

WEST PAKISTAN MATERNITY BENEFIT ORDINANCE, 1958  
(XXXII of 1958)

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WEST PAKISTAN MATERNITY BENEFIT ORDINANCE, 1958'

(XXXII of 1958)

[17" December, 1958]

An

Ordinance

to consolidate the law relating to employment of women in '[establishments] in the Province of West Pakistan.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate the law relating to employment of women in '[establishments] in the Province of West Pakistan;

Now, Therefore, in pursuance of the Presidential Proclamation of the 7th day of October, 1958, and in exercise of all powers enabling him in that behalf the Governor of West Pakistan, is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:-

1. Short title and extent.— (1) This Ordinance may be called the West Pakistan Maternity Benefit Ordinance, 1958.

“(2) It extends to the whole of '[Pakistan].

2. Definitions.— (1) In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires, the

following expressions shall have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say—

(a) “child” includes a still-born child;

‘[(b) “Director of Labour Welfare” means the head of the Labour Welfare Directorate of the Province, by whatever name called;]

(c) “employer” means any person who has ultimate control over the appointment of a woman;

‘\ (d) “Establishment? means an\_ organization, whether industrial, commercial, or otherwise;]

‘Published in the Gaz. of West Pakistan Extr., 22 Dec. 1958 P.1715

Subs. for the word “Factories” in long title and in the preamble by the Labour Laws (Amendment) Act, 1994 (XI of 1994), S. (31) and 3(2) respectively. Gaz. of Pakistan Extra., pt. 1 June 29, 1994 pp. 224 — 235.

Subs. for the word “Factories” in long title and in the preamble by the Labour Laws (Amendment) Act, 1994 (XI of 1994), S. (31) and 3(2) respectively. Gaz. of Pakistan Extra., pt. 1 June 29, 1994 pp. 224 — 235.

“Sub- sec. 2 subs. for the original by West Pakistan Ord. VII of 1964, sch

5(a) subs. for the Province of West Pakistan except the “Tribal Areas” by P.O. 4 of 1975, section 2(1) & Sch. Gaz. of Pak. EXtr. Pt. 1, 1 Augt, 1975, p, 435

(b) Ordinance applied to the Tribal Areas, of Balochistan by Regulation, III of 1974 (29 July 1974) Gaz. of Balochistan Extr., 29 July,

°C (b) subs. for the original Cl. (b), *ibid*

"Subs. for the Original Cl. (d) by the Labour Laws (Amendment) Act 1994 (XI of 1994), S. 3(3)(a) *Gaz. of Pak. Extr, Pt. 1, June 29, 1994, pp.224-235.*

(e) "Government" means the "[Provincial Government];

(f) "Inspector of Factories" means a person appointed as Inspector of Factories under section 10 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934);

(g) | "maternity benefits" means the amount payable under the provisions of this Ordinance to a woman employed in '[an establishment];

(h) — "medical practitioner" means a medical practitioner nominated for the purposes of this Ordinance by the employer with the approval of the Inspector of Factories;

(i) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Ordinance;

(/) "still-born child" means any child which has issued forth from its mother after the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy and which did not at any time after being completely expelled from its mother, breathe or show any other signs of life;

(k) "wages" means wages as defined in clause (vi) of section 2 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936); and

(/) "woman" means a woman worker.

(2) Expressions used in this Ordinance but not defined herein shall have the meaning respectively assigned to them in the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934).

3. Employment of, or work by, women in factories prohibited during certain period.— No employer shall knowingly employ a woman and no woman shall engage in employment in any "[establishment]" during the six weeks following the date on which she is delivered of a child.

4. Right to and liability for payment of maternity benefit.— "[1) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, every woman employed in an establishment shall be entitled to, and her employer shall be liable for, the payment of maternity benefit at the rate of her wages last paid during the period of six weeks immediately preceding and including the days on which she delivers the child and for each day of six weeks succeeding that day:

Provided that a woman shall not be entitled to maternity benefit unless she has been employed in the establishment of the employer from whom she claims maternity benefit for a period of not less than four months immediately preceding the day on which she delivers the child.]

"Te \* \* \* \* \*

5. Procedure regarding payment of maternity benefit— (1) Any woman entitled to maternity benefit,—

8Subs. for "Government of West Pakistan", *ibid.*

°Subs. for "a factory" *ibid.*, s 3(3)(a).

"Subs. for "factory" by the Labour Laws (Amendment) Act 1994 (XI of 1994) S.3(4) *Gaz. of Pak. Extr. Pt.*, |, June 29, 1994, pp. 224-235.

