

COMPOSITION OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE

*1. Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy—*Chairman*.

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

- **2. Shri G. R. Patil
- ***3. Shri N. H. Kumbhare
- 4. Shri Syed Hussain
- 5. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
- ***6. Shri B. P. Nagaraja Murthy
- ***7. Shri Anand Narain Mulla
- 8. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
- ****9. Shri M. Ruthnaswamy
- ***10. Shri Sardar Amjad Ali
- 11. Shri Suraj Prasad
- 12. Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad
- ***13. Shrimati Sumitra G. Kulkarni
- 14. Shri M. P. Shukla
- 15. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Lok Sabha

- 16. Shri Satya Charan Besra
- 17. Shri Somnath Chatterjee
- 18. Shri Madhu Dandavate
- 19. Shri P. K. Deo

*Appointed as Chairman of the Joint Committee on the 12th April, 1972 *vice* Shri Akbar Ali Khan, retired from the membership of the Rajya Sabha on 2-4-1972.

**Ceased to be member of the Committee consequent on retirement from the membership of the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd April, 1972. Reappointed on the 14th April, 1972, on being re-elected as a Member of the Rajya Sabha.

***Appointed on the 14th April, 1972 in the vacancies caused by the retirement of S/Shri Akbar Ali Khan, Sinam Krishna Mohan Singh, K.P. Mallikarjunudu, Suresh, J. Desai and A. D. Mani from the membership of the Rajya Sabha on 2-4-1972.

****Appointed on the 25th November, 1971, in the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. B. N. Antani.

(ii)

- *20. Shri C. C. Desai
21. Shri Devinder Singh Garcha
**22. Shri Karan Singh Yadav
23. Shri Bhogendra Jha
24. Shri Liladhar Kotoki
25. Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma
26. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi
27. Shri Krishna Chandra Pant
28. Shri Anantrao Patil
29. Shri Banamali Patnaik
30. Shri S. Radhakrishnan
31. Shri G. S. Mishra
32. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
33. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
34. Shri Vayalar Ravi
35. Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
36. Shri Erasmo de Sequeira
37. Shri Shambu Nath
38. Shri Naval Kishore Sharma
***39. Shri Shiva Chandika
****40. Shri B. R. Shukla
41. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
42. Shri Tombi Singh
43. Shri Tayyab Hussain
44. Shri Tulsidas Dasappa
45. Shri G. Vishwanathan

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law and Justice

1. Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.
2. Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri M. S. Panigrahi, Deputy Secretary.
2. Shri M. K. Jain, Deputy Secretary.

*Died on the 22nd September, 1972.

* *Appointed on the 8th December, 1971, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sh Ghanshyambhai.

***Died on the 15th October, 1972.

****Appointed on the 17th December, 1971, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Kedar Nath Singh.

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE

1. The Chairman of the Joint Committee to which the Bill* to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure, was referred, as authorised by the Joint Committee, present, on its behalf this Report of the Committee, with the Bill, as amended by the Committee, annexed thereto.

2. The Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 10th December, 1970.

3. The motion for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee of the Houses (Appendix I) was moved in the Rajya Sabha by Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and in the Department of Personnel, on the 15th December, 1970, and was adopted on the same day. A Message was thereafter transmitted to the Lok Sabha on that day itself, communicating to the Lok Sabha the adoption of the said motion by the Rajya Sabha. The Lok Sabha concurred in the motion on the 18th December, 1970 (Appendix II) and the Message from the Lok Sabha was circulated to Members the same day. The Fourth Lok Sabha however was dissolved on the 27th December, 1970, before the Joint Committee could hold its first meeting.

4. The Fifth Lok Sabha was constituted on the 15th March, 1971. A fresh motion for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee of the Houses was moved in and adopted by the Rajya Sabha on the 31st March, 1971 (Appendix III). The motion was transmitted to the Lok Sabha the same day.

5. The Lok Sabha concurred in the motion of the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd April, 1971. (Appendix IV) The message of the Lok Sabha was reported to the Rajya Sabha on the 5th April, 1971.

6. According to the fresh motion the Report of the Committee was to be presented to the House by the last day of the first week of the Seventy-eight (winter) session of the Rajya Sabha. The Committee, was, however, granted extension of time, first upto the 1st day of the Eightieth Session, then upto the last day of the Eighty-first Session and again upto the last day of the Eighty-second Session of the Rajya Sabha.

7. The Committee held 44 sittings in all. Of these, 4 sittings (on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th May, 1971) were held at Bangalore, 4 sittings (on the 24th, 25th 26th and 27th August, 1971) at Bombay, 3 sittings (on the 7th, 8th and 9th September, 1971) at Allahabad and 4 sittings (on the 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th January, 1972) at Calcutta, with the permission of the Chairman, Rajya Sabha to hear oral evidence of witnesses. The rest of the sittings were held in the Parliament House. (For minutes of the sittings of the Committee, see Appendix VII).

8. As already stated above, before the first sitting of the Joint Committee could be held, the Fourth Lok Sabha was dissolved. Prior to dissolution, however, the Chairman of the Committee decided that a Press Communique be issued inviting memoranda on the Bill from individuals,

*Published in Part II, Section 2 of the Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated the 10th December, 1970.

associations and public bodies interested in the subject-matter of the Bill, by the 23rd January, 1971 and that the following may also be approached for giving their views on the Bill, namely:—

(i) All State Bar Councils and State Bar Associations including the Bar Council of India and the Bar Council and Bar Association of the Supreme Court of India;

(ii) Judges of the (a) Supreme Court of India (b) High Courts
(c) Judicial Commissioners' Courts and (d) Courts of Session;

(iii) Attorney-General and Solicitor-General of India and Advocates-General of all the States;

(iv) Deans of Law Faculties of Universities in India;

(v) Indian Law Institute, New Delhi;

(vi) Shri M. C. Setalvad and Shri C. K. Daphtary, former Attorneys-General of India.

9. At its first sitting held on the 5th April, 1971, the Committee decided that all memoranda containing the views and opinions on the Bill, received in pursuance of the above-mentioned steps, should be deemed to be memoranda to the (newly constituted) Joint Committee. The Committee also decided that a fresh communique be issued inviting opinions from various associations, public bodies, individuals etc. interested in the subject-matter of the Bill and advising them to send the same by the 25th April, 1971. Besides this, the Committee directed that the State Governments should be approached to obtain the views of the District Bar Associations within their States. The Committee also decided to call witnesses for giving oral evidence on the Bill and authorised the Chairman to decide, after examining all the memoranda, as to who should be invited for the purpose. The Chairman also requested Members to suggest names of persons who might be invited for giving oral evidence before the Committee.

10. To facilitate the work of the Committee, a questionnaire was issued.*

11. One hundred and fifty-four memoranda containing views, comments, suggestions, resolutions, replies to questionnaire etc. on the various provisions of the Bill from individuals, jurists, associations etc. were received by the Committee (Appendix V).

12. The Committee heard evidence tendered by seventy-two witnesses (Appendix VI).

13. The Committee decided that the evidence tendered before it should be laid on the Table of the Houses.

14. The Committee considered and adopted the Draft Report at its sitting held on the 4th November, 1972.

15. Before dealing with the changes effected by the Committee in the various clauses of the Bill the Committee would like to point out that

*Included in Vols. I & II of the Evidence.

the Bill, which is based on the recommendations made by the Law Commission of India, seeks to replace the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (hereafter referred to as the Old Code) by an altogether new Code. While recommending the replacement of the Old Code by a new Code, the Law Commission had recommended a substantial revision of the arrangements of sections in the Old Code, as a result of which the numbers of most of the sections of the Old Code became changed. The Committee felt that in respect of some well known and frequently used provisions of the old Code, such as, sections 107 to 110, 144, 145, 162, 164, 173, 190 and 197, (the numberings of which have become changed), it will be a great advantage if the old numbering is restored so that any erroneous impression may not be created in the minds of the general public and also so that the volume of case-law on these important provisions may easily be referred to with reference to the said provisions. The Committee, therefore, directed the Legislative Council to make such re-arrangements in the Bill as may be necessary to restore the old numberings of the sections well known to the general public. Accordingly, the Legislative Council has made re-arrangements in the arrangement of clauses of the Bill and has succeeded in restoring the old numbering of not only the sections mentioned above, but also many other well known sections. As a result of the re-arrangement of the clauses, the numbering of most of the clauses have become altered.

16. The principal changes effected by the Committee in the Bill and the reasons therefor are set out in the succeeding paragraphs.

Clause 2

Sub-clause (d).—The explanation to sub-clause (d) has been redrafted to clarify the intention that the report will be deemed to be a complaint only if the offence is discovered, after investigation by the police to be a non-cognizable one and it has been clarified that in such a case the police officer who makes the report shall be deemed to be the Complainant.

Sub-clause (j).—The Committee considers that the reference to territorial waters should be omitted as it might lead to confusion in respect of other laws where no such reference is made. Territorial waters, as also the air space, undoubtedly form part of the territories of India and there is no need to mention this fact in the Code.

Sub-clause (k) (New).—This sub-clause seeks to define a metropolitan area.

Sub-clause (1) [original sub-clause (k)].—The definition has been redrafted to emphasise that a police officer has no authority to arrest a person without warrant in a non-cognizable case.

Clause 3

Sub-clauses (2) and (4) and clause (d) of sub-clause (3) (New).—The new Code seeks to bring about separation of the Judiciary from the Executive, whereby the functions of the Magistrates under the Code have been allocated between the Judicial and the Executive Magistrates. The Committee considers that a rule of construction in respect of laws containing references to Magistrates should be inserted so as to ensure that they also fit in with the scheme of separation adopted under the Code.

The other drafting changes in the clause are of clarificatory nature.

Clause 8

The Committee has added new sub-clauses (4) and (5) with a view to providing for the effect of increase or reduction in the population of any area or on the reduction of the limits of any metropolitan area. The Committee has further added an Explanation to make it clear that "population" referred to in the clauses means the population as ascertained at the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published.

Clause 9

The Committee has added a new sub-clause (6) to enable a Court of Session to hold its sittings at places other than its headquarters. It corresponds to sub-section (2) of section 9 of the old Code.

The explanation has been redrafted to clarify the intention that the provisions relating to the appointment of Sessions Judges and Magistrates are not repugnant to the provisions of the Constitution or any other law relating to the first appointment and posting of a person to the relevant service or post.

Clause 11

New Sub-clause (3), added by the Committee, seeks to enable the High Court to confer magisterial powers on judicial officers so as to provide for situations where it might not be necessary or possible to appoint full time magistrates.

Clauses 13 (original), 15 (original), 18 (original clause 19) and 20 (original)

These clauses deal with the appointment of special judicial magistrates. It is under these provisions that Honorary Magistrates and Benches of such magistrates could be appointed. The Committee took note of the wide-spread criticism against the working of the system of Honorary Magistrates, particularly of the Benches. The justification that is usually given for the system of appointing Honorary Magistrates is that it helps in giving relief to the stipendiary Magistracy by disposing of a large number of petty criminal cases, particularly in the larger towns. In the Committee's view the proper way to deal with arrears will be to appoint sufficient number of stipendiary Magistrates. However, the Committee is convinced that the deletion of the enabling provision for appointment of special Magistrates would create problems, as happened in the Union territory of Delhi recently. In certain States, the practice of appointing retired government officers as special Magistrates, sitting singly, to dispose of petty cases has been adopted with advantage. These Magistrates, who are usually invested with summary powers are able to dispose of a large number of petty cases with expedition. An enabling provision in this behalf is necessary as it may facilitate the appointment of such special magistrates for disposing of petty cases. The enabling provision would also be useful in another way. In remote or inaccessible localities or areas with thin population, the available work

may not justify the appointment of a full time Magistrate. In such situations there is a practice in some States to confer the powers of a Magistrate on a local officer of Government, like the Sub-Registrar, to dispose of the few criminal cases arising in such areas. This will be a facility to the local inhabitants who otherwise would have to travel a long distance, to reach a Magistrate's court.

The Committee, after careful consideration, is of the view that the enabling power to appoint special Magistrates should be retained, both in the Metropolitan areas and elsewhere, with the following modifications:—

(a) The system of appointing Benches of Magistrates should be abolished.

(b) The persons to be appointed as special Magistrates should be either persons in government service or those who have retired from Government service.

(c) The High Court should have power to prescribe qualifications or experience in relation to legal affairs, to be satisfied by a person before he is appointed as a Special Magistrate.

(d) The appointment should be made by the High Court and should be for a period not exceeding one year at a time.

(e) The sentencing powers of a Special Magistrate should correspond to the powers of a Second Class Magistrate.

The Committee has accordingly deleted Clauses 15 and 20 dealing with the appointment of Benches of Magistrates and has suitably amended clauses 13 and 19 (original) to give effect to the foregoing decision.

Clause 20 (original clause 22)

In metropolitan areas, the intention is to enable the conferment of some of the powers of an Executive Magistrate on a Commissioner of Police, wherever such conferment is authorised by law in any State. This system is already in vogue in some States and has been provided for in sub-clause (4). But where this is not done, and also for discharging other functions of the Executive District Magistrate, each metropolitan area should have an Executive District Magistrate. Sub-clause (1) has been amended suitably.

The Committee is of opinion that the provisions should be made relating to the temporary vacancies in the office of the District Magistrates and also for the appointment of sub-divisional Executive Magistrates.

The Committee has accordingly added two new sub-clauses to the clause.

Clause 21 (new clause)

The Committee feels that a provision is necessary to enable the appointment of Special Executive Magistrates to meet special needs in relation to particular areas or for the performance of particular duties. Accordingly, the Committee has inserted a new clause incorporating such provision.

Clause 25 (original)

The Committee is of the view that there is no need or justification for retaining the institution of Justices of the Peace anywhere in India. The clause has accordingly been deleted.

Clause 24 (original clause 26)

The Committee is of the view that the procedure for the appointment of Public Prosecutors or Additional Public Prosecutors as provided in the clause is not satisfactory. The better plan would be to provide for a panel of names to be prepared by a District Magistrate in consultation with the Sessions Judge from which a State Government may appoint any person. The consultation with the High Court is not necessary with respect to these Law Officers of the Mofussil Courts.

The Committee is also of the view that a provision should be made for the appointment of a Public Prosecutors for the High Court in consultation with the concerned High Court.

The clause has been amended accordingly.

Clause 27 (original clause 29)

For reference to the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, contained in the clause, reference to Children Act, 1960, has been substituted. The Committee has also raised the age limit from 15 years to 16 years, to fit in with the provision of the Children Act, 1960. The Committee further feels that in relation to children, it will be inappropriate to use the term "punishment", and, therefore, the expression "the treatment, training and rehabilitation", has been substituted for the words "custody, trial and punishment".

Clause 29 (original clause 31)

The Committee has deleted reference to solitary confinement contained in the clause as such confinement is no longer in vogue.

Clause 38 (original)

This clause deals with the powers of Justices of the Peace and has been deleted in view of the Committee's proposal to do away with the institution of Justice of the Peace.

Clause 39 (original clause 42)

The Committee has made the following amendments in the clause:—

(1) As the members of the public are not expected to be familiar with the numbers of the sections of the Indian Penal Code, a brief description of the various offences has been inserted in addition to the reference to the sections of the Indian Penal Code.

(2) The Committee has added some of the anti-social offences, namely, those relating to adulteration of food and drugs, criminal breach of trust by public servants and offences relating to counterfeiting of currency notes.

(ix)

(3) Reference to offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, has been omitted, as it is considered sufficient to include offences under sections 161 to 165A of the Indian Penal Code (bribery and corruption) have been included.

Clause 40 (original clause 43)

The clause has been simplified to make the provision more intelligible.

Clause 41 (original clause 44)

The amendment to paragraph (f) of sub-clause (1) is intended to apply the provision to the other Armed Forces of the Union, members of which are also liable to be found guilty of desertion, etc. under the relevant law and some verbal changes have been made in sub-clause (2).

Clause 45 (original clause 485)

The Committee feels that the appropriate place for the provisions contained in clause 485, as amended by it, should be after clause 44 (original clause 47) pertaining to arrest by Magistrates.

The amendments made in the clause are intended to make the intention clearer. It has also been provided in sub-clause (2) that the immunity granted to members of Armed Forces of the Union could also be extended to specific categories of members of the forces charged with the maintenance of public order in the States if the concerned State Government so desires.

Clause 50 (original clause 52)

It has been made clear in the clause that the grounds of arrest should be communicated to the person immediately.

Clause 51 (original clause 53)

The Committee has modified the third paragraph of sub-clause (1) to ensure that the articles seized from an arrested person are properly accounted for.

Clause 54 New clause

The Committee considers that a person who is arrested should be given the right to have his body examined by a medical officer when he is produced before a Magistrate or at any time when he is under custody, with a view to enabling him to establish that the offence with which he is charged was not committed by him or that he was subjected to physical injury. In the view of the Committee a person in custody is in need of this protection. A new clause has, therefore, been inserted by the Committee.

Clause 66 (original clause 67)

The words "or of a Railway Company" have been deleted from the clause, as Railway Companies have practically ceased to exist,

Clause 73 (original clause 74)

The words "landholder, farmer or manager of land" have been substituted by the word "person".

Clause 78 (original clause 79) and Clause 81 (original clause 82)

Under the present provision where a warrant of arrest is sent to a place outside the local jurisdiction of a Magistrate, for execution, the arrested person has necessarily to be transported in custody to the Magistrate issuing the warrant before he can claim to be released on bail. The Committee feels that this results in considerable hardship and inconvenience to persons arrested far away from the court issuing the warrant of arrest. To remove such hardship and inconvenience, the Committee has amended these clauses conferring power on the Magistrate having jurisdiction over the place of arrest to release the person on bail subject to the other provisions of the Code relating to bail. To enable such magistrate to consider whether bail should be granted, it has further been provided in clause 78 that the Magistrate issuing a warrant should also forward along with the warrant the substance of the information together with relevant documents.

Clause 83 (original clause 84)

The existing provision permits the issue of an order of attachment of property simultaneously with the issue of proclamation. This may result in hardship in some cases where the person concerned, even before he comes to know of the issue of the proclamation, finds his property being attached suddenly. At the same time the Committee cannot shut its eyes to the fact that if prior notice is insisted on in all cases, the purpose would be defeated in some cases as the property would be secreted. The appropriate course, in the opinion of the Committee, would be to provide that an order of attachment should be capable of being issued simultaneously with the proclamation in certain special circumstances, *e.g.* when the absconding person is about to dispose of his property. Sub-clause (1) has, therefore, been amended with a view to providing for the simultaneous issue of proclamation and attachment in certain special circumstances.

Clause 86 (new clause) (original clause 381)

The Committee feels that the appropriate place for the provisions contained in clause 381 should be after clause 85 (original clause 86) pertaining to release, sale and restoration of attached property.

Clause 94 (original)

The Committee feels that counterfeit currency notes should also be included in the list of objectionable articles to which the clause applies and has made amendment to that effect in the clause.

Clause 95 (original)

Section 153B which is a new offence created by the recent amendment of the Indian Penal Code has been included and verbal alterations have been made by the Committee.

Clause 96 (original)

Verbal changes have been made to clarify that the period of limitation commences from the date of publication of the declaration in the Official Gazette.

Clause 100 (original clauses 100 and 101)

The Committee has made the following amendments in the clause:—

(i) The original clauses 100 and 101 have been combined into a single clause for convenience as they relate to the same matter.

(ii) With a view to ensuring that the witnesses for the search are disinterested persons, the word "independent" has been inserted in sub-clause (4) (new).

(iii) The existing provision which requires that the witnesses should be inhabitants of the locality of the place of search has created difficulties. It has accordingly been provided that the witnesses may be of any other locality if respectable and independent inhabitants of the locality are not available, or are not willing to be witnesses to the search.

Clause 106 (original clause 107)

The offence under section 153B newly added to the Indian Penal Code has been included in this clause. The numbering in the old Code has been restored.

Clause 108 (original clause 109)

The Committee considers that the protection to a Judge should be confined only to such activities of a Judge as relate to his official duties and not to his other activities. The clause has been amended suitably.

Section 153B newly added in the Indian Penal Code has also been included in this clause. It has also been clarified that the Magistrate referred to in the clause should be a Judicial Magistrate. The numbering in the old Code has been restored.

Clause 109 (original clause 110)

This clause which reproduces section 109 of the old Code has long been the subject of some controversy. There is a sizeable section of opinion which holds the view that the provision is being widely abused and innocent persons are being sent to jail as a result of the proceedings under this section, either for the purpose of showing better statistics of prevention of crime or for other more objectionable purposes. On the other hand there is also a sizeable section of opinion which would consider the retention of this provision as indispensable for the maintenance of law and order. It is urged that but for this provision the incidence of crime would be very high and professional thieves and anti-social elements would have a field day. The object of this provision is to check and control the persons who are likely to commit offences and it cannot be denied that this cannot be done unless they are prevented from doing so by resorting to provisions of this kind. The Committee was informed that practically all the State Governments are opposed to the deletion of this provision mainly on this ground.

The Committee has given a very careful consideration to the conflicting view points indicated above, and has come to the conclusion that paragraph (b) (original) of the provision relating to persons who have no ostensible means of subsistence or who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves, should be deleted.

Paragraph (a) (original) which deals with persons taking precaution to conceal his presence with a view to committing offences however stands on a different footing because firstly it is not so widely abused and secondly it comes in only when there is suspicion of the commission of an offence. The Committee considers that this part of the clause should be retained. But even here it should be restricted to cases where the suspected offence is a cognizable offence. The Committee also considers that the bond to be executed could be without surety if the Magistrate thinks it fit.

In coming to the above conclusion the Committee has taken due note of the fact that the power under the clause has been conferred on the Judicial Magistrates, who may be expected to act impartially, with due regard not only to the rights of the person proceeded against but also to the reasonable needs for the prevention of crime.

Clause 110 (original clause 111)

The Committee is of the view that persons who habitually commit offences of anti-social nature such as those relating to adulteration of food or drugs or foreign exchange or customs or hoarding and profiteering or corruption, deserve perhaps even greater control than persons who habitually commit offences like theft etc. These offences have, therefore, been included in the clause and the numbering in the old Code has been restored.

Clause 115 (original clause 116)

The Committee considers that the clause should also extend to bonds for good behaviour. The clause has been amended accordingly.

Clause 116 (original clause 117)

The Committee notes with concern that in some States proceedings under Chapter VIII of the existing Code particularly those under Section 107 drag on for as long as one year or even more and in many of these cases the person concerned, particularly if he happens to be poor, is kept under detention all the time. Obviously, the provisions are not intended to be used for keeping persons in detention without trial for such long periods. The object of the provisions is to prevent breach of the peace and unless the proceedings are completed within a reasonable time, recourse to drastic powers under these provisions would not be justified. Similar considerations would apply also to proceedings relating to bonds for good behaviour. After a careful consideration of the various aspects of the matter, the Committee feels that a time-limit should be prescribed for completing the proceedings under this section.

The first part of the newly added sub-clause (6) accordingly provides that if the inquiry under the section is not completed within a period of six months from the date of the commencement thereof, such inquiry

should stand terminated on the expiry of that period. A special power has been retained with the Magistrate to extend this period where there are special reasons to do so. This provision would apply to all proceedings whether or not the person concerned is in detention. Where the person is in detention, a further provision has been made to the effect that the proceedings shall stand terminated on the expiry of a period of six months of detention. This is an absolute limit and the Magistrate will have no power to extend the period of detention or the enquiry in such cases.

As regards the starting point for computing the period of six months under the first part, the Committee has, after careful consideration of the various alternatives in the matter, fixed the date of commencement of the proceedings, i.e., the date on which the Magistrate starts the inquiry after appearance of all the persons concerned, as the starting point. This will not adversely affect persons in detention pending inquiry for, proceedings against them would terminate at the end of six months of detention irrespective of the date of commencement of inquiry.

Clause 125 (original clause 128)

Under this clause the order for payment of maintenance may be passed in favour of the wife or the legitimate or illegitimate child of any age unable to maintain itself whether the child be married or not. The Committee has made the following changes in the clause:—

(1) In the case of wife, the order can be passed only if she is unable to maintain herself. Having regard to the object behind these provisions, which is mainly to prevent vagrancy, there is, in the Committee's opinion, no need to compel the husband to pay maintenance to a wife who is possessed of sufficient means.

(2) The benefit of the provision should be extended to a woman who has been divorced from her husband, so long as she has not remarried after the divorce. The Committee's attention was drawn to some instances in which, after a wife filed a petition under this section on the ground of neglect or refusal on the part of her husband to maintain her, the unscrupulous husband frustrated her object by divorcing her forthwith thereby compelling the Magistrate to dismiss the petition. Such divorce can be made easily under the personal laws applicable to some of the communities in India. This causes special hardship to the poorer sections of the community who become helpless. The amendments made by the Committee, are aimed at securing social justice to women in our society belonging to the poorer classes.

(3) The Committee is of opinion that a married daughter should not be entitled to an order under this section if she has attained majority. In such cases the responsibility of maintaining her should be that of the husband and not of the father. In the case of a minor married daughter, however, who usually resides with her parents, the father may be made liable to pay maintenance until she attains majority.

(4) In the case of a child who has attained majority, the liability of the parents to pay maintenance should arise only when the child

is by reason of any physical or mental abnormality or injury unable to maintain itself.

(5) The Committee considers that the right of the parents not possessed of sufficient means, to be maintained by their son should be recognised by making a provision that where the father or mother is unable to maintain himself or herself, the order for payment of maintenance may be directed to a son who is possessed of sufficient means. If there are two or more children, the parents may seek the remedy against any one or more of them.

The amendments made in the clause are intended to give effect to the above changes.

Clause 126 (original clause 129)

The proviso to sub-clause (2) of the clause has been modified to enable the Magistrate to award costs where an *ex-parte* order is set aside.

Clause 127 (original clause 130)

New sub-clauses (3) and (4) added to the clause are consequential on the amendments made in clause 125.

It has been clarified that the monthly allowance, if any, ordered by any court under that provision should be taken into account by a Civil Court when it proceeds to pass a decree for maintenance or power in respect of the same person.

Clause 129 (original clause 132)

Sometimes it happens that an officer in charge of a Police Station is not readily available at the place where there is an unlawful assembly, to order the dispersal of such assembly although there are other officers of the police equal in rank to such officer in charge. The delay in getting in touch with such officer, might result in the situation becoming unmanageable. The amendment made by the Committee in the clause seeks to remove this difficulty.

Clauses 133 to 136, 141 to 143

Numbering in the old Code has been restored.

In view of the definition of "police report" in clause 2, references to "police report" in these clauses have been changed to "report of a police officer".

Clauses 144 to 148 and 150

Numbering in the old Code has been restored.

Clauses 151 to 177

(which would include well-known sections like 151, 154, 162, 164 and 173).

Numbering in the old Code has been restored.

Clause 147 (original clause 149)

The clause has been combined with clause 148.

Clause 151 (original clause 154)

The numbering in the old Code has been restored.

