

• Industrial Relations Background

Even after the efforts of the efforts of leaders, when these conditions persisted, they took the form of revolutionary movement. However, the trade union movement could not emerge until the end of World War I. During 1928-29, many strikes, riots, and vandalism were witnessed. As a result, the government implemented the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, to promote the speedy settlement of industrial disputes. It was based on the British Industrial Court (BIC) Act, 1919. The Trade Disputes Act, 1929, differed from the BIC Act because it did not provide for any permanent mechanism for dispute resolution.

However, it was observed that neither the central government nor the State government made adequate use of this law.

In 1938, to deal with the prevailing terrible industrial unrest, the Bombay government implemented the Bombay Industrial Relations (BIR) Act. For the first time, a permanent mechanism for dispute resolution was implemented, called the Industrial Court. It was replaced by the BIR Act, 1946, which was amended in 1948, 1949, 1953, and 1956. ~~Immediately~~ Immediately after World War II, India faced many problems such as an increase in the cost of living, shortage of essential goods, high population growth rate, massive unemployment, growing disruptive industrial relations conditions, etc.