"Sub. Ibid S. 3(5)(a)

"Sub-section (2) of Section 4 omitted by the Labour Laws (Amendment) Ord., 1993 (XIII), No. F.2(1)/93, Pub. The 25" Sept. 1993, s. 3(5)(b).

(a) \_ who is pregnant, may give notice either orally in person or in writing in the prescribed form to the employer that she expects to be confined within six weeks next following and may therein nominate a person for the purposes of section 6;

(b) — who has not given the notice referred to in clause (a) and has been delivered of a child, shall within seven days, give similar notice that she has been delivered of a child.

(2) | When such notice is received, the employer shall permit the woman to absent herself from the factory from the date following the date of notice in the case mentioned in clause (a) of sub-section (1) and from the day of delivery in the case mentioned in clause (b) thereof, until six weeks after the day of delivery.

(3) | An employer shall pay maternity benefit for twelve weeks to a woman entitled thereto in any of following ways selected by the woman, namely:-

(i) for six weeks before delivery within forty-eight hours of the production of a certificate signed by the medical practitioner stating that the woman is expected to be confined within six weeks of the date of the certificate, and for the remainder of the period for which she is entitled to maternity benefit within forty-eight hours of the production of the proof that she has been delivered of a child; or

(ii) for the period of six weeks before delivery and including the day of delivery, within forty-eight hours of the production of proof that she has been delivered of a child and, for the remainder of the said period, within six weeks of the production of such proof; or

(ii) | for the whole of the said period of twelve weeks, within forty-eight hours of the production of proof that she has been delivered of a child:

Provided that a woman shall not be entitled to any maternity benefit or any part thereof, the payment of which is dependent upon the production of proof under this sub-section that she has been delivered of a child, unless such proof is produced within six months of the delivery.

(4) The proof required to be produced under sub-section (3) shall be either a certified extract from a birth register or a certificate signed by the medical practitioner or such other proof as may be accepted by the employer.

6. Payment of maternity benefit in case of a woman's death.— (1) If a woman entitled to maternity benefit under this Ordinance dies on the day she is delivered of a child or during the period thereafter for which she is entitled to the maternity benefit, the employer's liability under sub-section (1) of section 4 shall not, by reason of her death, be discharged, and he shall pay the amount of maternity benefit due, "[to the person nominated by her under subsection (1) of section 5 for the benefit of all her legal representatives, or, if she has made no such nomination, to all her legal representatives.

(2) If a woman dies during the period for which she is entitled to maternity benefit but before she is delivered of a child, the employer shall be liable only for the period upto and including the day of her death, provided that any sum already paid to



her in excess of such liability under clause (/) of sub-section (3) of section 5 shall not be recoverable from her legal representative; and any amount due at the woman's death shall be paid to the person nominated by her under sub-section (1) of section 5, "[for the benefit of all her legal representatives, or, if she has made no such nomination, to all her legal representatives].

7. No notice of dismissal to be given to a woman in certain cases.— (1)

When a woman absents herself from work in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, it shall not be lawful for her employer to give her notice of dismissal during such absence or on such a day that the notice will expire during such absence.

(2) (a) No notice of dismissal given without sufficient cause by an employer to a woman within a period of six months before delivery shall have the effect of depriving her of any maternity benefit to which, but for such notice she may have become entitled under this Ordinance.

(b) If any question arises as to whether any notice of dismissal is one to which clause (a) applies, such question shall be referred to the Inspector of Factories; and an appeal from the Inspector's decision shall, within sixty days thereof, lie to the Director of Labour Welfare whose decision shall be final.

8. Penalty for working for payment during permitted period of absence.— If a woman does any work in any "[establishment] for which she receives payment in cash or kind after she has been permitted by her employer to absent herself under the provisions of section 5, she shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

9. Penalty for contravention of this Ordinance by an employer and application of fine in payment of compensation.— (1) If any employer contravenes any provision of this Ordinance, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(2) | Whenever a Court imposes a fine under this section or confirms in appeal, revision or otherwise such a sentence, it may, when passing judgement, order the whole or any part of the fine recovered to be applied in the payment of compensation to the woman concerned for any loss or damage caused to her.

10. Cognizance of offences.— (1) No prosecution under this Ordinance shall be instituted except by, or with, the previous sanction of the Inspector of Factories and no such prosecution shall be instituted until the expiry of the period of appeal under sub-section (2) or, if such an appeal is preferred, unless the Director of Labour Welfare by his order thereon, sanctions a prosecution.

