

**JOINT/SELECT  
COMMITTEE REPORT  
LEGISLATIVE  
ASSEMBLY  
1925**

**The Indian Trade Unions Bill**

List of Reports of Select or Joint Committees  
presented to the Legislative Assembly in 1925.

Serial No.	Short title of the Bill.	Date of presentation.	Remarks.
1.	The Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Bill.	2.2.25.	
2.	The Obscene Publications Bill.	11.2.25.	
3.	The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill.	13.2.25.	Copy not available
4.	The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill (Age of Consent) by Dr. Hari Singh Gour.	23.2.25.	- do -
5.	The Cotton Gining and Pressing Factories Bill.	23.2.25.	
6.	The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill.	5.3.25.	
7.	The Indian Succession Bill.	26.8.25.	Report of the Joint Committ.
8.	The Indian Succession (Amendment) Bill (Sec. 27).	26.8.25.	- do -
9.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill (Use of firearms) by Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar.	26.8.25.	
10.	The Indian Trade Unions Bill.	31.8.25.	
11.	The Indian Carriage of Goods by Sea Bill.	31.8.25.	- do -
12.	The Coal grading Board Bill.	31.8.25.	
13.	The Indian Limitation (Amendment) Bill.	3.9.25.	
14.	The Court-fees (Amendment) Bill.	14.9.25.	
15.	The Contempt of Courts Bill.	16.9.25.	

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Indian Trade Unions Bill was referred, have considered the Bill, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

The Committee met on six occasions in the Delhi Session of 1925 and during and preceding the present Session. The amendments which we have made in the Bill are mostly self-explanatory : we add the following notes in respect of the more important changes proposed.

2. In clause 6(c) we propose the admission of honorary and temporary members as the assistance of experienced labour leaders will be of considerable value to trade unions, while the movement is in its infancy ; and these leaders should have the protection of clauses 17 and 18 of the amended Bill when engaged in an advisory capacity in any industrial dispute. This protection can be given them by making them honorary or temporary members of the Trade Union.

3. We have made it clear in clause 7 (1) by omitting the words "as he thinks fit" that the Registrar can call for further information only for the purposes specified.

4. We are of opinion that the appeal provided by clause 11 should lie to a judicial officer : and by a majority, that his decision should be final.

5. The question of the expenditure of Trade Union funds on political objects was found to be

one of considerable difficulty. We are by a majority of opinion that such expenditure should be allowed ; the majority also are of opinion that such expenditure should be met not from the general funds, but from a special fund, contributions to which shall be optional. We have included provisions taken from the English law to prevent unfair discrimination against a non-contributing member. In prescribing the political objects also, on which expenditure may be incurred, we have followed the provisions of the English law.

6. In clause 22 we have reduced the proportion to one-third in view of the low educational level of the ordinary labourer.

7. In clause 29 provision has been made to allow of various grades of auditors being prescribed in accordance with the financial position of the Trade Union ; and in clause 33 to prevent unnecessary and vexatious complaints. As regards auditors, we would suggest that, as the Trade Union movement is in its infancy, Local Governments should be recommended to prescribe a grade of auditors whose fees a less opulent Union would find no difficulty in paying.

8. The Bill was published in the Gazette of India, dated the 24th January, 1925.

9. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

T. RANGACHARIAR.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS.

M. A. JINNAH.

N. C. KELKAR.

KASTURBHAI LALBHAI.

K. C. NEOGY.

L. GRAHAM.\*

A. G. CLOW.\*

T. C. GOSWAMI.\*

S. K. DATTA.\*

M. K. ACHARYA.

D. SINHA.\*

E. G. FLEMING.\*

B. N. MITRA.\*

*The August 1925.*

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\* Subject to Minute of Dissent.

## MINUTES OF DISSENT.

1. We entirely dissent from the view taken by the majority in respect of clause 22. Under the original clause, the persons actually engaged or employed in an industry with which the trade union is connected were to constitute a majority of the officers. Under the amended clause they need constitute only one-third of the total. We can see no justification for such a change.