The Committee considers it necessary to clarify certain points relating to preventive arrest made by a police officer under the provisions of this clause so as to reduce the scope for abuse or misuse of the power. Firstly, it is necessary to clarify that all the provisions of the Code applicable to arrest without warrant, e.g. production before Magistrate within a stipulated time, informing the arrested person of the grounds of arrest, etc. should, as far as may be, apply to any person arrested under this provision. Secondly, the person arrested should have the right to be released on bail if he is otherwise entitled to be so released. The intention is that if after the arrest no proceedings are instituted against him either to demand a security bond from him or for launching proceedings against him as an accused in connection with an offence, he should be discharged. Finally, it is also necessary that the release from arrest should be under the orders of a Magistrate, as otherwise the provision is likely to be abused.

New sub-clause (2) added to the clause seeks to provide for the above.

Clause 154 (original clause 158)

Numbering in the old Code has been restored.

Clause 155 (original clause 157)

In relation to a non-cognizable offence, it is not considered necessary to insist that the record should be made only by the officer in charge of the police station. The amendment made in the clause seeks to secure this.

Clause 160 (original clause 163)

According to original sub-clause (2) it was incumbent on the State Government to pay the expenses of witnesses summoned by the police during investigations. As the provision may commit the State Governments to substantial financial burden, the Committee feels that it is more appropriate to leave the matter entirely to the State Governments to make the provision, if they so desire, by means of rules. The clause has been amended accordingly.

Clause 161 (original clause 164)

Numbering in the old Code has been restored.

One of the complaints usually heard about the statements recorded by the police during the investigation is that some of the witnesses including educated persons who give statements to the police go back on what they stated when they deposed before the court, either on being won over by the accused or for other reasons. The existing provision thus encourages irresponsibility and hinders investigation. To remedy the situation to some extent the original sub-clause (3) of the clause provided that the police officer may obtain the signature of a person who gave the statement if such person can read the statement.

After a careful consideration of the whole matter the Committee feels that this provision may lead to abuse. In some cases at least it might facilitate a police officer to obtain the signature of a witness by compulsion to a statement recorded by such officer and when faced with this statement at the subsequent stages of trial the witness would find it difficult to go against the statement recorded by the police, although he may be anxious to state the truth before the court. In view of this, the Committee has deleted the words "and where the person can read the statement so recorded, obtain his signature thereon after he has read it", occurring at the end of the sub-clause.

Clause 162 (original clause 165)

Numbering in the old Code has been restored.

In view of the doubt on the question whether any omission in a statement recorded by the police during investigation would amount to a contradiction, with reference to what the witness states during the trial, the Committee has added an Explanation to clarify the matter.

Clause 164 (original clause 167)

Numbering in the old Code has been restored. A proviso has been added by the Committee to sub-clause (i) to make it clear that a police officer on whom the powers of a Magistrate have been conferred should not record any confession.

As a further safeguard to ensure that the confession is voluntary, a new sub-clause has been added prohibiting a remand to police custody of a person who expresses his unwillingness to make the confession when produced before the Magistrate. This does not of course mean or imply that remand has to be made if the accused wants to confess.

Clause 167 (original clause 170)

Numbering in the old Code has been restored. There is a persistent complaint that investigations are not being completed quickly by the police and that in many cases accused persons are kept in detention on remand, for very long periods causing hardship and misery to such undertrial prisoners and their families. Although stringent provisions are already there in the existing Code requiring investigations to be completed quickly, they have not had the desired effect. The Committee feels that a drastic remedy is called for in this behalf. It has, therefore, been provided that where an accused person has been in custody for 90 days during investigation and such investigation is not completed, the accused person shall be entitled to be released on bail whether the offence is bailable or not. The Magistrate will, however, have a special power to direct the continuance of the investigations in such cases if there are any special reasons for the same, such as, that the delay was attributable to the accused himself or that the case is of a complicated nature and the release of the accused might prejudice the investigation.

A further provision has been made in the newly added sub-clause (5) to the effect that if the investigation is not completed within a period of six months from the date on which the accused was arrested,

in a case where the offence is not punishable with imprisonment for more than 2 years, the Magistrate may pass an order stopping further investigation and discharging the accused unless the investigating officer satisfies the Magistrate that there are special reasons for the continuance of the investigation in the interest of justice. A new sub-clause, namely, sub-clause (6) has been inserted to empower the Sessions Judge to direct the recommencement of investigation which was stopped under sub-clause (5).

The Committee trusts that with these provisions the chronic malady of protracted investigation would be a thing of the past.

Clause 171, (original clause 174)

Numbering in the old Code has been restored. The protection given to witnesses under this clause, should, in the Committee's opinion, not be confined to those attending courts of Magistrates only but also to those attending any court.

Clause 182 [original clause 184(6) and (7)]

Sub-clauses (6) and (7) of clause 184 (original) have been separated from that clause and renumbered as sub-clauses (1) and (2) of clause 182 (new) as a drafting arrangement.

Clause 187 (original clause 189)

The clause confers powers on a Magistrate of the First Class to issue a process against any person in his jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside such jurisdiction. Under the original clause, the Magistrate could have allowed bail only if the offence was bailable. The Committee considers that this restriction is not necessary and that the power to grant bail should be extended to cases involving any offence other than offences punishable with death or imprisonment for life. This is intended to give to the arrested person the benefit of getting bail at or near the place where he is arrested instead of his being compelled to go to a far-off place in custody for getting bail. The clause has suitably been amended.

Clause 189 [original clause 190(2)]

Sub-clause (2) of clause 190 (original) has been separated from that clause and renumbered as clause 189 (new) as a drafting arrangement.

Clauses 190, 191, 192, 193 (original clauses 191, 192, 193, 194)

Numbering in the old Code has been restored.

Clause 194 [original clause 194(2)]

Sub-clause (2) of clause 194 (original) has been separated from that clause and renumbered as clause 194 (new) as a drafting arrangement.

Clause 195 (original clauses 195 and 196)

The provisions of clauses 195 and 196 have been combined into a single clause 195 as a drafting arrangement.

Further, with a view to avoiding any doubt as to the nature of the subordination for the purposes of this clause, the Committee has clarified that the subordination is administrative subordination.

The Committee also considers that the power to withdraw the complaint conferred on the superior authority should not be exercised if the trial has concluded. The new proviso is intended to secure this.

Clause 196 (original clauses 197, 198 and 199)

Numbering in the old Code has been restored. The original clauses 197, 198 and 199 have been combined into one single clause 196 and respectively renumbered as sub-clauses (1), (2) and (3) thereof as a drafting arrangement.

The addition of section 153B [in sub-clause (1) (new)] is consequent on the insertion of a new provision in the Indian Penal Code. The offences mentioned in the sub-clause are cognizable and so it would be incongruous to require a complaint in such cases. The requirement has, therefore, been altered to one of previous sanction instead of a complaint.

The provisions of clause 483 (original) have been transferred under this clause.

Clause 197 (original clause 200)

Numbering in the old Code has been restored.

Clause 198 (original clauses 201 and 202)

The provisions of clause 202 (original) have been transferred as sub-clause (6) of clause 198 (new) as a drafting arrangement.

Clause 199 (original clauses 203 and 204)

The provisions of clause 204 (original) have been transferred as sub-clauses (2) to (7) of clause 199 (new) as a drafting arrangement.

Clauses 200 to 205 (original clauses 205 to 210)

Numbering in the old Code has been restored.

Clause 206 (original clause 211)

The original clause gave a discretion to the Magistrate to adopt or not to adopt the simple procedure indicated therein. The Committee considers that the procedure should be compulsory in petty cases unless there are special reasons justifying a departure. The Committee also considers that the accused should be permitted to plead guilty through his pleader. The amendments made in the clause are intended to give effect to this decision of the Committee.

Clause 208 (original clause 213)

As a Magistrate can take cognizance of a case on information or otherwise, the Committee considers that the clause should cover not only cases instituted on a complaint but any case instituted otherwise these cases. The amendments are intended to secure the above purpose.

recorded during investigation should be furnished to the accused in these cases. The amendments are intended to secure the above purpose.

Clause 209 (original clause 214)

The Committee is of opinion that the committing Magistrates should also have the power to release a person on bail even though he was in custody at the time the case is committed to the Court of Session. If this power is not given, accused persons would be put to difficulty by being compelled to go to the Court of Session for obtaining bail. Sub-clause (b) has been modified accordingly.

Clause 210 (New clause)

It has been brought to the notice of the Committee that sometimes when a serious case is under investigation by the police, some of the persons concerned file a complaint and quickly get an order of acquittal either by collusion or otherwise. Thereupon the investigation of the case becomes infructuous leading to miscarriage of justice in some cases. To avoid this, the Committee has provided that where a complaint is filed and the Magistrate has information that the police is also investigating the same offence, the Magistrate shall stay the complaint case. If the police report is received in the case, the Magistrate should try together the complaint case and the case arising out of the police report. But if no such report is received, the Magistrate would be free to dispose of the complaint case. This new provision is intended to secure that private complainants do not interfere with the course of justice.

Clause 216 (original clauses 220, 221 and 222)

The original clauses 220, 221 and 222 have been combined into one single clause 216 (new) as a drafting arrangement.

Clause 223 (original clause 229)

The Committee considers that the offence of cheating should also be included in the clause so that persons accused of cheating and those accused of offences connected with the possession of property obtained by cheating may be tried together.

Moreover, the wide discretion given to the Magistrate under the proviso to the clause requires to be regulated further by specifically providing that the order will be passed only if it is expedient. Necessary changes have accordingly been made in the clause.

Clause 227 (original clause 233)

Under the original clause, the Sessions Judge had only two alternatives open to him. If he considered that there was no sufficient ground for proceeding against the accused he had to discharge the accused. Otherwise, he had to proceed with the trial. There may, however, be cases intermediate between these two where although an offence has been made out, it might not be an offence exclusively triable by a Court of Session or the Judge might consider that the offence was not sufficiently serious and could be tried by a Court of Magistrate. The Committee has, therefore, amended the clause to confer on the Sessions Judge

the power to direct that the case may be transferred for trial to the court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate.

Clause 237 (original clause 243)

The Committee considers that the procedure to be adopted by a Court of Session while dealing with an offence of defamation of the persons mentioned in the clause should be the procedure prescribed for the trial of a warrant case instituted on a complaint before a Court of Magistrate as the procedure prescribed for a Court of Session would not be appropriate for these cases. The clause has, therefore, been suitably amended for the purpose.

Clause 246 (original clauses 252, 253 and 254)

Original clauses 252, 253 and 254 have been combined into a single clause 246 (new), as a drafting arrangement.

Clause 253 (original clause 261)

The amendments made in this clause are consequential on those made in clause 206 (new).

Clause 255 (original clauses 263 and 264)

Original clauses 263 and 264 have been combined into a single new clause 255 as a drafting arrangement.

Clause 258 (original clause 267)

The Committee is of opinion that stoppage of proceedings as such conveys no precise idea and that it would be more satisfactory to provide for an acquittal or discharge, as the case may be. Where the proceedings have made some substantial progress, such as when most of the material witnesses have been examined, the result of stoppage of proceedings should be an acquittal of the accused whereas if the stoppage is done at the early stages it should be a discharge. The Court will pass appropriate orders in each case. The clause has accordingly been amended.

Clause 259

The Committee considers that the Magistrate should have the power to convert the summons case into a warrant case in serious cases if he considers it necessary to do so in the interests of justice. In such cases the proceedings should commence from the start. The need for this has arisen particularly because under the Bill the scope for adopting summons case procedure has been enlarged. The new clause added by the Committee is intended to give effect to this.

Clause 260 (original clause 268)

Numbering in the old Code has been restored.

The amendments made in this clause are consequential on the changes made in the other provisions of the Bill, such as, the abolition of Benches of Magistrates, the enlargement of the definition of a summons case, etc.

Clause 261 (original clause 269)

Numbering in the the old Code has been restored.

The Committee feels that with the abolition of Benches of Magistrates, summary powers to a limited extent have to be conferred on Judicial Magistrates of the Second Class and that it should be restricted only to offences punishable for a term not exceeding six months. Necessary amendments have therefore been made in the clause for the purpose.

Clause 262 (original clause 270)

Numbering in the old Code has been restored.

The Committee considers that in summary trials the Magistrate should not have the power to impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding three months. The amendment made in the clause secures this purpose.

Clauses 263, 264 and 265 (original clauses 271 and 272)

Numbering in the old Code has been restored.

Original clause 271 has been split up into two new clauses (263 and 264) as a drafting arrangement. The other amendments made in these clauses are consequential on the abolition of Benches of Magistrates.

Clauses 267 and 273 (original clauses 274 and 280)

The Committee considers that the provisions of these clauses should apply not only to a person accused of an offence but also to one concerned with any other proceedings under the Code.

Necessary amendments have been made in these clauses to secure this.

Clause 275 (original clause 282)

The Committee is of opinion that the evidence of witnesses should normally be recorded only by the Magistrate himself. The recording of such evidence by another officer of the Court as provided in the clause should be permitted only in special circumstances where the Magistrate owing to any physical or other incapacity is not in a position to do so. To ensure this the clause has been amended requiring a certificate in this behalf.

Clause 291 (original clause 298)

The Committee considers that the Court should summon and examine the witness if so desired by the prosecution or the accused. Necessary amendment has been made in the clause to that effect.

Clause 293 (original clause 300)

The Committee has included the Serologist to the Government within the scope of this clause, as he is practically on the same footing as a Chemical Examiner,

Clause 294 (original clause 301)

In the Committee's opinion the provision made in the original clause for admission in evidence of any document of a formal character is not likely to secure any great advantage. Instead, it would be better to make a provision that documents the genuineness of which is not disputed need not be proved. The clause has been amended to secure this purpose by requiring each party to produce a list of documents and requiring the opposite party to admit or deny the genuineness of all or any of them.

Clause 297 (original clause 304)

The Committee feels that it is desirable to include the Commissioner of Oath appointed by a Court of Session also as one of the authorities before whom an affidavit may be sworn. The clause has been amended accordingly .

Clause 300 (original clause 307)

The Committee is of opinion that where a person has been acquitted or convicted of any offence and a separate charge could have been but was not made against him in the former trial he should not be liable to be again prosecuted on the other charge as a matter of course because this might lend itself to abuse. To provide a check against such abuse, the Committee has provided in sub-clause (2) for the consent of the State Government before a new prosecution is launched on the basis of this provision.

The Committee has deleted original illustration (b) as it appeared to be misleading.

The other amendments made in the clause are of a consequential nature.

Clause 301 (original clause 308)

The Committee considers that where a private person instructs a pleader as provided in sub-clause (2), such pleader should have the facility of submitting written arguments at the case of the evidence with the permission of the Court. This is considered necessary because in some cases the complainant may have a feeling that the arguments of the Public Prosecutor or the Assistant Public Prosecutor require to be supplemented. The clause has, therefore, been suitably amended.

Clause 306 (original clause 313)

The amendment made in the clause provides for a case where the Magistrate who takes cognizance of the case is himself the Chief Judicial Magistrate. In such cases, he should commit the case for trial to a Court of Session.

Clause 310 (original clause 317)

The provision for obtaining a copy of the memorandum should in the Committee's opinion, also apply in relation to the proceedings under the Code other than the trial for an offence. The clause has been amended accordingly.

Clause 314 (original clause 321)

The right to address oral arguments is generally given to the parties but the Committee considers it desirable to include this right in the clause. In view of the statutory right conferred by the clause, a right has been conferred on the court to regulate the arguments. The clause has been amended accordingly.

Clause 326 (original clause 333)

The Committee feels that the provision which enables a succeeding judicial officer to proceed on the basis of evidence recorded by his predecessor should be applicable only to Courts of Magistrates and not to the judges of a Court of Session. It is one of the important principles of Criminal Law that the person who hears the entire evidence must give judgement. The departure from this principle should not be permitted in the case of Sessions Judges who usually try the more serious offences. The clause has been amended accordingly.

Clause 334 (original)

The clause has been deleted consequential upon the abolition of Benches of Magistrates.

Clause 328 (original clause 336)

The clause has been so amended as to provide for the procedure to be followed in any inquiry where the person inquired against appears to be of unsound mind.

Clause 329 (original clause 337)

The clause has been so amended as to make it clear that in a trial before a Magistrate or a Court of Session if the accused appears to be of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court shall, in the first instance, try the fact of such unsoundness of mind and incapacity; and if the Magistrate or Court is satisfied as to the unsoundness of mind or incapacity of the accused, he or it shall record a finding to that effect and shall postpone further proceedings in the case.

Clause 344 (original clause 352)

This clause confers power on the Court of Session and a Magistrate of First Class to punish summarily a witness who commits perjury in proceedings before it.

The Committee has amended the clause to the effect that if the Court is satisfied that the witness is intentionally giving false evidence and that it is necessary and expedient in the interests of justice that the witness should be tried summarily and punished, it may itself impose the punishment mentioned therein instead of filing a complaint before a Magistrate. In view of the provision already made for an appeal against the punishment so that there will be a check against arbitrary action under this clause.

The Committee is also of the view that the Court should not be enabled to exercise this power at any time during the proceedings, because this may put witnesses in terror and may not conduce to the smooth progress of the inquiry or the trial. The appropriate thing

would be to have the matter considered by the Court only at the time of the delivery of judgement or final order for it is only then that he will be in a position to assess the significance of the statements in the proper light.

The Committee further feels that any sentence imposed under this clause should not be executed until the disposal of an appeal or revision against the judgement or order in the main proceedings in which the witness gave purjured evidence and was sentenced. If this is not done the witness have suffered the punishment even though ultimately, as a result of the appeal or revision, the statements made by him would be found to have been justified.

The amendments made in the clause give effect to the above purposes.

Clause 345 (original clause 3553)

The amendment made in the clause secures that the principles of natural justice should be followed in cases of contempt mentioned therein.

Clause 346 (original clause 354)

The Committee feels that the procedure prescribed for private complaints would not be appropriate in contempt cases mentioned in the preceding clause and so the procedure applicable to a case initiated on a police report has been prescribed by making necessary amendments in the clause.

Clause 349 (original clause 357)

The clause has been amended so that the principles of natural justice are not ignored in cases mentioned therein.

Clause 350 (original clause 362)

The Committee feels that the language to be used for the purposes of the proceedings before any subordinate Court is a matter to be regulated by the provisions of the Constitution or the law of the appropriate Legislature. There is, therefore, no necessity to retain a specific reference to the English language in this clause thereby giving that language a pre-eminent position which it no longer enjoys. The reference to that language has accordingly been deleted from paragraph (a) of sub-clause (1) and also in other clauses where such reference existed.

The Committee has made a specific provision requiring reasons to be given in the judgment or final order in any enquiry under clauses 117, 112, 127 or 145 (new).

A sentence of death is the extreme penalty of law and it is but fair that when a Court awards that sentence in a case where the alternative sentence of imprisonment for life is also available, it should give special reasons in support of the sentence. Sub-clause (3) has accordingly been amended.

Clause 360 (original clause 368)

It has come to the notice of the Committee that the salutary provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, the Children's Act, 1960, and other similar laws intended for the treatment of youthful offenders are being applied by Courts only rarely although it was expected that the provisions of these Acts would be applied liberally by the Courts. To ensure that they are so applied the new provision has been inserted requiring the Court to give special reasons in the judgement for not applying the provisions of these special laws whenever they may be applied.

The other changes made in the clause are of a verbal nature.

Clause 362 (original clause 369)

The Committee is of opinion that the prohibition in this clause should apply to every final order disposing of a case and not merely to a judgement in a trial. The clause has therefore been suitably amended.

Clause 363 (original clauses 370 and 373)

Copies of the judgement of a Criminal Court may at times be required by persons other than parties to the case for certain other purposes, such as, in connection with the determination of the question of disqualification of a candidate for election or other such purpose. The clause has been redrafted by the Committee so as to permit the grant of a copy of a judgement or order to any person other than the parties, subject to payment of such fees and compliance with such conditions as may be prescribed by rules made by the High Court.

Clause 365 (original clause 373)

As the purpose of sending a copy of the judgement is to enable the District Magistrate to be posted with information about serious offences the Committee considers it desirable that the judgement of Chief Judicial Magistrates should also be sent to the District Magistrates. The clause has therefore been amended accordingly.

Clauses 374 and 381 (original clauses 384 and 391)

The Committee is of opinion that an appeal against a conviction on a trial held by a Magistrate of the second class should not be filed directly in the Court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate. The better arrangement would be to have all appeals filed before a Court of Session and to empower the Sessions Judge to transfer appeals against conviction by a Magistrate of the Second Class for disposal, either to an Assistant Sessions Judge or to the Chief Judicial Magistrate, in accordance with such general or special orders as may be made by the High Court or the Sessions Judge. This clause and clause 391 have been amended accordingly.

Clause 376 (original clause 386)

The Committee considers that the limit of Rs. 200 in paragraph (c) of the clause is too high and should be reduced to Rs. 100. Necessary amendment has been made accordingly.

Clause 377 (original clause 387)

An appeal for enhancement of a sentence on the ground of its inadequacy should in the Committee's opinion be entertained only by the High Court and not by any Appellate Court as provided in the original clause. This is because the punishment awarded by a competent Court should not be disturbed except by the Highest Court in the State. Further certain uniform standards have to be adopted in this regard and this can be secured only if the power is exercised by the High Court. Sub-clause (1) has accordingly been amended and sub-clause (3) deleted to secure this purpose.

Sub-clause (2) has been expanded to include cases where the investigation is made by other Central authorities vested by a Central Act with the power to make investigation in respect of certain offences such as those under the Customs Act, 1961, the Railway Protection Force Act, etc.

Clause 378 (original clause 388)

The Committee was given to understand that in some cases this executive power to file appeals against an order of acquittal was exercised somewhat arbitrarily. It would therefore be desirable and expedient to provide for a check against arbitrary action in this regard. The Committee has therefore provided that an appeal against an order of acquittal should be entertained by the High Court only if it grants leave to the State Government in this behalf.

Sub-clause (4) prescribes a period of limitation of 60 days for an appeal against an order of acquittal at the instance of a complainant. In quite a few cases prosecutions are launched by means of complaints by public servants, such as prosecutions for offences under some special laws such as the law relating to Foreign Exchange, smuggling etc. In such cases, the administrative procedure for taking a decision in the matter takes quite a long time and in some cases such procedure is not completed before the prescribed period of limitation of 60 days. In consequence there might be miscarriage of justice.

Most of these special laws require to be enforced strictly with a view to put a stop to various types of anti-social activities and if wrong acquittals are not appealed against, there will be an adverse effect on the enforcement of such laws. The Committee therefore has considered it desirable to extend the period of limitation to 6 months whenever the complainant is a public servant and necessary amendment has been made for the purpose.

Clause 379 (original clause 389)

The amendment has been made to bring the provision of the clause in line with the provisions of the Supreme Court (Enlargement of Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction) Act, 1970.

Clause 381 (original)

This clause has been deleted as the provisions thereof have been incorporated in clause 86 (new).

Clause 384 (original clause 394)

The Committee gave careful consideration to the need for making the existing differentiation between jail appeals and regular appeals in the

matter of giving to the appellant the opportunity to be heard before the appeal is summarily dismissed by the Appellate Court. Under the original clause a jail appeal is liable to be dismissed summarily without such opportunity being given to the appellant in jail whereas if he appears through a pleader such opportunity has to be given. This provision is obviously inequitable and affects adversely the poorer persons who cannot afford to engage a pleader.

The Committee feels that this differentiation is not proper and cannot be justified.

The provision has accordingly been amended to ensure that even in the case of jail appeals it should not be dismissed summarily without giving the appellant a reasonable opportunity of being heard unless the Appellate Court considers that the appeal is frivolous or the production of the accused in the Court would involve inconvenience disproportionate in the circumstances of the case.

The Committee also feels that while it is unnecessary to provide that in every case the Court shall call for the record before dismissing appeal summarily, there need not be any undue emphasis on the power of the Court not to call for the record. The words "but shall not be bound to do so" have accordingly been deleted.

Clause 386 (original clause 396)

The Committee feels that the provisions relating to appeal from conviction should be separate from those relating to appeal for enhancement of sentence. It also feels that a specific provision should be made that in the case of appeal for enhancement of sentence the accused should be permitted to urge that he should be acquitted or that the punishment should be reduced. The clause has therefore been suitably amended to give effect to this.

Clause 389 (original clause 399)

The Committee is of opinion that the provisions of sub-clause (3) should be extended to cover (i) the case of a person who is on bail during the trial if such person is sentenced to imprisonment for a term exceeding 3 years and (ii) the case where the offence of which a person is convicted is bailable. In both these cases it would be unjust to refuse bail merely because the person concerned has been convicted by the trial Court. To ensure that refusal of bail in such cases should be in exceptional circumstances it is considered desirable to require that special reasons should be recorded by the Court before refusing bail under this clause.

Sub-clause (3) has been amended accordingly.

Clause 391 (original clause 401)

The Committee feels that the Appellate Court should not have the discretion to prohibit the presence of an accused or his pleader when additional evidence is taken. sub-clause (3) has been amended accordingly.

Clauses 397 to 402 (original clauses 407 to 412)

The Committee has given careful consideration to the provisions made in the Bill with respect to revision petitions. The clauses have been re-drafted so as to incorporate therein the following:—

(1) Sessions Judges have been given the power to finally dispose of all revision cases taken up by them. This will not only conduce to the convenience of parties but also secure expedition in the disposal of cases.

(2) If an application for revision has been made by a party either to the Sessions Judge or to the High Court, it has been provided that no further application should be entertained by the other of them.

(3) The order of the Sessions Judge in revision should be final and no further revision by the High Court should be permitted.

(4) In case one of several accused persons moves the High Court and any other accused person moves the Sessions Court on the same matter in revision, the High Court should decide which of the two Courts should deal with the matter, having regard to the general convenience of the parties and the importance of the questions involved; and thereupon all proceedings in respect of the same matter pending in the other court should stand transferred.

(5) Executive District Magistrates should not have powers of revision over Subordinate Executive Magistrates. The Sessions Judge should have the powers of revision in such cases.

(6) A provision should be made that after the commencement of the hearing of any revision application it should not be dismissed merely on the ground that an appeal was open and should have been filed by the party, if the Court is satisfied that the appeal was not filed due to any erroneous belief and that it is otherwise in the interests of justice to continue the proceedings.

Clauses 407 and 408 (original clauses 417 and 418)

The Committee is of opinion that the provisions in the existing Code as regards compulsory adjournment of proceedings on the intimation by a party of his intention to move for transfer [as contained in sub-sections (8), (9) and (10) of section 526 of the existing Code] should be retained and incorporated in the Bill. With an additional precaution for payment of costs of the opposite party when the Court considers it necessary. The Committee is convinced that the omission of these provisions is prejudicial to the interest of the parties and may even entail miscarriage of justice.

These clauses have accordingly been amended for the purpose.

Clause 411 (original clause 421)

The changes are of a drafting nature arising from the fact that Executive Magistrates have not been empowered to take cognizance of any case under the Bill.

