

Analysis of Amendment Bill – 2017 of Contract Labour [Regulation& Abolition] Act.

Section	Existing	Proposed	Reads after the proposed amendment	Effects / repercussions, if any.
2 [1][b]	(b) a workman shall be deemed to be employed as "contract labour" in or in connection with the work of an establishment when he is hired in or in connection with such work by or through a contractor, with or without the knowledge of the principal employer;	Add": Explanation.-For removal of doubt, it is clarified that where in or in connection with the work of an establishment a workman, who is regularly employed in an establishment of a contractor, is hired in or in connection with such work of the first said establishment by or through the contractor, with or without the knowledge of the principal employer, shall not be deemed as —contract labour for the purposes of this clause;’;	(b) a workman shall be deemed to be employed as "contract labour" in or in connection with the work of an establishment when he is hired in or in connection with such work by or through a contractor, with or without the knowledge of the principal employer; <i>Explanation.-For removal of doubt, it is clarified that where in or in connection with the work of an establishment a workman, who is regularly employed in an establishment of a contractor, is hired in or in connection with such work of the first said establishment by or through the contractor, with or without the knowledge of the principal employer, shall not be deemed as —contract labour for the purposes of this clause;’;</i>	The explanation being inserted is totally derogatory in nature. It means that if an employer engages an employee working with a contractor in his establishment to carryout work in connection with the work of the Employer, then, such employee is not considered as a “Contract labour” even though his employer is a contractor. If he loses the character of “contract labour”, then what will be his status ??
2 [ii][c]	(c) "contractor", in relation to an establishment, means a person who undertakes to produce a given result for the establishment, other than a mere supply of goods of articles of manufacture to such establishment, through contract labour or who supplies contract labour for any work of the establishment and includes a sub-contractor;	Substitute [c]: (c) contractor , in relation to an establishment, means a person, who – (i) undertakes to produce a given result for the establishment, other than a mere supply of goods or articles of manufacture to such establishment; or (ii) supplies contract labour for any work of the establishment as mere human resource; and includes a sub-contractor;’;	<i>(c) contractor, in relation to an establishment, means a person, who – (i) undertakes to produce a given result for the establishment, other than a mere supply of goods or articles of manufacture to such establishment; or (ii) supplies contract labour for any work of the establishment as mere human resource; and includes a sub-contractor;’;</i>	No change in the present status.

2[i][B]	(B) who, being employed in a supervisory capacity draws wages exceeding five hundred rupees per mensem or exercises, either by the nature of the duties attached to the office or by reason of the powers vested in him, functions mainly of a managerial nature; or	for the words —five hundred rupees , the words —the amount as notified by the appropriate Government in the official Gazette shall be substituted.	B) who, being employed in a supervisory capacity draws wages exceeding the amount as notified by the appropriate Government in the official gazette per mensem or exercises, either by the nature of the duties attached to the office or by reason of the powers vested in him, functions mainly of a managerial nature; or	No issues.
Sec.12	<p>Licensing of contractors.- (1) With effect from such date as the appropriate Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint, no contractor to whom this Act applies, shall undertake or execute any work through contract labour except under and in accordance with a licence issued in that behalf by the licensing officer.</p> <p>(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, a licence under sub-section (1) may contain such conditions including, in particular, conditions as to hours of work, fixation of wages and other essential amenities in respect of contract labour as the appropriate Government may deem fit to</p>	<p>Sec 12 substituted: Licensing of contractors.- (1) No contractor to whom this Act applies shall – (a) supply or engage contract labours in any establishment; or (b) undertake or execute the work through contract labour; except under and in accordance with a licence issued by a licensing officer after satisfying that the contractor fulfils such requisite qualifications as may be prescribed. (2) If a contractor does not satisfies the requisite qualifications referred to in sub-section(1), the licensing officer may issue him the licence for a limited period specified in the licence for undertaking or executing such work only and subject to the condition as may be specified in the licence and such licence shall be renewable under sub-section (3) of</p>	<p>Licensing of contractors.- (1) No contractor to whom this Act applies shall – (a) supply or engage contract labours in any establishment; or (b) undertake or execute the work through contract labour; except under and in accordance with a licence issued by a licensing officer after satisfying that the contractor fulfils such requisite qualifications as may be prescribed. (2) If a contractor does not satisfies the requisite qualifications referred to in sub-section(1), the licensing officer may issue him the licence for a limited period specified in the licence for undertaking or executing such work only and subject to the condition as may be specified in the licence and such licence shall be renewable under sub-section (3) of section 13. (3) Subject to the provisions of this Act,- (a) a licence under sub-section (1) may contain such conditions including, in particular, conditions as to hours of work, fixation of wages and other essential</p>	<p>This is encouraging as far as the employers are concerned for the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conditions by the Licensing authority cannot impose any restrictions on the nature of work / to undertake or execute any work through contract labour shall be construed to include any kind of work irrespective of its nature; 2. It means that the engagement of contract labour on any work – either perennial or even the production related works etc.is permitted. 3. Licensing Authority