We recognise equally with the majority that, in the infancy of the trade union movement in this country, it may be essential for a trade union to have the assistance of "outsiders" and to include them in their executive. But the clause, as it previously stood, set no limit to the number of outsiders that could be included, for it placed no restriction on the number of their executive. And the new clause 6 (e) will make it even easier for a union to avail itself of the help of "outsiders". Clause 22 in its original form did not even guarantee that the workers themselves would have the control of the affairs of the union; for it is inevitable that in an executive where about half the members are drawn from a more educated class that section should have the predominant voice in the counsels of the union. What the clause was intended to secure was that a number of the actual workers obtained the opportunity of education in trade union affairs, and we regard with apprehension any change which may have the effect of restricting these opportunities. The amended clause will in practice give trade union leaders the power to restrict the representation of the workers from among their own ranks to the minimum of one-third of the executive, and it may be a long time in many cases before the workers realize that it is quite permissible for them to obtain more, and still longer before they are able to enforce their rights in this respect.

2. In the present state of education of the labouring classes, we held that it was undesirable to insert in the Bill provisions like those contained in clause 16, and we must reserve our further opinion on the subject.

B. N. MITRA.  
E. G. FLEMING.  
L. GRAHAM.  
A. G. CLOW.

25th August 1925.

There are two main points in which we differ from the majority of Members of the Select Committee :—

1. Clause 16 which provides for the establishment of a separate political fund is a mutilated transcription of some of the provisions of the British Trade Union Act of 1913. It will be observed that under the British Act payment to the political fund is obligatory unless a member contracts out of this obligation. Under clause 16 of this Bill, however, it is optional for any member to contribute to the political fund. Payment to the political fund thus becomes entirely voluntary like payment to any other charitable institution. The Indian Trade Unions will thus be considerably handicapped in carrying on any propaganda for the furtherance of their political and civic rights. In England attempts to modify the provisions regarding payment to the political fund have been vigorously resisted, and neither the late Mr. Bonar Law nor Mr. Baldwin could tamper with the wholesome provisions of the Act of 1913. It is to be regretted that in India while capitalists and employers have been carrying on active

political propaganda in their own interest, the workers should at the very inception of the Trade Union movement be handicapped in their attempt to organise themselves on a political platform in defence of their rights.

2. Our second difference with the majority is on the question of immunity from criminal or civil liability in cases mentioned in clauses 17 and 18. Here again, following the English laws, we would recommend immunity to be extended to all those who act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute or join in an organisation for the defence of the rights of employees in any industry. If immunity is restricted in the way suggested in this Bill, it would be extremely difficult to take any organised action in a place where no registered trade union exists. It is doubtful how far attempts to establish new Trade Unions will be encouraged by the Bill as proposed by the majority.

There are other points of difference on comparatively minor questions. We do not think that clause 22 is at all necessary at this stage. In clause 6, sub-clause (d), the word "adequate" should be deleted, as it may give arbitrary power to the Registrar. In clause 11 there ought to be a provision for appeal to the High Court in case the Additional or Assistant District Judge does not interfere with the Registrar's order.

We believe that in the initial stage of the development of Trade Unions, the workers should not be hampered by too much executive interference. We apprehend that employers in India will make every attempt to prevent the establishment of new Unions and will try to break the existing Unions. For these reasons, it is necessary that the rights and privileges extended to Indian Trade Unions should be *more* and not *less* than those allowed under the British Trade Union Acts.

DEVAKI PRASAD SINHA.  
TULSI CHANDRA GOSWAMI.

I was unfortunately not present during the discussion on section 22 of the Trade Union Bill, but I cannot but feel that it would have been well not to permit the reduction of the number of workers on the Executive of a Trades Union to below 50 per cent. I contend that the main object of a Trades Union is to organise and train working men to protect their own interest and to associate themselves for that purpose. A large number of members of the governing committees belonging not to the actual category of workers will probably have a weakening influence; it may result in retarding the growth of self-reliance. A parallel movement to the Trades Union Movement in rural life is the Co-operative Movement. In the Societies formed it is a fact that with the exception of a few the work carried on results almost wholly from the efforts of agricultural workers themselves. May we not hope that the same results will accrue in the Trades Union Movement if the help from outside is restricted to what may be actually necessary, and I feel that if we permit more than half of the officers to be outsiders the main object of the Trades Union is defeated.

S. K. DATTA.

[Words printed in italics indicate the amendments made by the Select Committee.]