Clause 426 (original clause 436)

As solitary confinement has ceased to be in vogue, sub-clause (3) has been amended suitably.

Clause 428 (new clause)

The Committee has noted the distressing fact that in many cases accused persons are kept in prison for very long period as under-trial prisoners and in some cases the sentence of imprisonment ultimately awarded is a fraction of the period spent in jail as under-trial prisoner. Indeed, there may even be cases where such a person is acquitted. No doubt, sometimes courts do take into account the period of detention undergone as under-trial prisoner when passing sentence and occasionally the sentence of imprisonment is restricted to the period already undergone. But this is not always the case so that in many cases, the accused person is made to suffer jail life for a period out of all proportion to the gravity of the offence or even to the punishment provided in the statute. The Committee has also noted that a large number of persons in the overcrowded jails of today are under-trial prisoners. The new clause seeks to remedy this unsatisfactory state of affairs. The new clause provides for the setting off of the period of detention as an under-trial prisoner against the sentence of imprisonment imposed on him. The Committee trusts that the provision contained in the new clause would go a long way to mitigate the evil.

Clause 435 (original clause 444)

The amendment to paragraph (a) of sub-clause (1) has been made to include investigations made by other central agencies authorised by law in this behalf. Further, the Committee feels that consultation instead of concurrence of the Central Government will suffice in the matter as provided in the clause. The clause has been amended accordingly.

Clause 437 (original clause 446)

It was brought to the notice of the Committee that sometimes bail is being refused by courts on the sole ground that the accused may be required by the investigating officer for an identification parade which may or may not be imminent. In the Committee's opinion this should not be permitted if otherwise the accused person is entitled to be released on bail. An additional proviso has therefore been incorporated in sub-clause (1).

Clause 438 (original clause 447)

The Committee is of the opinion that certain specific conditions for the grant of anticipatory bail should be laid down in the clause itself for being complied with, before the anticipatory bail is granted. The clause has been amended accordingly.

Clause 441 (original clause 450)

The Committee was given to understand that the provision as made in original sub-clause (4) may result in avoidable hardship and harassment to the sureties at the hands of persons who are authorised to make further inquiries by the Court. If such inquiry is made by the Magistrate himself or any subordinate Magistrate, as in the case of bonds executed for the purposes of Chapter VIII, this difficulty would be met. The amendment in the clause is intended to secure this purpose.

Clause 449 (original clause 458)

The original clause did not provide for appeals against orders made by the Sessions Judge. As this is necessary the clause has been amended and recast.

Clause 451 (original clause 460)

The Committee is of opinion that the clause should apply also to documents produced before the Court as it applies to other properties. An Explanation has accordingly been added to the clause.

Clause 465 (original clause 474)

The Committee was given to understand that there are quite a few cases where a prosecution ultimately fails in the Appellate Court on the ground of some defect or irregularity in the sanction for prosecution as required by law. The provision for sanction is usually made in respect of certain anti-social offences. It would undoubtedly be a frustrating experience for those entrusted with the difficult task of enforcing such laws for the protection of society if all the time, trouble and expenditure spent in prosecuting say a black marketeer or a corrupt official go to waste when the Appellate court acquits him completely on the technical ground of an irregularity in the sanction. The Committee therefore feels that so long as there has been no failure of justice a Court of Appeal or Revision should not set aside a conviction merely on the ground of any error or irregularity in the sanction. The clause has been amended accordingly.

Clauses 467 to 473 (new clauses)

These are new clauses prescribing periods of limitation on a graded scale for launching a criminal prosecution in certain cases. At present, there is no period of limitation for criminal prosecution and a Court cannot throw out a complaint or a police report solely on the ground of delay although inordinate delay may be a good ground for entertaining doubts about the truth of the prosecution story. Periods of limitation have been prescribed for criminal prosecution in the laws of many countries and the Committee feels that it will be desirable to prescribe such periods in the Code as recommended by the Law Commission.

Among the grounds in favour of prescribing the limitation may be mentioned the following:

1. As time passes the testimony of witnesses become weaker and weaker because of lapse of memory and evidence becomes more and more uncertain with the result that the danger of error becomes greater.

2. For the purpose of peace and repose it is necessary that an offender should not be kept under continuous apprehension that he may be prosecuted at any time particularly because with the multifarious laws creating new offences many persons at some time or the other commit some crime or the other. People will have no peace of mind if there is no period of limitation even for petty offences.

3. The deterrent effect of punishment is impaired if prosecution is not launched and punishment is not inflicted before the offence has been wiped off the memory of the persons concerned.

4. The sense of social retribution which is one of the purposes of criminal law loses its edge after the expiry of a long period.

5. The period of limitation would put pressure on the organs of criminal prosecution to make every effort to ensure the detection and punishment of the crime quickly.

The actual periods of limitation provided for in the new clauses would, in the Committee's opinion be appropriate having regard to the gravity of the offences and other relevant factors.

As regards the date from which the period is to be counted the Committee considered has fixed the date as the date of the offence. As, however this may create practical difficulties and may also facilitate an accused person to escape punishment by simply absconding himself for the prescribed period, the Committee has also provided that when the commission of the offence was not known to the person aggrieved by the offence or to any police officer, the period of limitation would commence from the day on which the participation of the offender in the offence first comes to the knowledge of a person aggrieved by the offence or of any police officer, whichever is earlier. Further, when it is not known by whom the offence was committed, the first day on which the identity of the offender is known to the person aggrieved by the offence or to the police officer making investigation into the offence.

The Committee has considered it necessary to make a specific provision for extension of time whenever the Court is satisfied on the materials that the delay has been properly explained or that the accused had absconded. This provision would be particularly useful because limitation for criminal prosecution is being prescribed for the first time in this country.

Clause 475 (original clause 477)

The amendments in the clause seek to apply the provisions to the other Armed Forces of the Union in respect of which also the appropriate law has made provision for Court Martial.

Clause 478 (original clause 480)

While considering the provisions of the Bill relating to security proceedings the Committee was of the definite view that the powers under those sections should be exercised only by the Judicial Magistrates as a safeguard against their abuse. Similarly, in respect of the disputes as to immovable property, the Committee considered that the power should be exercised only by the Executive Magistrate as the main purpose is related to the maintenance of law and order. The present clause confers on the State Government the power to alter this arrangement by means of notifications. The Committee was made to understand that this provision is necessary to enable individual State Governments to have a choice in this regard. It was also stated that under the existing schemes of separation of judiciary from the executive in the various States, these powers have been allotted to the judiciary in some States, while in some other States they have been allocated to the executive, and that to fit in with the existing arrangement this provision is necessary. The Commit-

tee feels that the Executive Government should not have this power of disturbing the arrangement proposed in this Bill after due consideration by Parliament. The Committee agrees that the States must have a voice in the matter but the appropriate thing to do would be to leave it for the decision of the Legislature of the States concerned rather than to the Executive Government only. The clause has therefore been amended to secure that the notification would be issued only if the Legislature of the concerned State by a resolution in this behalf approves the proposed alteration. This will be in addition to the safeguard already provided in the clause, namely, consultation with the High Court.

The other changes made in the clause are of a drafting nature.

Clause 485 (original)

The provisions of this clause have been incorporated as clause 45 (new.)

Clauses 483 (original clause 486)

This clause has been omitted as the provisions thereof have already been included in the Bill.

Clause 484 (original clause 488)

The Committee considers that preliminary enquiries in Sessions cases which are pending on the date of coming into force of the new Code should not be continued under the old Code so as to ensure that the trial of such cases are expedited. It is also considered that Honorary Magistrates and Benches of such Magistrates should cease to hold office at the commencement of the new Code. Fresh appointments of special Magistrates under the new Code may be made whenever necessary.

The other additions made to this clause are intended to provide for various matters arising from the transfer from the existing Code to the new Code.

First Schedule

After a detailed scrutiny of the Schedule, the Committee has made some changes in the classification of certain offences either as cognizable or non-cognizable and bailable or non-bailable, depending on the nature of the offence.

Clause 1

The Committee feels that it is not necessary to prescribe different States or the Union territories for the commencement of the Code. After allowing for sufficient time, to make the necessary administrative arrangements, the date of commencement of the Code has been fixed as 1st of July, 1973.

The Committee is of opinion that the Code should also be extended to Jammu and Kashmir. However, as this requires a special procedure under Article 370 of the Constitution, the Committee hopes that appropriate steps would be taken to secure this.

(xxxiii)

As regards the tribal areas in the North Eastern Region it would not be appropriate to apply the complicated provisions of the Code relating to procedure in that area. There are already in these areas certain simple rules relating to administration of criminal justice which are being worked satisfactorily in relation to the simple and unsophisticated people inhabiting these areas. This arrangement need not in the Committee's opinion be disturbed. In respect of the State of Nagaland, the provisions of Article 371A of the Constitution would apply in this regard. The Committee was given to understand however that most of the provisions of the Code intended to maintain law and order, namely, those in Chapters VIII, X and XI are already in force in a large measure. In any case, it is desirable to make a clear cut provision in the Code as the matter is at present somewhat in doubt. It is also in the Committee's opinion essential that these provisions should apply to these areas.

The amendments made in the clause are intended to secure the above.

17. The other changes made in the Bill are of a consequential, verbal or drafting nature.

18. The Committee recommends that the Bill as amended, be passed.

NEW DELHI;
November 4, 1972.

*M. P. SHUKLA,
Member of the Joint Committee.

MINUTES OF DISSENT

I

I hereby put in my following note of dissent regarding certain provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill as reported by the Joint Committee:—

1. *Clause 116 (6)*.—Put in the following proviso, preceding the proviso already existing therein:—

“Provided the order directing the continuance of the proceeding in spite of the expiry of the period of six months hereinbefore mentioned, shall be revisable.”

2. *Clause 320*.—Add the following new sub-clause:—

“(10) In case of death or disappearance of the person mentioned in column 3 of the Table appended to Section 320 Sub-clauses 1 and 2, the legal representative of such a person shall be eligible to compound the offences u|ss mentioned hereinafter with or without the consent of the Court as the case may be according to sub-clauses 1 and 2:—

under Sections: 323, 334, 341, 342, 352, 355, 358, 426, 427, 447, 448; 491, in sub-clause (1) and 324, 325, 335, 337, 338, 343, 344, 346, 357, 379; 381, 403, 406, 407, 408, 411, 414, 418, 420, 421, 422; 423; 424: 428, 429, 430, 451, 482, 483, 486.”

3. *Clause 344 (1)*:—Delete the word beginning from the word ‘had’ in line 4 upto the word “or” in line 6. Delete the words “or it” in line 8.

Clause 344 (4).—Delete the words “or it”, in line 5

NEW DELHI;

November 29, 1972.

B. R. SHUKLA.

II

The Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1970, seeks, as the report of Joint Committee points out, to replace the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, by an altogether new Code. This is as it should be keeping in view the basic transformation of our State from Police State Serving the needs of a colonial power to an independent country with democratic governmental structure. The Code of Criminal Procedure should, naturally, reflect this basic transformation which could be done only by an altogether new Code.

It is true, the Joint Committee through its labours has sought to introduce many welcome changes in the former Code. But one will be disappointed if attempt is made to find out the democratic and content and character of an altogether new Code. The Code, as accepted, will fail to help the police, the magistracy or the judiciary to make a qualitatively new orientation.

At this stage, it will not be expedient to mention all the clauses where changes are necessary. But it will be a failure in duty if a demarcation is not made on some clauses vitally affecting liberties of the people.

Here I mention a few such clauses.

Clause 83.—Clause 83 provides for attachment of property of any wanted person *at any time* after the issue of proclamation requiring him to appear and even simultaneously if the Court is satisfied, by affidavit or otherwise.

This clause almost nullifies the basic provision of clause 83 requiring appearance by any wanted person at a specified time not less than thirty days from the date of publishing such proclamation. This is to enable a person to know that he is wanted and hence to appear. But clause 83, while empowering attachment of property waives even this period of thirty days. This will practically mean that when a false case is launched against any person and warrant is issued, simultaneously order of attachment of property is also issued. This attachment, in the cases of poor peasants, labourers and others very often results in open loot by the police. And all this will happen without a person knowing that there is warrant against him. The provision of affidavit in such case is totally meaningless because after attachment how can the affidavit be disproved that property would not have been disposed of had there been no attachment. The minimum that ought to be done is that the order of attachment of property be issued after a person fails to appear at a time specified in the proclamation under clause 82. Sub-clause (5) of clause 83 empowers immediate sale of livestock etc. which, in practice, means only a nominal price. And this may happen when a person is away from his home while he is made an accused and his property is almost destroyed. If in exceptional cases bank balances, buildings, land etc. are attached no actual damage may be caused.

Clause 107.—This clause concerns persons who have committed no offence but who “are likely to . . . do any wrongful act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace etc.” It is common knowledge that this section is very frequently applied against hundreds and thousands of political workers, peasants, students, employees and the common people. This is an arbitrary power in the hands of the police to harass innocent persons. It is high time that this clause is totally deleted from this Code. But the Committee, in its wisdom, could not come to that conclusion. Very haltingly and hesitatingly it has made some amendments which are, to say the least, very unsatisfactory.

Even if it be conceded that this clause must remain how can it be justified that an Executive Magistrate be empowered to start proceedings or issue orders when for similar actions under clauses 108, 109 and 110 only Judicial Magistrates of the first class have been empowered through these three clauses concern more serious cases and even offences. Same, at least, should be the case under clause 107 empowering only Judicial Magistrates of the first class. The second disturbing point is the demand for sureties. When there is likelihood of the probable occasioning of breach of peace by any person why should not execution of bond by him suffice? After all he is an adult. Why should other persons stand sureties, in monetary terms, for him? Both bonds and sureties are executed in monetary terms. Hence, if it is sought to be made more exacting or

onerous that can be done in the case of bond itself. It cannot be the intention of the Committee to compel any person of insufficient financial means and resources proceeded against under this clause to make some other persons of sufficient means agree for standing sureties even by giving thumb impressions on blank papers or accepting other degrading conditions. But this is the reality in many cases. Hence, bonds without sureties should suffice.

Clause 116.—The Committee has attempted limiting the period of proceedings to six months. This is welcome as far as it goes. But this again has been diluted by providing that “unless, for special reasons to be recorded in writing, the Magistrate otherwise directs”. Is it difficult to anticipate that the police will be very obliging to come with “special reasons” and the Magistrate (Executive) may not lag behind in directing “otherwise”? Thereafter no time limit is provided for. Even if this extra power must be given to the Magistrate, why can't it be specified to one or two months and no longer in any case? Worse is the last minute decision of the Committee to qualify this halting concession of six months by counting it from “the date on which the Magistrate starts the enquiry after appearance of all the persons concerned.” (Page 26 of the Report). In practice it will amount to that the police will include a person under its or the opposite party's influence among those proceeded against and that person may not appear for a year or even longer. Thus all the other persons will continue to be harassed for years together for the non-appearance of this one person and the period of six months will never get its “starting point”. The least that can be done is to count the period of six months from the date of issuing of the first show cause notice as the starting point when the proceedings actually start. For the non-appearance of any person there is sufficient provision for warrants and other processes to compel appearance. Why should others be penalised for the fault of one person not under their control? With regard to the persons in detention pending enquiry it must be remembered that he is in jail not for having committed any offence but for the fact that there is “information” that he may do something which “may probably occasion a breach of the peace.” In such cases the very idea of one being kept in jail custody is obnoxious. In view of the amendments made by the Committee any person in detention under this clause shall, be released “on the expiry of a period of six months of such detention.” So, in practice, it becomes a sentence of six months' imprisonment for no offence committed by him. On the other hand, if he actually commits any breach of peace or even assault, injury or other forms of violence and if it is so proved after trial, he may be sentenced to imprisonment to a period of three, four or six months. In such sentences of six months he will be released after about four months under normal jail remissions. Hence, the least that could be done in case of those in detention under this clause is to have put an *absolute* period of one month.

Clause 151.—Wide power is given to the police under clause 151 to arrest a person “without orders from a Magistrate and without warrant” “knowing of a design to commit any cognizable offence.” This clause is also widely used against political workers, peasants, labourers, students, employees and others. Even if it is thought necessary to give this power to the police while knowing its widespread misuse it is necessary to

provide for an absolute limit to it. Sub-section (2) of this clause seeks to link the release on bail of those under this clause to other cases of arrest by police without warrant which takes us to chapter V. But those arrests without warrant concern persons who have committed some offence. Clauses 50 and 57 in that Chapter provide for bail or release. But that should have been spelt out to avoid throwing the whole Code wide open for various interpretations to the detriment of one arrested for having committed no offence.

Clause 172.—One more clause with which I could not agree is clause 172. It keeps wide open the gate for not only widely prevalent corruption but also manipulation, backdating etc. of police diaries. Whether one likes it or not it is only at the police investigation stage that the truth can be found out and recorded. What happens generally, is that most of the diaries are recorded at a time much after the occurrence and after back-dating them as it suits. Thus diary emerges not as evidence came but as fits into the final police viewpoint depending upon the bargaining powers of the parties concerned. This can be prevented in the main if it be provided that copies of each day's diary can be had, at the cost of the parties, within 24 or 48 hours of the evidence recorded. This will, apart from adding something to the Government income, harm none. Even now uncertified copies of diaries are secured by those who desire but at a heavy price in the form of bribe. In sub-section (2) of clause 172 this provision could be made.

Clause 438.—This clause unnecessarily drags the High Court and the Court of Sessions in granting what is called anticipatory bails and not only takes away the power of the lower Court and prejudices its mind and capacity to act against persons who have already been released on bail by the Higher Court in non-bailable offences. It cannot be denied that the beneficiaries of this clause will be only moneyed persons. The common man cannot avail of this additional advantage after committing "non-bailable offence." It is necessary that either this clause is totally deleted or this power of granting anticipatory bails is given to the lower Courts, approachable by wider sections of citizens or a proviso should be added excluding charges of murder, smuggling, black-marketing, defalcation and other economic or heinous offences. The Committee, in its wisdom, could not provide for either of these.

NEW DELHI;

November 29, 1972.

BHOGENDRA JHA

III

I regret I cannot agree to the conclusions of the Joint Committee on the following matters:—

1. *Abolition of Justices of Peace.*—Justices of Peace have served a useful purpose, that of rendering assistance towards arresting criminal offences and bring them to justice. In view of the general apathy of citizens in regard to this public duty, the Justices of Peace served to fill this gap. They also are within easy reach of citizens who need attestation of documents and the signing of certificates required now a days by the law and administrative orders.

2. *Abolition of Honorary Magistrates.*—That is what is implied in the section that provides that only persons with judicial experience could be appointed to this class of special magistrates. Honorary magistrates have been appointed by State Governments from among people who by their education, experience and touch with people are able to dispose of petty offences like nuisance cases and juvenile offences. This system like that of justices of peace in England allowed the association of citizens the popular element, with the administration of justice. They served the same purposes as Juries in England. And being unpaid they were of some relief to the treasuries of State Governments.

3. *Abolition of preliminary trial by magistrate of Session cases.*—The preliminary trial served to save the time of Session Courts. As a result of the preliminary work of the trial magistrate the collecting and collation and sifting of evidence, gathering and preliminary examination of witnesses Session courts were saved a deal of time and work. As a result of the abolition of this system of preliminary trial the work would have to be gone through before the Session Courts and the duration of the trial in Session Courts would be increased. As a result of the preliminary trial Session Courts cases do not last more than a week. Now these would drag on for weeks together. The great object and purposes of the preliminary trial was to see whether there was a *prima facie* case for sending the case for trial at the Session Court; it was to prevent unsustainable charges being sent as a matter of course for sessions trial. Probably the reason for the proposal to abolish the preliminary trial was the long time taken in some preliminary trials, some magistrates allowed full dress trial of these cases and spent days over them. The object of the preliminary trial was that as soon as the magistrate was convinced early in the hearing that there was no case for trial he should discharge the accused and only when he saw that there was need for trial of the case in Session Court that he would send it up. He had no business to go through a full trial of the case. The remedy for long drawn trials would have been to set a time limit for the duration of these preliminary trials. Also the newspaper publicity given to these preliminary trials might be ended as it has been proposed in England for such newspaper publicity would certainly prejudice the regular trial of the case at the Sessions Court.

4. *Appointment of Judicial Magistrates by the High Court.*—Appointment to posts in the administrative services (judicial or executive) is an executive act. It seems to be a confusion and mixture of judicial and executive power to endow the High Courts with this executive power of appointment. When even High Court and Supreme Court Judges are appointed by the supreme executive (the President) it is an anomaly that judicial magistrates should be appointed by the judicial power. Certainly after appointment the transfers and promotion of Judicial Magistrates should be in the hands of the High Court but the first appointment should be by the State Governments.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL, 1970

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

CLAUSES

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title, extent and commencement.
2. Definitions.
3. Construction of references.
4. Trial of offences under the Indian Penal Code and other laws.
5. Saving.

CHAPTER II

CONSTITUTION OF CRIMINAL COURTS AND OFFICES

6. Classes of Criminal Courts.
7. Territorial divisions.
8. Metropolitan areas.
9. Court of Session.
10. Subordination of Assistant Sessions Judges.
11. Courts of Judicial Magistrates.
12. Chief Judicial Magistrate and Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, etc.
13. Special Judicial Magistrates.
14. Local jurisdiction of Judicial Magistrates.
15. Subordination of Judicial Magistrates.
16. Courts of Metropolitan Magistrates.
17. Chief Metropolitan Magistrate and Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate.
18. Special Metropolitan Magistrates.
19. Subordination of Metropolitan Magistrates.
20. Executive Magistrates.
21. Special Executive Magistrates.
22. Local Jurisdiction of Executive Magistrates.
23. Subordination of Executive Magistrates.
24. Public Prosecutors.
25. Assistant Public Prosecutors.

CHAPTER III

POWER OF COURTS

26. Courts by which offences are triable.
27. Jurisdiction in the case of juveniles.

CLAUSES

28. Sentences which High Courts and Sessions Judges may pass.
29. Sentences which Magistrates may pass.
30. Sentence of imprisonment in default of fine.
31. Sentence in cases of conviction of several offences at one trial.
32. Mode of conferring powers.
33. Powers of officers appointed.
34. Withdrawal of powers.
35. Powers of Judges and Magistrates exercisable by their successors-in-office.

CHAPTER IV

A.—POWERS OF SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF POLICE

36. Powers of superior officers of police.

B.—AID TO THE MAGISTRATES AND THE POLICE

37. Public when to assist Magistrates and police.
38. Aid to person, other than police officer, executing warrant.
39. Public to give information of certain offences.
40. Duty of officers employed in connection with the affairs of a village to make certain report.

CHAPTER V

ARREST OF PERSONS

41. When police may arrest without warrant.
42. Arrest on refusal to give name and residence.
43. Arrest by private person and procedure on such arrest.
44. Arrest by Magistrate.
45. Protection of members of the Armed Forces from arrest.
46. Arrest how made.
47. Search of place entered by person sought to be arrested.
48. Pursuit of offenders into other jurisdictions.
49. No unnecessary restraint.
50. Person arrested to be informed of grounds of arrest and of right to bail.
51. Search of arrested person.
52. Power to seize offensive weapons.
53. Examination of accused by medical practitioner at the request of police officer.
54. Examination of arrested person by medical practitioner at the request of the arrested person.
55. Procedure when police officer deposes subordinate to arrest without warrant.
56. Person arrested to be taken before Magistrate or officer in charge of police station.
57. Person arrested not to be detained more than twenty-four hours.
58. Police to report apprehensions.

CLAUSES

- 59. Discharge of person apprehended.
- 60. Power, on escape, to pursue and re-take.

CHAPTER VI

PROCESSES TO COMPEL APPEARANCE

A.—*Summons*

- 61. Form of summons.
- 62. Summons how served.
- 63. Service of summons on corporate bodies and societies.
- 64. Service when persons summoned cannot be found.
- 65. Procedure when service cannot be effected as before provided.
- 66. Service on Government servant.
- 67. Service of summons outside local limits.
- 68. Proof of service in such cases and when serving officer not present.
- 69. Service of summons on witness by post.

B.—*Warrant of arrest*

- 70. Form of warrant of arrest and duration.
- 71. Power to direct security to be taken.
- 72. Warrants to whom directed.
- 73. Warrant may be directed to any person.
- 74. Warrant directed to police officer.
- 75. Notification of substance of warrant.
- 76. Person arrested to be brought before Court without delay.
- 77. Where warrant may be executed.
- 78. Warrant forwarded for execution outside jurisdiction.
- 79. Warrant directed to police officer for execution outside jurisdiction.
- 80. Procedure on arrest of person against whom warrant issued.
- 81. Procedure by Magistrate before whom such person arrested is brought.

C.—*Proclamation and attachment*

- 82. Proclamation for person absconding.
- 83. Attachment of property of person absconding.
- 84. Claims and objections to attachment.
- 85. Release, sale and restoration of attached property.
- 86. Appeal from order rejecting application for restoration of attached property.

D.—*Other rules regarding processes*

- 87. Issue of warrant in lieu of, or in addition to, summons.
- 88. Power to take bond for appearance.

CLAUSES

- 89. Arrest on breach of bond for appearance.
- 90. Provisions of this Chapter generally applicable to summonses and warrants of arrest.

CHAPTER VII

PROCESSES TO COMPEL THE PRODUCTION OF THINGS

A.—Summons to produce

- 91. Summons to produce document or other thing.
- 92. Procedure as to letters and telegrams.

B.—Search-warrants

- 93. When search-warrant may be issued.
- 94. Search of place suspected to contain stolen property, forged documents, etc.
- 95. Power to declare certain publications forfeited and to issue search-warrants for the same.
- 96. Application to High Court to set aside declaration of forfeiture.
- 97. Search for persons wrongfully confined.
- 98. Power to compel restoration of abducted females.

C.—General provisions relating to searches

- 99. Direction, etc., of search-warrants.
- 100. Persons in charge of closed place to allow search.
- 101. Disposal of things found in search beyond jurisdiction.

D.—Miscellaneous

- 102. Power of police officer to seize certain property.
- 103. Magistrate may direct search in his presence.
- 104. Power to impound document, etc., produced.
- 105. Reciprocal arrangements regarding processes.

CHAPTER VIII

SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE AND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR

- 106. Security for keeping the peace on conviction.
- 107. Security for keeping the peace in other cases.
- 108. Security for good behaviour from persons disseminating seditious matters.
- 109. Security for good behaviour from vagrants and suspected persons.
- 110. Security for good behaviour from habitual offenders.
- 111. Order to be made.
- 112. Procedure in respect of person present in Court.
- 113. Summons or warrant in case of person not so present.
- 114. Copy of order to accompany summons or warrant.
- 115. Power to dispense with personal attendance.

CLAUSES

- 116. Inquiry as to truth of information.
- 117. Order to give security.
- 118. Discharge of person informed against.
- 119. Commencement of period for which security is required.
- 120. Contents of bond.
- 121. Power to reject sureties.
- 122. Imprisonment in default of security.
- 123. Power to release persons imprisoned for failing to give security.
- 124. Security for unexpired period of bond.

