

सेन्सदाता प्राधिकरण  
सम्बन्ध में इस  
तन जारी किये जा  
पाल की आशा  
० सी० शर्मा,  
तसन सचिव।

Director of Industries and Supplies, Rajasthan, Jaipur”  
occurring in the seventh line of this Department Order of  
even number dated 13-10-60 (published in the Rajasthan  
Raj-Patra No. 33 (Part IV C) dated 17-11-60.

By Order,  
P. N. SETH,  
Deputy Secretary to the Government.

**INDUSTRIES (B) DEPARTMENT  
NOTIFICATION**

Jaipur, May 19, 1961.

No. F. 3 (4) (8) Ind. (B)/61:— In exercise of the powers  
conferred by section 15 of the Mines and Minerals (Regula-  
tion and Development) Act, 1957 (Central Act 67 of  
1957) the State Government hereby makes the following  
addendum to the Rajasthan Minor Mineral Concession  
Rules, 1959, namely:—

**ADDENDUM**

In the said rules, in rule 3 after item (XI), the follow-  
ing new item shall be added, namely:—

“(XII) ‘Deadrent’ means the minimum guaranteed  
amount of Royalty per year payable as per rules or agree-  
ment under a mining lease”.

By Order of the Governor,  
A. K. ROY,  
Secretary to Government.

**LABOUR DEPARTMENT  
NOTIFICATION**

Jaipur, April 21, 1961

No. F. 3 (19)/Lab:/59:— In exercise of the powers  
conferred by sub-section (2), (3) and (4) of section 26 of the  
Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (central Act 4 of 1936) the  
State Government hereby makes the following rules, the

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same having been previously published as required by sub-section (5) of the said section, namely:—

### THE RAJASTHAN PAYMENT OF WAGES RULES, 1948

1. *Short title and Commencement*:—(i) These rules shall be called the Rajasthan Payment of Wages Rules, 1948.
- (ii) These rules shall come into force upon the publication in the official Gazette.

2. *Definition*:—In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:—

- (a) "the act" means the Payment of Wages Act, 1948 (4 of 1936);
- (b) "the Authority" means the authority appointed under sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Act;
- (c) "the Chief Inspector of Factories" means the Chief Inspector of Factories appointed under sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948);
- (d) "the Court" means the Court mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Act;
- (e) "the deduction for breach of contract" means a deduction made in accordance with the provisions of the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 9;
- (f) "deduction for damage or loss" means a deduction made in accordance with the provisions of clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 7;
- (g) "Form" means a form appended to these rules;
- (h) "Inspector" means the Inspector authorised by the Authority under section 14 of the Act;
- (i) "Person employed" excludes all persons to the payment of whose wages the Act does not apply;
- (j) "Section" means a section of the Act;

"Paymaster responsible for the payment of wages"

Words and expressions used in these rules shall be deemed to have the meanings assigned to them in the Schedule.

Register of Factories  
 In respect of the payment of wages under sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Act, the paymaster shall maintain a register of the wages paid to the workmen.

At the beginning of each month the paymaster shall enter in the register the names of the workmen and the wages paid to them.

The register shall be kept in the office of the paymaster and shall be open to the inspection of the Inspector.

A voucher for each payment shall be issued by the Inspector.

Register of deductions  
 In respect of the payment of wages under sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Act, the paymaster shall maintain a register of the deductions made from the wages of the workmen.

The register shall be kept in the office of the paymaster and shall be open to the inspection of the Inspector.

A voucher for each deduction shall be issued by the Inspector.

Register of evictions  
 In respect of the payment of wages under sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Act, the paymaster shall maintain a register of the evictions made from the premises of the workmen.

The register shall be kept in the office of the paymaster and shall be open to the inspection of the Inspector.

A voucher for each eviction shall be issued by the Inspector.

(a) the gross amount of wages payable to each workman;

(b) all deductions made from the wages of each workman, and the amount of wages payable to him after such deductions.

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(k) "Paymaster" means an employer or other person responsible under section 3 of the Act for the payment of wages;

(l) Words and expressions defined in the Act shall be deemed to have the same meaning as in the Act.