A  
BILL

TO

*Provide for the registration of Trade Unions and in certain respects to define the law relating to registered Trade Unions in British India.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the registration of Trade Unions and in certain respects to define the law relating to registered Trade Unions in British India ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

*Preliminary.*

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian  
Short title, extent and commencement. Trade Unions Act, 1925.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

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

- (a) "executive" means the body, by whatever name called, to which the management of the affairs of a Trade Union is entrusted ;
- (b) "officer", in the case of a Trade Union, includes any member of the executive thereof, but does not include an auditor ;
- (c) "prescribed" means prescribed by regulations made under this Act ;
- (d) "registered office" means that office of a Trade Union which is registered under this Act as the head office thereof ;
- (e) "registered Trade Union" means a Trade Union registered under this Act ;
- (f) "Registrar" means a Registrar of Trade Unions appointed by the Local Government under section 3, and "the Registrar", in relation to any Trade Union, means the Registrar appointed for the province in which the head or registered office, as the case may be, of the Trade Union is situated ;
- (g) "trade dispute" means any dispute between employers and workmen or between workmen and workmen, or between employers and employers which is connected with the employment or non-employment, or the terms of employment or the conditions of labour, of any person ; and

- (h) "Trade Union" means any combination, whether temporary or permanent, formed primarily for the purpose of regulating the relations between workmen and employers or between workmen and workmen, or between employers and employers, and includes any federation of two or more Trade Unions.

## CHAPTER II.

### *Registration of Trade Unions.*

3. Each Local Government shall appoint a person to be the Registrar of Trade Unions for the province.
- Appointment of Registrar.
4. Any seven or more members of a Trade Union may, by subscribing their names to the rules of the Trade Union and by otherwise complying with the provisions of this Act with respect to registration, apply for registration of the Trade Union under this Act.
- Mode of registration.
5. (1) Every application for registration of a Trade Union shall be made to the Registrar, and shall be accompanied by a statement of the following particulars, namely:—
- Application for registration.
- (a) the names, occupations and addresses of the members making the application ;
  - (b) the name of the Trade Union and the address of its head office ;
  - (c) a list of the titles, names, ages, addresses and occupations of the officers of the Trade Union ; and
  - (d) a copy of the rules of the Trade Union.
- (2) Where a Trade Union has been in existence for more than one year before the making of an application for its registration, there shall be delivered to the Registrar, together with the application, a general statement of the assets and liabilities of the Trade Union prepared in such form and containing such particulars as may be prescribed.
6. A Trade Union shall not be entitled to registration under this Act, unless the executive thereof is constituted in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and the rules thereof provide for the following matters, namely:—
- Provisions to be contained in the rules of a Trade Union.
- (a) the name of the Trade Union ;
  - (b) the whole of the objects for which the Trade Union has been established ;
  - (c) the whole of the purposes for which the general funds of the Trade Union shall be applicable, all of which purposes shall be purposes to which such funds are lawfully applicable under this Act ;
  - (d) the maintenance of a list of the members of the Trade Union and adequate facilities for the inspection thereof by the officers and members of the Trade Union ;

- (e) *the admission of members, including honorary and temporary members, of the Trade Union;*
- (f) the conditions under which any member shall be entitled to any benefit assured by the rules and under which any fine or forfeiture may be imposed on the members;
- (g) the manner in which the rules shall be amended, varied or rescinded;
- (h) the manner in which the members of the executive and the other officers of the Trade Union shall be appointed and removed, and the scales of salary, allowances and expenses to which they shall respectively be entitled;
- (i) the safe custody of the funds of the Trade Union, an annual audit, in such manner as may be prescribed, of the accounts thereof, *and adequate facilities for the inspection of the account books by the officers and members of the Trade Union;* and
- (j) the manner in which the Trade Union may be dissolved.

7. (1) The Registrar may call for further information for the purpose of satisfying himself that any application complies with the provisions of section 5, or that the Trade Union is entitled to registration under section 6, and may refuse to register the Trade Union until such information is supplied.

2) If the name under which a Trade Union is proposed to be registered is identical with that by which any other existing Trade Union has been registered or, in the opinion of the Registrar, so nearly resembles such name as to be likely to deceive the public or the members of either Trade Union, the Registrar shall require the persons applying for registration to alter the name of the Trade Union stated in the application, and shall refuse to register the Union until such alteration has been made.

8. The Registrar, on being satisfied that the Trade Union has complied with all the requirements of this Act in regard to registration, shall register the Trade Union by entering in a register, to be maintained in such form as may be prescribed, the particulars relating to the Trade Union contained in the statement accompanying the application for registration.

9. The Registrar, on registering a Trade Union under section 8, shall issue a certificate of registration in the prescribed form which shall be conclusive evidence that the Trade Union has been duly registered under this Act.