CHAPTER IX

ORDER FOR MAINTENANCE OF WIVES, CHILDREN AND PARENTS

- 125. Order for maintenance of wives, children and parents.
- 126. Procedure.
- 127. Alteration in allowance.
- 128. Enforcement of order of maintenance.

CHAPTER X

MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER AND TRANQUILLITY

A.—Unlawful assemblies

- 129. Dispersal of assembly by use of civil force.
- 130. Use of armed forces to disperse assembly.
- 131. Power of certain armed force officers to disperse assembly.
- 132. Protection against prosecution for acts done under preceding sections.

B.—Public Nuisances

- 133. Conditional order for removal of nuisance.
- 134. Service or notification of order.
- 135. Person to whom order is addressed to obey or show cause.
- 136. Consequences of his failing to do so.
- 137. Procedure where existence of public right is denied.
- 138. Procedure where he appears to show cause.
- 139. Power of Magistrate to direct local investigation and examination of an expert.
- 140. Power of Magistrate to furnish written instructions, etc.
- 141. Procedure on order being made absolute and consequences of disobedience.
- 142. Injunction pending inquiry.
- 143. Magistrate may prohibit repetition or continuance of public nuisance.

C.—Urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger

- 144. Power to issue order in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger,

CLAUSES

D.—*Disputes as to immovable property*

- 145. Procedure where dispute concerning land or water is likely to cause breach of peace.
- 146. Power to attach subject of dispute and to appoint receiver.
- 147. Dispute concerning right of use of land or water.
- 148. Local inquiry.

CHAPTER XI

PREVENTIVE ACTION OF THE POLICE

- 149. Police to prevent cognizable offences.
- 150. Information of design to commit cognizable offences.
- 151. Arrest to prevent the commission of cognizable offences.
- 152. Prevention of injury to public property.
- 153. Inspection of weights and measures.

CHAPTER XII

INFORMATION TO THE POLICE AND THEIR POWERS TO INVESTIGATE

- 154. Information in cognizable cases.
- 155. Information as to non-cognizable cases and investigation of such cases.
- 156. Police officer's power to investigate cognizable case.
- 157. Procedure for investigation.
- 158. Report how submitted.
- 159. Power to hold investigation or preliminary inquiry.
- 160. Police officer's power to require attendance of witnesses.
- 161. Examination of witnesses by police.
- 162. Use in evidence of statements to police.
- 163. No inducement to be offered.
- 164. Recording of confessions and statements.
- 165. Search by police officer.
- 166. When officer in charge of police station may require another to issue search-warrant.
- 167. Procedure when investigation cannot be completed in twenty-four hours.
- 168. Report of investigation by subordinate police officer.
- 169. Release of accused when evidence deficient.
- 170. Cases to be sent to Magistrate when evidence is sufficient.
- 171. Complainant and witnesses not to be required to accompany police officer and not to be subjected to restraint.
- 172. Diary of proceedings in investigation.
- 173. Report of police officer on completion of investigation.
- 174. Police to inquire and report on suicide, etc.
- 175. Power to summon persons.
- 176. Inquiry by Magistrate into cause of death.

CLAUSES

CHAPTER XIII

JURISDICTION OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS IN INQUIRIES AND TRIALS

177. Ordinary place of inquiry and trial.
178. Place of inquiry or trial.
179. Offence triable where act is done for consequence ensues.
180. Place of trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.
181. Place of trial in case of certain offences.
182. Offences committed by letters, etc.
183. Offence committed on journey or voyage.
184. Place of trial for offences triable together.
185. Power to order cases to be tried in different sessions divisions.
186. High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where inquiry or trial shall take place.
187. Power to issue summons or warrant for offence committed beyond local jurisdiction.
188. Offence committed outside India.
189. Receipt of evidence relating to offences committed outside India.

CHAPTER XIV

CONDITIONS REQUISITE FOR INITIATION OF PROCEEDINGS

190. Cognizance of offences by Magistrates.
191. Transfer on application of the accused.
192. Making over of cases to Magistrates.
193. Cognizance of offences by Courts of Session.
194. Additional and Assistant Sessions Judges to try cases made over to them.
195. Prosecution for contempt of lawful authority of public servants, for offences against public justice and for offences relating to documents given in evidence.
196. Prosecution for offences against the State.
197. Prosecution of Judges and public servants.
198. Prosecution for offences against marriage.
199. Prosecution for defamation.

CHAPTER XV

COMPLAINTS TO MAGISTRATES

200. Examination of complainant.
201. Procedure by Magistrate not competent to take cognizance of the case.
202. Postponement of issue of process.
203. Dismissal of complaint.

CLAUSES

CHAPTER XVI

COMMENCEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE MAGISTRATES

- 204. Issue of process.
- 205. Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.
- 206. Special summons in cases of petty offence.
- 207. Supply to the accused of copy of police report and other documents.
- 208. Supply of copies of statements and documents to accused in complaint case triable by Court of Session.
- 209. Commitment of case to Court of Session when offence is triable exclusively by it.
- 210. Power of Magistrate to stay inquiry or trial.

CHAPTER XVII

THE CHARGE

A.—*Form of charges*

- 211. Contents of charge.
- 212. Particulars as to time, place and person.
- 213. When manner of committing offence must be stated.
- 214. Words in charge taken in sense of law under which offence is punishable.
- 215. Effect of errors.
- 216. Court may alter charge.
- 217. Recall of witnesses when charge altered.

B.—*Joinder of charges*

- 218. Separate charges for distinct offences.
- 219. Three offences of same kind within year may be charged together.
- 220. Trial for more than one offence.
- 221. Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.
- 222. When offence proved included in offence charged.
- 223. What persons may be charged jointly.
- 224. Withdrawal of remaining charges on conviction on one of several charges.

CHAPTER XVIII

TRIAL BEFORE A COURT OF SESSION

- 225. Trial to be conducted by Public Prosecutor.
- 226. Opening case for prosecution.
- 227. Discharge.
- 228. Framing of charge.
- 229. Plea of guilty.
- 230 Date for prosecution evidence.

CLAUSES

- 231. Evidence for prosecution.
- 232. Acquittal.
- 233. Entering upon defence.
- 234. Arguments.
- 235. Judgment.
- 236. Previous conviction.
- 237. Procedure in cases instituted under section 199 (2),

CHAPTER XIX

TRIAL OF WARRANT-CASES BY MAGISTRATES

A.—Cases instituted upon a police report

- 238. Compliance with section 207.
- 239. When accused shall be discharged.
- 240. Framing of charge.
- 241. Conviction on plea of guilty.
- 242. Evidence for prosecution.
- 243. Evidence for defence.

B.—Cases instituted otherwise than on police report

- 244. Evidence for prosecution.
- 245. When accused shall be discharged.
- 246. Procedure where accused is not discharged.
- 247. Evidence for defence.

C.—Conclusion of trial

- 248. Acquittal or conviction.
- 249. Absence of complainant.
- 250. Compensation for accusation without reasonable cause.

CHAPTER XX

TRIAL OF SUMMONS-CASES BY MAGISTRATES

- 251. Substance of accusation to be stated.
- 252. Conviction on plea of guilty.
- 253. Conviction on plea of guilty in absence of accused in petty cases.
- 254. Procedure when not convicted.
- 255. Acquittal or conviction.
- 256. Non-appearance or death of complainant.
- 257. Withdrawal of complaint.
- 258. Power to stop proceedings in certain cases.
- 259. Power of Court to convert summons-cases into warrant-cases.

CHAPTER XXI

SUMMARY TRIALS

- 260. Power to try summarily.
- 261. Power to invest Magistrates invested with less powers.

CLAUSES

- 262. Procedure for summons and warrant-cases applicable.
- 263. Record in summary trials.
- 264. Judgment in cases tried summarily.
- 265. Language of record and judgment.

CHAPTER XXII

ATTENDANCE OF PERSONS CONFINED OR DETAINED IN PRISONS

- 266. Definitions.
- 267. Power to require attendance of prisoners.
- 268. Power of State Government to exclude certain persons from operation of section 267.
- 269. Officer in charge of prison to abstain from carrying out order in certain contingencies.
- 270. Prisoner to be brought to Court in custody.
- 271. Power to issue commission for examination of witness in prison.

CHAPTER XXIII

EVIDENCE IN INQUIRIES AND TRIALS

A.—Mode of taking and recording evidence

- 272. Language of Courts.
- 273. Evidence to be taken in presence of accused.
- 274. Record in summons-cases and inquiries.
- 275. Record in warrant-cases.
- 276. Record in trial before Court of Session.
- 277. Language of record of evidence.
- 278. Procedure in regard to such evidence when completed.
- 279. Interpretation of evidence to accused or his pleader.
- 280. Remarks respecting demeanour of witness.
- 281. Record of examination of accused.
- 282. Interpreter to be bound to interpret truthfully.
- 283. Record in High Court.

B.—Commissions for the examination of witnesses

- 284. When attendance of witness may be dispensed with and commission issued.
- 285. Commission to whom to be issued.
- 286. Execution of commissions.
- 287. Parties may examine witnesses.
- 288. Return of commission.
- 289. Adjournment of proceeding.
- 290. Execution of foreign commissions.
- 291. Deposition of medical witness.
- 292. Evidence of officers of the Mint.

CLAUSES

- 293. Reports of certain Government scientific experts.
- 294. Proof of documents.
- 295. Affidavit in proof of conduct of public servants.
- 296. Evidence of formal character on affidavit.
- 297. Authorities before whom affidavits may be sworn.
- 298. Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.
- 299. Record of evidence in absence of accused.

CHAPTER XXIV

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO INQUIRIES AND TRIALS

- 300. Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.
- 301. Appearance by Public Prosecutors.
- 302. Permission to conduct prosecution.
- 303. Right of person against whom proceedings are instituted to be defended.
- 304. Legal aid to accused at State expense in certain cases.
- 305. Procedure when corporation or registered society is an accused.
- 306. Tender of pardon to accomplice.
- 307. Power to direct tender of pardon.
- 308. Trial of person not complying with conditions of pardon.
- 309. Power to postpone or adjourn proceedings.
- 310. Local inspection.
- 311. Power to summon material witness, or examine person present.
- 312. Expenses of complainants and witnesses.
- 313. Power to examine the accused.
- 314. Written arguments.
- 315. Accused person to be competent witness.
- 316. No influence to be used to induce disclosure.
- 317. Provision for inquiries and trial being held in the absence of accused in certain cases.
- 318. Procedure where accused does not understand proceedings.
- 319. Power to proceed against other persons appearing to be guilty of offence.
- 320. Compounding of offences.
- 321. Withdrawal from prosecution.
- 322. Procedure in cases which Magistrate cannot dispose of.
- 323. Procedure when, after commencement of inquiry or trial, Magistrate finds case should be committed.
- 324. Trial of persons previously convicted of offences against coinage, stamp-law or property.
- 325. Procedure when Magistrate cannot pass sentence sufficiently severe.
- 326. Conviction or commitment on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another.
- 327. Court to be open.

CLAUSES

CHAPTER XXV

PROVISIONS AS TO ACCUSED PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND

- 328. Procedure in case of accused being lunatic.
- 329. Procedure in case of person of unsound mind tried before Court.
- 330. Release of lunatic pending investigation or trial.
- 331. Resumption of inquiry or trial.
- 332. Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate or Court.
- 333. When accused appears to have been of sound mind.
- 334. Judgment of acquittal on ground of unsoundness of mind.
- 335. Person acquitted on such ground to be detained in safe custody.
- 336. Power of State Government to empower officer in charge to discharge.
- 337. Procedure where lunatic prisoner is reported capable of making his defence.
- 338. Procedure where lunatic detained is declared fit to be released.
- 339. Delivery of lunatic to care of relative or friend.

CHAPTER XXVI

PROVISIONS AS TO OFFENCES AFFECTING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

- 340. Procedure in cases mentioned in section 195.
- 341. Appeal.
- 342. Power to order costs.
- 343. Procedure of Magistrate taking cognizance.
- 344. Summary procedure for trial for giving false evidence.
- 345. Procedure in certain cases of contempt.
- 346. Procedure where Court considers that case should not be dealt with under section 345.
- 347. When Registrar or Sub-Registrar to be deemed a Civil Court.
- 348. Discharge of offender on submission of apology.
- 349. Imprisonment or committal of person refusing to answer or produce document.
- 350. Summary procedure for punishment for non-attendance by a witness in obedience to summons.
- 351. Appeals from convictions in contempt cases.
- 352. Certain Judges and Magistrates not to try certain offences when committed before themselves.

CHAPTER XXVII

THE JUDGMENT

- 353. Judgment.
- 354. Language and contents of judgment.
- 355. Metropolitan Magistrate's judgment.
- 356. Order for notifying address of previously convicted offender.

CLAUSES

- 357. Order to pay compensation.
- 358. Compensation to persons groundlessly arrested.
- 359. Order to pay costs in non-cognizable cases.
- 360. Order to release on probation of good conduct instead of sentencing to imprisonment.
- 361. Special reasons to be recorded in certain cases.
- 362. Court not to alter judgment.
- 363. Copy of judgment to be given to the accused and other persons.
- 364. Judgment when to be translated.
- 365. Court of Session to send copy of finding and sentence to District Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXVIII

SUBMISSION OF DEATH SENTENCES FOR CONFIRMATION

- 366. Sentence of death to be submitted by Court of Session for confirmation.
- 367. Power to direct further inquiry to be made or additional evidence to be taken.
- 368. Power of High Court to confirm sentence or annul conviction.
- 369. Confirmation or new sentence to be signed by two Judges.
- 370. Procedure in case of difference of opinion.
- 371. Procedure in cases submitted to High Court for confirmation.

CHAPTER XXIX

APPEALS

- 372. No appeal to lie unless otherwise provided.
- 373. Appeal from orders requiring security or refusal to accept or rejecting surety for keeping peace or good behaviour.
- 374. Appeals from convictions.
- 375. No appeal in certain cases when accused pleads guilty.
- 376. No appeal in petty cases.
- 377. Appeal by the State Government against sentence.
- 378. Appeal in case of acquittal.
- 379. Appeal against conviction by High Court reversing an order of acquittal by persons sentenced to imprisonment for life.
- 380. Special right of appeal in certain cases.
- 381. Appeal to Court of Session how heard.
- 382. Petition of appeal.
- 383. Procedure when appellant in jail.
- 384. Summary dismissal of appeal.
- 385. Procedure for hearing appeals not dismissed summarily.
- 386. Powers of the Appellate Court.
- 387. Judgments of subordinate Appellate Court.
- 388. Order of High Court on appeal to be certified to lower Court.

CLAUSES

- 389. Suspension of sentence pending the appeal; release of appellant on bail.
- 390. Arrest of accused in appeal from acquittal.
- 391. Appellate Court may take further evidence or direct it to be taken.
- 392. Procedure where Judges of Court of Appeal are equally divided.
- 393. Finality of judgments and orders on appeal.
- 394. Abatement of appeals.

CHAPTER XXX

REFERENCE AND REVISION

- 395. Reference to High Court.
- 396. Disposal of case according to decision of High Court.
- 397. Power to call for records of inferior Courts.
- 398. Power to order inquiry.
- 399. Sessions Judges powers of revision.
- 400. Power of Additional Sessions Judge.
- 401. High Court's powers of revision.
- 402. Power of High Court to withdraw or transfer revision cases.
- 403. Option of Court to hear parties.
- 404. Statement by Metropolitan Magistrate of grounds of his decision to be considered by High Court.
- 405. High Court's order to be certified to lower Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXXI

TRANSFER OF CRIMINAL CASES

- 406. Power of Supreme Court to transfer cases and appeals.
- 407. Power of High Court to transfer cases and appeals.
- 408. Power of Sessions Judge to transfer cases and appeals.
- 409. Withdrawal of cases and appeals by Sessions Judges.
- 410. Withdrawal of cases by Judicial Magistrates.
- 411. Making over or withdrawal of cases by Executive Magistrates.
- 412. Reasons to be recorded.

CHAPTER XXXII

EXECUTION, SUSPENSION, REMISSION AND COMMUTATION OF SENTENCES

A.—*Death sentences*

- 413. Execution of order passed under section 368.
- 414. Execution of sentence of death passed by High Court.
- 415. Postponement of execution of sentence of death in case of appeal to Supreme Court.
- 416. Postponement of capital sentence on pregnant woman.

CLAUSES

B.—Imprisonment

- 417. Power to appoint place of imprisonment.
- 418. Execution of sentence of imprisonment.
- 419. Direction of warrant for execution.
- 420. Warrant with whom to be lodged.

C.—Levy of fine

- 421. Warrant for levy of fine.
- 422. Effect of such warrant.
- 423. Warrant for levy of fine issued by a Court in any territory to which this Code does not extend.
- 424. Suspension of execution of sentence of imprisonment.

D.—General provisions regarding execution

- 425. Who may issue warrant.
- 426. Sentence on escaped convict when to take effect.
- 427. Sentence on offender already sentenced for another offence.
- 428. Period of detention undergone by the accused to be set off against the sentence of imprisonment.
- 429. Saving.
- 430. Return of warrant on execution of sentence.
- 431. Money ordered to be paid recoverable as a fine.

E.—Suspension, remission and commutation of sentences

- 432. Power to suspend or remit sentences.
- 433. Power to commute sentence.
- 434. Concurrent power of Central Government in case of death sentences.
- 435. State Government to act with the concurrence of Central Government in certain cases.

CHAPTER XXXIII

PROVISIONS AS TO BAIL AND BONDS

- 436. In what cases bail to be taken.
- 437. When bail may be taken in case of non-bailable offence.
- 438. Direction for grant of bail to person apprehending arrest.
- 439. Special powers of High Court or Court of Session regarding bail.
- 440. Amount of bond and reduction thereof.
- 441. Bond of accused and sureties.
- 442. Discharge from custody.
- 443. Power to order sufficient bail when that first taken is insufficient.
- 444. Discharge of sureties.
- 445. Deposit instead of recognizance.

CLAUSES

- 446. Procedure when bond has been forfeited.
- 447. Procedure in case of insolvency or death of surety or when a bond is forfeited.
- 448. Bond required from minor.
- 449. Appeal from orders under section 446.
- 450. Power to direct levy of amount due on certain recognizances.

CHAPTER XXXIV

DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY

- 451. Order for custody and disposal of property pending trial in certain cases.
- 452. Order for disposal of property at conclusion of trial.
- 453. Payment to innocent purchaser of money found on accused.
- 454. Appeal against orders under section 452 or section 453.
- 455. Destruction of libellous and other matter.
- 456. Power to restore possession of immovable property.
- 457. Procedure by police upon seizure of property.
- 458. Procedure where no claimant appears within six months.
- 459. Power to sell perishable property.

CHAPTER XXXV

IRREGULAR PROCEEDINGS

- 460. Irregularities which do not vitiate proceedings.
- 461. Irregularities which vitiate proceedings.
- 462. Proceedings in wrong place.
- 463. Non-compliance with provisions of section 164 or section 281.
- 464. Effect of omission to frame, or absence of, or error in, charge.
- 465. Finding or sentence when reversible by reason of error, omission or irregularity.
- 466. Defect or error not to make attachment unlawful.

CHAPTER XXXVI

LIMITATION FOR TAKING COGNIZANCE OF CERTAIN OFFENCES

- 467. Definitions.
- 468. Bar to taking cognizance after lapse of the period of limitation.
- 469. Commencement of the period of limitation.
- 470. Exclusion of time in certain cases.
- 471. Exclusion of date on which Court is closed.
- 472. Continuing offence.
- 473. Extension of period of limitation in certain cases.

CLAUSES

CHAPTER XXXVII

MISCELLANEOUS

- 474. Trials before High Courts.
- 475. Delivery to commanding officers of persons liable to be tried by Court-martial.
- 476. Forms.
- 477. Power of High Court to make rules in respect of petition-writers.
- 478. Construction of references to Magistrates.
- 479. Case in which Judge or Magistrate is personally interested.
- 480. Practising pleader not to sit as Magistrate in certain Courts.
- 481. Public servant concerned in sale not to purchase or bid for property.
- 482. Saving of inherent powers of High Court.
- 483. Duty of High Court to exercise continuous superintendence over Courts of Judicial Magistrates.
- 484. Repeal and savings.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENCES.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—FORMS.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
BILL, 1970

(AS REPORTED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE)

[Words side-lined or underlined indicate the amendments suggested by the Committee; asterisks indicate omissions.]

A

BILL

to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

- 5 1. (1) This Act may be called the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1972. Short tit. extent and commencement.
- (2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir : * * *

10 | Provided that the provisions of this Code, other than those relating to Chapters VIII, X and XI thereof, shall apply—

- (a) to the State of Nagaland subject to the provisions of article 371A of the Constitution;

(b) to the tribal areas, only if the State Government by notification extends any such provision to the whole or part of such area, with such supplemental, incidental or consequential modifications as it may deem fit to make.

Explanation.—In this section, “tribal areas” means the territories which immediately before the 21st day of January, 1972, were included in the tribal areas of Assam, as referred to in paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, other than those within the local limits of the municipality of Shillong. 5

(3) It shall come into force * * * on the 1st day of July, 1973. 10

Definitions.

2. In this Code, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “bailable offence” means an offence which is shown as bailable in the First Schedule, or which is made bailable by any other law for the time being in force; and “non-bailable offence” means any other offence; 15

(b) “charge” includes any head of charge when the charge contains more heads than one;

(c) “cognizable offence” means an offence for which, and “cognizable case” means a case in which, a police officer * * * * may, in accordance with the First Schedule or under any other law for the time being in force, arrest without warrant; 20

(d) “complaint” means any allegation made orally or in writing to a Magistrate, with a view to his taking action under this Code, that some person, whether known or unknown, has committed an offence, but does not include a police report. 25

Explanation.—A report made by a police officer in a case which discloses, after investigation, the commission of a non-cognizable offence shall be deemed to be a complaint; and the police officer by whom such report is made shall be deemed to be the complainant;

(e) “High Court” means,— 30

(i) in relation to any State, the High Court for that State; * * *

(ii) in relation to a Union territory to which the jurisdiction of the High Court for a State has been extended by law, that High Court; 35

(iii) in relation to any other Union territory, the highest Court of criminal appeal for that territory other than the Supreme Court of India;

(f) “India” means the territories to which this Code extends;

(g) “inquiry” means every inquiry, other than a trial, conducted under this Code by a Magistrate or Court; 40

(h) “investigation” includes all the proceedings under this Code for the collection of evidence conducted by a police officer or by any person (other than a Magistrate) who is authorised by a Magistrate in this behalf; 45

(i) “judicial proceeding” includes any proceeding in the course of which evidence is or may be legally taken on oath;

(j) "local jurisdiction", in relation to a Court or Magistrate, means the local area within which the Court or Magistrate may exercise all or any of its or his powers under this Code; * * *

5 (k) "metropolitan area" means the area declared, or deemed to be declared, under section 8, to be a metropolitan area;

(l) "non-cognizable offence" means an offence for which, and "non-cognizable case" means a case in which, a police officer, has no authority to arrest without warrant;

10 (m) "notification" means a notification published in the Official Gazette;

1 of 1871.

(n) "offence" means any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force and includes any act in respect of which a complaint may be made under section 20 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871;

15 (o) "officer in charge of a police station" includes, when the officer in charge of the police station is absent from the station-house or unable from illness or other cause to perform his duties, the police officer present at the station-house who is next in rank to such officer and is above the rank of constable or, when the State Government so directs, any other police officer so present;

20 (p) "place" includes a house, building, tent, vehicle and vessel:

(q) "pleader", when used with reference to any proceeding in any Court, means a person authorised by or under any law for the time being in force, to practise in such Court, and includes any other person appointed with the permission of the Court to act in such proceeding;

(r) "police report" means a report forwarded by a police officer to a Magistrate under sub-section (2) of section 173;

30 (s) "police station" means any post or place declared generally or specially by the State Government, to be a police station, and includes any local area specified by the State Government in this behalf;

(t) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Code;

35 (u) "Public Prosecutor" means any person appointed under section 24, and includes any person acting under the directions of a Public Prosecutor;

(v) "sub-division" means a sub-division of a district;

(w) "summons-case" means a case relating to an offence, and not being a warrant-case;

40 (x) "warrant-case" means a case relating to an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding two years;

(y) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Indian Penal Code have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Code.

construc-
tion of
references.

3. (1) In this Code,—

* * *

(a) any reference, without any qualifying words, to a Magistrate, shall be construed, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(i) in relation to any area outside a metropolitan area, as a reference to a Judicial Magistrate; and

(ii) in relation to a metropolitan area, as a reference to a Metropolitan Magistrate;

(b) any reference to a Magistrate of the second class shall, in relation to an area outside a metropolitan area, be construed as a reference to a Judicial Magistrate of the second class, and, in relation to a metropolitan area, as a reference to a Metropolitan Magistrate;

(c) any reference to a Magistrate of the first class shall,—

(i) in relation to a metropolitan area, be construed as a reference to a Metropolitan Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in that area,

(ii) in relation to any other area, be construed as a reference to a Judicial Magistrate of the first class exercising jurisdiction in that area;

(d) any reference to the Chief Judicial Magistrate shall, in relation to a metropolitan area, be construed as a reference to the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in that area.

(2) In this Code, unless the context otherwise requires, any reference to the Court of a Judicial Magistrate shall, in relation to a metropolitan area, be construed as a reference to the Court of the Metropolitan Magistrate for that area.

(3) Unless the context otherwise requires, any reference in any enactment passed before the commencement of this Code,—

(a) to a Magistrate of the first class, shall be construed as a reference to a Judicial Magistrate of the first class;

(b) to a Magistrate of the second class or of the third class, shall be construed as a reference to a Judicial Magistrate of the second class;

(c) to a Presidency Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate, shall be construed as a reference, respectively, to a Metropolitan Magistrate or the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate;

(d) to any area which is included in a metropolitan area, as a reference to such metropolitan area, and any reference to a Magistrate of the first class or of the second class in relation to such area, shall be construed as a reference to the Metropolitan Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in such area.

(f) Where, under any law, other than this Code, the functions exercisable by a Magistrate relate to matters—

(a) which involve the appreciation or sifting of evidence or the formulation of any decision which exposes any person to any punishment or penalty or detention in custody pending investigation, inquiry or trial or would have the effect of sending him for trial before any Court, they shall, subject to the provisions of this Code be exercisable by a Judicial Magistrate; or

(b) which are administrative or executive in nature, such as the granting of a licence, the suspension or cancellation of a licence sanctioning a prosecution or withdrawing from a prosecution, they shall, subject as aforesaid, be exercisable by an Executive Magistrate.

45 of 1860.

4. (1) All offences under the Indian Penal Code shall be investigated, inquired into, tried, and otherwise dealt with according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

Trial of offences under the Indian Penal Code and other laws.

