

Q No → Give a criticism or deficiencies of trade union Act 1926?

Ans.

"The trade union Act, 1926 (Sec. 2(b) defines a trade unions as any combination whether temporary or permanent formed primarily for the purpose of regulating the relations between workmen and workmen or between employers and employers or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business and includes any federation of two or more trade unions."

The trade union Act, 1926 was brought into operation from "1st June, 1927 by notification in the official gazette by the central government. The object of Act is to provide the procedure for registration of a trade union. The object of the Act is to make provisions for the registration of trade unions formed by the workers to protect their legitimate right while fighting with employers."

\* Deficiencies (Ob Hall) :- The trade union Act 1926 advantages and cures of weakness in India, the trade union Act was passed in 1926 which came into force on 1st June 1927. This Act was passed with the object of protecting the trade unions registered under this Act.

1) Multiplicity of unions → Unlike the developed countries of the world (like U.K and U.S.A.) the number of unions is relatively of unions exist in one industrial unit.

2) Absence of Union Structure → The structure of trade union may be craft union, industrial union or the general union. A craft union is a union workers representing particular skills such as electricians. When all the workers of an industry become members of union, it is known as industrial union. National Commission on labour has recommended the formation of industrial unions and industrial federations.

3.) Limited membership → The membership of the trade unions in India is very less. A trade union cannot become strong unless it can enroll large number of workers as its members.

4.) Small Size → On account of the limited membership, the size of the unions in India is very small. About 70 to 80% of the unions have less than 500 members.

5.) Lack of unity → The major weakness of the trade union movement in India is the lack of unity among the various unions existing in India at present.

The labour leaders have their own political affiliations. They use labour force for achieving their political gains rather than concentrating on the welfare of the workers.

6. Lack of trained workers:— The workers in India are uneducated and untrained. The politicians, who are least ~~concerned~~ concerned with the welfare of the workers, become their leaders.

7. Political dominance → It is very unfortunate for the workers that all trade unions in India are being controlled by political parties. In order to achieve their political ends, they exaggerate workers' demands and try to disturb the industrial peace of the country.

8. Hostile attitude of employers:— The employers have their own unions to oppose the working class. According to M.M. Joshi "They first try to scoff at it, then try to put it down, lastly if they movement persists & exists, they recognise it."

In order to intimidate the workers, employers use many foul means which go to the extent of harassing the leaders by black-listing them or threatening them through hired goondas.

## List of trade unions.

After independence, in the year 1998, total 61592 trade unions are available. At present, these are 13 central trade unions are below: —

Trade unions	No of affiliated unions	Membership (In lakhs)	Political affiliation	Year of establishment
INTUC	4428	54.36	Congress	1947
AITUC	2996	29.74	CPI	1920
CITU	3011	23.86	CPI(M)	1970
HMS	1248	43.56	-	1948
BMS	2871	40.81	BJP	1955
UTUC	413	7.85	RSP	-
UTUC-LS	231	11.98	SUCI	1948
HMK S	81	15.61		
NFITU	132	7.61		
NLO	356	6.61		
ICL	23	8.46		
TUCC	198	5.13		
IFFTO	28	5.15		