the statement under sub-section (1), then the registration shall be deemed to be duly granted.]

⁶[Provided further that to facilitate the starting of business, no inspection need be conducted prior to registration.

5. Added by G.O.Ms.No.5, Labour, Employment, Training and Factories (Labour) Department, dated 01.02.2016.

6. Added by Act No. 28 of 2017.

Provided also that, on uploading the application for registration along with other enclosures as may be prescribed, provisional registration shall be granted within 24 business hours and be valid until a final order is passed on the application for registration.]

(3) Every registration certificate issued under sub-section (2), shall be valid with effect from the date on which it is issued upto the 31st day of December following.

(4) Every employer shall give intimation to the Inspector, in the prescribed form, any change in any of the particulars in the statement made under sub-section (1) within fifteen days after the change has taken place. The Inspector shall, on receipt of such intimation and the fees prescribed therefor make the change in the register of establishments in accordance with such intimation and shall amend the registration certificate or issue a fresh registration certificate, if necessary.

(5) The employer shall, within fifteen days of the closure of the establishment, give intimation thereof in writing to the Inspector, who shall, on receipt of such intimation, remove the name of the establishment from the register of establishments and cancel the registration certificate:

Provided that, where the Inspector is satisfied otherwise than on receipt of such intimation, that the establishment has been closed, he shall remove the name of such establishment from the register and cancel the registration certificate.

**Renewal of
Registration
Certificate.**

4. (1) The Inspector may, on an application made by the employer accompanied by the fees prescribed therefor, renew the registration certificate for a period of one year or for such number of years as may be prescribed, commencing from the date of its expiry.

(2) Every application for the renewal of the registration certificate shall be made in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed so as to reach the Inspector not later than thirty days before the date of its expiry:

Provided that, an application for the renewal of a registration certificate received not later than thirty days after its expiry may be entertained by the Inspector on the applicant paying such penalty as may be prescribed, by the Government from time to time.

(3) An applicant for the renewal of a registration certificate under sub-section (2) shall, until communication of orders on his application, be entitled to act as if the registration certificate had been renewed:

⁷[Provided that if no adverse order is passed by the Inspector within thirty days from the date of submission of the application then the registration certificate shall be deemed to have been renewed.]

5. If the Inspector is satisfied, either on a reference made to him in this behalf or otherwise, that—

**Revocation or
Suspension of the
Registration
Certificate.**

(a) the Registration Certificate granted under section 3 or renewed under section 4 has been obtained by misrepresentation, fraud or suppression of any material fact; or

(b) the employer has wilfully contravened any of the provisions of this Act or the Rules made thereunder, the Inspector may, without prejudice to any other penalty to which the employer may be liable under this Act, revoke or suspend the Registration Certificate, after giving the employer an opportunity of showing cause.

7. Added by G.O.Ms.No.5, Labour, Employment, Training and Factories (Labour) Department, dated 01.02.2016.

**Appeal against
revocation or
suspension of the
Registration
certificate.**

6. (1) Any person aggrieved by an order made under section 5 may, within thirty days from the date on which the order is communicated to him, prefer an appeal to such authority as may be prescribed:

Provided that the appellate authority may entertain the appeal after the expiry of the said period of thirty days if he is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.

(2) On receipt of an appeal under sub-section (1), the appellate authority shall, after giving the appellant an opportunity of being heard, dispose of the appeal within two months.

**CHAPTER-III.
Shops.**

**Opening and
Closing hours of
shops.**

7. (1) No shop shall on any day be opened earlier or closed later than such hour as may, after previous publication, be fixed by the 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.

(2) The Government may, for the purposes of this section, fix different hours for different classes of shops or for different areas or for different time of the year.

**Selling outside
prohibited, before
opening and after
closing hours of
shops.**

8. No person shall carry on, in or adjacent to, a street or public place, the sale of any goods, before the opening and after the closing hours fixed under section 7 for the shops dealing in any kind 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 –

- (i) News papers;
- (ii) flowers;
- (iii) pan;
- (iv) vegetables and fruits; and

(v) such other goods as the Government may, by notification, specify from time to time.

9. (1) Subject to other provisions of this Act, no employee 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.

Daily and weekly hours of work in shops.

(2) Any employee may be required or allowed to work in a shop for any period in excess of the limit fixed under sub-section (1) on payment of over-time wages, subject to a maximum period of six hours in a week.

(3) For the purpose of stock-taking and preparation of accounts, an employer may, with the previous intimation to the Inspector, require or allow any employee to work in a shop for not more than any six days in a year in excess of the period fixed in sub-section (1), on payment of over-time wages; so however, that the excess period shall not in aggregate, exceed twenty-four hours.

10. No employee in any shop shall be required or allowed to work therein for more than five hours in any day unless he has had an interval for rest of at least one hour:

Interval for rest.

Provided that, an employee who was serving a customer at the commencement of the interval may be required to serve him during the quarter of an hour immediately following such commencement.

**Spread over
periods of work.**

11. The periods of work of an employee in a shop shall be so arranged that along with his intervals for rest, they shall not spread over for more than twelve hours in any day:

Provided that, where an employee works on any day for the purpose of stock-taking and preparation of accounts, the spread over shall not exceed fourteen hours in any such day on payment of over-time wages.

**Closing of shops
and grant of
holidays.**

12. (1) Every shop, whether with or without employees, shall remain closed on every Sunday which shall be a holiday for every employee in the shop:

Provided that the Chief Inspector may, by notification, specify in respect of any shop or class of shops or in respect of shops or class of shops in any area any day in the week instead of Sunday on which day such shop or class of shops shall remain closed.

(2) (a) The Chief Inspector may, by notification, require in respect of any specified class of shops that they shall in addition to the weekly holiday mentioned in sub-section (1), be closed for one half day in a week, as may be fixed by the Government;

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

(3) The Chief Inspector may, for the purposes of sub-section (2), fix different hours for different classes of shops or for different areas or for different times of the year.

(4) The weekly day on which a shop is closed in pursuance of a requirement under sub-section (2) shall be specified by the employer in a notice prominently exhibited in a conspicuous place in the shop.

(5) It shall not be lawful for the employer to call an employee at or for the employee to go to his shop or any place for any work in connection with the business of his shop on any day or part of the day on which it has remained closed.

(6) No deduction shall be made from the wages of any employee in a shop on account of any day or part of a day on which it has remained closed; and if such employee is employed on the basis that he would not ordinarily receive wages for such day or part of a day he shall none the less 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.

13. In addition to the holidays mentioned in section 12 the Chief Inspector may, by notification and during with the previous approval of the Government, require in respect of any specified class of shops that they shall be closed on any specified day or days in the public interest.

**Closing of shops
in public interest
during special
occasions.**

CHAPTER-IV.

Establishments other than Shops.

14. The provisions of this Chapter shall apply only to establishments other than shops.

**Application of this
chapter to
establishments
other than shops.**

Opening and closing hours.

15. (1) No establishment shall on any day be opened earlier, or closed later, than such hour as may, after previous publication, be fixed by the 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 its closing may be served during the quarter of an hour immediately following such hour.

(2) The Government may, for the purposes of this section, fix different hours for different classes of establishments or for different areas or for different times of the year.

Daily and weekly hours of work.

16. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, no employee in any establishment shall be required or allowed to work therein for more than eight hours in any day and forty eight hours in any week.

(2) Any employee may be required or allowed to work in an establishment for any period in excess of the limit fixed under sub-section (1), on payment of over-time wages, subject to a maximum period of six hours in any week.

(3) For the purposes of stock taking and preparation of accounts, an employer may, with the previous intimation to the Inspector, require or allow any employee to work in an establishment for not more than any six days in a year, in excess of the period fixed in sub-section (1) on payment of overtime wages; so however, that the excess period shall not, in the aggregate, exceed twenty-four hours.

Interval for rest.

17. No employee in any establishment shall be required or allowed to work in such establishment for more than five

hours in any day unless he has had an interval for rest of at least one hour:

Provided that the Chief Inspector may, in the case of an establishment whose daily hours of work are less than eight hours, reduce interval for rest to half-an-hour on an application made by the employer, with the consent of the employees.

18. The periods of work of an employee in an establishment shall be so arranged that, along with his interval for rest, they shall not spread over for more than twelve hours on any day:

Spread over of periods of work.

Provided that, where an employee works on any day for the purpose of stock taking and preparation of accounts the spread over shall not exceed fourteen hours on any such day on payment of over-time wages.