SECTION 26 (3) (a)

3. *Register of Fines:*—(1) In any factory or industrial establishment in respect of which the employer has obtained approval under sub-section (1) of section 8 to a list of acts and omissions in respect of which fines may be imposed, the paymaster shall maintain a register of fines in Form I.

(2) At the beginning of the register of Fines there shall be entered serially numbered the approved purposes or purposes on which the fines realised are to be expended.

(3) A voucher or receipt in respect of any amount disbursed shall be maintained and produced as and when demanded by the Inspector.

4. *Register of deductions for damage or loss:*—In every factory or industrial establishment in which deductions for damages or loss are made, the paymaster shall maintain the register required by sub-section (2) of section 10, in Form II.

5. *Register of Wages:*—A Register of Wages shall be maintained in every factory or Industrial Establishment and may be kept in such form as the paymaster finds convenient but shall include the following particulars:—

(a) the gross wages earned by each person employed for each wage period,

(b) all deductions made from these wages, with an indication in each of the clause of sub-section (2) of section 7 under which the deduction is made,

(c) the wages actually paid to each person employed for each wage period.

6. *Maintenance of Register*:—The register required by Rules 3, 4, 5 and 18 shall be preserved for twelve months after the date of last entry made in them.

#### SECTION 26 (3) (B)

7. *Display of wages rates*:—In every factory or industrial establishment a notice in Form VI in Hindi shall be displayed by the paymaster in a conspicuous place at or near the entrance of each department or group of departments, specifying the rates of wages payable to all classes of workers other than those holding position of supervision or management as mentioned in the Rajasthan Factories Rules. When the rates of wages are revised or a new class of work introduced the necessary alterations shall be made by the paymaster in the said notice and dated.

This notice shall be preserved for a period of six months after the date of its replacement by a new notice and shall be available to an Inspector on demand for the purposes of inspection.

#### SECTION 26 (3) (C)

8. *Weights and measures*:— (1) All weights, measuring or weighing machine which are used in checking or ascertaining the wages of persons employed in any factory shall be examined at least biannually by an Inspector who may prohibit the use of any weight, measure or weighing machine which he finds to register incorrectly.

(2) If the Inspector considers that any action should be taken under the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860), he may seize the article in question and shall record his opinion and send it to the District Magistrate for such action as he may think fit.

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9. *Notice of dates of payment:*—The paymaster shall display, in a conspicuous place at or near the main entrance of the factory a notice in Hindi giving for not less than one month in advance the days on which wages are to be paid:

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Provided that an employed person who is absent on any such day shall be paid his wages on any working day before the expiry of the third working day after the day on which a demand is made by him for the same.

SECTION 26 (3) (E), (F) & (H)

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10. *Prescribed authority:*—The Chief Inspector of Factories shall be the authority competent to approve, under sub-section (1) of section 8 acts and omissions in respect of which fines may be imposed and under sub-section (8) of section 8 the purposes on which the proceeds of fines shall be expended.

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11. *Application in respect of fines:*—Every employer requiring the power to impose fines in respect of any acts and omissions on the part of employed persons shall send to the Chief Inspector of Factories:—

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- (a) A list in duplicate clearly defining such acts and omissions.
- (b) in cases where the employer himself does not intend to be the sole person empowered to impose fines, a list in duplicate showing those appointments in his factory of which the incumbents may pass orders imposing fines and the class of establishment on which the incumbent of each such appointment may impose fine.

*Approval of list of acts and omissions:*—The authority appointed under rule 10 on receipt of the list

prescribed in Rule 11 (a) may after such inquiry as he considers necessary pass orders either—

- (a) disapproving the list;
- (b) approving the list either in its original form or as amended by him, in which case such list shall be considered to be an approved list.

Provided that no order disapproving or amending any list shall be passed unless the employer shall have been given an opportunity of showing cause orally or in writing why the list as submitted by him should be approved.

13. *Posting of list*.—The employer shall display at or near the main entrance of the factory or industrial establishment a copy in Hindi of the list approved under Rule 12.

14. *Persons authorised to impose fines*.—No fines may be imposed by any person other than an employer, or a person holding an appointment named in a list submitted under Rule 11.