(2) All offences under any other law shall be investigated, inquired into, tried, and otherwise dealt with according to the same provisions, but subject to any enactment for the time being in force regulating the manner or place of investigating, inquiring into, trying or otherwise dealing with such offences.

5. Nothing contained in this Code shall, in the absence of a specific provision to the contrary, affect any special or local law for the time being in force, or any special jurisdiction or power conferred, or any special form of procedure prescribed, by any other law for the time being in force.

Saving.

CHAPTER II

CONSTITUTION OF CRIMINAL COURTS AND OFFICES

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6. Besides the High Courts and the Courts constituted under any law, other than this Code, there shall be, in every State, the following classes of Criminal Courts, namely:—

Classes of Criminal Courts.

- (i) Courts of Session;
- (ii) Judicial Magistrates of the first class;
- (iii) Judicial Magistrate of the second class; and
- (iv) Executive Magistrates.

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* * * * *

7. (1) Every State shall be a sessions division or shall consist of sessions divisions; and every sessions division shall, for the purposes of this Code, be a district or consist of districts:

Territorial divisions.

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Provided that every metropolitan area shall, for the said purposes, be a separate sessions division and district.

(2) The State Government may, after consultation with the High Court, alter the limits or the number of such division and district.

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(3) The State Government may, after consultation with the High Court, divide any district into sub-divisions and may alter the limits or the number of such sub-divisions.

(4) The sessions divisions, districts and sub-divisions existing in a State at the commencement** of this Code, shall be deemed to have been formed under this section.

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8. (1) The State Government may, by notification, declare that, as from such date as may be specified in the notification, any area in the State comprising a city or town whose population exceeds one million shall be a metropolitan area for the purposes of this Code.

Metropolitan areas.

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(2) As from the commencement of this Code, each of the Presidency-towns of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and the city of Ahmedabad shall be deemed to be declared under sub-section (1) to be a metropolitan area.

(3) The State Government may, by notification, extend, reduce or alter the limits of, a metropolitan area but the reduction or alteration shall not be so made as to reduce the population of such area to less than one million.

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(4) Where, after an area has been declared or deemed to have been declared to be a metropolitan area, the population of such area falls below one million, such area shall, on and from such date as the State Government may, by notification, specify in this behalf, cease to be a

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metropolitan area; but notwithstanding such cesser, any inquiry, trial or appeal pending immediately before such cesser before any Court or Magistrate in such area shall continue to be dealt with under this Code, as if such cesser had not taken place.

(5) Where the State Government reduces or alters, under sub-section (3), the limits of any metropolitan area, such reduction or alteration shall not affect any inquiry, trial or appeal pending immediately before such reduction or alteration before any Court or Magistrate, and every such inquiry, trial or appeal shall continue to be dealt with under this Code as if such exclusion or alteration had not taken place.

Explanation.—In this section, the expression “population” means the population as ascertained at the 1st preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published.

Court of Session.

9. (1) The State Government shall establish a Court of Session for every sessions division.

(2) Every Court of Session shall be presided over by a Judge, to be appointed by the High Court.

(3) The High Court may also appoint Additional Sessions Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges to exercise jurisdiction in a Court of Session.

(4) The Sessions Judge of one sessions division may be appointed by the High Court to be also an Additional Sessions Judge of another division. and in such case he may sit for the disposal of cases at such place or places in other division as the High Court may direct.

(5) Where the office of the Sessions Judge is vacant, the High Court may make arrangements for the disposal of any urgent application which is, or may be, made or pending before such Court of Session by an Additional or Assistant Sessions Judge, or, if there be no Additional or Assistant Sessions Judge, by a Chief Judicial Magistrate, in the sessions division; and every such Judge or Magistrate shall ** have jurisdiction to deal with any such application.

(6) The Court of Session shall ordinarily hold its sitting at such place or places as the High Court may, by notification, specify; but, if, in any particular case, the Court of Session is of opinion that it will tend to the general convenience of the parties and witnesses to hold its sittings at any other place in the sessions division, it may, with the consent of the prosecution and the accused, sit at that place for the disposal of the case or the examination of any witness or witnesses therein.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Code, “appointment” does not include the first appointment, posting or promotion of a person by the Government to any Service, or post in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State, where under any law, such appointment, posting or promotion is required to be made by Government.

Subordination of Assistant Sessions Judges.

10. (1) All Assistant Sessions Judges shall be subordinate to the Sessions Judge in whose Court they exercise jurisdiction.

(2) The Sessions Judge may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Code, as to the distribution of business among such Assistant Sessions Judges.

(3) The Sessions Judge may also make provision for the disposal of any urgent application, in the event of his absence or inability to act, by an Additional or Assistant Sessions Judge, or, if there be no Additional

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or Assistant Sessions Judge, by the Chief Judicial Magistrate, and every such Judge or Magistrate shall be deemed to have jurisdiction to deal with any such application.

11. (1) In every district (not being a metropolitan area), there shall be established as many Courts of Judicial Magistrates of the first class and of the second class, and at such places, as the State Government may, after consultation with the High Court, by notification, specify.

Courts of Judicial Magistrates.

(2) The presiding officers of such Courts shall be appointed by the High Court.

(3) The High Court may, whenever it appears to it to be expedient or necessary, confer the powers of a Judicial Magistrate of the first class or of the second class on any member of the Judicial Service of the State, functioning as a Judge in a Civil Court.

12. (1) In every district (not being a metropolitan area), the High Court shall appoint a Judicial Magistrate of the first class to be the Chief Judicial Magistrate.

Chief Judicial Magistrate and Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, etc.

(2) The High Court may appoint any Judicial Magistrate of the first class to be an Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall have all or any of the powers of a Chief Judicial Magistrate under this Code or under any other law for the time being in force as the High Court may direct.

(3) (a) The High Court may designate any Judicial Magistrate of the first class in any sub-division as the Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate and relieve him of the responsibilities specified in this section as occasion requires.

(b) Subject to the general control of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, every Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate shall also have and exercise, such powers of supervision and control over the work of the Judicial Magistrates (other than Additional Chief Judicial Magistrates) in the sub-division as the High Court may, by general or special order, specify in this behalf.

13. (1) The High Court may, if requested by the Central or State Government so to do, confer upon any person who holds or has held any post under the Government, all or any of the powers conferred or conferrable by or under this Code on a Judicial Magistrate of the second class, in respect to particular cases or to particular classes of cases or to cases generally, in any district, not being a metropolitan area:

Special Judicial Magistrates.

Provided that no such power shall be conferred on a person unless he possesses such qualification or experience in relation to legal affairs as the High Court may, by rules, specify.

(2) Such Magistrates shall be called Special Judicial Magistrates and shall be appointed for such term, not exceeding one year at a time, as the High Court may, by general or special order, direct.

14. (1) Subject to the control of the High Court, the Chief Judicial Magistrate may, from time to time, define the local limits of the areas within which the Magistrates appointed under section 11 or under section 13 may exercise all or any of the powers with which they may respectively be invested under this Code.

Local jurisdiction of Judicial Magistrates.

(2) Except as otherwise provided by such definition, the jurisdiction and powers of every such Magistrate shall extend throughout the district.

Subordi-
nation of
Judicial
Magis-
trates.

15. (1) Every Chief Judicial Magistrate shall be subordinate to the Sessions Judge; and every other Judicial Magistrate shall, subject to the general control of the Sessions Judge, be subordinate to the Chief Judicial Magistrate.

(2) The Chief Judicial Magistrate may, from time to time, make rules or * special orders, consistent with this Code, as to the distribution of business among the Judicial Magistrates subordinate to him.

Courts of
Metropoli-
tan Magis-
trates.

16. (1) In every metropolitan area, there shall be established as many Courts of Metropolitan Magistrates, and at such places, as the State Government may, after consultation with the High Court, by notification, specify.

(2) The presiding officers of such Courts shall be appointed by the High Court.

(3) The jurisdiction and powers of every Metropolitan Magistrate shall extend throughout the metropolitan area.

Chief
Metropoli-
tan
Magis-
trate and
Additional
Chief
Metropoli-
tan
Magis-
trate.

17. (1) The High Court shall, in relation to every metropolitan area within its local jurisdiction, appoint a Metropolitan Magistrate to be the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate for such metropolitan area.

(2) The High Court may appoint any Metropolitan Magistrate to be an Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall have all or any of the powers of a Chief Metropolitan Magistrate under this Code or under any other law for the time being in force as the High Court may direct.

Special
Metropoli-
tan Magis-
trates.

18. (1) The High Court may, if requested by the Central or State Government so to do, confer upon any person who holds or has held any post under the Government, all or any of the powers conferred or conferrable by or under this Code on a Metropolitan Magistrate, in respect to particular cases or to particular classes of cases or to cases generally, in any metropolitan area within its local jurisdiction:

Provided that no such power shall be conferred on a person unless he possesses such qualification or experience in relation to legal affairs as the High Court may, by rules, specify.

(2) Such Magistrates shall be called Special Metropolitan Magistrates and shall be appointed for such term, not exceeding one year at a time, as the High Court may, by general or special order, direct.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere in this Code, a Special Metropolitan Magistrate shall not impose a sentence which a Judicial Magistrate of the second class is not competent to impose outside the Metropolitan area.

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Subordi-
nation of
Metropoli-
tan
Magis-
trates.

19. (1) The Chief Metropolitan Magistrate and every Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate shall be subordinate to the Sessions Judge; and every other Metropolitan Magistrate shall, subject to the general control of the Sessions Judge, be subordinate to the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate.

(2) The High Court may, for the purposes of this Code, define the extent of the subordination, if any, of the Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrates to the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate.

(3) The Chief Metropolitan Magistrate may, from time to time, make rules or give special orders, consistent with this Code, as to the distribution of business among the Metropolitan Magistrates and as to the allocation of business to an Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate.

5 20. (1) In every district and in every metropolitan area, the State Government may appoint as many persons as it thinks fit to be Executive Magistrates and shall appoint one of them to be the District Magistrate.

Execu-
tive
Magis-
trates.

(2) The State Government may appoint any Executive Magistrate to be an Additional District Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall have all
10 or any of the powers of a District Magistrate under this Code or under any other law for the time being in force.

(3) Whenever, in consequence of the office of a District Magistrate becoming vacant, any officer succeeds temporarily to the executive administration of the district, such officer shall, pending the orders of the
15 State Government, exercise all the powers and perform all the duties respectively conferred and imposed by this Code on the District Magistrate.

(4) The State Government may place an Executive Magistrate in charge of a sub-division and may relieve him of the charge as occasion
20 requires; and the Magistrate so placed in charge of a sub-division shall be called the Sub-divisional Magistrate.

(5) Nothing in this section shall preclude the State Government from conferring, under any law for the time being in force, on a Commissioner of Police, all or any of the powers of an Executive Magistrate in
25 relation to a metropolitan area.

21. The State Government may appoint, for such term as it may think fit, Executive Magistrates, to be known as Special Executive Magistrates, for particular areas or for the performance of particular functions and confer on such Special Executive Magistrates such of the powers as are
30 conferrable under this Code on Executive Magistrates, as it may deem fit.

Special
Executive
Magis-
trates.

22. (1) Subject to the control of the State Government, the District Magistrate may, from time to time, define the local limits of the areas within which the Executive Magistrates may exercise all or any of the powers with which they may be invested under this Code.

Local
jurisdic-
tion of
Execu-
tive Ma-
gistrates.

35 (2) Except as otherwise provided by such definition, the jurisdiction and powers of every such Magistrate shall extend throughout the district.

23. (1) All Executive Magistrates, other than the Additional District Magistrate, shall be subordinate to the District Magistrate, and every Executive Magistrate (other than the Sub-divisional Magistrate) exercising powers in a sub-division shall also be subordinate to the Sub-divisional
40 Magistrate, subject, however, to the general control of the District Magistrate.

Subordi-
nation of
Execu-
tive
Magis-
trates.

(2) The District Magistrate may, from time to time, make rules or give special orders, consistent with this Code, as to the distribution of
45 business among the Executive Magistrates subordinate to him and as to the allocation of business to an Additional District Magistrate.

Public
Prosecu-
tors.

24. (1) For every High Court, the Central Government or the State Government shall, after consultation with the High Court, appoint a Public Prosecutor for conducting, in such Court, any prosecution, appeal or other proceeding on behalf of the Central or State Government, as the case may be. 5

(2) For every district the State Government shall appoint a Public Prosecutor and may also appoint one or more Additional Public Prosecutors for the district.

(3) The District Magistrate shall, in consultation with the Sessions Judge, prepare a panel of names of persons who are, in his opinion, fit to be appointed as the Public Prosecutor or Additional Public Prosecutor for the district. 10

(4) No person shall be appointed by the State Government as the Public Prosecutor or Additional Public Prosecutor for the district unless his name appears on the panel of names prepared by the District Magistrate under sub-section (3). 15

(5) A person shall only be eligible to be appointed as a Public Prosecutor or an Additional Public Prosecutor under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), if he has been in practice as an advocate for not less than seven years. 20

(6) The Central Government or the State Government may appoint, for the purposes of any case or class of cases, an advocate who has been in practice for not less than ten years,* as a Special Public Prosecutor.

Assistant
Public
Prosecu-
tors.

25. (1) The State Government shall appoint in every district one or more Assistant Public Prosecutors for conducting prosecutions in the Courts of Magistrates. 25

(2) Save as otherwise provided in sub-section (3), no police officer shall be eligible to be appointed as Assistant Public Prosecutor.* * *

(3) Where no Assistant Public Prosecutor * * * is available for the purposes of any particular case, the District Magistrate may appoint any other person to be the Assistant Public Prosecutor in charge of that case: 30

Provided that a police officer shall not be so appointed—

- (a) if he has taken any part in the investigation into the offence with respect to which the accused is being prosecuted; or 35
- (b) if he is below the rank of Inspector.

CHAPTER III

POWER OF COURTS

Courts by
which
offences
are tri-
able.

26. Subject to the other provisions of this Code,—

- (a) any offence under the Indian Penal Code may be tried by— 40 45 of 1860.
- (i) the High Court, or
- (ii) the Court of Session, or
- (iii) any other Court by which such offence is shown in the First Schedule to be triable,

(b) any offence under any other law shall, when any Court is mentioned in this behalf in such law, be tried by such Court and when no Court is so mentioned, may be tried by—

- (i) the High Court, or
- (ii) any other Court by which such offence is shown in the First Schedule to be triable.

27. Any offence not punishable with death or imprisonment for life, committed by any person who at the date when he appears or is brought before the Court is under the age of sixteen years, may be tried by the Court of a Chief Judicial Magistrate, or by any Court specially empowered under the Children Act, 1960, or any other law for the time being in force providing for the treatment, training and rehabilitation of youthful offenders.

Jurisdiction in the case of juveniles.

60 of 1960.

28. (1) A High Court may pass any sentence authorised by law.

(2) A Sessions Judge or Additional Sessions Judge may pass any sentence authorised by law; but any sentence of death passed by any such Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the High Court.

Sentences which High Courts and Sessions Judges may pass.

(3) An Assistant Sessions Judge may pass any sentence authorised by law except a sentence of death or of imprisonment for life or of imprisonment for a term exceeding ten years.

29. (1) The Court of a Chief Judicial Magistrate may pass any sentence authorised by law except a sentence of death or of imprisonment for life or of imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years.

Sentence which Magistrates may pass.

(2) The Court of a Magistrate of the first class may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, * * * or of fine not exceeding five thousand rupees, or of both.

(3) The Court of a Magistrate of the second class may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, * * * or of fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or of both.

30. (1) The Court of a Magistrate may award such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is authorised by law:

Sentences of imprisonment in default of fine.

Provided that the term—

(a) is not in excess of the powers of the * Magistrate under section 29;

(b) shall not, where imprisonment has been awarded as part of the substantive sentence, exceed one-fourth of the term of imprisonment which * * * the Magistrate is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

(2) The imprisonment awarded under this section may be in addition to a substantive sentence of imprisonment for the maximum term awardable by * * * the Magistrate under section 29.

31. (1) When a person is convicted at one trial of two or more offences, the Court may, subject to the provisions of section 71 of the Indian Penal Code, sentence him for such offences, to the several punishments prescribed therefor which such Court is competent to inflict; such punishments when consisting of imprisonment to commence the one after the expiration of the other in such order as the Court may direct, unless the Court directs that such punishments shall run concurrently.

Sentence in cases of conviction of several offences at one trial.

45 of 1860.

(2) In the case of consecutive sentences, it shall not be necessary for the Court by reason only of the aggregate punishment for the several offences being in excess of the punishment which it is competent to inflict on conviction of a single offence, to send the offender for trial before a higher Court:

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Provided that—

(a) in no case shall such person be sentenced to imprisonment for a longer period than fourteen years;

(b) the aggregate punishment shall not exceed twice the amount of punishment which the Court is competent to inflict for a single offence.

(3) For the purpose of appeal by a convicted person, the aggregate of the consecutive sentences passed against him under this section shall be deemed to be a single sentence.

Mode of
confer-
ring
powers.

32. (1) In conferring powers under this Code, the High Court or the State Government, as the case may be, may, by order, empower persons specially by name or in virtue of their offices or classes of officials generally by their official titles.

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(2) Every such order shall take effect from the date on which it is communicated to the person so empowered.

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Powers of
officers
appointed.

33. Whenever any person holding an office in the service of Government who has been invested by the High Court or the State Government with any powers under this Code throughout any local area is appointed to an equal or higher office of the same nature, within a like local area under the same State Government, he shall, unless the High Court or the State Government, as the case may be, otherwise directs, or has otherwise directed, exercise the same powers in the local area in which he is so appointed.

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Withdra-
wal of
powers.

34. (1) The High Court or the State Government, as the case may be, may withdraw all or any of the powers conferred by it under this Code on any person or by any officer subordinate to it.

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(2) Any powers conferred by the Chief Judicial Magistrate or by the District Magistrate may be withdrawn by the respective Magistrate by whom such powers were conferred.

Powers of
Judges
and
Magis-
trates
exercis-
able by
their
successors-
in-office.

35. (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Code, the powers and duties of a Judge or Magistrate may be exercised or performed by his successor-in-office.

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(2) When there is any doubt as to who is the successor-in-office of any Additional or Assistant Sessions Judge, the Sessions Judge shall determine by order in writing the Judge who shall, for the purposes of this Code or of any proceedings or order thereunder, be deemed to be the successor-in-office of such Additional or Assistant Sessions Judge.

(3) When there is any doubt as to who is the successor-in-office of any Magistrate, the Chief Judicial Magistrate, or the District Magistrate, as the case may be, shall determine by order in writing the Magistrate

who shall, for the purposes of this Code or of any proceedings or order thereunder, be deemed to be the successor-in-office of such Magistrate.

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CHAPTER IV

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A.—POWERS OF SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF POLICE

36. Police officers superior in rank to an officer in charge of a police station may exercise the same powers, throughout the local area to which they are appointed, as may be exercised by such officer within the limits of his station.

Powers of superior officers of police.

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B.—AID TO THE MAGISTRATES AND THE POLICE

37. Every person is bound to assist a Magistrate or police officer reasonably demanding his aid—

Public when to assist Magistrates and police.

(a) in the taking or preventing the escape of any other person whom such Magistrate or police officer is authorised to arrest; or

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(b) in the prevention or suppression of a breach of the peace; or

(c) in the prevention of any injury attempted to be committed to any railway, canal, telegraph or public property.

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38. When a warrant is directed to a person other than a police officer, any other person may aid in the execution of such warrant, if the person to whom the warrant is directed be near at hand and acting in the execution of the warrant.

Aid to person, other than police officer, executing warrant.

45 of 1860

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39. (1) Every person, aware of the commission of, or of the intention of any other person to commit, any offence punishable under any of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, namely:—

Public to give information of certain offences.

(i) sections 121 to 126, both inclusive, and section 130 (that is to say, offences against the State specified in Chapter VI of the said Code);

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(ii) sections 143, 144, 145, 147 and 148 (that is to say, offences against the public tranquillity specified in Chapter VIII of the said Code);

(iii) sections 161 to 165A, both inclusive (that is to say, offences relating to illegal gratification);

(iv) sections 272 to 278, both inclusive (that is to say, offences relating to adulteration of food and drugs, etc.);

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(v) sections 302, 303 and 304 (that is to say, offences affecting life);

(vi) section 382 (that is to say, offence of theft after preparation made for causing death, hurt or restraint in order to the committing of the theft);

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(vii) sections 392 to 399, both inclusive, and section 402 (that is to say, offences of robbery and dacoity);

(viii) section 409 (that is to say, offence relating to criminal breach of trust by public servant, etc.);

(ix) sections 431 to 439, both inclusive (that is to say, offences of mischief against property);

(x) sections 449 and 450 (that is to say, offence of house-trespass);

(xi) sections 456 to 460, both inclusive (that is to say, offences of lurking house-trespass); and

(xii) sections 489A to 489E, both inclusive (that is to say, offences relating to currency notes and bank notes),

shall, in the absence of any reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which excuse shall lie upon the person so aware, forthwith give information to the nearest Magistrate or police officer of such commission or intention.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the term "offence" includes any act committed at any place out of India which would constitute an offence if committed in India.

Duty of officers employed in connection with the affairs of a village to make certain report.

40. (1) Every officer employed in connection with the affairs of a village and every person residing in a village shall forthwith communicate to the nearest Magistrate or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station, whichever is nearer, any information which he may possess respecting—

(a) the permanent or temporary residence of any notorious receiver or vendor of stolen property in or near such village;

(b) the resort to any place within, or the passage through, such village of any person whom he knows, or reasonably suspects, to be a thug, robber, escaped convict or proclaimed offender;

(c) the commission of, or intention to commit, in or near such village any non-bailable offence or any offence punishable under section 143, section 144, section 145, section 147, or section 148 of the Indian Penal Code;

(d) the occurrence in or near such village of any sudden or unnatural death or of any death under suspicious circumstances or the discovery in or near such village of any corpse or part of a corpse, in circumstances which lead to a reasonable suspicion that such a death has occurred or the disappearance from such village of any person in circumstances which lead to a reasonable suspicion that a non-bailable offence has been committed in respect of such person;

(e) the commission of, or intention to commit, at any place out of India near such village any act which, if committed in India, would be an offence punishable under any of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, namely, 231 to 238 (both inclusive), 302, 304, 382, 392 to 399 (both inclusive), 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 457 to 460 (both inclusive), 489A, 489B, 489C and 489D;

(f) any matter likely to affect the maintenance of order or the prevention of crime or the safety of person or property respecting which the District Magistrate, by general or special order made with the previous sanction of the State Government, has directed him to communicate information.

45 of 1860.

40 45 of 1860.

(2) In this section,—

(i) “village” includes village-lands;

(ii) the expression “proclaimed offender” includes any person proclaimed as an offender by any Court or authority in any territory in India to which this Code does not extend, in respect of any act which if committed in the territories to which this Code extends, would be an offence punishable under any of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, namely, 302, 304, 382, 392 to 399 (both inclusive), 402, 435, 436, 449, 450 and 457 to 460 (both inclusive);

(iii) the words “village officer employed in connection with the affairs of the village” means a member of the panchayat of the village and includes the headman and every officer or other person appointed to perform any function connected with the administration of the village.

CHAPTER V

ARREST OF PERSONS

41. (1) Any police officer may without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person—

When
police
may
arrest
without
warrant.

(a) who has been concerned in any cognizable offence, or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made, or credible information has been received, or a reasonable suspicion exists, of his having been so concerned; or

(b) who has in his possession without lawful excuse, the burden of proving which excuse shall lie on such person, any implement of house-breaking; or

(c) who has been proclaimed as an offender either under this Code or by order of the State Government; or

(d) in whose possession anything is found which may reasonably be suspected to be stolen property and who may reasonably be suspected of having committed an offence with reference to such thing; or

(e) who obstructs a police officer while in the execution of his duty, or who has escaped, or attempts to escape, from lawful custody; or

(f) who is reasonably suspected of being a deserter from any of the Armed Forces of the Union; or

(g) who has been concerned in, or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made, or credible information has been received, or a reasonable suspicion exists, of his having been concerned in, any act committed at any place out of India which, if committed in India, would have been punishable as an offence, and for which he is, under any law relating to extradition, or otherwise, liable to be apprehended or detained in custody in India; or

(h) who, being a released convict, commits a breach of any rule, made under sub-section (5) of section 356; or

(i) for whose arrest any requisition: whether written or oral, has been received from another police officer, provided that the requisition specifies the person to be arrested and the offence or other cause for which the arrest is to be made and it appears therefrom that the person might lawfully be arrested without a warrant by the officer who issued the requisition.

(2) Any officer in charge of a police station may, in like manner, arrest or cause to be arrested any person, belonging to one or more of the categories of persons specified in section 109 or section 110.

Arrest on refusal to give name and residence.

* * * * *

42. (1) When any person who, in the presence of a police officer, has committed or has been accused of committing a non-cognizable offence refuses, on demand of such officer, to give his name and residence or gives a name or residence which such officer has reason to believe to be false, he may be arrested by such officer in order that his name or residence may be ascertained. 5 10

(2) When the true name and residence of such person have been ascertained, he shall be released on his executing a bond, with or without sureties, to appear before a Magistrate if so required:

Provided that, if such person is not resident in India, the bond shall be secured by a surety or sureties resident in India. 15

(3) Should the true name and residence of such person not be ascertained within twenty-four hours from the time of arrest or should he fail to execute the bond, or, if so required, to furnish sufficient sureties, he shall forthwith be forwarded to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction. 20

Arrest by private person and procedure on such arrest.

43. (1) Any private person may arrest or cause to be arrested any person who in his presence commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence, or any proclaimed offender, and, without unnecessary delay, shall make over or cause to be made over any person so arrested to a police officer, or, in the absence of a police officer, take such person or cause him to be taken in custody to the nearest police station. 25

(2) If there is reason to believe that such person comes under the provisions of section 41, a police officer shall re-arrest him.

(3) If there is reason to believe that he has committed a non-cognizable offence, and he refuses on the demand of a police officer to give his name and residence, or gives a name or residence which such officer has reason to believe to be false, he shall be dealt with under the provisions of section 42; but if there is no sufficient reason to believe that he has committed any offence, he shall be at once released. 30

Arrest by Magistrate.

44. (1) When any offence is committed in the presence of a Magistrate, whether Executive or Judicial, within his local jurisdiction, he may himself arrest or order any person to arrest the offender, and may thereupon, subject to the provisions herein contained as to bail, commit the offender to custody. 35

(2) Any Magistrate, whether Executive or Judicial, may at any time arrest or direct the arrest, in his presence, within his local jurisdiction, of any person for whose arrest he is competent at the time and in the circumstances to issue a warrant. 40

Protection of members of the Armed Forces from arrest.

45. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 41 to 44 (both inclusive), no member of the Armed Forces of the Union shall be arrested for anything done or purported to be done by him in the discharge of his official duties except after obtaining the consent of the Central Government. 45

(2) The State Government may, by notification, direct that the provisions of sub-section (1), and of clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 196, shall apply to such class or category of the members of the Force charged with the maintenance of public order as may be specified therein, wherever they may be serving, and thereupon the provisions of that sub-section shall apply as if for the expression "Central Government" occurring therein, the expression "State Government" were substituted.