	<p>impose in accordance with the rules, if any, made under section 35 and shall be issued on payment of such fees and on the deposit of such sum, if any, as security for the due performance of the conditions as may be prescribed.</p>	<p>section 13. (3) Subject to the provisions of this Act,- (a) a licence under sub-section (1) may contain such conditions including, in particular, conditions as to hours of work, fixation of wages and other essential amenities in respect of contract labour as the appropriate Government may deem fit to impose in accordance with the rules, if any, made under section 35 and shall be issued on payment of such fees and on the deposit of bank guarantee, as security for the due performance of the conditions as may be prescribed: Provided that the conditions under this clause shall not include any limitation for doing the work of a particular nature in an establishment and the licence granted under sub-section (1) to undertake or execute any work through contract labour shall be construed to include any kind of work irrespective of its nature; (b) every contractor who provides or intends to provide contract labour in an establishment for which the appropriate Government is a State Government shall obtain the licence from the licensing officer appointed by that</p>	<p><i>amenities in respect of contract labour as the appropriate Government may deem fit to impose in accordance with the rules, if any, made under section 35 and shall be issued on payment of such fees and on the deposit of bank guarantee, as security for the due performance of the conditions as may be prescribed:</i> <i>Provided that the conditions under this clause shall not include any limitation for doing the work of a particular nature in an establishment and the licence granted under sub-section (1) to undertake or execute any work through contract labour shall be construed to include any kind of work irrespective of its nature;</i> <i>(b) every contractor who provides or intends to provide contract labour in an establishment for which the appropriate Government is a State Government shall obtain the licence from the licensing officer appointed by that State Government:</i> <i>Provided that in case a contractor provides or intends to provide contract labour in an establishment for which the appropriate Government is a Central Government or the contractor undertakes or executes the work under the licence issued under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) in more than one establishment situated indifferent states, then, he shall obtain the licence from the licensing officer appointed by the Central Government.</i></p>	<p>cannot refuse to grant license on any work of an Establishment and , otherwise, discretionary decisions will not be valid.</p> <p>4. Appropriate Government is clarified that if the contractor is providing service to a Principal Employer who has operations in more than one State.</p>
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Sec.13 [i]	<p>(1) Every application for the grant of a licence under sub-section (1) of section 12 shall be made in the prescribed form and shall contain the particulars regarding the location of the establishment, the nature of process, operation or work for which contract labour is to be employed and such other particulars as may be prescribed.</p>	<p>Substitute: (1) Every application for issuing a licence under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 12 shall be made in the prescribed form and shall contain the particulars regarding the nature of work for which contract labour is to be employed and such other particulars as may be prescribed.</p>	<p><i>(1) Every application for issuing a licence under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 12 shall be made in the prescribed form and shall contain the particulars regarding the nature of work for which contract labour is to be employed and such other particulars as may be prescribed.;</i></p>	<p>No issues.</p>
Sec.13 [3]	<p>(3) A licence granted under this Chapter shall be valid for the period specified therein and may be renewed from time to time for such period</p>	<p>Substitute: (3) The licence issued under sub-section (1) of section 12 shall be valid for three years and shall be renewed thereafter in the</p>	<p><i>(3) The licence issued under sub-section (1) of section 12 shall be valid for three years and shall be renewed thereafter in the prescribed manner and in case only the number of contract labours to be supplied</i></p>	<p>This is welcome.</p>