19. (1) Every employee in any establishment shall be allowed in each week a holiday of one whole day:

Holidays.

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

(2) The Government may, by notification, require in respect of any specified class of establishments that every employee 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 Government.

(3) The Government may, for the purposes of sub-section (2), fix different hours for 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 employee 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 employee is employed on the basis that he would not ordinarily receive wages for such day or part of a day, he shall none the less 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.

(5) It shall not be lawful for the employer to call an employee at or for the employee to go to, his establishment or any other place for any work in connection with the business of his establishment on any day or part of a day on which a holiday has been allowed in accordance with this section.

CHAPTER-V.

Employment of Women, Children and Young Persons.

Children not to work in establishment.

20. No Child shall be required or allowed to work in any establishment.

Special provision for young persons.

21. No young person shall be required or allowed to work in any establishment before 6 a.m. and after 7 p.m.

Daily and weekly hours of work for young persons.

22. Notwithstanding anything in this Act, no young person shall be required or allowed to work in any establishment for more than 7 hours in any day and forty-two hours in any week nor shall such person be allowed to work overtime.

Special provision for women.

23. No Woman employee shall be required or allowed to work in any establishment before 6-00 a.m. and after 8-30 p.m.

Maternity leave.

24. The periods of absence from duty in respect of which a women employee is entitled to maternity benefit under section 25, shall be treated as authorised absence from

duty, and the women employee shall be entitled to maternity benefit, but not to any wages for any of those periods.

25. Every woman who has been for a period of not less than six months preceding the date of her delivery in continuous employment of the same employer whether in the same or different shops or commercial establishments, shall be entitled to receive from her employer for the period of—

Maternity benefit.

(a) six weeks immediately preceding the day of delivery; and

(b) six weeks following the day of delivery; such maternity benefit and in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that, no woman employee shall be entitled to receive such benefit for any day during any of the aforesaid periods, on which she attends work and receive wages thereof.

CHAPTER-VI.

Health and Safety.

26. 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 cleaned at such times and by such methods as may be prescribed.

Clean lines.

27. The premises of every establishment shall be ventilated as provided for in the laws relating to the municipalities, gram-panchayats or other local authorities for the time being in force.

Ventilation.

28. (1) In every establishment other than such esablishment or class of establishments as the Government, may by notification, specify, such precautions against fire shall be taken as may be prescribed.

Precautions for the safety of employees in establishments.

(2) If power driven machinery is used, or any process which, in the opinion of the Government, is likely to expose any employee to a serious risk of bodily injury is carried on in any establishment, such precautions including the keeping of first aid box shall be taken by the employer for the safety of the employees therein, as may be prescribed.

**Maximum
permissible load.**

29. (1) No employee in any establishment shall be required or allowed to engage in the manual transport of a load therein which by reason of its weight is likely to jeopardise his health or safety.

(2) The Government may, for the purposes of this section prescribe different maximum limits of weight for different classes of employees in any establishment.

Explanation:- For the purposes of this section, the term „manual transport of a load“ means any transport in which the weight of the load is wholly borne by one employee, inclusive of the lifting and putting down of load.

CHAPTER-VII.

Leave and holidays with wages and Insurance Scheme for Employees.

Leave.

30. (1) Every employee who has served for a period of two hundred and forty days or more during a continuous period of twelve months in any establishment shall be entitled during the subsequent period of twelve months, to leave with wages for a period of fifteen days, provided that such leave with wages may be accumulated upto a maximum period of sixty days:

Provided that any continuous period of service in an establishment preceding the date on which this Act applies to that establishment shall also count:

Provided further that any leave accumulated by an employee in an establishment under the law applicable to that establishment preceding the date on which this Act applies to it, shall not be affected:

Provided also that every employee in any shop or establishment shall be entitled for encashment of the leave with wages for a period of eight days in every year.

(2) An employee may apply in writing to the employer, not less than seven full working days before the date of availing himself of his leave, to allow all the leave or any portion thereof, to which he is entitled under sub-section (1):

Provided that the number of installment for taking leave shall not exceed three during a period of twelve months.

(3) An employee who has been allowed leave for not less than five days under sub-section (2) shall before his leave begins, be paid the wages due for the period of the leave allowed if he makes a request therefor.

(4) Every employee who has served for a period of not less than two hundred and forty days during a continuous period of twelve months in any establishment shall be entitled for encashment of eight days of leave with wages that has accrued to him under sub-section (1) during the subsequent period of twelve months. The employer shall pay to the employee the wages for the leave so encashed by the employee within a week of receipt of the application for such encashment from the employee.

(5) Every employee in any establishment shall also be entitled during his first twelve months of continuous service and during every subsequent twelve months of such service (a) to leave with wages for a period not exceeding twelve days on the ground of any sickness or accident and (b) to

casual leave with wages for a period not exceeding twelve days on any reasonable ground.

(6) Every employee in an establishment after he has put in not less than six months of service under the same employer, shall also be entitled for a special casual leave not exceeding six days only once during his entire service, if he has undergone vasectomy or tubectomy operation, subject to the production of a certificate therefor from an authorised medical practitioner under whom he has undergone the operation.

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

(8) If an employee is lawfully 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 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).

(9) An employee in a hostel attached to a school or college or in an establishment maintained in connection with the boarding and lodging of pupils and resident masters, shall be allowed the privileges referred to in sub-sections (1) to (8), 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 the periods of leave in sub-sections (1) and (5) shall be

construed accordingly, fractions of less than half a day being disregarded.

31. (1) Every employee in any establishment shall also be entitled to nine holidays in a year with wages on the days to be specified by notification, from time to time, by the Government which shall include, the 26th January (Republic Day), 1st May, (May Day), 15th August (Independence Day), 2nd October (Gandhi Jayanthi) and ⁸[2nd June, (Telangana Formation Day)] and on every such holiday, all the establishments, either with or without employees, shall remain closed. **Other holidays.**

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) the Chief Inspector may, having due regard to any emergency or special circumstances prevailing in the State or any part thereof, notify any other day or days as holidays with wages to employees or class of employees as he may deem fit. The holidays so notified shall be deemed to be additional holidays:

Provided that, any such employee in any residential hostel, restaurant, eating-house, theatre, or any place of public amusement or entertainment may be required to work in such establishment on any such holiday declared under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), subject to the condition that in lieu thereof, a compensatory holiday with wages shall be allowed to such person within thirty days from the date of such holiday:

Provided further that, such compensatory holidays shall not exceed seven in a year and where any such employee in any such establishment is required to work on any such

8. Substituted by G.O.Ms.No.5, Labour, Employment, Training and Factories (Labour) Department, dated 01.02.2016 w.e.f.02.06.2014.

compensatory holiday, he shall be paid additional wages at the ordinary rate of wages in lieu of such holiday.

(3) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply in respect of any establishment where the number of holidays with wages allowed by the employer is more than the holidays notified, by the Government under that sub-section:

Provided that, every such employer shall send a list of holidays with wages allowed by him, which shall include the five holidays specified in sub-section (1), to the inspector and to the Chief Inspector and shall also display the list at a prominent place of the establishment.

Pay during leave and holidays.

32. (1) Every employee shall, for the period of the leave allowed under sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 30 or the holidays allowed under section 31, be paid at a rate equivalent to the daily average of his wages for the days on which he actually worked during the preceding month exclusive of any earning in respect of overtime.

Power to increase the period of leave allowable under section 30.

33. Notwithstanding anything in section 30, the Government may, by notification, increase the total number of days of leave allowable under sub-section (1) of that section and the maximum number of days upto which such leave may be accumulated in respect of any establishment or class of establishments.

Compulsory enrolment of employees to Insurance-cum-Savings Scheme.

34. (1) Every employee who has served in an establishment for a period of not less than one year shall subscribe to the insurance scheme or Insurance-cum-Saving scheme as may be notified by the Government to be applicable to the establishment in which the employee is working, at the rates, stipulated by the Government in the notification either in lumpsum every year or in monthly installments as may be prescribed by the Government in the notification. For this purpose the employer, shall make the payment to the

authority notified by the Government on behalf of the employee on or before the stipulated date and recover the same from the wages payable to the employee.

(2) In addition to the subscription of the employee mentioned in sub-section (1), every employer of the establishment to which the scheme of insurance or Insurance-cum-Savings is made applicable by the Government, shall also pay such percentage of annual wages of employee as may be notified by the Government, from time to time to the authority notified for the purpose as employer's contribution on or before the specified date every year.