46. (1) In making an arrest the police officer or other person making the same shall actually touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested, unless there be a submission to the custody by word or action.

Arrest
how made.

(2) If such person forcibly resists the endeavour to arrest him, or attempts to evade the arrest, such police officer or other person may use all means necessary to effect the arrest.

(3) Nothing in this section gives a right to cause the death of a person who is not accused of an offence punishable with death or with imprisonment for life.

47. (1) If any person acting under a warrant of arrest, or any police officer having authority to arrest, has reason to believe that the person to be arrested has entered into, or is within, any place, any person residing in, or being in charge of, such place shall, on demand of such person acting as aforesaid or such police officer, allow him free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Search
of place
entered
by person
sought to
be arrest-
ed.

(2) If ingress to such place cannot be obtained under sub-section (1), it shall be lawful in any case for a person acting under a warrant and in any case in which a warrant may issue, but cannot be obtained without affording the person to be arrested an opportunity of escape, for a police officer to enter such place and search therein, and in order to effect an entrance into such place, to break open any outer or inner door or window of any house or place, whether that of the person to be arrested or of any other person, if after notification of his authority and purpose, and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance:

Provided that, if any such place is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a female (not being the person to be arrested) who, according to custom, does not appear in public, such person or police officer shall, before entering such apartment, give notice to such female that she is at liberty to withdraw and shall afford her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, and may then break open the apartment and enter it.

(3) Any police officer or other person authorised to make an arrest may break open any outer or inner door or window of any house or place in order to liberate himself or any other person who, having lawfully entered for the purpose of making an arrest, is detained therein.

48. A police officer may, for the purpose of arresting without warrant any person whom he is authorised to arrest, * * * pursue such person into any place in India.

Pursuit of
offenders
into
other
jurisdic-
tions.

49. The person arrested shall not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape.

No un-
necessary
restraint.

Person arrested to be informed of grounds of arrest and of right to bail.

50. (1) Every police officer or other person arresting any person without warrant shall forthwith communicate to him full particulars of the offence for which he is arrested or other grounds for such arrest.

(2) Where a police officer arrests without warrant any person other than a person accused of a non-bailable offence, he shall inform the person arrested that he is entitled to be released on bail and that he may arrange for sureties * * on his behalf.

Search of arrested person.

51. (1) Whenever a person is arrested by a police officer under a warrant which does not provide for the taking of bail, or under a warrant which provides for the taking of bail but the person arrested cannot furnish bail, and

whenever a person is arrested without warrant, or by a private person under a warrant, and cannot legally be admitted to bail, or is unable to furnish bail,

the officer making the arrest or, when the arrest is made by a private person, the police officer to whom he makes over the person arrested, may search such person, and place in safe custody all articles, other than necessary wearing-apparel, found upon him and where any article is seized from the arrested person, a receipt showing the articles taken in possession by the police officer shall be given to such person.

(2) Whenever it is necessary to cause a female to be searched, the search shall be made by another female with strict regard to decency.

Power to seize offensive weapons.

52. The officer or other person making any arrest under this Code may take from the person arrested any offensive weapons which he has about his person, and shall deliver all weapons so taken to the Court or officer before which or whom the officer or person making the arrest is required by this Code to produce the person arrested.

Examination of accused by medical practitioner at the request of police officer.

53. (1) When a person is arrested on a charge of committing an offence of such a nature and alleged to have been committed under such circumstances that there are reasonable grounds for believing that an examination of his person will afford evidence as to the commission of an offence, it shall be lawful for a registered medical practitioner, acting at the request of a police officer not below the rank of sub-inspector, and for any person acting in good faith in his aid and under his direction, to make such an examination of the person arrested as is reasonably necessary in order to ascertain the facts which may afford such evidence, and to use such force as is reasonably necessary for that purpose.

(2) Whenever the person of a female is to be examined under this section, the examination shall be made only by, or under the supervision of, a female registered medical practitioner.

Explanation.—In this section and in section 54, “registered medical practitioner” means a medical practitioner who possesses any recognized medical qualification as defined in clause (b) of section 2 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, and whose name has been entered in a State Medical Register.

54. When a person who is arrested, whether on a charge or otherwise, alleges, at the time when he is produced before a Magistrate or at any time during the period of his detention in custody that the examination of his body will afford evidence which will disprove the commission by him of any offence or which will establish the commission by any other person of any offence against his body, the Magistrate shall, if requested by the arrested person so to do direct the examination of the body of such person by a registered medical practitioner unless the Magistrate considers that the request is made for the purpose of vexation or delay or for defeating the ends of justice.

Examination of arrested person by medical practitioner at the request of the arrested person.

55. (1) When any officer in charge of a police station or any police officer making an investigation under Chapter XII requires any officer subordinate to him to arrest without a warrant (otherwise than in his presence) any person who may lawfully be arrested without a warrant, he shall deliver to the officer required to make the arrest an order in writing, specifying the person to be arrested and the offence or other cause for which the arrest is to be made and the officer so required shall, before making the arrest, notify to the person to be arrested the substance of the order and, if so required by such person, shall show him the order.

Procedure when police officer deposes subordinate to arrest without warrant.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall affect the power of a police officer to arrest a person under section 41.

56. A police officer making an arrest without warrant shall, without unnecessary delay and subject to the provisions herein contained as to bail, take or send the person arrested before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or before the officer in charge of a police station.

Person arrested to be taken before Magistrate or officer in charge of police station.

57. No police officer shall detain in custody a person arrested without warrant for a longer period than under all the circumstances of the case is reasonable, and such period shall not, in the absence of a special order of a Magistrate under section 167, exceed twenty-four hours exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the Magistrate's Court.

Person arrested not to be detained more than twenty-four hours.

58. Officers in charge of police stations shall report to the District Magistrate, or, if he so directs, to the Sub-divisional Magistrate, the cases of all persons arrested without warrant, within the limits of their respective stations, whether such persons have been admitted to bail or otherwise.

Police to report apprehensions.

59. No person who has been arrested by a police officer shall be discharged except on his own bond, or on bail, or under the special order of a Magistrate.

Discharge of person apprehended.

60. (1) If a person in lawful custody escapes or is rescued, the person from whose custody he escaped or was rescued may immediately pursue and arrest him in any place in India.

Power, on escape, to pursue and re-take.

(2) The provisions of section 47 shall apply to arrests under subsection (1) although the person making any such arrest is not acting under a warrant and is not a police officer having authority to arrest.

CHAPTER VI

PROCESSES TO COMPEL APPEARANCE

5

A.—Summons

Form of
summons.

61. Every summons issued by a Court under this Code shall be in writing, in duplicate, signed by the presiding officer of such Court * * or by such other officer as the High Court may, from time to time, by rule direct, and shall bear the seal of the Court.

10

Summons
how
served.

62. (1) Every summons shall be served by a police officer, or subject to such rules as the State Government may make in this behalf, by an officer of the Court issuing it or other public servant.

(2) The summons shall, if practicable, be served personally on the person summoned, by delivering or tendering to him one of the dupli- 15
cates of the summons.

(3) Every person on whom a summons is so served shall, if so required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor on the back of the other duplicate.

Service of
summons
on cor-
porate
bodies
and so-
cieties.

63. Service of a summons on a corporation may be effected by serving 20
it on the secretary, local manager or other principal officer of the corporation, or by letter sent by registered post, addressed to the chief officer of the corporation in India, in which case the service shall be deemed to have been effected when the letter would arrive in ordinary course of post.

25

Explanation.—In this section, “corporation” means an incorporated company or other body corporate and includes a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

21 of 1800.

Service
when
persons
summon-
ed cannot
be found.

64. Where the person summoned cannot, by the exercise of due diligence, be found, the summons may be served by leaving one of the dup- 30
licates for him with some adult male member of his family residing with him, and the person with whom the summons is so left shall, if so required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor on the back of the other duplicate.

Explanation.—A servant is not a member of the family within the 35
meaning of this section.

Procedure
when
service
cannot be
effected as
before
provided.

65. If service cannot by the exercise of due diligence be effected as provided in section 62, section 63 or section 64, the serving officer shall affix one of the duplicates of the summons to some conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which the person summoned ordinarily re- 40
sides; and thereupon the Court, after making such inquiries as it thinks fit, may either declare that the summons has been duly served or order fresh service in such manner as it considers proper.

66. (1) Where the person summoned is in the active service of the Government***, the Court issuing the summons shall ordinarily send it in duplicate to the head of the office in which such person is employed; and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served in the manner provided by section 62, and shall return it to the Court under his signature with the endorsement required by that section.

Service on Government servant.

(2) Such signature shall be evidence of due service.

67. When a Court desires that a summons issued by it shall be served at any place outside its local jurisdiction, it shall ordinarily send such summons in duplicate to a Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the person summoned resides, or is, to be there served.

Service of summons outside local limits.

68. (1) When a summons issued by a Court is served outside its local jurisdiction, and in any case where the officer who has served a summons is not present at the hearing of the case, an affidavit, purporting to be made before a Magistrate, that such summons has been served, and a duplicate of the summons purporting to be endorsed (in the manner provided by section 62 or section 64) by the person to whom it was delivered or tendered or with whom it was left, shall be admissible in evidence, and the statements made therein shall be deemed to be correct unless and until the contrary is proved.

Proof of service in such cases and when serving officer not present.

(2) The affidavit mentioned in this section may be attached to the duplicate of the summons and returned to the Court.

69. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding sections of this Chapter, a Court issuing a summons to a witness may, in addition to and simultaneously with the issue of such summons, direct a copy of the summons to be served by registered post addressed to the witness at the place where he ordinarily resides or carries on business or personally works for gain.

Service of summons on witness by post.

(2) When an acknowledgment purporting to be signed by the witness or an endorsement purporting to be made by a postal employee that the witness refused to take delivery of the summons has been received, the Court issuing the summons may declare that the summons has been duly served.

B.—Warrant of arrest

70. (1) Every warrant of arrest issued by a Court under this Code shall be in writing, signed by the presiding officer of such Court * * and shall bear the seal of the Court.

Form of warrant of arrest and duration.

(2) Every such warrant shall remain in force until it is cancelled by the Court which issued it, or until it is executed.

71. (1) Any Court issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person may in its discretion direct by endorsement on the warrant that, if such person executes a bond with sufficient sureties for his attendance before the Court at a specified time and thereafter until otherwise directed by the Court, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall take such security and shall release such person from custody.

Power to direct security to be taken.

(2) The endorsement shall state—

(a) the number of sureties;

(b) the amount in which they and the person for whose arrest the warrant is issued, are to be respectively bound;

(c) the time at which he is to attend before the Court. 5

(3) Whenever security is taken under this section, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall forward the bond to the Court.

Warrants
to whom
directed.

72. (1) A warrant of arrest shall ordinarily be directed to one or more police officers; but the Court issuing such a warrant may, if its immediate execution is necessary and no police officer is immediately available, direct it to any other person or persons, and such person or persons shall execute the same. 10

(2) When a warrant is directed to more officers or persons than one, it may be executed by all, or by any one or more of them.

Warrant
may be
directed
to any
person.

73. (1) The Chief Judicial Magistrate or a * Magistrate of the first class may direct a warrant to any person within his local jurisdiction for the arrest of any escaped convict, proclaimed offender or of any person who is accused of a non-bailable offence and is evading arrest. 15

(2) Such person shall acknowledge in writing the receipt of the warrant, and shall execute it if the person for whose arrest it was issued, is in, or enters on, any land or other property under his charge. 20

(3) When the person against whom such warrant is issued is arrested, he shall be made over with the warrant to the nearest police officer, who shall cause him to be taken before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, unless security is taken under section 71. 25

Warrant
directed
to police
officer.

74. A warrant directed to any police officer may also be executed by any other police officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed.

Notifica-
tion of
substance
of warrant.

75. The police officer or other person executing a warrant of arrest shall notify the substance thereof to the person to be arrested, and, if so required, shall show him the warrant. 30

Person
arrested
to be
brought
before
Court
without
delay.

76. The police officer or other person executing a warrant of arrest shall (subject to the provisions of section 71 as to security) without unnecessary delay bring the person arrested before the Court before which he is required by law to produce such person. 35

Where
warrant
may be
executed.

77. A warrant of arrest may be executed at any place in India.

78. (1) When a warrant is to be executed outside the local jurisdiction of the Court issuing it, such Court may, instead of directing the warrant to a police officer within its jurisdiction, forward it by post or otherwise to any Executive Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police or Commissioner of Police within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it is to be executed; and the Executive Magistrate or District Superintendent or Commissioner shall endorse his name thereon, and if practicable, cause it to be executed in the manner hereinbefore provided.

Warrant forwarded for execution outside jurisdiction.

(2) The Court issuing a warrant under sub-section (1) shall forward, along with the warrant, the substance of the information against the person to be arrested together with such documents, if any, as may be sufficient to enable the Court acting under section 82 to decide whether bail should or should not be granted to the person.

79. (1) When a warrant directed to a police officer is to be executed beyond the local jurisdiction of the Court issuing the same, he shall ordinarily take it for endorsement either to an Executive Magistrate or to a police officer not below the rank of an officer in charge of a police station, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

Warrant directed to police officer for execution outside jurisdiction.

(2) Such Magistrate or police officer shall endorse his name thereon and such endorsement shall be sufficient authority to the police officer to whom the warrant is directed to execute the same, and the local police shall, if so required, assist such officer in executing such warrant.

(3) Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate or police officer within whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed will prevent such execution, the police officer to whom it is directed may execute the same without such endorsement in any place beyond the local jurisdiction of the Court which issued it.

80. When a warrant of arrest is executed outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Court which issued the warrant is within thirty kilometres of the place of arrest or is nearer than the Executive Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police or Commissioner of Police within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless security is taken under section 71, be taken before such Magistrate or District Superintendent or Commissioner.

Procedure on arrest of person against whom warrant issued.

81. (1) The Executive Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police or Commissioner of Police shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the Court which issued the warrant, direct his removal in custody to such Court:

Procedure by Magistrate before whom such person arrested is brought.

Provided that, if the offence is bailable, and such person is ready and willing to give bail to the satisfaction of such Magistrate, District Superintendent or Commissioner, or a direction has been endorsed under section 71 on the warrant and such person is ready and willing to give the security required by such direction, the Magistrate, District Superintendent or Commissioner shall take such bail or security, as the case may be, and forward the bond, to the Court which issued the warrant:

Provided further that if the offence is a non-bailable one, it shall be lawful for the Chief Judicial Magistrate (subject to the provisions of section 437, or the Sessions Judge, of the district in which the arrest is made on consideration of the information and the documents referred to in sub-section (2) of section 78, to release such person on bail. 5

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a police officer from taking security under section 71.

C.—Proclamation and attachment

Proclamation for person absconding.

82 (1) If any Court has reason to believe (whether after taking evidence or not) that any person against whom a warrant has been issued by it has absconded or is concealing himself so that such warrant cannot be executed, such Court may publish a written proclamation requiring him to appear at a specified place and at a specified time not less than thirty days from the date of publishing such proclamation. 10

(2) The proclamation shall be published as follows:— 15

(i) (a) it shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which such person ordinarily resides;

(b) it shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which such person ordinarily resides or to some conspicuous place of such town or village; 20

(c) a copy thereof shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court-house;

(ii) the Court may also, if it thinks fit, direct a copy of the proclamation to be published in a daily newspaper circulating in the place in which such person ordinarily resides. 25

(3) A statement in writing by the Court issuing the proclamation to the effect that the proclamation was duly published on a specified day, in the manner specified in clause (i) of sub-section (2), shall be conclusive evidence that the requirements of this section have been complied with, and that the proclamation was published on such day. 30

Attachment of property of person absconding.

83. (1) The Court issuing a proclamation under section 82 may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, at any time after the issue of the proclamation, order the attachment of any property, movable or immovable, or both, belonging to the proclaimed person:

Provided that where at the time of the issue of the proclamation the Court is satisfied, by affidavit or otherwise, that the person in relation to whom the proclamation is to be issued,— 35

(a) is about to dispose of the whole or any part of his property, or

(b) is about to remove the whole or any part of his property from the local jurisdiction of the Court, 40

it may order the attachment simultaneously with the issue of the proclamation.

(2) Such order shall authorise the attachment of any property belonging to such person within the district in which it is made; and it shall authorise the attachment of any property belonging to such person without such district when endorsed by the District Magistrate within whose
5 district such property is situate.

(3) If the property ordered to be attached is a debt or other movable property, the attachment under this section shall be made—

(a) by seizure; or

(b) by the appointment of a receiver; or

10 (c) by an order in writing prohibiting the delivery of such property to the proclaimed person or to any one on his behalf; or

(d) by all or any two of such methods, as the Court thinks fit.

(4) If the property ordered to be attached is immovable, the attachment under this section shall, in the case of land paying revenue to the
15 State Government, be made through the Collector of the district in which the land is situate, and in all other cases—

(a) by taking possession; or

(b) by the appointment of a receiver; or

20 (c) by an order in writing prohibiting the payment of rent on delivery of property to the proclaimed person or to any one on his behalf; or

(d) by all or any two of such methods, as the Court thinks fit.

(5) If the property ordered to be attached consists of live-stock or is of a perishable nature, the Court may, if it thinks it expedient, order
25 immediate sale thereof, and in such case the proceeds of the sale shall abide the order of the Court.

(6) The powers, duties and liabilities of a receiver appointed under this section shall be the same as those of a receiver appointed under the
Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

5 of 1908.

30 84. (1) If any claim is preferred to, or objection made to the attachment of, any property attached under section 83, within six months from the date of such attachment, by any person other than the proclaimed person, on the ground that the claimant or objector has an interest in such property, and that such interest is not liable to attachment under
35 section 83, the claim or objection shall be inquired into, and may be allowed or disallowed in whole or in part:

Claims and objections to attachment.

Provided that any claim preferred or objection made within the period allowed by this sub-section may, in the event of the death of the claimant or objector, be continued by his legal representative.

40 (2) Claims or objections under sub-section (1) may be preferred or made in the Court by which the order of attachment is issued, or, if the claim or objection is in respect of property attached under an order endorsed under sub-section (2) of section 83, in the Court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate of the district in which the attachment is made.

(3) Every such claim or objection shall be inquired into by the Court in which it is preferred or made:

Provided that, if it is preferred or made in the Court of a Chief Judicial Magistrate, he may make it over for disposal to any Magistrate subordinate to him.

5

(4) Any person whose claim or objection has been disallowed in whole or in part by an order under sub-section (1) may, within a period of one year from the date of such order, institute a suit to establish the right which he claims in respect of the property in dispute; but subject to the result of such suit, if any, the order shall be conclusive.

10

Release,
sale and
of attached
property.

85. (1) If the proclaimed person appears within the time specified in the proclamation, the Court shall make an order releasing the property from the attachment.

(2) If the proclaimed person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under the attachment shall be at the disposal of the State Government; but it shall not be sold until the expiration of six months from the date of the attachment and until any claim preferred or objection made under section 84 has been disposed of under that section, unless it is subject to speedy and natural decay, or the Court considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner; in either of which cases the Court may cause it to be sold whenever it thinks fit.

(3) If, within two years from the date of the attachment, any person whose property is or has been at the disposal of the State Government, under sub-section (2), appears voluntarily or is apprehended and brought before the Court by whose order the property was attached, or the Court to which such Court is subordinate, and proves to the satisfaction of such Court that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding execution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as to enable him to attend within the time specified therein, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the net proceeds of the sale, or, if part only thereof has been sold, the net proceeds of the sale and the residue of the property, shall, after satisfying therefrom all costs incurred in consequence of the attachment, be delivered to him.

Appeal
from order
rejecting
application
for res-
toration of
attached
property.

86. Any person referred to in sub-section (3) of section 85, who is aggrieved by any refusal to deliver property or the proceeds of the sale thereof may appeal to the Court to which appeals ordinarily lie from the sentences of the first-mentioned Court.

35

D.—Other rules regarding processes

Issue of
warrant
in lieu
of, or in
addition
to, sum-
mons.

87. A Court may, in any case in which it is empowered by this Code to issue a summons for the appearance of any person, issue, after recording its reasons in writing, a warrant for his arrest—

40

(a) if, either before the issue of such summons, or after the issue of the same but before the time fixed for his appearance, the Court sees reason to believe that he has absconded or will not obey the summons; or

45

(b) if at such time he fails to appear and the summons is proved to have been duly served in time to admit of his appearing in accordance therewith and no reasonable excuse is offered for such failure.

5 88. When any person for whose appearance or arrest the officer presiding in any Court is empowered to issue a summons or warrant, is present in such Court, such officer may require such person to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for his appearance in such Court, or any other Court to which the case may be transferred for trial.

Power to take bond for appearance.

10 89. When any person who is bound by any bond taken under this Code to appear before a Court, does not appear, the officer presiding in such Court may issue a warrant directing that such person be arrested and produced before him.

Arrest on breach of bond for appearance.

15 90. The provisions contained in this Chapter relating to a summons and warrant, and their issue, service and execution, shall, so far as may be, apply to every summons and every warrant of arrest issued under this Code.

Provisions of this Chapter generally applicable to summons and warrants of arrest.

CHAPTER VII

PROCESSES TO COMPEL THE PRODUCTION OF THINGS

20

A.—*Summons to produce*

25 91. (1) Whenever any Court or any officer in charge of a police station considers that the production of any document or other thing is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation, inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code by or before such Court or officer, such Court may issue a summons, or such officer a written order, to the person in whose possession or power such document or thing is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce it, or to produce it, at the time and place stated in the summons or order.

Summons to produce document or other thing.

30 (2) Any person required under this section merely to produce a document or other thing shall be deemed to have complied with the requisition if he causes such document or thing to be produced instead of attending personally to produce the same.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed—

1 of 1872. 35
13 of 1891.

(a) to affect sections 123 and 124 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, or the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891, or

(b) to apply to a letter, postcard, telegram or other document or any parcel or thing in the custody of the postal or telegraph authority.

Proce-
dure as
to letters
and tele-
grams.

92. (1) If any document, parcel or thing in the custody of a postal or telegraph authority is, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Court of Session or High Court wanted for the purpose of any investigation, inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, such Magistrate or Court may require the postal or telegraph authority, as the case may be, to deliver the document, parcel or thing to such person as the Magistrate or Court directs. 5

(2) If any such document, parcel or thing is, in the opinion of any other Magistrate, whether Executive or Judicial, or of any Commissioner of Police or District Superintendent of Police, wanted for any such purpose, he may require the postal or telegraph authority, as the case may be, to cause search to be made for and to detain such document, parcel or thing pending the order of a Chief Judicial Magistrate or Court under sub-section (1). 10

B.—Search-warrants 15

When
search-
warrant
may be
issued.

93. (1) (a) Where any Court has reason to believe that a person to whom a summons or order under section 91 or a requisition under sub-section (1) of section 92 has been, or might be, addressed, will not or would not produce the document or thing as required by such summons or requisition, or 20

(b) where such document or thing is not known to the Court to be in the possession of any person, or

(c) where the Court considers that the purposes of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code will be served by a general search or inspection, 25

it may issue a search-warrant; and the person to whom such warrant is directed, may search or inspect in accordance therewith and the provisions hereinafter contained.

(2) The Court may, if it thinks fit, specify in the warrant the particular place or part thereof to which only the search or inspection shall extend; and the person charged with the execution of such warrant shall then search or inspect only the place or part so specified. 30

(3) Nothing contained in this section shall authorise any Magistrate other than a District Magistrate or Chief Judicial Magistrate to grant a warrant to search for a document, parcel or other thing in the custody of the postal or telegraph authority. 35

Search
of place
suspected
to contain
stolen
property,
forged
documents,
etc.

94. (1) If a District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any place is used for the deposit or sale of stolen property, or for the deposit, sale or production of any objectionable article to which this section applies, or that any such objectionable article is deposited in any place, he may by his warrant authorise any police officer above the rank of a constable— 40

(a) to enter, with such assistance as may be required, such place, 45

(b) to search the same in the manner specified in the warrant,

(c) to take possession of any property or article therein found which he reasonably suspects to be stolen property or objectionable article to which this section applies,

5 (d) to convey such property or article before a Magistrate, or to guard the same on the spot until the offender is taken before a Magistrate, or otherwise to dispose of it in some place of safety,

10 (e) to take into custody and carry before a Magistrate every person found in such place who appears to have been privy to the deposit, sale or production of any such property or article knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect it to be stolen property or, as the case may be, objectionable article to which this section applies.

(2) The objectionable articles to which this section applies are—

(a) counterfeit coin;

1 of 1889. 15 (b) pieces of metal made in contravention of the Metal Tokens Act, 1889, or brought into India in contravention of any notification for the time being in force under section 11 of the Customs Act, 1962;

52 of 1962.

(c) counterfeit currency note; counterfeit stamps;

(d) forged documents;

20 (e) false seals;

45 of 1860.

(f) obscene objects referred to in section 292 of the Indian Penal Code;

(g) instruments or materials used for the production of any of the articles mentioned in clauses (a) to (f).

25 95. (1) Where—

(a) any newspaper, or book, or

(b) any document,

wherever printed, appears to the State Government to contain any

30 matter the publication of which is punishable under section 124A or section 153A or section 153B or section 292 or section 293 or section 295A of the Indian Penal Code, the State Government may, by notification, stating the grounds of its opinion, declare every copy of the issue of the newspaper containing such matter, and every copy of such book
35 or other document to be forfeited to Government, and thereupon any police officer may seize the same wherever found in India and any Magistrate may by warrant authorise any police officer not below the rank of sub-inspector to enter upon and search for the same in any premises where any copy of such issue or any such book or other docu-
40 ment may be or may be reasonably suspected to be.

45 of 1860.

Power to declare certain publications forfeited and to issue search-warrants for the same.

(2) In this section and in section 96,—

(a) "newspaper" and "book" have the same meaning as in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867;

25 of 1867.

(b) "document" includes any painting, drawing or photograph, or other visible representation.

45

(3) No order passed or action taken under this section shall be called in question in any Court otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of section 96.

Applica-
tion to
High
Court to
set aside
declara-
tion of
forfeiture.

96. (1) Any person having any interest in any newspaper, book or other document, in respect of which a declaration of forfeiture has been made under section 95, may, within two months from the date of publication in the Official Gazette of such declaration, apply to the High Court to set aside such declaration on the ground that the issue of the newspaper, or the book or other document, in respect of which the declaration was made, did not contain any such matter as is referred to in sub-section (1) of section 95. 5 10

(2) Every such application shall, where the High Court consists of three or more Judges, be heard and determined by a Special Bench of the High Court composed of three Judges and where the High Court consists of less than three Judges, such Special Bench shall be composed of all the Judges of that High Court. 15

(3) On the hearing of any such application with reference to any newspaper, any copy of such newspaper may be given in evidence in aid of the proof of the nature or tendency of the words, signs or visible representations contained in such newspaper, in respect of which the declaration of forfeiture was made. 20

(4) The High Court shall, if it is not satisfied that the issue of the newspaper, or the book or other document, in respect of which the application has been made, contained any such matter as is referred to in sub-section (1) of section 95, set aside the declaration of forfeiture. 25

(5) Where there is a difference of opinion among the Judges forming the Special Bench, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the majority of those Judges.