(2) Where the Inspector of Factories decides either to institute a prosecution under this Ordinance or to grant sanction thereto, he shall forthwith communicate his order to the person complained against, who may, within thirty days of the date of the said order, appeal to the Director of Labour Welfare against such decision; and the decision of the Director of Labour Welfare on such appeal shall be final and shall not be liable to be contested by suit or otherwise.

"Subs. for the original words, *ibid.*

"Subs. for the Word "Factory" by the Labour Laws (Amendment) Act, 1994 (XI of 1994) section 3(6). Gaz. of Pak. Extr. Pt. 1, June 29, 1994 pp. 224-235.

(3) No Court inferior to that of a magistrate of the first class shall try any offence against this Ordinance or any rule made thereunder.

11. Appeal against refusal to prosecute or grant sanction thereto.— Where on an application by an employer or a woman, “[or the person nominated by her or any of her legal representatives] the Inspector of Factories refuses either to institute a prosecution under this Ordinance, or to grant sanction thereto, he shall without delay communicate to the applicant his order of refusal and an “[applicant] aggrieved by such order may, within thirty days of the date thereto appeal to the Director of Labour Welfare against such order; and the decision of the Director of Labour Welfare on such appeal <sup>TM</sup> [which shall be taken after affording to the applicant an opportunity of being heard] shall be final.

12. Limitation— No Court shall take cognizance of any offence against the Ordinance or any rule made thereunder unless complaint thereof has been made to the Inspector of Factories within six months of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

13. | Rules.— (1) Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Ordinance.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(a) the preparation and maintenance of a muster roll or register or combined muster roll and register and the particulars to be entered in such muster roll, register or combined muster roll and register or in the register kept or deemed to have been kept under section 41 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934);

(b) the inspection of “[establishment] for the purposes of this Ordinance by the Inspector of Factories;

(c) the exercise of powers and the performance of duties by the Inspector of Factories for the purposes of this Ordinance;

(d) — the method of payment of maternity benefit in so far as provision has not been made in this Ordinance;

(e) — the forms of notice under clause (a) and clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5; and

(f) procedure to be observed in the disposal of appeals under sub-section (2) of section 7 or subsection (2) of section 10 or section 11.

(3) | Any such rule may provide that a contravention thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees.

"@Words inserted by Act, VIII of 1985, s. 3(a).

"Subs. for “employer or a woman”, *ibid*, s. 3(b).

"8Words inserted, *ibid*, s.3(c).

"Subs. for the Word “{Factories” by the Labour Laws (Amendment) Act 1994 XI of 1994). S. 3(7) *Gaz. of Pak Extr. Pt. 1*, June 29, 1994, pp. 224-235.

(4) All rules made under this Ordinance shall be laid before the  
“[\* \* \*] Provincial Assembly, as soon as may be after they are made, and if the  
Assembly within next subsequent seven days on which the Assembly has sat after  
any such rule has been laid before it, resolves that the rule shall be annulled, the rule  
shall forthwith be void, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously  
done thereunder or to the making of a new rule.

14. Exhibition of Abstract.— An abstract of the provisions of this Ordinance and  
the rules thereunder in the regional language shall be exhibited in a conspicuous  
manner by the employer in every part of the “[establishment] in which women are  
employed.

15. Repeal and savings.— (1) The following enactments are hereby repealed:—  
\*[(a) the Sind Maternity Benefit Act, 1929;

(aa) the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1929, as applicable in the District of  
Karachi;]

(b) — the Punjab Maternity Benefit Act, 1943.

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal of the enactments mentioned in sub-section  
(1), everything done, action taken, obligation, liability, penalty or punishment  
incurred, inquiry or proceeding commenced, officer appointed or person authorised,  
jurisdiction or power conferred, rule made and order issued under any of the  
provisions of the said enactments shall, if not inconsistent with the provisions of this  
Ordinance, continue in force and, so far as may be, be deemed to have been  
respectively done, taken, incurred, commenced, appointed, authorised, conferred,  
made or issued under this Ordinance.

2°The words “West Pakistan” omitted P.O. 4 of 1975, section 2(3), GAZ. of Paki. Extra, Pt. 1, 1 Aug. 1975, p. 435.

\*Subs. for the word “Factory” by the Labour Law (Amendment) Act 1994 (XI of 1994), S. 3(8). Gaz. of Pak Extr. Pt. 1, June  
29, 1994, pp. 224-235.

Clause (a) and (aa) subs. for the original clause by West Pakistan Ord. 1964 Sch.