	and on payment of such fees and on such conditions as may be prescribed.	prescribed manner and in case only the number of contract labours to be supplied are increased, then, the licence shall be renewed for the limited purpose of security deposits. .	are increased, then, the licence shall be renewed for the limited purpose of security deposits.	
		Insertion of Sec. 13A. Information regarding work order to be given to the appropriate Government.- When a contractor receives work order from an establishment – (i) for supply or engagement of contract labour in the establishment; or (ii) by which he undertakes or executes work through contract labour in the establishment; he shall, within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed, intimate the appropriate Government and if he fails to give such intimation within the time and manner so prescribed, then, his licence may be cancelled in the prescribed manner. .	13A. Information regarding work order to be given to the appropriate Government.- When a contractor receives work order from an establishment – (i) for supply or engagement of contract labour in the establishment; or (ii) by which he undertakes or executes work through contract labour in the establishment; he shall, within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed, intimate the appropriate Government and if he fails to give such intimation within the time and manner so prescribed, then, his licence may be cancelled in the prescribed manner.	Even in the present system, the licensing authority is insisting on the copy of the agreement or work order. The system is being formalised.
Sec.14 [1] [b]	(b) the holder of a licence has, without reasonable cause, failed to comply with the conditions subject to which the licence has been granted or has contravened any of the provisions of this Act or the rules	for the words —forfeit the sum, if any, or any portion thereof deposited as security , the words —forfeit the bank guarantee, if any, or any portion thereof deposited as security shall be substituted.	(b) the holder of a licence has, without reasonable cause, failed to comply with the conditions subject to which the licence has been granted or has contravened any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder, then, without prejudice to any other penalty to which the holder of the licence may be liable	No issues.

	made thereunder, then, without prejudice to any other penalty to which the holder of the licence may be liable under this Act, the licensing officer may, after giving the holder of the licence an opportunity of showing cause, revoke or suspend the licence or forfeit the sum, if any, or any portion thereof deposited as security for the due performance of the conditions subject to which the licence has been granted.		under this Act, the licensing officer may, after giving the holder of the licence an opportunity of showing cause, revoke or suspend the licence or forfeit the bank guarantee, if any, or any portion thereof deposited as security for the due performance of the conditions subject to which the licence has been granted.	
Sec.16	Canteens:	Insert [3]: (3) The provisions of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2), shall not apply to an establishment, in respect of a contract labour, referred to in sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 2, supplied therein and such contract labour shall be entitled for the same facilities, in respect of the facilities specified in sub-section (1) and sub-section (2), to be provided by the principal employer as the principal employer provides to his regular employees	(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2), shall not apply to an establishment, in respect of a contract labour, referred to in sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 2, supplied therein and such contract labour shall be entitled for the same facilities, in respect of the facilities specified in sub-section (1) and sub-section (2), to be provided by the principal employer as the principal employer provides to his regular employees	Providing separate canteen for contract labour is being taken away. Contract labour are entitled to utilise the canteen provided by the Principal Employer for his regular workers.
Sec.17	Rest Rooms:	Insert [3]: (3) The provisions of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2), shall not apply to an establishment, in	(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2), shall not apply to an establishment, in respect of a contract labour, referred to in sub-clause (ii) of	Providing separate rest room for contract labour is being taken away.