10. A certificate of registration of a Trade Union may be withdrawn or cancelled by the Registrar—

- (a) on the application of the Trade Union to be verified in such manner as may be prescribed, or

(b) if the Registrar is satisfied that the certificate has been obtained by fraud or mistake, or that the Trade Union has ceased to exist or has wilfully and after notice from the Registrar contravened any provision of this Act or allowed any rule to continue in force which is inconsistent with any such provision, or has rescinded any rule providing for any matter provision for which is required by section 6:

Provided that not less than two months' previous notice in writing specifying the ground on which it is proposed to withdraw or cancel the certificate shall be given by the Registrar to the Trade Union before the certificate is withdrawn or cancelled otherwise than on the application of the Trade Union.

11. (1) Any person aggrieved by any refusal of the Registrar to register a Trade Union or by the withdrawal or cancellation of a certificate of registration may, within such period as may be prescribed, appeal to such Judge, not below the grade of an additional or assistant Judge of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

(2) The Judge may, after such inquiry as he deems necessary, dismiss the appeal, or pass an order directing the Registrar to register the Union and to issue a certificate of registration under the provisions of section 9, or setting aside the order for withdrawal or cancellation of the certificate, as the case may be, and the Registrar shall comply with such order.

(3) For the purpose of the inquiry, the Judge may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence as if he were a Civil Court; and he may also direct by whom the whole or any part of the costs of the inquiry shall be paid, and such costs shall be recovered as if they had been awarded in a suit under the Civil Procedure Code, 1908; the order of the Judge shall be final and shall not be questioned in any Court. V of 1908.

12. All communications and notices to a registered Trade Union may be addressed to its registered office. Notice of any change in the address of the head office shall be given within fourteen days of such change to the Registrar in writing, and the changed address shall be recorded in the register referred to in section 8.

13. Every registered Trade Union shall be a body corporate by the name of the registered Trade Union under which it is registered, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal with power to acquire and hold both moveable and immoveable property and to contract, and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

14. The following Acts, namely:—

Certain Acts not to apply to registered Trade Unions.

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| (a) The Societies Registration Act, 1860,              | XXI of 1860. |
| (b) The Co-operative Societies Act, 1912,              | II of 1912.  |
| (c) The Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912,       | V of 1912.   |
| (d) The Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, and | VI of 1912.  |
| (e) The Indian Companies Act, 1913,                    | VII of 1913. |

shall not apply to any registered Trade Union,



and the registration of any such Trade Union under any such Act shall be void.

### CHAPTER III.

#### *Rights and Liabilities of registered Trade Unions.*

**15.** The *general funds* of a registered Trade Union shall not be spent on any other objects than the following, namely :—

- (a) the payment of salaries, allowances and expenses to officers of the Trade Union ;
- (b) the payment of expenses for the administration of the Trade Union, including audit of the accounts of the *general funds* of the Trade Union ;
- (c) the prosecution or defence of any legal proceeding to which the Trade Union or any member thereof is a party, when such prosecution or defence is undertaken for the purpose of securing or protecting any rights of the Trade Union as such or any rights arising out of the relations of any member with his employer or with a person whom *the member* employs ;
- (d) the conduct of trade disputes on behalf of the Trade Union or any member thereof ;
- (e) the compensation of members for loss arising out of trade disputes ;
- (f) allowances to members or their dependants on account of death, old age, sickness, accidents or unemployment of such members ;
- (g) *the issue of, or the undertaking of liability under, policies of assurance on the lives of members, or under policies insuring members against sickness, accident or unemployment ;*
- (h) the provision of educational, social or religious benefits for members (including the payment of the expenses of funeral or religious ceremonies for deceased members) or for the dependants of members ;
- (i) the upkeep of a periodical published mainly for the purpose of discussing questions affecting employers or workmen as such ;
- (j) *the payment, in furtherance of any of the objects on which the general funds of the Trade Union may be spent, of contributions to the general funds of any other registered Trade Union ; and*
- (k) subject to any conditions contained in the notification, any other object notified by the Governor General in Council in the Gazette of India.