15. *Procedure in imposing fines and deductions*.—Any person desiring to impose a fine on an employed person or to make a deduction for damage or loss shall explain personally to the said person, the act or omission or damage or loss, in respect of which the fine or deduction is proposed to be imposed and the amount of the fine or deduction, which it is proposed to impose, and shall take the explanation, either orally in the presence of at least one other person or in writing as the employed person may prefer.

16. *Information to Paymaster*.—The person imposing a fine or directing the making of a deduction for damage or loss, shall without unnecessary delay, inform the paymaster of all particulars so that the register prescribed in rule 3 or rule 4 may be duly completed.

#### SECTION 26 (3) (g)

17. *Deductions for breach of contract*.—(1) No deduction for breach of contract shall be made from the wages of an

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(2) No deduction for breach of contract shall be made from the wages of any employed person unless—

(a) there is a provision in writing forming part of the term of the contract of employment requiring him to give notice of the termination of his employment, and

(i) the period of this notice does not exceed fifteen days or the wages period whichever is less, and

(ii) the period of this notice does not exceed the period of notice which the employer is required to give on termination of that employment,

(b) this rule has been displayed at or near the main entrance of the factory or industrial establishment and has been so displayed for not less than one month before the commencement of the absence in respect of which the deduction is made;

(c) a notice has been displayed at or near the main entrance of the factory giving the names of the persons from whom the deductions are proposed to be made, the number of days' wages to be deducted and the conditions (if any) on which the deduction will be remitted:

Provided that where the deduction is proposed to be made from all the persons employed in any departments or sections of the factory or industrial establishment, it shall be sufficient, in lieu of giving the names of the persons in such departments or sections, to specify the departments or sections affected.

(3) No deduction for breach of contract shall exceed the wages of the person employed for the period by which the notice of termination of service given falls short of the

period of such notice required by the contract of employment,

(4) If any conditions have been specified in the notice displayed under clause (c) of sub-rule (2), no deduction for breach of contract shall be made from any person who has complied with these conditions.

#### SECTION 26 (3) (I)

18. *Advances.*—(1) An advance of wages not already earned shall not without the previous permission of an inspector exceed an amount equivalent to the wages earned by the employed person during preceding two calendar months or if he has not been employed for that period twice the wages he is likely to earn during the two subsequent calendar months.

(2) The advances may be recovered in instalments by deductions from wages spread over not more than twelve months. No instalment shall exceed one-third or where the wages for any wage period are not more than twenty rupees, one-fourth of the wages for the wages period in respect of which the deduction is made.

(3) The amounts of all advances sanctioned and the repayments thereof shall be entered in a register in Form III.

#### SECTION 26 (3) (A)

19. *Annual Return.*—In respect of every factory or industrial establishment, return shall be sent in Form IV so as to reach the Chief Inspector of Factories not later than the 15th of February following the end of the calendar year to which it relates.

#### SECTION 26 (3) (J)

20. *Costs.*—(1) Where the authority or the Court as the case may be directs that any cost shall not follow the event he shall state his reasons for so doing in writing.

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(2) The costs which may be awarded shall include —

(a) the charges necessarily incurred on account of court fees;

(b) the charges necessarily incurred on subsistence money to witnesses, and;

(c) pleaders fee which shall ordinarily be Rs. 10/- provided that the authority of the Court as the case may be in any proceedings, may reduce the fee to a sum not less than Rs. 5/- or increase it to a sum not exceeding to Rs. 30/-.

(3) When a party engages more pleaders than one to conduct a case he shall be allowed one set of costs only.

*Fee for copies.*—The authority or the Court as the case may be may fix fees on the payment of which any person entitled to do so may obtain copies of any documents filed with the authority or the Courts, as the case may —

Provided that the authority or the Court as the case may be, may in consideration of the poverty of the applicant grant copies, free of cost.

SECTION 26 (3) (K)

*Fees:*—The Court fee payable in respect of proceedings under the Act shall be:—

(1) For every application to summon a witness. Four annas in respect of each witnesses.

(2) For every application made by or on behalf of an individual person before the Authority. Eight annas.

(3) For every other application made by or on behalf of unpaid group before the Authority. Four annas for each member of the group subject to a maximum of five rupees.