CHAPTER-VIII.

Wages, Conditions for termination of services, appeals, Suspension and terminal benefits.

35. Every employer shall be responsible for the payment by him to employees of all wages and sums, required to be paid under this Act. **Responsibility for payment of wages.**

36. (1) Every employer shall fix periods (herein-after referred to as wage-periods) in respect of which such wages shall be payable. **Fixation of wage period.**

(2) No wage-period shall exceed one month.

37. Where any employee in any establishment is required to work over-time he shall be entitled, in respect of such over-time work, to wages at twice the ordinary rate of wages: **Wages for over-time work.**

Provided that, where the normal hours of work in an establishment are ordinarily less than eight hours a day and 48 hours a week, he shall be entitled in respect of work in excess of such normal hours upto eight hours a day and forty eight hours a week to wages at the ordinary rate of

wages and in respect of work in excess of eight hours a day and forty eight hours a week at twice the ordinary rate of wages, in addition to the wages for the normal hours of work.

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

Time of payment of wages.

38. (1) The wages of every employee 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 service of any employee is terminated by or on behalf of the employer the wages earned by such employee shall be paid before the expiration of the second working day from the day on which his employment is terminated.

(3) The Government may, by general or special order and for reasons stated, therein exempt an employer from the operation of this section in respect of the wages of any employee or class of employees 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.

Wages to be paid in current coin or currency notes.

39. All wages shall be paid in current coin or currency notes or in both.

Deductions which may be made from wages.

40. (1) The wages of an employee shall be paid to him without deduction of any kind except those authorised by or under this Act.

Explanation:- Every payment made by an employee to the employer shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a deduction from wages.

(2) Deductions from the wages of an employee shall be made only in accordance with the provisions of this Act and may be of the following kinds only, namely:-

(a) fines and other penalties lawfully imposed;

(b) deductions for absence from duty;

(c) deductions for damages to, or loss of goods expressly entrusted to the employee 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 provided by the employer;

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

(f) deductions for recovery of advances or for adjustment of over-payments of wages;

(g) deductions of income-tax or profession-tax payable by the employee;

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

(i) deductions for subscriptions to, and for repayment of advances from, any provident fund to which the Provident Funds Act, 1925 applies or any recognised provident fund **Central Act 19 of 1925.**

Central Act 43 of 1961.

as defined in section 2 (38) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 or any provident fund approved in this behalf by the Government during the continuance of such approval;

Central Act 31 of 1956.

(j) deductions for payments to co-operative societies approved in this behalf by the Government or any officer authorised by them in this behalf or to a scheme of insurance maintained by the Indian Post Office or the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956;

(k) deductions made with the written authorisation of the employee in furtherance of any savings scheme approved by the Government or the purchase of securities of the Central or State Government.

Fines.

41. (1) No fine shall be imposed on any employee save in respect of such acts and omissions on his part as the employer, with previous approval of the 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 employee until he has been given an opportunity of showing cause against the fine or other wise 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 employee shall not exceed an amount equal to three paise in the rupee of the wages payable to him in respect of that wage period.

(5) No fine shall be imposed on any employee who has not completed the age of fifteen years.

(6) No fine imposed on any employee shall be recovered from him after the expiration 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 all realisations thereof shall be recorded in a register to be kept by the employer in such form as may be prescribed; and all such realisations shall be applied only to such purposes beneficial to the employees in the establishment as are approved by the prescribed authority.

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

42. (1) Deductions may be made under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 40 only on account of the absence of an employee 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.

Deductions for absence from duty.

(2) The amount of such deduction shall in no case bear to the wages payable to the employee 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 Government, if ten or more employees 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 employee may include such amount not exceeding his wages for four days as may by any such terms be due to the employer in lieu of due notice.

Explanation:- For the purpose of this section, an employee 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.

**Deductions for
damage or loss.**

43. (1) A deduction under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 40 shall not exceed in respect of the damage of goods, one half of the amount of such damage and in respect of loss of goods or money, the amount of such loss caused to the employer by negligence or default of the employee and shall not be made until the employee 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 realisations thereof shall be recorded in a register to be kept by the employer in such form as may be prescribed.

**Deductions for
services rendered.**

44. A deduction under clause (d) or clause (e) of sub-section (2) of section 40 shall not be made from the wages of an employee 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 a deduction under the said clause (e), it shall be subject to such conditions, as the Government may impose.

45. Deductions under clause (f) of sub-section (2) of section 40 shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:-

Deductions for recovery of advances.

(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 advance given for travelling, expenses;

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

46. Deductions under clause (j) and clause (k) of sub-section (2) of section 40 shall be subject such conditions as the Government may impose.

Deductions for payments to co-operative societies and insurance schemes, etc.,

47. (1) No employer shall, without a reasonable cause terminate the service of an employee who has been in his employment continuously for a period of not less than six months without giving such employee atleast one month's notice in writing or wages in lieu thereof and in respect of an employee who has been in his employment continuously for a period of not less than one year, a service compensation amounting to fifteen days average wages for each year of continuous employment:

Conditions for terminating the services of an employee, payment or service compensation for termination, retirement, resignation, disablement, etc., and payment of subsistence allowance for the period of suspension.

Provided that every termination shall be made by the employer in writing and a copy of such termination order

shall be furnished to the Inspector having jurisdiction over the area within three days of such termination.

(2) The service of an employee shall not be terminated by the employer when such employee made a complaint to the Inspector regarding the denial of any benefit accruing to him under any labour welfare enactment applicable to the establishment and during the pendency of such complaint before the Inspector. The services of an employee shall not also be terminated for misconduct except for such acts or omission and in such manner as may be prescribed.

(3) Every employee who has put in a continuous service of not less than one year shall be eligible for service compensation amounting to fifteen days average wages for each year of continuous employment, (i) on voluntary cessation of his work after completion of 60 years of age. (ii) on his resignation, or (iii) on physical or mental infirmity duly certified by a Registered Medical Practitioner or (iv) on his death or disablement due to accident or disease:

Provided that the completion of continuous service of one year shall not be necessary where the termination of the employment of an employee is due to death or disablement:

Provided further that in case of death of an employee service compensation payable to him shall be paid to his nominee or if no nomination has been made to his legal heir.

(4) Where a service compensation is payable under this section to an employee, he shall be entitled to receive his wages from the date of termination or cessation of his services until the date on which the service compensation so payable is actually paid.

(5) The payment of service compensation under this section shall not apply in cases where the employee is entitled to gratuity under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 and gratuity has been paid accordingly consequent on the termination or cessation of service.

Central Act 39 of 1972.

(6) Where an employee is placed under suspension pending enquiry into grave misconduct the employer shall pay a subsistence allowance equivalent to fifty per cent of the last drawn wage for the first six months and at seventy five per cent of the last drawn wage beyond six months during the period of suspension. The total period of suspension shall not however exceed one year in any case. If the misconduct is not established or the total period of suspension exceeds one year, the employee shall be entitled to full wages during suspension period and the period of suspension shall be treated as on duty.

Explanation:- (1) For the purposes of this section:-

(a) the term „employee“ shall include part-time employee also;

(b) the expression „average wages“ means the daily average of wages for the days an employee actually worked during the thirty days immediately preceding the date of termination or cessation of service;

(c) the expression „wages“ does not include over-time wages;

(d) an employee in an establishment shall be deemed to have been in continuous employment for a period of not less than six months if he has worked for not less than one hundred and twenty days in that establishment within a period of six months immediately preceding the date of termination or cessation of the service of that employee;

(e) where the total continuous employment is for a fraction of a year or extends over a fraction of a year in addition to one or more completed years of continuous employment, such fraction, if it is not less than a half year shall be counted as a year of continuous employment in calculating the total number of years for which, the service compensation is to be given;

(f) the service compensation of an employee whose services have been terminated for any act, wilful omission or negligence causing any damage or loss to or destruction of property belonging to the employer, shall be forfeited to extent of the damage or loss caused;

(g) „disablement“ means such disablement which incapacitates an employee for the work which he was capable of performing before the accident or disease resulting in such disablement.

(2) An employee who has completed the age of sixty years or who is physically or mentally unfit having been so declared by a Registered Medical Practitioner or who wants to retire on medical grounds or to resign his service may give up his employment after giving to his employer notice of atleast fifteen days and where no such notice is given, the service compensation payable to him shall be forfeited to the extent of fifteen days in lieu of the notice.