		respect of a contract labour, referred to in sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 2, supplied therein and such contract labour shall be entitled for the same facilities, in respect of the facilities specified in sub-section (1) and sub-section (2), to be provided by the principal employer as the principal employer provides to his regular employees	<i>clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 2, supplied therein and such contract labour shall be entitled for the same facilities, in respect of the facilities specified in sub-section (1) and sub-section (2), to be provided by the principal employer as the principal employer provides to his regular employees</i>	Contract labour are entitled to utilise the rest room provided by the Principal Employer for his regular workers.
Sec.18	Other facilities:	Renumbered as(2) and insert: The provisions of sub-section (1), shall not apply to an establishment, in respect of a contract labour, referred to in sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 2, supplied therein and such contract labour shall be entitled for the same facilities, in respect of the facilities specified in sub-section (1), to be provided by the principal employer as the principal employer provides to his regular employees	<i>(2) The provisions of sub-section (1), shall not apply to an establishment, in respect of a contract labour, referred to in sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 2, supplied therein and such contract labour shall be entitled for the same facilities, in respect of the facilities specified in sub-section (1), to be provided by the principal employer as the principal employer provides to his regular employees</i>	This pertains regarding providing drinking water, toilets etc. Contractor need not provide separately for his labour. Principal Employer need to extend the facilities to contract labour also.
Sec.21	Responsibility for payment of wages : (2) Every principal employer shall nominate a representative duly authorized by him to be present at the time of disbursement of wages by the contractor and it shall be the duty of such representative to	Substitute [2]: (2) Every contractor shall,as may be practicable, make the disbursement of wages in a mode otherwise than in cash and inform the principal employer electronically the amounts so paid by such mode: Provided that where it is not practicable to disburse such	<i>(2) Every contractor shall,as may be practicable, make the disbursement of wages in a mode otherwise than in cash and inform the principal employer electronically the amounts so paid by such mode: Provided that where it is not practicable to disburse such payment otherwise than in cash, then, it shall be disbursed in the presence of a representative duly</i>	This is welcome.

	certify the amounts paid as wages in such manner as may be prescribed.	payment otherwise than in cash, then, it shall be disbursed in the presence of a representative duly authorised by the principal employer and it shall be the duty of such representative to certify the amounts so paid as wages in such manner as may be prescribed	<i>authorised by the principal employer and it shall be the duty of such representative to certify the amounts so paid as wages in such manner as may be prescribed</i>	
Sec.21	(3) It shall be the duty of the contractor to ensure the disbursement of wages in the presence of the authorized representative of the principal employer	Substitute [3]: (3) It shall be the duty of every contractor to ensure the disbursement of wages under sub-section (2), primarily by electronic mode and if not so practicable, then, in cash in presence of the authorised representative of the principal employer.	<i>(3) It shall be the duty of every contractor to ensure the disbursement of wages under sub-section (2), primarily by electronic mode and if not so practicable, then, in cash in presence of the authorised representative of the principal employer.}}</i>	This is welcome
Sec.23	23. Contravention of provisions regarding employment of contract labour.: Whoever contravenes any provision of this Act or of any rules made thereunder prohibiting, restricting or regulating the employment of contract labour, or contravenes any condition of a licence granted under this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand	Replace: Sec.23: 23. Contravention of provisions regarding employment of contract labour.—Whoever contravenes any provision of the notification, issued under section 10, prohibiting the employment of contract labour shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both, and in the case of a continuing contravention with an additional fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day	<i>23. Contravention of provisions regarding employment of contract labour.—Whoever contravenes any provision of the notification, issued under section 10, prohibiting the employment of contract labour shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both, and in the case of a continuing contravention with an additional fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention.</i>	Except there is increase in the amounts of fine, one welcome move is that, in case of violations under Sec.10, by any Principal Employer, there is no threat or compulsion to regularise or absorb such contract workers whose nature of work is prohibited by the Central or State Governments.

	rupees, or with both, and in the case of a continuing contravention with an additional fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention.	during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention.		
Sec. 23A		Insertion of 23A. Contravention of section 13A.- Whoever contravenes any provision of section 13A or any rules made there under, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees.	23A. Contravention of section 13A.- Whoever contravenes any provision of section 13A or any rules made there under, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees..	No issues
Sec.24	24. Other offences.- If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or of any rules made thereunder for which no other penalty is elsewhere provided, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.	Substitute Sec.24: 24. Other offences.- If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or any rule made thereunder for which no other penalty is elsewhere provided, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees: Provided that where such person commits an offence under this section for first time, then, the inspector having jurisdiction shall give him notice specifying therein the contravention made by him and requiring him to rectify such contravention within such time as mentioned in the notice and if the	Sec 24. Other offences.- If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or any rule made thereunder for which no other penalty is elsewhere provided, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees: Provided that where such person commits an offence under this section for first time, then, the inspector having jurisdiction shall give him notice specifying therein the contravention made by him and requiring him to rectify such contravention within such time as mentioned in the notice and if the person rectifies the contravention within the time so mentioned, then, no complaint shall be made against him for taking cognizance under section 26	No issues