Search
for per-
sons
wrong-
fully
confined.

97. If any District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class has reason to believe that any person is confined under such circumstances that the confinement amounts to an offence, he may issue a search-warrant, and the person to whom such warrant is directed may search for the person so confined; and such search shall be made in accordance therewith, and the person, if found, shall be immediately taken before a Magistrate, who shall make such order as in the circumstances of the case seems proper. 30 35

Power to
compel
restora-
tion of
abducted
females.

98. Upon complaint made on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman, or a female child under the age of eighteen years, for any unlawful purpose, a District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian or other person having the lawful charge of such child, and may compel compliance with such order, using such force as may be necessary. 40

C.—General provisions relating to searches.

Direction,
etc., of
search-
warrants.

99. The provisions of sections 38, 70, 72, 74, 77, 78 and 79 shall, so far as may be, apply to all search-warrants issued under section 93, section 94, section 95 or section 97. 45

100. (1) Whenever any place liable to search or inspection under this Chapter is closed, any person residing in, or being in charge of, such place, shall, on demand of the officer or other person executing the warrant, and on production of the warrant, allow him free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Persons in charge of closed place to allow search.

(2) If ingress into such place cannot be so obtained, the officer or other person executing the warrant may proceed in the manner provided by sub-section (2) of section 47.

(3) Where any person in or about such place is reasonably suspected of concealing about his person any article for which search should be made, such person may be searched and if such person is a woman, the search shall be made by another woman with strict regard to decency.

(4) Before making a search under this Chapter, the officer or other person about to make it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality in which the place to be searched is situate or of any other locality if no such inhabitant of the said locality is available or is willing to be a witness to the search, to attend and witness the search and may issue an order in writing to them or any of them so to do.

(5) The search shall be made in their presence, and a list of all things seized in the course of such search and of the places in which they are respectively found shall be prepared by such officer or other person and signed by such witnesses; but no person witnessing a search under this section shall be required to attend the Court as a witness of the search unless specially summoned by it.

(6) The occupant of the place searched, or some person in his behalf, shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend during the search, and a copy of the list prepared under this section, signed by the said witnesses, shall be delivered to such occupant or person.

(7) When any person is searched under sub-section (3), * * a list of all things taken possession of shall be prepared, and a copy thereof shall be delivered to such person.

(8) Any person who, without reasonable cause, refuses or neglects to attend and witness a search under this section, when called upon to do so by an order in writing delivered or tendered to him, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code.

45 of 1860.

101. When, in the execution of a search-warrant at any place beyond the local jurisdiction of the Court which issued the same, any of the things for which search is made, are found, such things, together with the list of the same prepared under the provisions hereinafter contained, shall be immediately taken before the Court issuing the warrant, unless such place is nearer to the Magistrate having jurisdiction therein than to such Court, in which case the list and things shall be immediately taken before such Magistrate; and, unless there be good cause to the contrary, such Magistrate shall make an order authorising them to be taken to such Court.

Disposal of things found in search beyond jurisdiction.

D.—Miscellaneous

Power of
police
officer to
seize
certain
property.

102. (1) Any police officer may seize any property which may be alleged or suspected to have been stolen, or which may be found under circumstances which create suspicion of the commission of any offence.

(2) Such police officer, if subordinate to the officer in charge of a police station, shall forthwith report the seizure to that officer. 5

Magistrate
may direct
search in
his pre-
sence.

103. Any Magistrate may direct a search to be made in his presence of any place for the search of which he is competent to issue a search-warrant.

Power to
impound
document,
etc., pro-
duced.

104. Any Court may, if it thinks fit, impound any document or thing produced before it under this Code. 10

Reciprocal
arrange-
ments
regarding
processes.

105. (1) Where a Court in the territories to which this Code extends (hereafter in this section referred to as the said territories) desires that—

(a) a summons to an accused person, or

(b) a warrant for the arrest of an accused person, or 15

(c) a summons to any person requiring him to attend and produce a document or other thing, or to produce it, or

(d) a search-warrant,

issued by it shall be served or executed at any place within the local jurisdiction of a Court in any State or area in India outside the said territories, it may send such summons or warrant in duplicate by post or otherwise, to the presiding officer of that Court to be served or executed; and where any summons referred to in clause (a) or clause (c) has been so served, the provisions of section 68 shall apply in relation to such summons as if the presiding officer of the Court to whom it is sent were a Magistrate in the said territories. 25

(2) Where a Court in the said territories has received for service or execution—

(a) a summons to an accused person, or

(b) a warrant for the arrest of an accused person, or 30

(c) a summons to any person requiring him to attend and produce a document or other thing or to produce it, or

(d) a search-warrant,

issued by a Court in any State or area in India outside the said territories, it shall cause the same to be served or executed as if it were a summons or warrant received by it from another Court in the said territories for service or execution within its local jurisdiction; and where— 35

(i) a warrant of arrest has been executed, the person arrested shall, so far as possible, be dealt with in accordance with the procedure prescribed by sections 80 and 81,

(ii) a search-warrant has been executed, the things found in the search shall, so far as possible, be dealt with in accordance with the procedure prescribed by section 101.

CHAPTER VIII

5 SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE AND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR

106. (1) When a Court of Session or * Court of a Magistrate of the first class convicts a person of any of the offences specified in sub-section (2) or of abetting any such offence and is of opinion that it is necessary to take security from such person for keeping the peace, the Court may, at the time of passing sentence on such person, order him to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for keeping the peace for such period, not exceeding three years, as it thinks fit.

Security for keeping the peace on conviction.

(2) The offences referred to in sub-section (1) are—

45 of 1860. 15

(a) any offence punishable under Chapter VIII of the Indian Penal Code, other than an offence punishable under section 153A or section 153B or section 154 thereof;

(b) any offence which consists of, or includes, assault or using criminal force or committing mischief;

(c) any offence of criminal intimidation;

30 (d) any other offence which caused, or was intended or known to be likely to cause, a breach of the peace.

(3) If the conviction is set aside on appeal or otherwise, the bond so executed shall become void.

25 (4) An order under this section may also be made by an Appellate Court or by a Court when exercising its powers of revision.

107. (1) When an Executive Magistrate receives information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace or disturb the public tranquillity or to do any wrongful act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace or disturb the public tranquillity and is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he may, in the manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for keeping the peace for such period, not exceeding one year, as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Security for keeping the peace in other cases.

35 (2) Proceedings under this section may be taken before any Executive Magistrate when either the place where the breach of the peace or disturbance is apprehended is within his local jurisdiction or there is within such jurisdiction a person who is likely to commit a breach of the peace or disturb the public tranquillity or to do any wrongful act as aforesaid beyond such jurisdiction.

108. (1) When a Judicial Magistrate of the first class receives information that there is within his local jurisdiction any person who, within or without such jurisdiction,—

Security for good behaviour from persons disseminating seditious matters.

45 (i) either orally or in writing or in any other manner, intentionally disseminates or attempts to disseminate or abets the dissemination of,—

(a) any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 124A or section 153A or section 153B or section 295A of the Indian Penal Code, or

(b) any matter concerning a Judge acting or purporting to act in the discharge of his official duties which amounts to criminal intimidation or defamation under the Indian Penal Code, 45 of 1860.

(ii) makes, produces, publishes or keeps for sale, imports, exports, conveys, sells, lets to hire, distributes, publicly exhibits or in any other manner puts into circulation any obscene matter such as is referred to in section 292 of the Indian Penal Code, 45 of 1860.

and the Magistrate is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, the Magistrate may, in the manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for his good behaviour for such period, not exceeding one year, as the Magistrate thinks fit. 10

(2) No proceedings shall be taken under this section against the editor, proprietor, printer or publisher of any publication registered under, and edited, printed and published in conformity with, the rules laid down in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1967, with reference to any matter contained in such publication except by the order or under the authority of the State Government or some officer empowered by the State Government in this behalf. 15 25 of 1867.

Security for good behaviour from vagrants and suspected persons.

109. When a Judicial Magistrate of the first class receives information that there is within his local jurisdiction a person taking precautions to conceal his presence and that there is reason to believe that he is doing so with a view to committing a cognizable offence, the Magistrate may, in the manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for his good behaviour for such period, not exceeding one year, as the Magistrate thinks fit. 20 25

Security for good behaviour from habitual offenders.

110. When a Judicial Magistrate of the first class receives information that there is within his local jurisdiction a person who—

(a) is by habit a robber, house-breaker, thief, or forger, or 30

(b) is by habit a receiver of stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen, or

(c) habitually protects or harbours thieves, or aids in the concealment or disposal of stolen property, or

(d) habitually commits, or attempts to commit, or abets the commission of, the offence of kidnapping, abduction, extortion, cheating or mischief, or any offence punishable under Chapter XII of the Indian Penal Code, or under section 489A, section 489B, section 489C or section 489D of that Code, or 35 45 of 1860.

(e) habitually commits, or attempts to commit, or abets the commission of, offences, involving a breach of the peace, or 40

(f) habitually commits, or attempts to commit, or abets the commission of—

(i) any offence under one or more of the following Acts, namely:—

(a) the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940; 45 23 of 1940.

7 of 1947.
 19 of 1952.
 37 of 1954.
 10 of 1955.
 22 of 1955. 5
 52 of 1962.

- (b) the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947;
- (c) the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952;
- (d) the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954;
- (e) the Essential Commodities Act, 1955;
- (f) the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955;
- (g) the Customs Act, 1962; or

(ii) any offence punishable under any other law providing for the prevention of hoarding or profiteering or of adulteration of food or drugs or of corruption, or

10 (g) is so desperate and dangerous as to render his being at large without security hazardous to the community,

such Magistrate may, in the manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with sureties, for his good behaviour for such period, not exceeding 15 three years, as the Magistrate thinks fit.

111. When a Magistrate acting under section 107, section 108, section 109 or section 110, deems it necessary to require any person to show cause under such section, he shall make an order in writing, setting forth the substance of the information received, the amount of the bond to be 20 executed, the term for which it is to be in force, and the number, character and class of sureties (if any) required.

Order to be made.

112. If the person in respect of whom such order is made is present in Court, it shall be read over to him, or, if he so desires, the substance thereof shall be explained to him.

Procedure in respect of person present in Court.

25 113. If such person is not present in Court, the Magistrate shall issue a summons requiring him to appear, or, when such person is in custody, a warrant directing the officer in whose custody he is to bring him before the Court:

Summons or warrant in case of person not so present.

30 Provided that whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a police officer or upon other information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded by the Magistrate), that there is reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, and that such breach of the peace cannot be prevented otherwise than by the immediate arrest of such person, the Magistrate may at any time issue 35 a warrant for his arrest.

114. Every summons or warrant issued under section 113 shall be accompanied by a copy of the order made under section 111, and such copy shall be delivered by the officer serving or executing such summons or warrant to the person served with, or arrested under, the same.

Copy of order to accompany summons or warrant.

40 115. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of any person called upon to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond for keeping the peace or for good behaviour and may permit him to appear by a pleader.

Power to dispense with personal attendance

Inquiry as
to truth
of infor-
mation.

116. (1) When an order under section 111 has been read or explained under section 112 to a person present in Court, or when any person appears or is brought before a Magistrate in compliance with, or in execution of, a summons or warrant, issued under section 113, the Magistrate shall proceed to inquire into the truth of the information upon which 5 action has been taken, and to take such further evidence as may appear necessary.

(2) Such inquiry shall be made, as nearly as may be practicable, in the manner hereinafter prescribed for conducting trial and recording evidence in summons cases. 10

(3) Pending the completion of the inquiry under sub-section (1) the Magistrate, if he considers that immediate measures are necessary for the prevention of a breach of the peace or disturbance of the public tranquillity or the commission of any offence or for the public safety, may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, direct the person in respect of whom the order under section 111 has been made to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for keeping the peace or maintaining good behaviour until the conclusion of the inquiry, and may detain him in custody until such bond is executed or, in default of execution, until the inquiry is concluded: 15 20

Provided that—

(a) no person against whom proceedings are not being taken under section 108, section 109, or section 110 shall be directed to execute a bond for maintaining good behaviour;

(b) the conditions of such bond, whether as to the amount 25 thereof or as to the provision of sureties or the number thereof or the pecuniary extent of their liability, shall not be more onerous than those specified in the order under section 111.

(4) For the purposes of this section the fact that a person is an habitual offender or is so desperate and dangerous as to render his being at large without security hazardous to the community may be proved by evidence of general repute or otherwise. 30

(5) Where two or more persons have been associated together in the matter under inquiry, they may be dealt with in the same or separate inquiries as the Magistrate shall think just. 35

(6) The inquiry under this section shall be completed within a period of six months from the date of its commencement, and if such inquiry is not so completed, the proceedings under this Chapter shall, on the expiry of the said period, stand terminated unless, for special reasons to be recorded in writing, the Magistrate otherwise directs: 40

Provided that where any person has been kept in detention pending such inquiry, the proceeding against that person, unless terminated earlier, shall stand terminated on the expiry of a period of six months of such detention.

Order to
give
security

117. * If, upon such inquiry, it is proved that it is necessary for 45 keeping the peace or maintaining good behaviour, as the case may be, that the person in respect of whom the inquiry is made should execute a bond, with or without sureties, the Magistrate shall make an order accordingly: 50

Provided that—

(a) no person shall be ordered to give security of a nature different from, or of an amount larger than, or for a period longer than, that specified in the order made under section 111;

5 (b) the amount of every bond shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case and shall not be excessive;

(c) when the person in respect of whom the inquiry is made is a minor, the bond shall be executed only by his sureties.

* * * * *

10 118. If, on an inquiry under section 116, it is not proved that it is necessary for keeping the peace or maintaining good behaviour, as the case may be, that the person in respect of whom the inquiry is made, should execute a bond, the Magistrate shall make an entry on the record to that effect, and if such person is in custody only for the purposes of the inquiry, shall release him, or, if such person is not in custody, shall
15 discharge him.

Discharge of person informed against.

119. (1) If any person, in respect of whom an order requiring security is made under section 106 or section 117, is, at the time such order is made, sentenced to, or undergoing a sentence of, imprisonment, the period for which such security is required shall commence on the ex-
20 piration of such sentence.

Commencement of period for which security is required.

(2) In other cases such period shall commence on the date of such order unless the Magistrate, for sufficient reason, fixes a later date.

120. The bond to be executed by any such person shall bind him to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, as the case may be, and in the
25 latter case the commission or attempt to commit, or the abetment of, any offence punishable with imprisonment, wherever it may be committed, is a breach of the bond.

Contents of bond.

121. (1) A Magistrate may refuse to accept any surety offered, or may reject any surety previously accepted by him or his predecessor
30 under this Chapter on the ground that such surety is an unfit person for the purposes of the bond:

Power to reject sureties.

Provided that, before so refusing to accept or rejecting any such surety, he shall either himself hold an inquiry on oath into the fitness of the surety, or cause such inquiry to be held and a report to be made
35 thereon by a Magistrate subordinate to him.

(2) Such Magistrate shall, before holding the inquiry, give reasonable notice to the surety and to the person by whom the surety was offered and shall, in making the inquiry, record the substance of the evidence adduced before him.

40 (3) If the Magistrate is satisfied, after considering the evidence so adduced either before him or before a Magistrate deputed under subsection (1), and the report of such Magistrate (if any), that the surety is an unfit person for the purposes of the bond, he shall make an order refusing to accept or rejecting, as the case may be, such surety and
45 recording his reasons for so doing:

Provided that, before making an order rejecting any surety who has previously been accepted, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant, as he thinks fit, and cause the person for whom the surety is bound to appear or to be brought before him.

Imprison-
ment in
default of
security.

122. (1) If any person ordered to give security under section 106 or section 117 does not give such security on or before the date on which the period for which such security is to be given commences, he shall, except in the case next hereinafter mentioned, be committed to prison, or, if he is already in prison, be detained in prison until such period expires or until within such period he gives the security to the Court or Magistrate who made the order requiring it.

(2) When such person has been ordered by a Magistrate to give security for a period exceeding one year, such Magistrate shall, if such person does not give such security as aforesaid, issue a warrant directing him to be detained in prison pending the orders of the Sessions Judge

* * * * *

and the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before such Court.

(3) Such Court, after examining such proceedings and requiring from the Magistrate any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, and after giving the concerned person a reasonable opportunity of being heard, may pass such order on the case as it thinks fit:

Provided that the period (if any) for which any person is imprisoned for failure to give security shall not exceed three years.

(4) If security has been required in the course of the same proceeding from two or more persons in respect of any one of whom the proceedings are referred to the Sessions Judge * * * under sub-section (2), such reference shall also include the case of any other of such persons who has been ordered to give security, and the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) shall, in that event, apply to the case of such other person also, except that the period (if any) for which he may be imprisoned, shall not exceed the period for which he was ordered to give security.

(5) A Sessions Judge may in his discretion transfer any proceedings laid before him under sub-section (2) or sub-section (4) to an Additional Sessions Judge or Assistant Sessions Judge and upon such transfer, such Additional Sessions Judge or Assistant Sessions Judge may exercise the powers of a Sessions Judge under this section in respect of such proceedings.

(6) If the security is tendered to the officer in charge of the jail, he shall forthwith refer the matter to the Court or Magistrate who made the order, and shall await the orders of such Court or Magistrate.

(7) Imprisonment for failure to give security for keeping the peace shall be simple.

(8) Imprisonment for failure to give security for good behaviour shall, where the proceedings have been taken under section 108, be simple, and, where the proceedings have been taken under section 109 or section 110, be rigorous or simple as the Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

Power to
release
persons
imprison-
ed for
failing to
give
security.

123. (1) Whenever the Chief Judicial Magistrate is of opinion that any person imprisoned for failing to give security under this Chapter may be released without hazard to the community or to any other person, he may order such person to be discharged.

(2) Whenever any person has been imprisoned for failing to give security under this Chapter, the High Court or Court of session, or, where the order was made by any other Court, the Chief Judicial Magistrate, may * * make an order reducing the amount of the security or the number of sureties or the time for which security has been required.

(3) An order under sub-section (1) may direct the discharge of such person either without conditions or upon any conditions which such person accepts:

Provided that any condition imposed shall cease to be operative when the period for which such person was ordered to give security has expired.

(4) The State Government may prescribe the conditions upon which a conditional discharge may be made.

(5) If any condition upon which any person has been discharged is, in the opinion of the Chief Judicial Magistrate by whom the order of discharge was made or of his successor, not fulfilled, he may cancel the same.

(6) When a conditional order of discharge has been cancelled under sub-section (5), such person may be arrested by any police officer without warrant, and shall thereupon be produced before the Chief Judicial Magistrate.

(7) Unless such person gives security in accordance with the terms of the original order for the unexpired portion of the term for which he was in the first instance committed or ordered to be detained (such portion being deemed to be a period equal to the period between the date of the breach of the conditions of discharge and the date on which, except for such conditional discharge, he would have been entitled to release), the Chief Judicial Magistrate may remand such person to prison to undergo such unexpired portion.

(8) A person remanded to prison under sub-section (7) shall, subject to the provisions of section 122, be released at any time on giving security in accordance with the terms of the original order for the unexpired portion aforesaid to the Court or Magistrate by whom such order was made, or to its or his successor.

(9) The High Court or Court of session may at any time, for sufficient reasons to be recorded in writing, cancel any bond for keeping the peace or for good behaviour executed under this Chapter by any order made by it, and the Chief Judicial Magistrate may make such cancellation where such bond was executed under this order, if any other Court in his district.* *

(10) Any surety for the peaceable conduct or good behaviour of another person ordered to execute a bond under this Chapter may at any time apply to the Court making such order to cancel the bond and on such application being made, the Court shall issue a summons or warrant, as it thinks fit, requiring the person for whom such surety is bound to appear or to be brought before it.

124. (1) When a person for whose appearance a summons or warrant has been issued under the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 121 or under sub-section (10) of section 123, appears or is brought before the Magistrate or Court, the Magistrate or Court shall cancel the bond

Security
for un-
expired
period of
bond.

executed by such person and shall order such person to give, for the unexpired portion of the term of such bond, fresh security of the same description as the original security.

(2) Every such order shall, for the purposes of sections 120 to 123 (both inclusive), be deemed to be an order made under section 106 or section 117, as the case may be.

CHAPTER IX

ORDER FOR MAINTENANCE OF WIVES, CHILDREN AND PARENTS

Order for maintenance of wives, children and parents,

125. (1) If any person having sufficient means neglects or refuses to maintain—

(a) his wife, unable to maintain herself, or

(b) his legitimate or illegitimate minor child, whether married or not, unable to maintain itself, or

(c) his legitimate or illegitimate child (not being a married daughter) who has attained majority, where such child is, by reason of any physical or mental abnormality or injury unable to maintain itself, or

(d) his father or mother, unable to maintain himself or herself, a Magistrate of the first class may, upon proof of such neglect or refusal, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child, father or mother, at such monthly rate not exceeding five hundred rupees in the whole, as such Magistrate thinks fit, and to pay the same to such person as the Magistrate may from time to time direct:

Provided that the Magistrate may order the father of a minor female child referred to in clause (b) to make such allowance, until she attains her majority, if the Magistrate is satisfied that the husband of such minor female child is not possessed of sufficient means.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section,—

(a) “minor” means a person who, under the provisions of the Indian Majority Act, 1875 is deemed not to have attained his majority;

(b) “wife” includes a woman who has been divorced by, or has obtained a divorce from, her husband and has not remarried.

(2) Such allowance shall be payable from the date of the order, or, if so ordered, from the date of the application for maintenance.

(3) If any person so ordered fails without sufficient cause to comply with the order, any such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, issue a warrant for levying the amount due in the manner provided for levying fines, and may sentence such person, for the whole or any
5 part of each month's allowance remaining unpaid after the execution of the warrant, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or until payment if sooner made:

Provided that no warrant shall be issued for the recovery of any amount due under this section unless application be made to the Court
10 to levy such amount within a period of one year from the date on which it became due:

Provided further that if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and she refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by her, and may
15 make an order under this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that there is just ground for so doing.

Explanation.—If a husband has contracted marriage with another woman or keeps a mistress, it shall be considered to be just ground for his wife's refusal to live with him.

20 (4) No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by mutual consent.

(5) On proof that any wife in whose favour an order has been made
25 under this section is living in adultery, or that without sufficient reason she refuses to live with her husband, * * * * *
or that they are living separately by mutual consent, the Magistrate shall cancel the order.

126. (1) Proceedings under section 125 may be taken against any
30 person in any district—

Proce-
dure.

(a) where he is, or

(b) where he or his wife resides, or

(c) whether he last raised with his wife, or as the case may be, with the mother of the illegitimate child.

35 (2) All evidence in such proceedings shall be taken in the presence of the husband, father, or child, as the case may be, or, when his personal attendance is dispensed with, in the presence of his pleader, and shall be recorded in the manner prescribed for summons-cases:

Provided that if the Magistrate is satisfied that the husband, father, or
40 child is wilfully avoiding service, or wilfully neglecting to attend the

Court, the Magistrate may proceed to hear and determine the *ex parte* and any order so made may be set aside for good cause shown on an application made within three months from the date thereof subject to such terms including terms as to payment of costs to the opposite party as the Magistrate may think just and proper.

5

(3) The Court in dealing with applications under section 125 shall have power to make such order as to costs as may be just.

Alteration
in allow-
ance.

127. (1) On proof of a change in the circumstances of any person, receiving, under section 125 a monthly allowance, or ordered under the same section to pay a monthly allowance to his wife, child, father or mother, as the case may be, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance as he thinks fit:

10

Provided that if he increases the allowance, the monthly rate of five hundred rupees in the whole shall not be exceeded.

(2) Where it appears to the Magistrate that, in consequence of any decision of a competent Civil Court, any order made under section 125 should be cancelled or varied, he shall cancel the order or, as the case may be, vary the same accordingly.

15

(3) Where any order has been made under section 126 in favour of a woman who has been divorced by, or has obtained a divorce from, her husband, the Magistrate shall, if he is satisfied that the woman has, after the date of such order, re-married, cancel such order as from the date of re-marriage.

20

(4) At the time of making any decree for the recovery of any maintenance or dowry by any person, to whom a monthly allowance has been ordered to be paid under section 125, the Civil Court shall take into account the sum which has been paid to, or recovered by, such person as monthly allowance in pursuance of the said order.

25

Enforce-
ment of
order of
mainte-
nance.

128. A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given without payment to the person in whose favour it is made, or to his guardian, if any, or to the person to whom the allowance is to be paid; and such order may be enforced by any Magistrate in any place where the person against whom it is made may be, on such Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the allowance due.

30

CHAPTER X

35

MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER AND TRANQUILLITY

A.—Unlawful assemblies

Dispersal
of assem-
bly by use
of civil
force.

129. (1) Any Executive Magistrate or officer in charge of a police station or, in the absence of such officer in-charge, any police officer, not below the rank of a sub-inspector, may command any unlawful assembly, or any assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, to disperse; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the members of such assembly to disperse accordingly.

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(2) If, upon being so commanded, any such assembly does not disperse, or if, without being so commanded, it conducts itself in such a manner as to show a determination not to disperse, any Executive

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Magistrate or police officer referred to in sub-section (1), may proceed to disperse such assembly by force, and may require the assistance of any male person, not being an officer or member of the armed forces and acting as such, for the purpose of dispersing such assembly, and, if necessary, arresting and confining the persons who form part of it, in order to disperse such assembly or that they may be punished according to law.

130. (1) If any such assembly cannot be otherwise dispersed, and if it is necessary for the public security that it should be dispersed, the Executive Magistrate of the highest rank who is present may cause it to be dispersed by the armed forces.

Use of armed forces to disperse assembly.

(2) Such Magistrate may require any officer in command of any group of persons belonging to the armed forces to disperse the assembly with the help of the armed forces under his command, and to arrest and confine such persons forming part of it as the Magistrate may direct, or as it may be necessary to arrest and confine in order to disperse the assembly or to have them punished according to law.

(3) Every such officer of the armed forces shall obey such requisition in such manner as he thinks fit, but in so doing he shall use as little force, and do as little injury to person and property, as may be consistent with dispersing the assembly and arresting and detaining such persons.

131. When the public security is manifestly endangered by any such assembly and no Executive Magistrate can be communicated with, any commissioned or gazetted officer of the armed forces may disperse such assembly with the help of the armed forces under his command, and may arrest and confine any persons forming part of it, in order to disperse such assembly or that they may be punished according to law; but if, while he is acting under this section, it becomes practicable for him to communicate with an Executive Magistrate, he shall do so, and shall thenceforward obey the instructions of the Magistrate, as to whether he shall or shall not continue such action.