Appointment of authority to hear and decide appeals arising out of termination of services.

48. (1) (a) The Chief Inspector may, by notification, appoint for any area as may be specified therein, any authority to hear and decide appeals arising out of the termination of service of employees under section 47:

Provided that the Chief Inspector may on administrative grounds transfer any appeal arising in the territorial jurisdiction of any authority to the file of another authority for disposal, and such authority to whom the appeal is

transferred by the Chief Inspector shall dispose of the appeal so transferred.

(b) Any employee whose services have been terminated may appeal to the authority concerned within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) The appellate authority may, after inquiry in the prescribed manner, dismiss the appeal or direct the reinstatement of the employee 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:

Provided that the authority concerned shall, without delay, hear such appeal and pass such orders within a period of three months from the date of receipt of such appeal:

Provided further that where any such authority considers it necessary or expedient so to do, it may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, extend such period by such further period as it may think fit:

Provided also that no proceedings before such authority shall lapse merely on the grounds that any period specified in this sub-section had expired without such proceedings being completed.

(3) Against any decision of the authority under sub-section (2), a second appeal shall lie to such authority as may be notified by the Government within thirty days from the date of communication of the decision and the decision of such authority on such appeal shall be final and binding on both the employer and the employee and shall be given effect to within such time as may be specified in the order of that authority:

Provided that the second appeal shall not be entertained unless the employer deposits the entire amount of back wages as ordered by the appellate authority under sub-section (2) or the amount of compensation ordered as the case may be:

Provided further that if the second appeal is against the order of reinstatement given by the appellate authority under sub-section (2), the employee shall be entitled to wages last drawn by him during the pendency of the proceedings before the appellate authority.

(4) Where in any case, an appellate authority by its award directs reinstatement of any employee and the employer challenges such award in any court of Law, the employer shall be liable to pay such employee during the pendency of such proceedings, full wages last drawn by him, if the employee had not been employed in any establishment during such period and an affidavit by such employee had been filed to that effect in such Court:

Provided that where it is proved to the satisfaction of the court that such employee has been employed and has been receiving remuneration during any such period or part thereof the Court shall order that no wage shall be payable under this section for such period or part, as the case may be.

(5) Any amount directed to be paid under this section may be recovered,-

(a) if the authority appointed under sub-section (1) is a Magistrate, by the authority, as if it were a fine imposed by him as Magistrate; and

(b) if the authority is not a Magistrate, by any Magistrate to whom the authority makes application in this behalf as if it were a fine imposed by such Magistrate.

49. Where the ownership or management of an establishment is transferred, whether by agreement or by operation of law, from the employer in relation to that establishment to a new employer, every employee who has been in continuous employment for not less than six months in that establishment immediately before such transfer shall be entitled to the notice and the service compensation in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 47:

Notice and payment of service compensation to employees in the case of transfer of establishment.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to an employee in any case where there has been a change of employers by reason of the transfer, if-

(a) the employment of the employee has been interrupted by such transfer;

(b) the terms and conditions of employment applicable to the employee after such transfer are not in any way less favourable to the employee than those applicable to him immediately before such transfer; and

(c) the new employer is under the terms of such transfer or otherwise, legally liable to pay to the employee in the event of termination of his services, service compensation on the basis that his employment has been continued and has not been interrupted by the transfer.

CHAPTER-IX

APPOINTMENT, POWERS AND DUTIES ETC., OF THE AUTHORITY TO HEAR AND DECIDE CLAIMS RELATING TO WAGES ETC. OF EMPLOYEES IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

**Appointment of
authority to hear
and decide claims
relating to wages
etc.,**

50. The Government may, by notification, appoint an authority to hear and decide for any specified area all claims arising out of deductions from the wages or delay in payment of the wages or service compensation payable under this Act to employees in any establishment in that area.

**Claims arising out
of deductions
from wages or
delay in payment
of wages etc., and
penalty for
malicious or
vexatious claims.**

51. (1) Where, contrary to the provisions of this Act, any deduction has been made from the wages of an employee in an establishment or any payment of wages or service compensation to him has been delayed, such employee himself, or if he is dead any of his dependants or any legal practitioner, or any official of a registered trade union authorised in writing to act on behalf of such employee or dependant, or any Inspector under this Act or any other person acting with the permission of the authority appointed under section 50 may apply to such authority for a direction under sub-section (2):

Provided that every such application shall be presented within one year from the date on which the deduction from the wages was made or from the date on which the payment of the wages or service compensation was due to be made, as the case may be:

Provided further that any application may be admitted after the said period from year when the applicant satisfies the authority that he had sufficient cause for not making the application within such period.

(2) When any application under sub-section (1) is entertained the authority shall, hear the applicant and the

employer or give them an opportunity of making representation either in person or through an authorised representative, and after such further inquiry, if any, as may be necessary, may, without prejudice to any other penalty to which such employer is liable under this Act, direct the refund to the employee of the amount deducted, or the payment of the delayed wages or the service compensation together with the payment of such compensation as the authority may think fit, not exceeding ten times the amount deducted or the amount of delayed wages and not exceeding ten rupees in case of service compensation:

Provided that, no direction for the payment of compensation shall be made in the case of delayed wages or service compensation if the authority is satisfied that the delay was due to-

(a) a bonafide error or a bonafide dispute as to the amount payable to the employee; or

(b) the existence of exceptional circumstances, such that the employer was unable, though exercising reasonable diligence, to make prompt payment; or

(c) the failure of the employee to accept payment.

(3) If the authority hearing any application under this section is satisfied that it was either malicious or vexatious, the authority may direct that a penalty not exceeding five rupees be paid to the employer by the person presenting the application.

(4) Any amount directed to be paid under this section may be recovered-

(a) if the authority is a Magistrate, by the authority as if it were a fine imposed by him as Magistrate; and

(b) if the authority is not a Magistrate, by any Magistrate to whom the authority makes an application in this behalf, as if it were a fine imposed by such Magistrate.

Explanation:- For the purposes of this section, the term „employee“ shall include part-time employee also.

**Single application
in respect of
claims from
unpaid group.**

52. (1) Employees are said to belong to the same unpaid group if they are borne on the same establishment and if their wages or service compensation for the same period or periods have remained unpaid after the day on which they were due.

(2) A single application may be presented under section 51 on behalf, or in respect, of any number of employees belonging to the same unpaid group, and in such case the maximum compensation that may be awarded under sub-section (2) of that section shall be ten rupees per head.

(3) The authority may deal with any number of separate pending applications, presented under section 51 in respect of persons belonging to the same unpaid group, as a single application presented under sub-section (2) of this section, and the provisions of that sub-section shall apply accordingly.

Appeal.

53. (1) An appeal against an order dismissing either wholly or in part an application made under sub-section (1) of section 51 or against a direction made under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of that section may be preferred before the authority to be notified by Government within thirty days of the date on which the order or direction was served on the applicant or the employer, as the case may be-

(a) by the employer, if the total sum directed to be paid by way of wages, service compensation and compensation exceeds three hundred rupees; or

(b) by the person who had applied under sub-section (1) of section 51 if the total amount of wages or service compensation claimed to have been withheld from the employee or from the unpaid group to which he belonged exceeds fifty rupees; or

(c) by any person directed to pay a penalty under sub-section (3) of section 51.

(2) Save as provided in sub-section (1) any order dismissing either wholly or in part an application made under sub-section (1) of section 51 or a direction made under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of that section shall be final.

54. (1) Where at any time after an application has been made under sub-section (1) of section 51, or where at any time after an appeal has been filed under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 53, the authority referred to in those sections is satisfied that the employer is likely to evade payment of any amount that may be directed to be made under section 51 or section 53, the Authority, except in cases where it is of opinion that the ends of justice would be defeated by the delay, after giving the employer an opportunity of making representation may direct the attachment of so much of the property of the employer as is in the opinion of the authority sufficient to satisfy the amounts which may be payable under the direction.

Conditional attachment of property of employer.

(2) The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, relating to attachment before judgement under that Code, shall, so far as may be, apply to any direction for attachment under sub-section (1).

Central Act V of 1908.

55. Every authority appointed under section 50 shall have all the powers of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 for the purpose of taking evidence and of

Power of authority appointed under section 50.
Central Act V of 1908.

enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents, and every such authority shall be deemed to be a Civil Court for all the purposes of section 195 and of Chapter XXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

Power of Government to prescribe costs and court fees for proceedings under this Chapter.