**16. (1)** *A Trade Union may constitute a separate Constitution of a fund, from contributions separately levied for or made to that fund, from which payments may be made, for the promotion of the civic and political interests of its members, in furtherance of any of the objects specified in subsection (2).*

(2) *The objects referred to in sub-section (1) are :—*

- (a) *the payment of any expenses incurred either directly or indirectly by a candidate or prospective candidate for election as a member of any legislative body constituted under the Government of India Act or of any local authority, before, during, or after the election in connexion with his candidature or election ; or*
- (b) *the holding of any meeting or the distribution of any literature or documents in support of any such candidate or prospective candidate ; or*
- (c) *the maintenance of any person who is a member of any legislative body constituted under the Government of India Act or any local authority ; or*
- (d) *the registration of electors or the selection of a candidate for any legislative body constituted under the Government of India Act or for any local authority ; or*
- (e) *the holding of political meetings of any kind, or the distribution of political literature or political documents of any kind.*

(3) *No member shall be compelled to contribute to the fund constituted under sub-section (1) ; and a member who does not contribute to the said fund shall not be excluded from any benefits of the Trade Union, or placed in any respect either directly or indirectly under any disability or at any disadvantage as compared with other members of the Trade Union (except in relation to the control or management of the said fund) by reason of his not contributing to the said fund ; and contribution to the said fund shall not be made a condition for admission to the Trade Union.*

17. No officer or member of a registered Trade Union shall be liable to punishment under sub-section (2) of section 120B of the Indian Penal Code, in respect of any agreement made between the members for the purpose of furthering any such object of the Trade Union as is specified in section 15, unless the agreement is an agreement to commit an offence. XLV of 1860.

18. (1) No suit or other legal proceeding shall be maintainable in any Civil Court against any registered Trade Union or any officer or member thereof in respect of any act done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute to which a member of the Trade Union is a party on the ground only that such act induces some other person to break a contract of employment, or that it is in interference with the trade, business or employment of some other person or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or of his labour as he wills.

(2) No suit or other legal proceeding shall be maintainable in any Civil Court against a registered Trade Union in respect of any act done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute by any person acting on behalf of the Trade Union, if it is proved that such person acted without the knowledge of, or contrary to express instructions given by, the executive of the Trade Union and

that the executive has repudiated such act at the earliest opportunity and by all reasonable means and with reasonable publicity.

19. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, an agreement between the members of a registered Trade Union shall not be void or voidable merely by reason of the fact that any of the objects of the agreement are in restraint of trade :

Enforceability of agreements.   
 Provided that nothing in this section shall enable any Civil Court to entertain any legal proceeding instituted for the express purpose of enforcing or recovering damages for the breach of any agreement concerning the conditions on which any members of a Trade Union shall or shall not sell their goods, transact business, work, employ or be employed.

20. The account books of a registered Trade Union and the list of members thereof shall be open to inspection by an officer or member of the Trade Union *at such times as may be provided for in the rules of the Trade Union.*

21. Any person who has attained the age of fifteen years may be a member of a registered Trade Union subject to any rules of the Trade Union to the contrary, and may, subject as aforesaid, enjoy all the rights of a member and execute all instruments and give all acquittances necessary to be executed or given under the rules :

Rights of minors to membership of Trade Unions.   
 Provided that no person who has not attained the age of eighteen years shall be an officer of any such Trade Union.

22. *Not less than one-third* of the total number of the officers of every registered Trade Union shall be persons actually engaged or employed in an industry with which the Trade Union is connected.

Proportion of officers to be connected with the industry.

23. Any registered Trade Union may, with the consent of not less than two-thirds of the total number of its members *and subject to the provisions of section 25,* change its name.

Change of name.

24. Any two or more registered Trade Unions may become amalgamated together as one Trade Union with or without dissolution or division of the funds of such Trade Unions or either or any of them, provided that the votes of at least one-half of the members of each or every such Trade Union entitled to vote are recorded, and that at least sixty per cent. of the votes recorded are in favour of the proposal.

Amalgamation of Trade Unions.

25. (1) Notice in writing of every change of name and of every amalgamation, signed, in the case of a change of name, by the Secretary *and by seven members* of the Trade Union

Notice of change of name or amalgamation.

changing its name, and, in the case of an amalgamation, by the Secretary and by seven members of each and every Trade Union which is a party thereto, shall be sent to the Registrar, and where the head office of the amalgamated Trade Union is situated in a different province, to the Registrar of such province.

(2) *If the proposed name is identical with that by which any other existing Trade Union has been registered or, in the opinion of the Registrar, so nearly resembles such name as to be likely to deceive the public or the members of either Trade Union, the Registrar shall refuse to register the change of name.*

(3) *Save as provided in sub-section (2), the Registrar shall, if he is satisfied that the provisions of this Act in respect of change of name have been complied with, register the change of name in the register referred to in section 8, and the change of name shall have effect from the date of such registration.*

(4) *The Registrar of the province in which the head office of the amalgamated Trade Union is situated shall, if he is satisfied that the provisions of this Act in respect of amalgamation have been complied with and that the Trade Union formed thereby is entitled to registration under section 6, register the Trade Union in the manner provided in section 8, and the amalgamation shall have effect from the date of such registration.*

**26.** (1) The change in the name of a registered Trade Union shall not affect any rights or obligations of the Trade Union or render defective any legal proceeding by or against the Trade Union, and any legal proceeding which might have been continued or commenced by or against it by its former name may be continued or commenced by or against it by its new name.