- (iv) (a) For every appeal lodged with the Court. Two rupees and eight annas for the hundred rupees or portion thereof and eight annas for every additional hundred rupees or portion thereof, subject to a maximum of ten rupees.
- (b) For every other miscellaneous application filed before the Court: Eight annas.

Provided that the authority or the Court may, on consideration of the poverty of the applicant reduce or remit this fee:

Provided further that no fee shall be chargeable in respect of any application presented by an Inspector.

#### SECTION 26 (3) (L)

23. *Abstract*:—The abstract of the Act and of the Rules made thereunder to be displayed under section 25 shall be in Form V.

#### SECTION 26 (4)

24. *Penalties*:—Any breach of rules 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 16 and 19 of these Rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

#### GENERAL

25. *Supersession*:—These rules supersede the Rajasthan Payment of Wages Rules, 1951 and all other rules corresponding to these rules in force in the Ajmer, Abu and Sunel areas.

Factory/Industrial establishment

Register of Fines  
(See rule 3 (a))

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Serial Number	Name	Father's name	Department	Act or omission for which fine imposed	Whether workman showed cause against fine or not, if so, enter date	Rate of Wages	Date	Amount	Date	Amount realised or Fine remitted	Amount remitted	Total amount of fines realised	Amount disbursed	Date of disbursement	Object on which disbursed	Amount in hand ( in the Fund )	Remarks.

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**FORM II**  
(See rule 4)

Register of deduction for damage or loss caused to the employer by the Neglect or Default of the employed persons. .... Factory/Industrial Establishment.

S. No.	Name	Father's Name	Department	Damage's of loss caused		Whether worker showed cause or not. If so, enter date	Deduction imposed		No. of instalments, if any	Amount Realised		REMARKS.
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**FORM III**  
(See rule 18)

Register of advance made to employed persons. .... Factory/Industrial Establishment.

S. No.	Name	Father's Name	Department	Amount made	Date for which	No. of instalments	Amount repaid	Date of instalment	Remarks

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**FORM IV**

( See Rule 19 )

**Wages and Deductions from Wages.**

1. (a) Name of the Factory or establishment and postal address.
- (b) Industry.
2. Number of days worked during the year.

3. (a) Average daily number of persons employed during the year.	Persons receiving less than Rs. 200	Persons receiving Rs. 200 and more but less than Rs 400
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Adults.....

Children.....

- (b) Gross amount paid as remuneration to persons getting less than Rs. 200 including deduction under Section 7 (2).....of which the amount due to profit sharing bonus is .....
- (c) Gross amount paid as remuneration to persons getting Rs. 200 and more but less than Rs. 400 including deductions, under Section 7 (2).....of which the amount due to profit sharing bonus is.....and that due to money value of concession.

4. Total wages paid including deductions under Section 7 (2) on the following accounts:—

Persons receiving less than Rs. 200

Persons receiving Rs. 200 and more but less than Rs. 400

(a) Basic Wages including overtime wages and non-profit sharing bonus.

- (b) Dearness and other Allowance in cash.
- (c) Arrears of pay in respect—  
of previous year paid during the year.

Number of cases and amount realised as:—

	Persons receiving less than Rs. 200		Persons receiving Rs. 200 and more but less than Rs. 400	
	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount

- (a) Fines.
- (b) Deductions for damage or loss.
- (c) Deductions for breach of contract.
6. Disbursement from the fine fund.

Purpose.

Amount.

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)

7. Balance of fine funds in hand at the end of the year.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Designation \_\_\_\_\_

FOOT NOTE: - The average daily number of persons is obtained by dividing the aggregate number of attendance during the year by the number of working days.

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- (2) Money value of concessions should be obtained by taking the difference of the cost price paid by the employer and the actual price paid by the employees for supplies of essential commodities given free or at concessional rate.

### FORM V

( See Rule 23 )

Abstract of the payment of Wages Act, 1936 and the Rules made thereunder.

When the Act affects.

1. The Act applies to the Payment of Wages to person in factories or Industrial Establishment receiving less than Rs. 400 a month.
2. No employed person can give up by contract or agreement his rights under the Act.