56. The Government may prescribe the scales of costs which may be allowed and the amount of court-fees which shall be payable in respect of any proceedings under this Chapter.

CHAPTER-X
APPOINTMENT, POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR AND INSPECTORS.

Appointment of Chief Inspector and Inspectors.

57. The Government may, by notification, appoint a Chief Inspector and such number of Inspectors as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act and fix the local limits of their jurisdiction.

Powers and duties of Chief Inspector.

58. The Chief Inspector may exercise and perform in addition to the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him by or under this Act, all the powers and duties of an Inspector under this Act.

Powers and duties of Inspectors.

59. An Inspector may, within the local limits for which he is appointed,-

(a) enter at all reasonable hours with the assistance of such persons in the service of the Government or any local authority as he thinks fit, any place which is or which he has reason to believe is used as an establishment;

(b) make such inspection of the premises and of any registers or other records and take on the spot or otherwise

evidence of such persons as he may deem necessary in the manner prescribed;

(c) exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

60. The Chief Inspector and every Inspector shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Chief Inspector and Inspectors to be public servants.

CHAPTER-XI

PENALTIES FOR OFFENCES

61. (1) Any employer who makes any false or incorrect statement under section 3 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalties.

(2) Any employer who contravenes any of the provisions of the sections 3, 4, 5, 7, 9 to 12, 13; 15 to 32; 34 to 47; 49; 68 and 69 shall be punishable for a first offence with fine which may extend to rupees one hundred, for a second offence with fine which shall not be less than rupees two hundred and fifty but which may extend to rupees five hundred and for the third or subsequent offences with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months and with a fine which shall not be less than rupees five hundred but which may extend to rupees one thousand:

Provided that where any employer fails to possess a valid certificate of registration in contravention of the provisions of sections 3, 4 and 5 he shall, on conviction be punishable, in the case of a continuing offence with a further fine which may extend to rupees two hundred and fifty for each day during which the offence continues.

(3) Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 8 shall be punishable for a first offence with fine which may

extend to one hundred rupees, and for a second or subsequent offence with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees.

(4) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 48 shall on conviction be punishable with fine which may extend to rupees fifty for each day during which the offence continues.

(5) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 48 shall on conviction be punishable with a fine which may extend to rupees fifty for each day during which the offence continues.

**Power to
Compound
offence.**

62. The Chief Inspector may authorise by notification any officer to accept from any person who is reasonably believed to have committed an offence under sections 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17; 19; 20; 31 and 63 of this Act or the rules made thereunder a sum of money not exceeding rupees one hundred in case of each violation by way of compounding such offence. Any proceedings taken against such person in respect of such offence shall on payment of such money be withdrawn and no further proceedings shall be taken in respect of such offence.

**Penalty for
obstructing
Inspector, etc.**

63. Any person who wilfully obstructs an Inspector in the exercise of any power, conferred on him by or under this Act or any person lawfully assisting such Inspector in the exercise of such power, or who fails to comply with any lawful direction made by such Inspector, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with both.

**Procedure in trial
of offences.**

64. (1) No Court shall take cognisance of a complaint against an employer under sub-section (2) of section 61 relating to deductions from the wages or delay in payment of wages of service compensation payable under this Act to

an employee, unless an application in respect of facts constituting the offence has been presented under section 51 and has been granted wholly or in part and the authority empowered under the latter section or the appellate authority granting such applications has sanctioned the making of the complaint.

(2) Before sanctioning the making of a complaint against the employer for such an offence, the authority empowered under section 50 or the Appellate Authority, as the case may be, shall give such employer an opportunity of showing cause against the granting of such sanction, and the sanction shall not be granted if such employer satisfies the authority or Court that his default was due to-

(a) a bonafide error or bonafide dispute as to the amount payable to the employee; or

(b) the existance of exceptional circumstances, such that the employer was unable, though exercising diligence, to make prompt payment; or

(e) the failure of the employee to accept payment.

(3) No Court shall take cognisance of a complaint against any person for an offence under section 61 other than the offence referred to in sub-section (1) or for a contravention of any rule made under section 71 except on a complaint made by or with the previous sanction in writing of an Inspector under this Act within six months from the date on which the offence or contravention is alleged to have been committed.

(4) In imposing any fine for an offence referred to in sub-section (1), the Court shall take into consideration the amount of any compensation already awarded against the accused in any proceedings taken under section 51.

Bar of suits.

65. No Court shall entertain any suit for the recovery of wages or service compensation or of any deduction therefrom in so far as the sum so claimed—

(a) forms the subject of an application under section 51 which has been presented by the plaintiff and which is pending before the authority appointed under section 50 or of an appeal under section 53; or

(b) has formed the subject of a direction under section 51 in favour of the plaintiff; or

(c) has been adjudged, in any proceeding under section 51 not to be owed to the plaintiff; or

(d) could have been recovered by an application under section 51.

Contracting Out.

66. Any contract or agreement, whether made before or after the commencement of this Act, where by an employee relinquishes any right conferred by this Act shall be null and void in so far as it purports to deprive him of such right.

Offences to be tried by Magistrate of Second Class or above.

67. No Court, inferior to that of a Magistrate of the Second Class shall try any offence punishable under this Act or any rule or order made thereunder.

CHAPTER XII MISCELLANEOUS

Maintenance of registers and records and display of notices, etc.

68. (1) Subject to the control of the Government an employer shall maintain such registers and records and display such notices, as may be prescribed. All such registers and records shall be kept, and all such notices shall be displayed on the premises of the establishment to which they relate:

⁹[Provided that the Government, by order may devise or notify consolidated forms for maintaining registers and records and furnishing reports and returns in lieu of the forms prescribed under the Act or Rules made thereunder:

Provided further that the Government may allow the registers and records to be maintained in computerized or digital formats.]

(2) Every employer shall, on demand produce or cause to be produced for inspection by an Inspector all registers, records, and notices required to be kept by or under this Act.

(3) Every employer shall submit such returns relating to his business, in such manner, within such period, and to such authority as may be prescribed.

(4) Every employer shall give an order of appointment to his employee in the establishment before such employee joins the service and shall also furnish a copy of such order to the Inspector having jurisdiction over the area, within three days of issue of each such order:

Provided that in case of an employee in the service at the commencement of this Act, the employer shall give such order of appointment within a period of three months from the date of such commencement.

69. No employee shall work in any establishment nor shall any employer knowingly permit an employee to work in any establishment on a day or part of a day on which the employee is given a holiday or is on leave in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Restriction on double employment on a Holiday or during leave.

9. Added by G.O.Ms.No.5, Labour, Employment, Training and Factories (Labour) Department, dated 01.02.2016.

Delegation of powers.

70. (1) The Government may, by notification, authorise any officer or authority subordinate to them to exercise anyone or more of the powers vested in them by or under this Act, except the powers mentioned in section 71 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 Government or by such persons as may be empowered by them in that behalf. The Government shall also have power to control and revise the acts or proceedings of any persons so empowered.

Power to make rules.

71. (1) The Government may, by notification, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In making a rule under sub-section (1), the Government may provide that a contravention there of 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) Every rule made under this Act shall, immediately after it is made, be laid before the Legislature of the State if it is in session and if it not in session in the session immediately following for a total period of fourteen days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiration of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following the Legislature agrees in making any modification in the rule or in the annulment of the rule, the rule shall from the date on which the modification on or annulment is notified have effect only in such modified form or shall stand annulled, as the case may be, so however that any such

modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

72. Nothing in this Act shall effect any rights or privileges which any employee in any establishment is entitled to, on the date on which this Act applies to 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.

Rights and privileges under other laws etc not affected.

73. (1) Nothing in this Act shall apply to-

Exemption.

(a) employees in any establishment in a position of management and having control over the affairs of the establishment, whose average monthly wages exceed sixteen hundred rupees;

(b) establishments under the Central and State Governments, local authorities, the Reserve Bank of India, a railway administration operating any railway as defined in clause (20) of article 366 of the Constitution and Contonment authorities;

(c) establishment in mines and oil fields;

(d) establishments in bazars in places where fairs or festivals are held temporarily for a period not exceeding one month at a time.