		person rectifies the contravention within the time so mentioned, then, no complaint shall be made against him for taking cognizance under section 26		
Sec.27	<p>Limitation of prosecutions.- No court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Act unless the complaint thereof is made within three months from the date on which the alleged commission of the offence came to the knowledge of an inspector:</p> <p>Provided that where the offence consists of disobeying a written order made by an inspector, complaint thereof may be made within six months of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.</p>	<p>After the first proviso: Insert. Provided further that in computing the period of three months in this section, the time period mentioned in the notice given under the proviso to section 24 to the person against whom the complaint is made under this section for taking cognizance shall be excluded</p>	<p>Limitation of prosecutions.- No court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Act unless the complaint thereof is made within three months from the date on which the alleged commission of the offence came to the knowledge of an inspector:</p> <p>Provided that where the offence consists of disobeying a written order made by an inspector, complaint thereof may be made within six months of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed</p> <p><i>Provided further that in computing the period of three months in this section, the time period mentioned in the notice given under the proviso to section 24 to the person against whom the complaint is made under this section for taking cognizance shall be excluded</i></p>	No issues

Sec.27 A		<p>Insertion of new Sec. 27-A: 27A. Composition of offences.-(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), any offence punishable under this Act, not being an</p>	<p><i>27A. Composition of offences.-(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), any offence punishable under this Act, not being an offence punishable with imprisonment only, or with imprisonment</i></p>	
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		<p>offence punishable with imprisonment only, or with imprisonment and also with fine, may, on an application of the accused person, either before or after the institution of any prosecution, be compounded by a Gazetted officer, as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify, for a sum of fifty per cent. of the maximum fine provided for such offence, in the manner as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(2) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall apply to an offence committed by a person for the second time or thereafter within a period of five years from the date-</p> <p>(i) of commission of a similar offence which was earlier compounded; or</p> <p>(ii) of commission of similar offence for which such person was earlier convicted.</p> <p>(3) Every officer referred to in sub-section (1) shall exercise the powers to compound an offence, subject to the direction, control and supervision of the appropriate Government.</p> <p>(4) Every application for the compounding of an offence shall</p>	<p><i>and also with fine, may, on an application of the accused person, either before or after the institution of any prosecution, be compounded by a Gazetted officer, as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify, for a sum of fifty per cent. of the maximum fine provided for such offence, in the manner as may be prescribed.</i></p> <p><i>(2) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall apply to an offence committed by a person for the second time or thereafter within a period of five years from the date-</i></p> <p><i>(i) of commission of a similar offence which was earlier compounded; or</i></p> <p><i>(ii) of commission of similar offence for which such person was earlier convicted.</i></p> <p><i>(3) Every officer referred to in sub-section (1) shall exercise the powers to compound an offence, subject to the direction, control and supervision of the appropriate Government.</i></p> <p><i>(4) Every application for the compounding of an offence shall be made in such manner as may be prescribed.</i></p> <p><i>(5) Where any offence is compounded before the institution of any prosecution, no prosecution shall be instituted in relation to such offence, against the offender in relation to whom the offence is so compounded.</i></p> <p><i>(6) Where the composition of any offence</i></p>	<p>This is a welcome move for compounding of offences.</p>
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	<p>be made in such manner as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(5) Where any offence is compounded before the institution of any prosecution, no prosecution shall be instituted in relation to such offence, against the offender in relation to whom the offence is so compounded.</p> <p>(6) Where the composition of any offence is made after the institution of any prosecution, such composition shall be brought by the officer referred to in sub-section (1) in writing, to the notice of the Court in which the prosecution is pending and on such notice of the composition of the offence being given, the person against whom the offence is so compounded shall be discharged.</p> <p>(7) Any person who fails to comply with an order made by the officer referred to in sub-section (1), shall be punishable with a sum equivalent to twenty per cent. of the maximum fine provided for the offence, in addition to such fine.</p>	<p><i>is made after the institution of any prosecution, such composition shall be brought by the officer referred to in sub-section (1) in writing, to the notice of the Court in which the prosecution is pending and on such notice of the composition of the offence being given, the person against whom the offence is so compounded shall be discharged.</i></p> <p><i>(7) Any person who fails to comply with an order made by the officer referred to in sub-section (1), shall be punishable with a sum equivalent to twenty per cent. of the maximum fine provided for the offence, in addition to such fine.</i></p> <p><i>(8) No offence punishable under the provisions of this Act shall be compounded except under and in accordance with the provisions of this section. .</i></p>	
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		(8) No offence punishable under the provisions of this Act shall be compounded except under and in accordance with the provisions of this section. .		
Sec.35	<p>(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:--</p> <p>(a) the number of persons to be appointed as members representing various interests on the Central Board and the State Board, the term of their office and other conditions of service, the procedure to be followed in the discharge of their functions and the manner of filling vacancies;</p> <p>(b) the times and places of the meetings of any committee constituted under this Act, the procedure to be followed at such meetings including the quorum</p>	<p>After clause(f) insert:</p> <p>(ff) the requisite qualifications under sub-section (1) of section 12;</p> <p>(fff) the manner of renewal of licence under sub-section (3) of section 13;</p> <p>(ffff) the time within which and the manner in which the appropriate Government shall be intimated under section 13A;</p> <p>(fffff) the manner of cancelling licence under section 13A; ;</p>	<p>(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:--</p> <p>(a) the number of persons to be appointed as members representing various interests on the Central Board and the State Board, the term of their office and other conditions of service, the procedure to be followed in the discharge of their functions and the manner of filling vacancies;</p> <p>(b) the times and places of the meetings of any committee constituted under this Act, the procedure to be followed at such meetings including the quorum necessary for the transaction of business, and the fees and allowances that may be paid to the members of a committee;</p> <p>(c) the manner in which establishments may be registered under section 7, the levy of a fee thereof and the form of certificate of registration;</p> <p>(d) the form of application for the grant</p>	No issues.

