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OF THE

SECOND COUNCIL OF STATE, 1926



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COUNCIL OF STATE.

Tuesday, 16th February, 1926.

The Council met in the Council Chamber at Eleven of the Clock, the Honourable the President in the Chair.

MEMBER SWORN.

The Honourable Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan (Bengal: Nominated Non-Official).

MESSAGES FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: I have a Message for the Council from His Excellency the Governor General which runs:

(The Message was received by the Members of the Council standing).

"In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (8) of section 67 of the Government of India Act, I hereby direct that the heads of expenditure specified in that sub-section shall be open to discussion by the Council of State when the Budget is under consideration.

(Sd.) READING,
Governor General."

There is a further Message which runs:

(The Message was received by the Members of the Council standing).

"For the purposes of sub-section (1) of section 67A of the Government of India Act, and in pursuance of Rules 43, 46 and 47 of the Indian Legislative Rules and of Standing Order 70 of the Council of State Standing Orders, I, Rufus Daniel, Earl of Reading, hereby appoint the following days for the presentation to the Council of State and to the Legislative Assembly of the statement of the estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the Governor General in Council in respect of subjects other than Railways and for the subsequent stages in respect thereof in the Council of State and in the Legislative Assembly, namely:—

Monday, March, 1st
Thursday, March, 4th
Friday, March, 5th
Saturday, March, 6th

Monday, March, 8th
Tuesday, March, 9th
Wednesday, March, 10th
Thursday, March, 12th

Friday, March, 12th

Presentation in both Chambers.
General discussion in the Legislative
Assembly.

Voting of Demands for Grants in the Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly.

(8d.) READING,
Viceroy and Governor General."

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BILL PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY LAID ON THE TABLE.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL: Sir, in accordance with Rule 25 of the Indian Legislative Rules, I lay on the table copies of a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for a certain purpose which was passed by the Legislative Assembly at its meeting held on the 15th February, 1926.

SMALL CAUSE COURTS (ATTACHMENT OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY) BILL.

THE HONOURABLE MR. S. R. DAS (Law Member): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to resolve certain doubts as to the powers, in regard to the attachment of immoveable property, of Provincial Small Cause Courts, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration."

This Bill is intended to settle a doubt which has recently been raised as to the power of Provincial Small Cause Courts to attach immoveable property before judgment. These Courts have no power to entertain any suits with regard to immoveable property nor have they any power to attach immoveable property in execution of their decrees. They had prior to the Code of Civil Procedure of 1908 no power to attach immoveable property before judgment, but since the passing of the Act of 1908 and very recently a doubt has been raised as to whether the Provincial Small Cause Courts have power to attach immoveable property before judgment. There is no question that they have no such power to attach after judgment. So far as it can be made out, the Legislature when passing the Act of 1908 never intended to give any such power to Provincial Small Cause Courts, but the Committee which framed the Act of 1908 in re-arranging the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure with regard to the powers of the Small Cause Courts have so arranged a provision that a doubt has been raised as to whether the Small Cause Courts have now been given power to attach before judgment. Recently a Full Bench of the Calcutta High Court had this question before them and by a majority they held that as the Civil Procedure Code was now arranged power seems to have been given to Small Cause Courts so to attach, although the Judges held that there was some doubt as to whether the Legislature really intended that. As a matter of fact, these Courts, as the House is aware, are intended for speedy disposal of small causes, and that is the reason why they have not been given any power to deal with immoveable property which raises generally complicated questions of fact and law. This doubt having been raised, it became necessary to settle it and practically all the High Courts are agreed that the Small Cause Courts should not have power to attach before judgment. Of course, it is a very anomalous position. They have not got power to attach after decree and necessarily they should not have power to attach before decree. This was placed before the Legislative Assembly and they have passed the Bill. Now I move that the Bill, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration by this House.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

SMALL CAUSE COURTS (ATTACHMENT OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY) BILL. 105

THE HONOURABLE MR. S. R. DAS: I move that the Bill, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.

The motion was adopted.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. CRERAR (Home Secretary): I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration."

This is a small Bill comprising four or five separate items, the necessity for which has become apparent in the course of experience of the application of some of the amendments carried out in the Code of Criminal Procedure in 1928. I can hardly say that these items present any single definite principle except this, that it is desirable to remove the administrative inconveniences that have been observed to arise; and the safeguards which it is proposed to set up will operate almost entirely in favour of witnesses and of accused persons. I do not think I need go more into the actual details of the Bill than to illustrate my point in the case of one or two of the provisions of the Bill. Honourable Members will see that it is proposed to repeal sub-section (4) of section 170. The result will be that, while in many cases witnesses are now required to present themselves in court on a day when the accused himself has not been produced and are compelled to go and waste their time, return to their villages and appear on some later date, this harassment and inconvenience will be largely reduced. The effect of another clause is that, when a complaint is filed, it will be necessary for some formal documentary record to be maintained either in the form of a written complaint or, where the complaint is not in writing, by means of an examination of the complainant reduced to writing. Again when a complaint is made in pursuance of section 476 by a court in respect of certain offences against public justice or certain contempts, as the Code at present stands the Magistrate to whom that complaint is referred is practically bound to issue process against the person complained against. Now it may quite conceivably happen, and in fact it has occasionally happened, that if the Magistrate were empowered to direct an inquiry or investigation before actually issuing process, the necessity of bringing the person complained against into court would be obviated. These are instances of the general effect of these amendments. They will, as I have said, operate to reduce the hardship and inconvenience entailed on witnesses and accused persons.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. CRERAR: I move that the Bill, as passed by Legislative Assembly, be passed.