(2) Nothing in section 7 or section 15, as the case may be, shall apply to-

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

(b) such chemists“ and druggists“ shops as the Government may, by general or special order, specify;

(c) hair-dressing shops, clubs and residential hotels, educational institutions, hostels attached to schools or colleges and establishments maintained in connection with the boarding and lodging of pupils and resident masters;

(d) stalls and refreshment rooms at railway stations, docks, wharves, ports, airports or bus stands;

(e) establishments wholly or principally engaged in the sale of ice or aerated waters;

(f) establishments wholly or principally engaged in the sale of funeral requisites.

(3) Nothing in sections 7, 9 and 12 or in section 15, shall apply to,-

(a) person whose work is of an intermittent nature such as caretaken, sweeper, travelling staff;

(b) persons employed for loading and un-loading of goods at godowns.

(4) The Government may, by notification, exempt either permanently or for any specified period, any establishment or class of establishments, or persons or class of persons, from all or any of the provisions of this Act, subject to such conditions as they may deem fit.

(5) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sub-sections, the Govenrnment may, by notification apply or any of the provisions of this Act to any class of persons or establishments mentioned in those sub-sections other than

those mentioned in clause (b) of sub-section (1) and modify or cancel any such notification.

74. The provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, and the Rules thereunder shall, so far as may be, apply to every employee to whom this Act applies.

Application of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.
 Central Act 8 of 1923.

75. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

Protection of persons acting in good faith.

76. On any special occasion in connection with a fair or festival or a succession of public holidays, the Government may, by notification, suspend for a specified period the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act, subject to such conditions as may be specified in such notification.

Power of Government to suspend provisions of the Act during fair and festivals.

77. Notwithstanding anything in the ¹⁰Telangana Co-operative Societies Act, 1964, the provisions of this Act shall apply to the Co-operative Societies.

Application of this Act to Co-operative Societies.

78. 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.

Central Act 18 of 1942 not to apply to establishments governed by this Act.

79. With effect on and from the date on which this Act is brought into force in any area, the Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, 1966, as in force in that area shall stand repealed:

Repeal and Saving.
 Act 15 of 1966.

Provided that—

10. Substituted by G.O.Ms.No.53, Agriculture and Co-operation (Coop.II) Department, dated 20.05.2016.

(a) every appointment, order, rule, notification or notice made, issued or given under the provisions of the Act so repealed shall, in so far as it is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be deemed to have been made, issued or given under the provisions of this Act, unless and until superseded by any appointment, order, rule, notification or notice made, issued or given under this Act;

(b) any proceedings relating to the trial of any offence punishable under the provisions of the Act so repealed shall be continued and completed as if the said Act had not been repealed but had continued in operation and any penalty imposed on such proceedings shall be recovered under the Act so repealed.

* * *

Telangana Shops and Establishments Act, 1988

Introduction to Telangana Shops and Establishments Act 1988 PDF

The *Telangana Shops and Establishments Act 1988 PDF* (Act 20 of 1988) regulates conditions of employment in shops, commercial establishments, hotels, restaurants, theatres, IT offices, showrooms. It replaced scattered older provisions. Aim was to bring uniformity across Telangana.

Main objectives noted in the bare Act:

- To fix working hours.
- To regulate holidays and leave.
- To ensure welfare facilities at workplaces.
- To prescribe registers and records for employers.
- To empower inspectors for enforcement.

Corrida Legal note → this Act looks simple, but inspectors use it heavily. Even small outlets like cafes, kirana stores, cybercafés are covered.

Why it matters for employers:

- Registration within 30 days is mandatory.
- Renewal and display certificate compulsory.
- Registers for attendance, wages, leave must be up to date.
- Holidays and leave must be granted as per law.

Corrida Legal has seen employers fined for:

- Not displaying registration certificate.
- No holiday list on notice board.
- Denial of encashment of leave.
- Overtime without proper entries.

This Act is the “first touch” compliance. Inspectors start with this law before moving to PF, ESI or gratuity checks.

Key Definitions under Act 20 of 1988 Telangana Bare Act Download

The *Act 20 of 1988 Telangana bare act download* opens with definitions. These are not just legal words. They decide whether an establishment is covered. Inspectors use them to decide jurisdiction. Corrida Legal has seen several disputes where employers argued exclusion, but inspector pointed straight to the definition section.

Meaning of “Shop” – Telangana Shops and Establishments Act 1988 PDF

The *Telangana Shops and Establishments Act 1988 PDF* says “shop” means any premises where goods are sold or services are provided. Includes offices, storerooms, godowns, warehouses attached to such trade.

- Retail outlets, wholesale traders, small provision stores.
- Beauty parlours, service centres, repair shops.
- Back-office premises used for sales activity.

Corrida Legal note → common mistake by employers is treating storage godown as “not a shop.” But law includes godown if connected to business.

Meaning of “Commercial Establishment” – TN Shops and Establishments Act Bare Act Download

The *TN Shops and Establishments Act bare act download* gives wide meaning. Any place where trade, business, profession, work, or service is carried on. Includes:

- Hotels, restaurants, eating houses.
- Theatres, cinemas, amusement parks.
- Clubs, associations, societies carrying on commercial activity.
- IT offices, consultancy firms, training centres.

Excludes factories (covered under Factories Act).

Corrida Legal observation → IT startups in Hyderabad often believe “we are exempt.” Inspectors reject this, treat IT companies as commercial establishments.

Definition of Employee – Telangana Shops and Establishments Act Executive Summary

Under the *Telangana Shops and Establishments Act executive summary*: “employee” covers anyone employed for wages. Doesn’t matter full-time, part-time, temporary, or

apprentice. Even piece-rate workers can fall inside.

- Includes clerical staff, salespersons, attendants.
- Includes apprentices learning trade.
- Includes support staff (cleaners, helpers).

Corrida Legal note → interns also treated as employees by inspectors in some inspections. Non-payment of statutory benefits to interns led to notices.

Definition of Employer – Labour Law Compliance under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act

Labour law compliance under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act relies on employer definition. Employer = person with ultimate control. In case of company, the manager or agent in charge. Directors may not be physically present, but liability shifts to authorised manager.

- Employer must ensure registers are maintained.
- Employer must display certificates.
- Employer is answerable during inspection.

Corrida Legal has seen inspectors summon HR managers directly. In law, “employer” includes person exercising control on behalf of company.

Role of Inspector – Working Hours and Holidays under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act

The *working hours and holidays under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act* provisions are enforced by inspectors. Inspector is defined in the Act. Powers include:

- Entry into establishment.
- Demand to see registers.
- Verify working hours and holiday compliance.
- Record statements of employees.
- Issue notices for contraventions.

Corrida Legal note → inspectors in Telangana always start with definition section to justify their authority. Once jurisdiction is clear, inspection proceeds.

Coverage and Penalties – Employer Obligations and Penalties under

Telangana Shops and Establishments Act 1988

Under *employer obligations and penalties under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act 1988*:

- If your activity fits within “shop” or “commercial establishment” definition, registration compulsory.
- If you employ even one person, compliance triggered.
- Penalty for non-registration = fine, notice, continuing daily fine.
- Claiming “not covered” is no defence if definition matches activity.

Corrida Legal note → safest practice is to register even if in doubt. No penalty for over-compliance. Heavy penalty for under-compliance.

Registration and Renewal Requirements – Telangana Shops and Establishments Act Executive Summary

The *Telangana Shops and Establishments Act executive summary* makes registration the first legal duty. No shop or establishment can operate without registration. This rule applies to all employers – small or large, retail or IT, hotel or showroom. Corrida Legal has seen that inspectors in Telangana start every inspection with one question: “Show me your registration certificate.” If it is not displayed, it is treated as violation immediately.

Registration Process – Telangana Shops and Establishments Act 1988 PDF

The *Telangana Shops and Establishments Act 1988 PDF* explains that:

- Registration must be applied within 30 days of starting business.
- Employer must submit prescribed form with details of establishment.
- Fee depends on number of employees.
- Once approved, registration certificate issued by Labour Department.

Corrida Legal note → many small businesses in Hyderabad ignore the 30-day rule. Delay leads to penalty.

Display Requirements – Act 20 of 1988 Telangana Bare Act Download

The *Act 20 of 1988 Telangana bare act download* makes display mandatory.

- Registration certificate must be displayed at a conspicuous place.
- Certificate must be current, not expired.
- Copy of renewal certificate also must be displayed.

Corrida Legal observation → inspector usually looks at the notice board or entrance wall first. If nothing is displayed, they assume non-compliance.

