

THE INDIAN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ACT, 1933

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

SECTIONS

1. Short title, extent and commencement.
2. Definitions.
3. Prohibition of possession of wireless telegraphy apparatus without license.
4. Power of Central Government to exempt persons from provisions of the Act.
5. Licenses.
6. Offence and penalty.
7. Power of search.
8. Apparatus confiscated or having no owner to be property of Central Government.
9. [*Repealed.*].
10. Power of Central Government to make rules.
11. Saving of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

THE INDIAN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ACT, 1933

ACT NO. 17 OF 1933¹

[11th September, 1933.]

An Act to regulate the possession of wireless telegraphy apparatus.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the possession of wireless telegraphy apparatus in ²[India]; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Short title, extent and commencement.—(1) This Act may be called the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933.

³[(2) It extends to the whole of India ⁴***.]

(3) It shall come into force on such dates⁵ as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

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

⁶[(1) “wireless communication” means any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds, or intelligence of any nature by means of electricity, magnetism, or Radio waves or Hertizian waves, without the use of wires or other continuous electrical conductors between the transmitting and the receiving apparatus;

Explanation.—“Radio waves” or “Hertizian waves” means electro-magnetic waves of frequencies lower than 3,000 gigacycles per second propagated in space without artificial guide;]

(2) “wireless telegraphy apparatus” means any apparatus, appliance, instrument or material used or capable of use in wireless communication, and includes any article determined by rule made under section 10 to be wireless telegraphy apparatus, but does not include any such apparatus, appliance, instrument or material commonly used for other electrical purposes, unless it has been specially designed or adapted for wireless communication or forms part of some apparatus, appliance, instrument or material specially so designed or adapted, nor any article determined by rule made under section 10 not to be wireless telegraphy apparatus; ⁷***

⁸[(2A) “wireless transmitter” means any apparatus, appliance, instrument or material used or capable of use for transmission or emission of wireless communication;]

(3) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under section 10.

3. Prohibition of possession of wireless telegraphy apparatus without license.—Save as provided by section 4, no person shall possess wireless telegraphy apparatus except under and in accordance with a license issued under this Act.

4. Power of Central Government to exempt persons from provisions of the Act.—The Central Government may by rules made under this Act exempt any person or any class of persons from the

1. The Act has been extended to the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu (w.e.f. 1-9-1962); *vide* Notification. No. S.O. 2735, dated 1-9-1962, *see* Gaz. of India. Extraordinary, Part II, Sec. 3(ii), p. 1991-92 to Dadra and Nagar Haveli (w.e.f. 1-7-1965) by Reg. 6 of 1963, s. 2 and Schedule I, to Pondicherry on 1-10-1963; *vide* Reg. 7 of 1963, s. 3 and Schedule I and to Lakshadweep (w.e.f. 10-1967); *vide* Reg. 8 of 1965, s. 3 and Schedule.

2. Subs. by Act 31 of 1949, s. 2, for “the Provinces”.

3. Subs. by s. 3, *ibid.*, for certain words.

4. The words “except the State of Hyderabad”, which had been added by the A.O. 1950, omitted by Act 3 of 1951, s. 3 and the Schedule.

5. 1st January, 1934; *see* Gazette of India, 1933, Part I, p. 1131.

6. Subs. by Act 15 of 1961, s. 4, for clause (1).

7. The word “and” omitted by Act 31 of 1949, s. 4.

8. Subs. by Act 15 of 1961, s. 4, for clause (2A) which was inserted by Act 31 of 1949, s. 4.

provisions of this Act either generally or subject to prescribed conditions, or in respect of specified wireless telegraphy apparatus.

5. Licenses.—The telegraph authority constituted under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (13 of 1885), shall be the authority competent to issue licenses to possess wireless telegraphy apparatus under this Act, and may issue licenses in such manner, on such conditions and subject to such payments as may be prescribed.

6. Offence and penalty.—(1) Whoever possesses any ¹[wireless telegraphy apparatus, other than a wireless transmitter,] in contravention of the provisions of section 3 shall be punished, in the case of the first offence, with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and, in the case of a second or subsequent offence, with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees.

²[(1A) Whoever possesses any wireless transmitter in contravention of the provisions of section 3 shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.]

(2) For the purposes of this section a Court may presume that a person possesses wireless telegraphy apparatus if such apparatus is under his ostensible charge, or is located in any premises or place over which he has effective control.

(3) If in the trial of an offence under this section the accused is convicted the Court shall decide whether any apparatus in respect of which an offence has been committed should be confiscated, and, if it so decides, may order confiscation accordingly.

³[**7. Power of search.**—Any officer specially empowered⁴ by the Central Government in this behalf may search any building, vessel or place in which he has reason to believe that any wireless telegraphy apparatus, in respect of which an offence punishable under section 6 has been committed, is kept or concealed, and take possession thereof.]

8. Apparatus confiscated or having no owner to be property of Central Government.—All wireless telegraphy apparatus confiscated under the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 6, and all wireless telegraphy apparatus having no ostensible owner shall be the property of the Central Government.

9. [Power of Court to direct payment of fines to prescribed authority] *Ceased to have effect by the A.O. 1937 and rep. by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1940 (32 of 1940), s. 2 and Sch. 1.*

10. Power of Central Government to make rules.—(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules⁵ 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 rules may provide for—

- (i) determining that any article or class of article shall be or shall not be wireless telegraphy apparatus for the purposes of this Act;
- (ii) the exemption of persons or classes of persons under section 4 from the provisions of this Act;
- (iii) the manner of and the conditions governing the issue, renewal, suspension and cancellation of licenses, the form of licenses and the payments to be made for the issue and renewal of licenses;

1. Subs. by Act 31 of 1949, s. 5, for “wireless telegraphy apparatus”.

2. Ins. by s. 6, *ibid.*

3. Subs. by s. 5, *ibid.*, for section 7.

4. For such notification see Gazette of India, 1951, Pt. II, Sec. 3, p. 1910.

5. For the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Possession) Rules, 1938, made under this section, see Gazette of India, 1933, Pt. I, p. 1131.