### Definition of Wages

3. 'Wages' means all remunerations whether salary, allowances or otherwise payable to a person employed in respect of his employment of work done in such employment.

It includes:—

- (a) any remuneration payable under any award or settlement between the parties or order of a court;
- (b) any remuneration to which the person employed is entitled in respect of over-time work or holidays or any leave period;
- (c) any additional remuneration payable under the terms of employment;
- (d) any sum which by reason of the termination of employment of the person employed 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 person employed is entitled under any scheme framed under any law for the time being in force;

It excludes:—

- (1) any bonus 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;
- (2) 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 an order of the State Government.
- (3) any contribution paid by the employer to any pension or provident fund, and the interest which may have accrued thereon;
- (4) any travelling allowance or the value of any travelling concession;
- (5) any sum paid to the employed person to defray special expenses entailed by him by the nature of his employment; or
- (6) any gratuity payable on the termination of employment in cases other than those specified in sub-clause (d).

Responsibility for and method of Payment:—

4. The Paymaster is responsible for the payment under the Act of Wages to person employed under him and any contractor employing persons is responsible for payment to the persons he employs.

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Wages period shall be fixed for the payment of wages at intervals not exceeding one month.

Wages shall be paid on a working day within seven days of the end of the wage period or within ten days if 1,000 or more persons are employed.

The wages of a person discharged shall be paid not later than the second working day after his discharge.

Payments in kind are prohibited.

### Fines and Deductions

No deductions shall be made from wages except those authorised under the Act (see paragraphs 9 to 15 below).

(1) Fines can be imposed only for such acts and omissions as the employer may, with the previous approval of the Chief Inspector of Factories specify by a notice displayed at or near the main factory or industrial establishment and after giving the employed person an opportunity for explanation.

(2) Fines:—

(a) shall not exceed half an anna in the rupee.

(b) shall not be recovered by instalments or later than sixty days on the date of imposition.

(c) shall be recorded in a register and applied to such purposes beneficial to the employed person as are approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

(d) shall not be imposed on a child.

(a) Deduction for absence from duty can be made only on account of the absence of the employed person at times when he should be working and such deductions must not exceed an amount which is in the same proportion to his wages for the wage period as the time he was absent in that period is to the total time he would have been at work.

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- (b) If ten or more employed persons acting in concert absent themselves without reasonable cause and without due notice the deduction for absence shall include wages for eight days in lieu of notice but—
- (1) no deduction for breaking a contract can be made from a person under 15 years of age or a woman;
  - (2) there must be a provision in writing which forms part of the contract of employment requiring that a specific period of notice of intention to cease work not exceeding 15 days or the period of notice which the employer has to give to discharge a work must be given to the employer and that wages may be deducted in lieu of such notice;
  - (3) the above provision must be displayed at or near the main entrance of the factory or industrial establishment;
  - (4) no deduction of this nature can be made unless a notice that this deduction is to be made has been posted at or near the main entrance of the factory or industrial establishment;
  - (5) no deduction must exceed the wages of the employed person for the period by which the notice he gives of leaving employment, is less than the notice he should give under his contract.

11. Deductions can be made for damage to or loss of goods expressly entrusted to an employed person or for loss of money for which he is required to account, when such damage or loss is due to his neglect or default.

Such deduction cannot exceed the amount of the damage or loss caused and can be made only after giving the employed person an opportunity for explanation.

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Deduction can be made, equivalent to the value thereof, for house accommodation supplied by the employer or by Government or any housing board set up under any law for the time being in force (Whether the Government or the board is the employer or not) or any other authority engaged in the business of subsidising house accommodation which may be specified in this behalf by the State Government amenities or services (other than tools and raw material) supplied by the employer provided these are accepted by the employed person as a part of the term of his employment and have in the case of amenities and services been authorised by order of the State Government.

13. (a) Deductions can be made for the recovery of advances or for adjustment of over-payment of wages.
- (b) Advance made before the employment began can only be recovered from the first payment of wages for a complete wage period but no recovery can be made of advances given for travelling expenses before employment began.
- (c) Advances of unearned wages can be made at the paymaster's discretion during employment but must not exceed the amount of two months' wages without the permission of an inspector.