Renewal Rules – TN Shops and Establishments Act Bare Act Download

The *TN Shops and Establishments Act bare act download* sets renewal obligations.

- Certificate valid for fixed period (as notified).
- Renewal application must be filed before expiry.
- Delay in renewal attracts fine.
- Renewal fee again linked to number of employees.

Corrida Legal note → clients often forget renewal. One missed date leads to multiple years of back penalties.

HR Checklist – Labour Law Compliance under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act

Labour law compliance under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act requires HR to:

- Maintain file with registration certificate.
- Keep copy of application and fee receipt.
- Mark calendar reminders for renewal dates.
- Keep inspection book ready to show validity.

Corrida Legal has advised clients to treat registration certificate like GST certificate – always updated, always displayed

Practical Importance – Working Hours and Holidays under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act

Registration is not only a formality. *Working hours and holidays under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act* can be enforced only if inspector confirms jurisdiction through registration records. This is why inspectors treat certificate as entry point. No certificate → immediate notice.

Corrida Legal note → even if working hours are perfect, inspector issues penalty if registration is missing.

Penalties – Employer Obligations and Penalties under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act 1988

Under *employer obligations and penalties under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act 1988*:

- Non-registration = offence.
- Failure to display certificate = offence.
- Renewal default = offence.
- Daily fine for continuing contravention.

Corrida Legal observation → many employers think small penalty is manageable. But once notice issued, further inspections are triggered (PF, ESI, gratuity). Compliance gap becomes costly.

Working Hours and Holidays Telangana Shops and Establishments Act

The *working hours and holidays Telangana Shops and Establishments Act* provisions are strict. They apply to all shops and establishments, big or small. Inspectors in Telangana look closely at registers to check actual hours worked by employees. Corrida Legal has seen that even if wages are paid correctly, violation of working hours is treated as offence.

Daily and Weekly Hours – Telangana Shops and Establishments Act 1988 PDF

The *Telangana Shops and Establishments Act 1988 PDF* says employees cannot be made to work more than 8 hours a day and 48 hours a week. Spread-over, including rest intervals, cannot exceed 12 hours. Overtime is allowed, but only within limits fixed. Employers must record overtime separately. Corrida Legal note → IT companies and BPOs often ignore spread-over limits. Late sitting beyond 10 pm shows up in attendance and inspectors use it against them.

Weekly Off Rules – Act 20 of 1988 Telangana Bare Act Download

The *Act 20 of 1988 Telangana bare act download* provides that every employee must get at least one whole day off in a week. Weekly off must be continuous 24 hours. Normally Sunday, but employer can fix another day. Weekly holiday must be displayed on notice board. Corrida Legal observation → in many cases, weekly off was given but

not displayed. Inspectors still fined employer for non-display.

National and Festival Holidays – Telangana Shops and Establishments Act Executive Summary

The *Telangana Shops and Establishments Act executive summary* clarifies that national holidays like 26 January, 15 August and 2 October are compulsory. In addition, the State Government notifies festival holidays every year. Employers must select and inform employees of the chosen festival holidays in advance. If an employee is required to work on a holiday, double wages and compensatory holiday must be given. Corrida Legal note → inspectors always ask for proof of double wages when staff work on national holidays.

Overtime Rules – Labour Law Compliance under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act

Labour law compliance under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act requires strict recording of overtime. Employees working beyond 8 hours a day or 48 hours a week must be paid overtime wages. Separate overtime register must be maintained. Corrida Legal note → many employers simply pay extra through salary slip without register entry. Inspector treats this as default.

Holiday and Leave Link – Working Hours and Holidays under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act

The *working hours and holidays under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act* must be read with leave provisions. Weekly off is not the same as earned leave. Festival holidays are not substitutes for casual leave. Corrida Legal observation → inspectors reject the argument “weekly off + national holidays are enough.” Law requires separate earned leave, sick leave, and festival holidays.

Penalty Provisions – Employer Obligations and Penalties under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act 1988

Under *employer obligations and penalties under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act 1988*:

- Forcing employees to work beyond hours = offence.
- Not giving weekly holiday = offence.
- Not declaring national or festival holidays = offence.
- Not maintaining overtime register = offence.

- Fines imposed for each contravention. Repeat defaults = higher fines.

Corrida Legal note → employers believe employee consent is enough to bypass holidays. Inspectors do not accept this. Law does not recognise consent as a defence.

Leave and Benefits under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act 1988 PDF

The *Telangana Shops and Establishments Act 1988 PDF* sets clear rules for employee leave and benefits. This part of the law is critical. Employees ask about leave first. Inspectors check leave registers second. Corrida Legal has seen that most disputes between staff and employer in Telangana arise out of leave and encashment issues.

Earned Leave Provisions – Act 20 of 1988 Telangana Bare Act Download

The *Act 20 of 1988 Telangana bare act download* defines earned leave. Employees are entitled to leave after completing continuous service. Common rule = one day leave for every 20 days worked.

- Accumulation allowed, subject to limits.
- Maximum carry forward specified in rules.
- Encashment of earned leave at separation compulsory.

Corrida Legal note → many employers do not allow carry forward. Inspectors treat it as direct violation.

Sick and Casual Leave – Telangana Shops and Establishments Act Executive Summary

The *Telangana Shops and Establishments Act executive summary* highlights sick leave and casual leave.

- Sick leave granted on production of medical certificate.
- Casual leave for urgent personal reasons.
- Employers may grant more than law requires, but not less.

Corrida Legal observation → many small establishments do not maintain sick leave records. Inspectors impose penalties even if leave was actually granted but not recorded.

Maternity Leave and Women Employees – Labour Law Compliance under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act

Labour law compliance under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act links with maternity provisions. Female employees are entitled to maternity leave as per law. Employer cannot terminate or reduce benefits during maternity period. Corrida Legal has seen inspectors in Telangana directly ask women staff about maternity leave. If denied, immediate notice issued.

Encashment of Leave – Working Hours and Holidays under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act

Encashment is a legal right. The *working hours and holidays under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act* cannot substitute for leave encashment. When employee resigns, earned leave balance must be encashed. Even on termination, encashment applies. Corrida Legal note → most penalties come from non-encashment at exit.

Registers and Proof – Employer Obligations and Penalties under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act 1988

Under *employer obligations and penalties under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act 1988*:

- Leave register must be maintained.
- Encashment must be shown in wage register.
- Refusal of leave or encashment = offence.
- Inspector can order back payment plus penalty.

Corrida Legal has seen cases where unpaid leave encashment for multiple years became a large liability when inspector intervened.

Practical Guidance – Telangana Shops and Establishments Act 1988 PDF

The *Telangana Shops and Establishments Act 1988 PDF* rules are often ignored in small setups. Practical steps for HR include:

- Maintain separate leave register, not only attendance.
- Record sick leave and casual leave clearly.
- Track carry forward of earned leave.
- Show encashment in payslips.
- Obtain employee signature on leave records.

Corrida Legal note → Excel sheets are not enough. Inspectors demand prescribed

formats.

Corrida Legal Observations

1. Leave rules are statutory, not discretionary.
2. Carry forward and encashment are the main compliance risks.
3. Sick and casual leave records must be maintained, not only granted verbally.
4. Women employees' maternity leave is strictly enforced.
5. Non-encashment at separation leads to heavy back-pay orders.
6. Maintaining proper registers is the only defence in inspection.

Welfare and Safety Measures under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act Executive Summary

The *Telangana Shops and Establishments Act executive summary* is not limited to hours and leave. It also lays down basic welfare and safety rules. These look simple, but they are the most visible part of compliance. When inspectors walk into a shop, restaurant, IT office, or retail outlet, the first thing they notice is the condition of the premises. Corrida Legal has seen several cases where employers had all registers in order but still received notices because welfare facilities were missing.

Basic Facilities – Telangana Shops and Establishments Act 1988 PDF

The *Telangana Shops and Establishments Act 1988 PDF* requires that every establishment must ensure:

- Safe drinking water for all employees.
- Proper and separate toilets for men and women.
- Ventilation and sufficient lighting in work areas.
- Cleanliness of premises, including floors and walls.
- Seating facilities for employees who work long hours standing.

Corrida Legal note → inspectors in Telangana often check toilets and water supply before looking at registers. Poor sanitation leads to immediate remarks, even if documentation is perfect.