The motion was adopted.

GOVERNMENT TRADING TAXATION BILL.

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. C. McWATTERS (Finance Secretary): 1 move:

"That the Bill to determine the <u>liability</u> of certain Governments to taxation in British India in respect of trading operations, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration."

This is a very simple Bill of a non-controversial character. It is the result of a recommendation accepted at the last Imperial Economic Conference in 1923. The principle involved is one which, I am sure, has only to be mentioned to meet with universal acceptance. It is that any Government in the Empire which takes part in trading operations or commercial undertakings in any other part of the Empire should be subjected to the same taxation as any business concern. The proposal to legislate on these lines was referred to all Local Governments and all of them have agreed to it. The Government of India waited to see the form which the corresponding legislation would take in the United Kingdom, and this Bill follows the corresponding provisions of the British Finance Act of last year.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. C McWATTERS: I move that the Bill, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.

The motion was adopted.

GUARDIANS AND WARDS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

THE HONOURABLE MR. S. R. DAS (Law Member): I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration."

This is a very short Bill introduced with a view to carry out one of the recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee. I cannot do better than read from an extract from that Committee with reference to this matter. The Committee says:

"Section 4 of the Guardians and Wards Act (VIII of 1890), defines the Court as the District Court having jurisdiction to entertain an application under the Act for an order appointing or declaring a person as guardian and in any matter relating to the ward the District Court having jurisdiction in the place where the ward for the time being ordinarily resides." By that Act jurisdiction in guardian and wards cases is given exclusively to the District Judge and an appeal lies to the High Court against his orders in a variety of matters, such as the appointment and declaration of guardians and their removal or discharge, the custody of minors and the regulation of the conduct or proceedings of the guardian.

Applications under the Act often relate to estates whose value is much less than the pecuniary jurisdiction of Munsifs. They are sometimes filed with the sole object of stopping a marriage, securing the custody of a minor or harassing a woman who is managing her infant's estate as natural guardian or for other ulterior purposes unconnected with the welfare of the minor and often in order to allow of allenation of immovable property to pay ancestral debts. The guardian when appointed is put on terms and in the discharge of his duties under the bond executed by him, he files accounts and from time to time seeks the directions of the court on various matters. The hearing and determination of these applications naturally take time and interfere with other more important work of the District Jadge.

Section 19 of the Central Provinces Act, and section 30 of the Punjab Courts Act provide for the transfer of proceedings under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, to any superdirected Judge according to the general or special order of the Judgicial Commanioner and High Court respectively. The absence of similar provisions in the Civil Courts Acts of other Provinces has nothing to do with the propriety or desirability of the devolution of the District Judge's powers at the present day to lower judicial tribunals under his control. Here again we consider there is no objection to contested cases being heard by senior subordinate Judges. The power already exists under the Punjab and Central Provinces Acts, and we consider that it should be used when necessary and provision made in the other Civil Courts Acts for similar powers of transfer."

Well, instead of making provision in other Civil Courts Acts it has been thought better to amend the Guardians and Wards Act itself and provide for the recommendation of the Civil Justice Committee. This is a very short Bill. It enables the High Courts and the District Courts to empower courts subordinate to the District Court to hear applications under the Guardians and Wards Act. It also empowers the District Court to transfer from one Subordinate Court to itself or to another Subordinate Court any of these applications. It means a saving of a good deal of time by the taking of a number of minor applications by Subordinate Courts instead of having them made in the District Court or the High Court.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

THE HONOURABLE MR. S. R. DAS: Sir, I move that the Bill, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.

The motion was adopted.

INDIAN LUNACY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. CRERAR (Home Secretary): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration."

The object of this Bill is to remove a defect which exists in our present law relating to lunacy to which attention has been drawn by one of the most eminent alienists in India. Under sections 5 and 6 of the existing Act before a lunatic can, in certain circumstances, be received into an asylum it is necessary for a reception order to be made by a Magistrate, and petition can be made for such a reception order by the persons specified in clause 6 of the Bill, the husband or wife of the alleged lunatic or any other relative of his. Coming to a later provision of the Act, section 32, we see in what circumstances lunatics may be discharged. It is provided in that section that a lunatic may be discharged on the petition of the person on whose petition the original reception order was made. Now considerable inconvenience has been experienced because, if the person who originally made the petition for a reception order is dead or cannot be found, action cannot be taken under this section. The object of the Bill therefore is to lay down a procedure, which Honourable Members will observe, is very carefully regulated and safeguarded, by which a Magistrate may make what is known

[Mr. J. Crerar.]

as a substitution order. That is to say, if the person who originally made the petition cannot be found, or for various reasons it is impracticable or inexpedient that action should be taken on his petition, then another fit and proper person may be substituted after due inquiry. That will greatly facilitate and render more elastic the procedure for the discharge of a lunatic. That is the object of the measure.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. CRERAR: I move, Sir, that the Bill, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.

The motion was adopted.

The Council then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 17th February, 1926.