These advances can be recovered by instalments spread over not more than 12 months and the instalments must not exceed one third or if the wages are not more than Rs. 20/- one-fourth of the wages for any wage period.

14. Deductions can be made for subscription to and for repayment of advances from any recognised provident fund.

15. Deductions can be made for payments to co-operative societies approved by the State Government or to the postal insurance subject to any conditions imposed by the State Government. Education can also be made with the written authorisation of the person employed for payment of any premium on his life insurance policy to the Life Insurance Corporation of India or for the purchase of securities of the Government of India or of any State Government or for being deposited in any Post Office Savings Bank in furtherance of any savings scheme of any such Government.
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15. (A) Any loss of wages resulting from withholding of increment or promotion, reduction to lower post or time scale or to a lower Stage in a time scale or suspension does not constitute deduction from wages within the meaning of the Act. For this purpose the rules framed by an employer in relation to his employees in factories or Industrial Establishments for purposes of any of the aforesaid penalties shall provide that:—
- (i) any such penalty as aforesaid, except the penalty of suspension shall not be imposed unless the person concerned.
- (a) has been informed of the charges in respect of which it is proposed to impose the penalty.
- (b) has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause why the proposed penalty should be imposed;
- (ii) the person concerned is given a right of appeal against any order imposing the penalty.

### INSPECTIONS

- 16 An Inspector can enter on any premises and can exercise powers of inspection (including examination of documents and taking of evidence) as he may deem necessary for carrying out of the purposes of the Act.

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### Complaints of Deductions or delays

- (1) Where irregular deductions are made from wages or delays in payment taken place, an employed person can make an application in the prescribed form within six months to the authority appointed by the State Governments for the purpose. An application delayed beyond this period may be rejected unless sufficient cause for the delay is shown.
- (2) Any legal practitioner, official of a registered trade union, Inspector under the Act or other person acting with the permission of the authority can make the complaint on behalf of an employed person.
- (3) A single application may be presented by or, on behalf of any number of persons belonging to the same factory the payment of whose wages has been delayed.

### Action by the Authority

18. The authority may award compensation to the employed person in addition to ordering the payment of delayed wages or the refund of illegal deductions.

If a malicious or vexation complaint is made the authority may impose a penalty not exceeding Rs. 50/- on the applicant and order that it be paid to the employer.

### Appeal against the Authority

19. An appeal against an order dismissing either wholly or part an application or against a direction made by the authority may be referred within thirty days to the District Court.

(a) by paymaster if total amount directed to be paid exceed Rs. 300/-

- (b) by an employed person or any official of a registered trade union authorised in writing to act on his behalf if the total amount of wages withheld from him or his co-workers, exceeds Rs. 50/-.
- (c) by a person directed to pay a penalty for a malicious or vexation applications.

### Punishments for breaches of the act

20. Anyone delaying the payment of wages beyond the due date or making any unauthorised deductions from, is liable to fine upto Rs. 500/- but only if prosecuted with the sanction of the authority or the appellate court.
21. The paymaster who—
- (1) does not fix a wage period; or
  - (2) makes payment in kind; or
  - (3) fails to display at or near the main entrance of the factory or Industrial Establishment this abstract in Hindi, or
  - (4) breaks certain rules made under the Act, if liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200/-
22. A complaint to this effect can be made only by the Inspector or with the sanction.

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**FORM VI**

Name of the Factory or Industrial Establishments.

Name of the Department .....

Date from which wage rates will be or are in force.....

Class of description of work	Rate of wages per unit		Allowance, if any
	Rs.	nP.	

Name of paymaster .....

Signature.....

Date.....

NOTE—The wages rates in this form shall be shown separately for time workers and piece workers.

By Order of the Governor,

GULAB SINGH,

*Secretary to the Government.*

**CO-OPERATIVE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY  
(Group 1) DEPARTMENT**

**NOTIFICATION**

*Jaipur, April 12, 1961*

No. F. 9 (102) CA/60:—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 88 of the Rajasthan Co-operative Societies Act, 1953 ( Act 4 of 1953 ), the State Government, after previous publication, hereby makes the following