Additional Welfare – Act 20 of 1988 Telangana Bare Act Download

The *Act 20 of 1988 Telangana bare act download* also refers to welfare obligations beyond basics:

- First-aid box with prescribed contents.
- Crèche facility if number of women employees with young children exceeds the limit.
- Fire safety measures, though this often overlaps with other local laws.
- Arrangements to prevent overcrowding and unsafe working conditions.

Corrida Legal observation → penalties have been imposed where women employees had no separate restroom, or first-aid box was empty.

Welfare Duties – Labour Law Compliance under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act

Labour law compliance under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act means HR must track welfare just like leave or working hours. Compliance is not only paper-based. Inspectors walk around to verify:

- Drinking water clearly marked as potable.
- Toilets in usable condition, not locked or dirty.
- Seating chairs or stools for staff in retail showrooms.
- First-aid box updated and signed off.

Corrida Legal note → many retail shops in Hyderabad keep chairs hidden for staff to use only at breaks. Inspectors treat this as violation.

Safety Link – Working Hours and Holidays under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act

The *working hours and holidays under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act* link directly to welfare. Longer working hours require better facilities. If employees work late, employer must ensure safe premises, proper lighting, and safe return arrangements for women employees. Weekly holiday alone is not sufficient if workplace is unsafe.

Corrida Legal has seen inspectors note “overcrowded premises with poor ventilation” as non-compliance, even though technically it is not leave or holiday violation.

Penalties – Employer Obligations and Penalties under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act 1988

Under employer obligations and penalties under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act 1988:

- Lack of clean drinking water = offence.
- No toilets or poor sanitation = offence.
- No seating arrangements for standing employees = offence.
- No first-aid box = offence.
- Repeat contraventions attract higher fines.

Corrida Legal observation → even when fines are small, notices damage the reputation of the establishment. Once notice issued, further inspections usually follow.

Employer Obligations and Penalties under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act 1988

This Act puts duties on employers. Not suggestions. Legal duties. If not followed, penalties apply. Corrida Legal has seen in Telangana that most notices are for small lapses. Non-display, missed renewal, leave encashment not paid. Inspectors treat each as contravention.

Main employer duties under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act 1988 PDF:

- Register establishment within 30 days.
- Display registration certificate.
- Maintain registers → wages, attendance, leave, overtime.
- Give weekly holiday, national holidays, festival holidays.
- Provide leave entitlements.
- Ensure welfare → water, toilets, seating, first-aid.

Corrida Legal note → even if employer pays salary correctly, non-maintenance of register is still an offence.

Obligations in Act 20 of 1988 Telangana Bare Act Download:

- Keep holiday list on notice board.
- File returns with authority, if required.

- Produce records during inspection.
- Allow inspector entry into premises.
- Comply with orders issued by inspector.

Corrida Legal has observed many employers ignore display duties. Inspectors treat “not displayed” as “not complied.”

Enforcement angle – Telangana Shops and Establishments Act executive summary:

- First contravention = small fine.
- Second = higher fine.
- Continuing default = daily fine.
- Ignoring inspector’s direction = separate offence.

Corrida Legal note → once notice is issued, even small, reputation suffers. Clients, employees, and regulators take note.

Labour law compliance under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act:

- HR must keep registers updated monthly.
- Leave encashment must reflect in wage sheet.
- Holiday list must be renewed every year.
- Inspection book must be signed by inspector.

Corrida Legal observation → Excel sheets not accepted. Prescribed formats required.

Working hours and holidays under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act link:

- Making employees work beyond 8 hours without proper overtime = offence.
- Not giving weekly off = offence.
- Consent of employee does not matter. Inspector rejects.

Corrida Legal has seen IT companies argue “flexible timing.” Inspectors reply “law is law.”

Employer obligations and penalties under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act 1988 in detail:

- No registration → offence.
- No renewal → offence.
- No display → offence.
- No leave encashment → offence.
- No water, toilet, seating, first-aid → offence.
- Every offence = fine. Repeat = bigger fine. Continuing = daily fine.

Corrida Legal note → compounding available, but not cheap. Often costs more than preventive compliance.

Enforcement and Inspections under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act Bare Act Download

The Act gives power to inspectors. They are the eyes of the law. Appointed by State Government. Their job is to check compliance, nothing less. Corrida Legal has seen in Telangana that every inspection begins here. Shops Act first, then PF, ESI, gratuity.

What inspector can do under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act 1988 PDF:

- Enter any premises during working hours.
- Ask for registers, records, returns.
- Examine employer, HR, or staff.
- Take copies of documents.
- Record notes in inspection book.

Corrida Legal note → refusing to show records is itself violation. Even if registers exist. Delay = offence.

Procedure in Act 20 of 1988 Telangana Bare Act Download:

- Inspector first looks for registration certificate.
- Then holiday list on notice board.
- Attendance, wage, leave registers checked next.
- Overtime entries compared with attendance.

- Welfare facilities inspected — toilets, water, seating.

Corrida Legal has seen inspectors in Hyderabad directly ask women staff: “Do you have proper leave? Do you have toilet facilities?” Their answers decide notice.

From Telangana Shops and Establishments Act executive summary:

- Inspections may be routine or triggered by complaint.
- No prior warning needed.
- Employer must cooperate.
- Non-cooperation is recorded as contravention.
- Inspection book must be signed by officer after visit.

Corrida Legal note → many employers argue flexible hours. Inspector replies: “Law does not say flexible. Show me registers.”

Labour law compliance under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act during inspection:

- HR should keep file ready.
- Registration certificate in front.
- Renewal receipt attached.
- Leave, wage, overtime registers updated.
- Holiday list copy included.
- Returns filed acknowledgements kept inside.

Corrida Legal observation → quick production of documents helps. Delay creates suspicion.

Working hours and holidays under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act check:

- Inspector tallies attendance vs overtime.
- Compares holiday list vs wages paid.
- Looks for proof of double wages on national holidays.
- Weekly off must be continuous 24 hours.

Corrida Legal note → IT companies often argue “employee consent.” Inspector ignores. Consent not a defence.

Employer obligations and penalties under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act 1988:

- If default found → notice issued.
- Rectify in time or face complaint.
- Court imposes fine.
- Repeat = higher fine.
- Continuing = daily fine.
- Compounding allowed, but expensive.

Corrida Legal handled a case where employer thought “pay fine and close.” But inspector reopened under PF and maternity laws. Cost multiplied.

Conclusion – Why Compliance with Telangana Shops and Establishments Act Matters

The Telangana Shops and Establishments Act, 1988 is not a minor law. It is the first compliance touchpoint for every business in the State. Shops, offices, IT firms, restaurants, showrooms, schools — all come under it. Corrida Legal has seen inspectors in Telangana always start with this Act. If there is a gap here, they assume gaps in PF, ESI, gratuity too.

Why this Act is critical under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act 1988 PDF:

- It regulates basic employment conditions.
- It controls hours, holidays, leave, welfare.
- It prescribes registers and inspections.
- It defines penalties for non-compliance.

Corrida Legal note → compliance here shows overall seriousness of the employer.

Coverage under Act 20 of 1988 Telangana Bare Act Download:

- Applies to almost every commercial establishment.

- Exemptions are narrow.
- Even small shops with one employee are covered.
- IT firms, startups, consultancies → all under it.

Corrida Legal has seen employers argue exemption. Inspector rejects, fines imposed.

Practical compliance importance – Telangana Shops and Establishments Act executive summary:

- Registration must be current and displayed.
- Holiday list must be visible.
- Leave registers must be updated.
- Welfare facilities must be in place.
- Returns must be filed if required.

Corrida Legal note → small defaults like “no display” or “no first-aid box” are enough for notice.

Day-to-day compliance – Labour law compliance under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act:

- Registers maintained monthly.
- Renewal tracked and paid on time.
- Leave encashment paid at separation.
- First-aid box checked.
- Toilets and water supply maintained.

Corrida Legal observation → compliance here is routine housekeeping, but ignoring it creates legal exposure.

Employee rights angle – Working hours and holidays under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act:

- Weekly off compulsory.
- National holidays compulsory.
- Overtime must be recorded and paid.

- Earned leave must accrue and encash.

Corrida Legal note → most employee complaints in Telangana start with “no holiday, no leave, no overtime.”

Penalty angle – Employer obligations and penalties under Telangana Shops and Establishments Act 1988:

- First offence = fine.
- Repeat = higher fine.
- Continuing default = daily fine.
- Compounding allowed but costly.

Corrida Legal has assisted in compounding cases. Lesson is same → cost of fine higher than cost of preventive compliance.