<p>necessary for the transaction of business, and the fees and allowances that may be paid to the members of a committee;</p> <p>(c) the manner in which establishments may be registered under section 7, the levy of a fee thereof and the form of certificate of registration;</p> <p>(d) the form of application for the grant or renewal of a licence under section 13 and the particulars it may contain;</p> <p>(e) the manner in which an investigation is to be made in respect of an application for the grant of a licence and the matters to be taken into account in granting or refusing a licence;</p> <p>(f) the form of a licence which may be granted or renewed under section 12</p>		<p>or renewal of a licence under section 13 and the particulars it may contain;</p> <p>(e) the manner in which an investigation is to be made in respect of an application for the grant of a licence and the matters to be taken into account in granting or refusing a licence;</p> <p>(f) the form of a licence which may be granted or renewed under section 12 and the conditions subject to which the licence may be granted or renewed, the fees to be levied for the grant or renewal of a licence and the deposit of any sum as security for the performance of such conditions;</p> <p>(ff) the requisite qualifications under sub-section (1) of section 12;</p> <p>(fff) the manner of renewal of licence under sub-section (3) of section 13;</p> <p>(ffff) the time within which and the manner in which the appropriate Government shall be intimated under section 13A;</p> <p>(fffff) the manner of cancelling licence under section 13A</p>	
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	and the conditions subject to which the licence may be granted or renewed, the fees to be levied for the grant or renewal of a licence and the deposit of any sum as security for the performance of such conditions;			
Sec.35 (2)	(o) the collection of any information or statistics in relation to contract labour; and	Insert after (o): (oo) the manner of the composition of offence under sub-section (1) of section 27A; (ooo) the manner of making application under sub-section (4) of section 27A	(o) the collection of any information or statistics in relation to contract labour; and <i>(oo) the manner of the composition of offence under sub-section (1) of section 27A; (ooo) the manner of making application under sub-section (4) of section 27A</i>	No issues.

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Management Consultant
20th October, 2017.

[Views expressed by me are purely personal].