Effects of change of name and of amalgamation.

(2) An amalgamation of two or more registered Trade Unions shall not prejudice any right of any of such Trade Unions or any right of a creditor of any of them.

**27.** (1) When a registered Trade Union is dissolved, notice of the dissolution signed by seven members and by the Secretary of the Trade Union shall, within fourteen days of the dissolution, be sent to the Registrar, and shall be registered by him if he is satisfied that the dissolution has been effected in accordance with the rules of the Trade Union, and the dissolution shall have effect from the date of such registration.

Dissolution.

(2) Where the dissolution of a registered Trade Union has been registered and the rules of the Trade Union do not provide for the distribution of funds of the Trade Union on dissolution, the Registrar shall divide the funds amongst the members in such manner as may be prescribed.

**28.** (1) There shall be sent annually to the Registrar, on or before such date as may be prescribed, a general statement, audited in the prescribed manner, of all receipts and expenditure of every registered Trade Union during the year ending on the 31st day of March next preceding such prescribed date, and of the assets and liabilities of the Trade Union existing on such 31st day

Returns.

of March. The statement shall be prepared in such form and shall comprise such particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) Together with the general statement there shall be sent to the Registrar a statement showing all changes of officers made by the Trade Union during the year to which the general statement refers, together also with a copy of the rules of the Trade Union corrected up to the date of the despatch thereof to the Registrar.

(3) A copy of every alteration made in the rules of a registered Trade Union shall be sent to the Registrar within *fifteen* days of the making of the alteration.

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### *Regulations.*

**29.** (1) Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may make regulations for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

- (a) the manner in which Trade Unions and the rules of Trade Unions shall be registered and the fees payable on registration ;
- (b) the transfer of registration in the case of any registered Trade Union which has changed its head office from one province to another ;
- (c) the manner in which, and the *qualifications of persons* by whom, the accounts of registered Trade Unions or of any class of such Unions shall be audited ;
- (d) the conditions subject to which inspection of documents kept by Registrars shall be allowed and the fees which shall be chargeable in respect of such inspections ; and
- (e) any matter which is to be or may be prescribed.

**30.** (1) The power to make regulations conferred by section 29 is subject to the condition of the regulations being made after previous publication.

(2) The date to be specified in accordance with clause (3) of section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, as that after which a draft of regulations proposed to be made will be taken into consideration shall not be less than three months from the date on which the draft of the proposed regulations was published for general information. X of 1897.

(3) Regulations so made shall be published in the local official Gazette, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

## CHAPTER V.

*Penalties and Procedure.*

**31.** (1) If default is made on the part of any registered Trade Union in giving any notice or sending any statement or other document as required by or under any provision of this Act, every officer or other person bound by the rules of the Trade Union to give or send the same, or, if there is no such officer or person, every member of the executive of the Trade Union, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five rupees and, in the case of a continuing default, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for each week after the first during which the default continues :

*Provided that the aggregate fine shall not exceed fifty rupees.*

(2) Any person, who wilfully makes, or causes to be made, any false entry in, or any omission from, the general statement required by section 28 or in or from any copy of rules or of alterations of rules sent to the Registrar under that section, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

**32.** Any person who, with intent to deceive, gives to any member of a registered Trade Union or to any person intending or applying to become a member of such Trade Union any document purporting to be a copy of the rules of the Trade Union or of any alterations to the same which he knows, or has reason to believe, is not a correct copy of such rules or alterations as are for the time being in force, or any person who, with the like intent, gives a copy of any rules of an unregistered Trade Union to any person on the pretence that such rules are the rules of a registered Trade Union, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

**33.** (1) No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first Class shall try any offence under this Act.

(2) No Court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act, unless complaint thereof has been made *by or with the previous sanction of the Registrar or, in the case of an offence under section 32, by the person to whom the copy was given,* within six months of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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Report of the Select Committee on the  
Bill to provide for the registration of  
Trade Unions and in certain respects to  
define the law relating to registered  
Trade Unions in British India.

*(With the Bill as amended.)*