Power of certain armed force officers to disperse assembly.

132. (1) No prosecution against any person for any act purporting to be done under section 129, section 130 or section 131 shall be instituted in any Criminal Court except—

Protection against prosecution for acts done under preceding sections,

(a) with the sanction of the Central Government where such person is an officer or member of the armed forces;

(b) with the sanction of the State Government in any other case.

(2) (a) No Executive Magistrate or police officer acting under any of the said sections in good faith;

(b) no person doing any act in good faith in compliance with a requisition under section 129 or section 130;

(c) no officer of the armed forces acting under section 131 in good faith;

(d) no member of the armed forces doing any act in obedience to any order which he was bound to obey,

shall be deemed to have thereby committed an offence.

(3) In this section and in the preceding sections of this Chapter,—

(a) the expression “armed forces” means the military, naval and air forces, operating as land forces and includes any other armed forces of the Union so operating; 5

(b) “officer”, in relation to the armed forces, means a person commissioned, gazetted or in pay as an officer of the armed forces and includes a junior commissioned officer, a warrant officer, a petty officer, a non-commissioned officer and a non-gazetted officer; 10

(c) “member”, in relation to the armed forces, means a person in the armed forces other than an officer.

B.—Public nuisances

Condi-
tional
order for
removal
of
nuisance.

133. (1) Whenever a District Magistrate or a sub-divisional Magistrate or any other Executive Magistrate specially empowered in this behalf by the State Government, on receiving the report of a police officer or other information and on taking such evidence (if any) as he thinks fit, considers— 15

(a) that any unlawful obstruction or nuisance should be removed from any public place or from any way, river or channel which is or may be lawfully used by the public; or 20

(b) that the conduct of any trade or occupation, or the keeping of any goods or merchandise, is injurious to the health or physical comfort of the community, and that in consequence such trade or occupation should be prohibited or regulated or such goods or merchandise should be removed or the keeping thereof regulated; or 25

(c) that the construction of any building, or, the disposal of any substance, as is likely to occasion conflagration or explosion, should be prevented or stopped; or 30

(d) that any building, tent or structure, or any tree is in such a condition that it is likely to fall and thereby cause injury to persons living or carrying on business in the neighbourhood or passing by, and that in consequence the removal, repair or support of such building, tent or structure, or the removal or support of such tree, is necessary; or 35

(e) that any tank, well or excavation adjacent to any such way or public place should be fenced in such manner as to prevent danger arising to the public; or

(f) that any dangerous animal should be destroyed, confined or otherwise disposed of, 40

such Magistrate may make a conditional order requiring the person causing such obstruction or nuisance, or carrying on such trade or occupation, or keeping any such goods or merchandise, or owning, possessing or controlling such building, tent, structure, substance, tank, well or 45

excavation, or owning or possessing such animal or tree, within a time to be fixed in the order—

(i) to remove such obstruction or nuisance; or

5 (ii) to desist from carrying on, or to remove or regulate in such manner as may be directed, such trade or occupation, or to remove such goods or merchandise, or to regulate the keeping thereof in such manner as may be directed; or

(iii) to prevent or stop the construction of such building, or to alter the disposal of such substance; or

10 (iv) to remove, repair or support such building, tent or structure, or to remove or support such trees; or

(v) to fence such tank, well or excavation; or

(vi) to destroy, confine or dispose of such dangerous animal in the manner provided in the said order;

15 or, if he objects so to do, to appear before himself or some other Executive Magistrate subordinate to him at a time and place to be fixed by the order, and show cause, in the manner hereinafter provided, why the order should not be made absolute.

(2) No order duly made by a Magistrate under this section shall be 20 called in question in any Civil Court.

Explanation.—A “public place” includes also property belonging to the State, camping grounds and grounds left unoccupied for sanitary or recreative purposes.

25 134. (1) The order shall, if practicable, be served on the person against whom it is made, in the manner herein provided for service of a summons.

Service or notification of order.

(2) If such order cannot be so served, it shall be notified by proclamation, published in such manner as the State Government may, by rule, direct, and a copy thereof shall be stuck up at such place or places as may 30 be fittest for conveying the information to such person.

135. The person against whom such order is made shall—

(a) perform, within the time and in the manner specified in the order, the act directed thereby; or

35 (b) appear in accordance with such order and show cause against the same.

Person to whom order is addressed to obey or show cause.

136. If such person does not perform such act or appear and show cause, he shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in that behalf in section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and the order shall be made absolute.

Consequences of his failing to do so.

45 of 1860.

40 137. (1) Where an order is made under section 133 for the purpose of preventing obstruction, nuisance or danger to the public in the use of any way, river, channel or place, the magistrate shall, on the appearance before him of the person against whom the order was made, question him as to whether he denies the existence of any public right in respect of the way, river, channel or place, and if he does so, the Magistrate shall before 45 proceeding under section 138, inquire into the matter. made by such further

Procedure where existence of public right is denied

(2) If in such inquiry the Magistrate finds that there is any reliable evidence in support of such denial, he shall stay the proceedings until the matter of the existence of such right has been decided by a competent * Court; and, if he finds that there is no such evidence, he shall proceed as laid down in section 138. 5

(3) A person who has, on being questioned by the Magistrate under sub-section (1), failed to deny the existence of a public right of the nature therein referred to, or who, having made such denial, has failed to adduce reliable evidence in support thereof, shall not in the subsequent proceedings be permitted to make any such denial. 10

Proce-
dure
where he
appears to
show
cause.

138. (1) If the person against whom an order under section 133 is made appears and shows cause against the order, the Magistrate shall take evidence in the matter as in a summons-case.

(2) If the Magistrate is satisfied that the order, either as originally made or subject to such modification as he considers necessary, is reasonable and proper, the order shall be made absolute without modification or, as the case may be, with such modification. 15

(3) If the Magistrate is not so satisfied, no further proceedings shall be taken in the case.

Power of
Magis-
trate to
direct
local in-
vestiga-
tion and
examina-
tion of
an expert.
Power of
Magis-
trate to
furnish
written
instruc-
tions, etc.

139.* The Magistrate may, for the purposes of an inquiry under section 137 or section 138— 20

(a) direct a local investigation to be made by such person as he thinks fit; or

(b) summon and examine an expert.

140. (1) Where the Magistrate directs a local investigation by any person under section 139, the Magistrate may— 25

(a) furnish such person with such written instructions as may seem necessary for his guidance;

(b) declare by whom the whole or any part of the necessary expenses of the local investigation shall be paid. 30

(2) The report of such person may be read as evidence in the case.

(3) Where the Magistrate summons and examines an expert under section 139, the Magistrate may direct by whom the costs of such summoning and examination shall be paid.

Proce-
dure on
order
being
made
absolute
and con-
sequ-
ences
of disobe-
dience.

141. (1) When an order has been made absolute under section 136 or section 138, the Magistrate shall give notice of the same to the person against whom the order was made, and shall further require him to perform the act directed by the order within a time to be fixed in the notice, and inform him that, in case of disobedience, he will be liable to the penalty provided by section 188 of the Indian Penal Code. 35

(2) If such act is not performed within the time fixed, the Magistrate may cause it to be performed, and may recover the costs of performing it, either by the sale of any building, goods or other property removed by his order, or by the distress and sale of any other movable property of the person within or without such Magistrate's local jurisdiction and if or control property is without such jurisdiction, the order shall authorise 45

its attachment and sale when endorsed by the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the property to be attached is found.

(3) No suit shall lie in respect of anything done in good faith under this section.

5 142. (1) If a Magistrate making an order under section 133 considers that immediate measures should be taken to prevent imminent danger or injury of a serious kind to the public, he may issue such an injunction to the person against whom the order was made, as is required to obviate or prevent such danger or injury pending the determination of the matter.

Injunction pending inquiry.

10 (2) In default of such person forthwith obeying such injunction, the Magistrate may himself use, or cause to be used, such means as he thinks fit to obviate such danger or to prevent such injury.

(3) No suit shall lie in respect of anything done in good faith by a Magistrate under this section.

15 143. A District Magistrate or sub-divisional Magistrate, or any other Executive Magistrate empowered by the State Government or the District Magistrate in this behalf, may order any person not to repeat or continue a public nuisance, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or any special or local law.

Magistrate may prohibit repetition or continuance of public nuisance.

45 of 1860

20 C.—Urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger

25 144. (1) In cases where, in the opinion of a District Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate or any other Executive Magistrate specially empowered by the State Government in this behalf, there is sufficient ground for proceeding under this section and immediate prevention or speedy remedy is desirable, such Magistrate may, by a written order stating the material facts of the case and served in the manner provided by section 134, direct any person to abstain from a certain act or to take certain order with respect to certain property in his possession or under his management, if such Magistrate considers that such direction is likely to prevent, or tends to prevent, obstruction, annoyance or injury to any person lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety, or a disturbance of the public tranquillity, or a riot, or an affray.

Power to issue order in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger.

35 (2) An order under this section may, in cases of emergency or in cases where the circumstances do not admit of the serving in due time of a notice upon the person against whom the order is directed, be passed *ex parte*.

(3) An order under this section may be directed to a particular individual, or to persons residing in a particular place or area, or to the public generally when frequenting or visiting a particular place or area.

40 (4) No order under this section shall remain in force for more than two months from the making thereof:

Provided that, if the State Government considers it necessary so to do for preventing danger to human life, health or safety or for preventing a riot or any affray, it may, by notification, direct that an order made by a Magistrate under this section shall remain in force for such further

period not exceeding six months from the date on which the order made by the Magistrate would have, but for such order, expired, as it may specify in the said notification.

(5) Any Magistrate may, either on his own motion or on the application of any person aggrieved, rescind or alter any order made under this section, by himself or any Magistrate subordinate to him or by his predecessor-in-office. 5

(6) The State Government may, either on its own motion or on the application of any person aggrieved, rescind or alter any order made by it under the proviso to sub-section (4). 10

(7) Where an application under sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) is received, the Magistrate, or the State Government, as the case may be, shall afford to the applicant an early opportunity of appearing before him or it, either in person or by pleader and showing cause against the order; and if the Magistrate or the State Government, as the case may be, rejects 15 the application wholly or in part, he or it shall record in writing the reasons for so doing.

D.—Disputes as to immovable property

Proce-
dure
where
dispute
concern-
ing land
or water
is likely
to cause
breach
of peace.

145. (1) Whenever an Executive Magistrate is satisfied from a report of a police officer or upon other information that a dispute likely to cause 20 a breach of the peace exists concerning any land or water or the boundaries thereof, within his local jurisdiction, he shall make an order in writing, stating the grounds of his being so satisfied, and requiring the parties concerned in such dispute to attend his Court in person or by pleader, on a specified date and time, and to put in written statement of 25 their respective claims as respects the fact of actual possession of the subject of dispute.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the expression "land or water" includes buildings, markets, fisheries, crops or other produce of land, and the rents or profits of any such property. 30

(3) A copy of the order shall be served in the manner provided by this Code for the service of a summons upon such person or persons as the Magistrate may direct, and at least one copy shall be published by being affixed to some conspicuous place at or near the subject of dispute.

(4) The Magistrate shall then, without reference to the merits or the 35 claims of any of the parties to a right to possess the subject of dispute, peruse the statements so put in, hear the parties, receive all such evidence as may be produced by them, take such further evidence, if any, as he thinks necessary, and, if possible, decide whether any and which of the parties was, at the date of the order made by him under sub-section (1). 40 in possession of the subject of dispute:

Provided that if it appears to the Magistrate that any party has been forcibly and wrongfully dispossessed within two months next before the date on which the report of a police officer or other information was received by the Magistrate, or after that date and before the date of his order under sub-section (1), he may treat the party so dispossessed as if that party had been in possession on the date of his order under sub-section (1).

(5) Nothing in this section shall preclude any party so required to attend, or any other person interested, from showing that no such dispute as aforesaid exists or has existed; and in such case the Magistrate shall cancel his said order, and all further proceedings thereon shall be stayed, but, subject to such cancellation, the order of the Magistrate under sub-section (1) shall be final.

(6) (a) If the Magistrate decides that one of the parties was, or should under the proviso to sub-section (4) be treated as being, in such possession of the said subject, he shall issue an order declaring such party to be entitled to possession thereof until evicted therefrom in due course of law, and forbidding all disturbance of such possession until such eviction; and when he proceeds under the proviso to sub-section (4), may restore to possession the party forcibly and wrongfully dispossessed.

(b) The order made under this sub-section shall be served and published in the manner laid down in sub-section (3).

(7) When any party to any such proceeding dies, the Magistrate may cause the legal representative of the deceased party to be made a party to the proceeding and shall thereupon continue the inquiry, and if any question arises as to who the legal representative of a deceased party for the purposes of such proceeding is, all persons claiming to be representatives of the deceased party shall be made parties thereto.

(8) If the Magistrate is of opinion that any crop or other produce of the property, the subject of dispute in a proceeding under this section pending before him, is subject to speedy and natural decay, he may make an order for the proper custody or sale of such property, and, upon the completion of the inquiry, shall make such order for the disposal of such property, or the sale-proceeds thereof, as he thinks fit.

(9) The Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, at any stage of the proceedings under this section, on the application of either party, issue a summons to any witness directing him to attend or to produce any document or thing.

(10) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to be in derogation of the powers of the Magistrate to proceed under section 107.

Power to
attach sub-
ject of
dispute
and to
appoint
receiver.

146. (1) If the Magistrate at any time after making the order under sub-section (1) of section 145 considers the case to be one of emergency, or if he decides that none of the parties was then in such possession as is referred to in section 145, or if he is unable to satisfy himself as to which of them was then in such possession of the subject of dispute, he may attach the subject of dispute until a competent court has determined the rights of the parties thereto with regard to the person entitled to the possession thereof: 5

Provided that such Magistrate may withdraw the attachment at any time if he is satisfied that there is no longer any likelihood of breach of the peace with regard to the subject of dispute. 10

(2) When the Magistrate attaches the subject of dispute, he may, if no receiver in relation to such subject of dispute has been appointed by any Civil Court, make such arrangements as he considers proper for looking after the property or if he thinks fit, appoint a receiver thereof, who shall have, subject to the control of the Magistrate, all the powers of a receiver appointed under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908: 15

5 of 1308.

Provided that in the event of a receiver being subsequently appointed in relation to the subject of dispute by any Civil Court, the Magistrate—

(a) shall order the receiver appointed by him to hand over the possession of the subject of dispute to the receiver appointed by the Civil Court and shall thereafter discharge the receiver appointed by him; 20

(b) may make such other incidental or consequential orders as may be just. 25

Dispute
concern-
ing right
of use of
land or
water.

147. (1) Whenever an Executive Magistrate is satisfied from the report of a police officer or upon other information, that a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace exists regarding any alleged right of user of any land or water within his local jurisdiction, whether such right be claimed as an easement or otherwise, he shall make an order in writing, stating the grounds of his being so satisfied and requiring the parties concerned in such dispute to attend his Court in person or by pleader on a specified date and time and to put in written statements of their respective claims. 30

Explanation.—The expression “land or water” has the meaning given to it in sub-section (2) of section 145. 35

(2) The Magistrate shall then peruse the statements so put in, hear the parties, receive all such evidence as may be produced by them respectively, consider the effect of such evidence, take such further evidence, if any, as he thinks necessary and, if possible, decide whether such right exists; and the provisions of section 145 shall, so far as may be, apply in the case of such inquiry.

(3) If it appears to such Magistrate that such rights exist, he may make an order prohibiting any interference with the exercise of such right, including, in a proper case, an order for the removal of any obstruction in the exercise of any such right:

Provided that no such order shall be made where the right is exercisable at all times of the year, unless such right has been exercised within three months next before the receipt under sub-section (1) of the report of a police officer or other information leading to the institution of the inquiry, or where the right is exercisable only at particular seasons or on particular occasions, unless the right has been exercised during the last of such seasons or on the last of such occasions before such receipt.

(4) When in any proceedings commenced under sub-section (1) of section 145 the Magistrate finds that the dispute is as regards an alleged right of user of land or water, he may, after recording his reasons, continue with the proceedings as if they had been commenced under sub-section (1) of section 147;

and when in any proceedings commenced under sub-section (1) of section 147 the Magistrate finds that the dispute should be dealt with under section 145, he may, after recording his reasons, continue with the proceedings as if they had been commenced under sub-section (1) of section 145.

148. (1) Whenever a local inquiry is necessary for the purposes of section 145, section 146 or section 147, a District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate may depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to make the inquiry, and may furnish him with such written instructions as may seem necessary for his guidance, and may declare by whom the whole or any part of the necessary expenses of the inquiry shall be paid.

Local
inquiry.

(2) The report of the person so deputed may be read as evidence in the case.

(3) When any costs have been incurred by any party to a proceeding under section 145, section 146 or section 147, the Magistrate passing a decision may direct by whom such costs shall be paid, whether by such party or by any other party to the proceeding, and whether in whole or in part or proportion and such costs may include any expenses incurred in respect of witnesses and of pleaders' fees, which the Court may consider reasonable.

CHAPTER XI

PREVENTIVE ACTION OF THE POLICE

149. Every police officer may interpose for the purpose of preventing, and shall, to the best of his ability, prevent, the commission of any cognizable offence.

Police to
prevent
cogniz-
able
offences.

Information of design to commit cognizable offences.

150. Every police officer receiving information of a design to commit any cognizable offence shall communicate such information to the police officer to whom he is subordinate, and to any other officer whose duty it is to prevent or take cognizance of the commission of any such offence.

Arrest to prevent the commission of cognizable offences.

151. (1) A police officer knowing of a design to commit any cognizable offence may arrest, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, the person so designing, if it appears to such officer that the commission of the offence cannot be otherwise prevented. 5

(2) The provisions of this Code relating to the arrest of a person by a police officer without a warrant and his release on bail shall, as far as may be, apply to a person arrested under sub-section (1). 10

Prevention of injury to public property.

152. A police officer may of his own authority interpose to prevent any injury attempted to be committed in his view to any public property, movable or immovable, or the removal or injury of any public landmark or buoy or other mark used for navigation. 15

Inspection of weights and measures.

153. (1) Any officer in charge of a police station may, without a warrant, enter any place within the limits of such station for the purpose of inspecting or searching for any weights or measures or instruments for weighing, used or kept therein, whenever he has reason to believe that there are in such place any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false. 20

(2) If he finds in such place any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false, he may seize the same, and shall forthwith give information of such seizure to a Magistrate having jurisdiction. 25

CHAPTER XII

INFORMATION TO THE POLICE AND THEIR POWERS TO INVESTIGATE

Information in cognizable cases.

154. (1) Every information relating to the commission of a cognizable offence, if given orally to an officer in charge of a police station, shall be reduced to writing by him or under his direction, and be read over to the informant; and every such information, whether given in writing or reduced to writing as aforesaid, shall be signed by the person giving it, and the substance thereof shall be entered in a book to be kept by such officer in such form as the State Government may prescribe in this behalf. 30

(2) A copy of the information as recorded under sub-section (1) shall be given forthwith, free of cost, to the informant. 35

Information as to non-cognizable cases and investigation of such cases.

155. (1) When information is given to an officer in charge of a police station of the commission within the limits of such station of a non-cognizable offence, he shall enter or cause to be entered the substance of the information in a book to be kept by such officer in such form as the State Government may prescribe in this behalf, and refer the informant to the Magistrate. 40

(2) No police officer shall investigate a non-cognizable case without the order of a Magistrate having power to try such case or commit the case for trial.

(3) Any police officer receiving such order may exercise the same powers in respect of the investigation (except the power to arrest without warrant) as an officer in charge of a police station may exercise in a cognizable case.

(4) Where a case relates to two or more offences of which at least one is cognizable, the case shall be deemed to be a cognizable case, notwithstanding that the other offences are non-cognizable.

156. (1) Any officer in charge of a police station may, without the order of a Magistrate, investigate any cognizable case which a Court having jurisdiction over the local area within the limits of such station would have power to inquire into or try under the provisions of Chapter XIII.

Police officer's power to investigate cognizable case.

(2) No proceeding of a police officer in any such case shall at any stage be called in question on the ground that the case was one which such officer was not empowered under this section to investigate.

(3) Any Magistrate empowered under section 190 may order such an investigation as above-mentioned.

157. (1) If, from information received or otherwise, an officer in charge of a police station has reason to suspect the commission of an offence which he is empowered under section 156 to investigate, he shall forthwith send a report of the same to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of such offence upon a police report and shall proceed in person, or shall depute one of his subordinate officers not being below such rank as the State Government may, by general or special order, prescribe in this behalf, to proceed, to the spot, to investigate the facts and circumstances of the case, and, if necessary, to take measures for the discovery and arrest of the offender:

Procedure for investigation.

Provided that—

(a) when information as to the commission of any such offence is given against any person by name and the case is not of a serious nature, the officer in charge of a police station need not proceed in person or depute a subordinate officer to make an investigation on the spot;

(b) if it appears to the officer in charge of a police station that there is no sufficient ground for entering on an investigation, he shall not investigate the case.

(2) In each of the cases mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of the proviso to sub-section (1), the officer in charge of the police station shall state in his * report his reasons for not fully complying with the requirements of that sub-section, and, in the case mentioned in clause (b) of the said proviso, the officer shall also forthwith notify to the informant, if any, in such manner as may be prescribed by the State Government, the fact that he will not investigate the case or cause it to be investigated.

Report
how sub-
mitted.

158. (1) Every report sent to a Magistrate under section 157 shall, if the State Government so directs, be submitted through such superior officer of police as the State Government, by general or special order, appoints in that behalf.

(2) Such superior officer may give such instructions to the officer in charge of the police station as he thinks fit, and shall, after recording such instructions on such report, transmit the same without delay to the Magistrate. 5

Power to
hold
investiga-
tion or
prelimi-
nary
inquiry.

159. Such Magistrate, on receiving such report, may direct an investigation, or, if he thinks fit, at once proceed, or depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to proceed, to hold a preliminary inquiry into, or otherwise to dispose of, the case in the manner provided in this Code. 10

Police
officer's
power to
require
attend-
ance of
witnesses.

160. (1) Any police officer making an investigation under this Chapter may, by order in writing, require the attendance before himself of any person being within the limits of his own or any adjoining station who, from the information given or otherwise, appears to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case; and such person shall attend as so required: 15

Provided that no male person under the age of fifteen years or woman shall be required to attend at any place other than the place in which such male person or woman resides. 20

(2) * * *The State Government may, by rules made in this behalf, provide for the payment by the police officer of the reasonable expenses of every person, attending under sub-section (1) at any place other than his residence. * * * 25

Examina-
tion of
witnesses
by police.

161. (1) Any police officer making an investigation under this Chapter, or any police officer not below such rank as the State Government may, by general or special order, prescribe in this behalf, acting on the requisition of such officer, may examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case. 30

(2) Such person shall be bound to answer truly all questions relating to such case put to him by such officer, other than questions the answers to which would have a tendency to expose him to a criminal charge or to a penalty or forfeiture.

(3) The police officer may reduce into writing any statement made to him in the course of an examination under this section; and if he does so, he shall make a separate and true record of the statement of each such person whose statement he records. * * *

Use in
evidence
of state-
ments to
police.

162. (1) No statement made by any person to a police officer in the course of an investigation under this Chapter, no record thereof, whether in a police diary or otherwise, and no part of such statement or record, shall be used for any purpose, save as hereinafter provided, at any inquiry or trial in respect of any offence under investigation at the time when such statement was made: 40

Provided that when any witness is called for the prosecution in such inquiry or trial whose statement has been reduced into writing as aforesaid, any part of his statement, if duly proved, may be used by the accused, and with the permission of the Court, by the prosecution, to contradict such witness in the manner provided by section 145 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872; and when any part of such statement is so used, any part thereof may also be used in the re-examination of such witness, but for the purpose only of explaining any matter referred to in his cross-examination.

1 of 1872

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to any statement falling within the provisions of clause (1) of section 32 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, or to affect the provisions of section 27 of that Act.

1 of 1872

Explanation.—An omission to state a fact or circumstance in the statement referred to in sub-section (1) of this section may amount to contradiction if the same appears to be significant and otherwise relevant having regard to the context in which such omission occurs and whether any omission amounts to a contradiction in the particular context shall be a question of fact.

163. (1) No police officer or other person in authority shall offer or make, or cause to be offered or made, any such inducement, threat or promise as is mentioned in section 24 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

1 of 1872

No inducement to be offered.

(2) But no police officer or other person shall prevent, by any caution or otherwise, any person from making in the course of any investigation under this Chapter any statement which he may be disposed to make of his own free will:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall affect the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 164.

164. (1) Any Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate may, whether or not he has jurisdiction in the case, record any confession or statement made to him in the course of an investigation under this Chapter or under any other law for the time being in force, or at any time afterwards before the commencement of the inquiry or trial:

Recording of confessions and statements.

Provided that no confession shall be recorded by a police officer on whom any power of a Magistrate has been conferred under any law for the time being in force.

(2) The Magistrate shall, before recording any such confession, explain to the person making it that he is not bound to make a confession and that, if he does so, it may be used as evidence against him; and the Magistrate shall not record any such confession unless, upon questioning the person making it, he has reason to believe that it is being made voluntarily.

(3) If at any time before the confession is recorded, the person appearing before the Magistrate states that he is not willing to make the confession, the Magistrate shall not authorise the detention of such person in police custody.

(4) Any such confession shall be recorded in the manner provided in section 281 for recording the examination of an accused person and shall

be signed by the person making the confession; and the Magistrate shall make a memorandum at the foot of such record to the following effect:—

“I have explained to (name) that he is not bound to make a confession and that, if he does so, any confession he may make may be used as evidence against him and I believe that this confession was voluntarily made. It was taken in my presence and hearing, and was read over to the person making it and admitted by him to be correct, and it contains a full and true account of the statement made by him. 5

(Signed) A. B. 10
Magistrate”.

(5) Any statement (other than a confession) made under sub-section (1) shall be recorded in such manner hereinafter provided for the recording of evidence as is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, best fitted to the circumstances of the case; and the Magistrate shall have power to administer oath to the person whose statement is so recorded. 15

(6) The Magistrate recording a confession or statement under this section shall forward it to the Magistrate by whom the case is to be inquired into or tried.

Search
by police
officer.

165. (1) Whenever an officer in charge of a police station or a police officer making an investigation has reasonable grounds for believing that anything necessary for the purposes of an investigation into any offence which he is authorised to investigate may be found in any place within the limits of the police station of which he is in charge, or to which he is attached, and that such thing cannot in his opinion be otherwise obtained without undue delay, such officer may, after recording in writing the grounds of his belief and specifying in such writing, so far as possible, the thing for which search is to be made, search, or cause search to be made, for such thing in any place within the limits of such station. 20 25

(2) A police officer proceeding under sub-section (1), shall, if practicable, conduct the search in person. 30

(3) If he is unable to conduct the search in person, and there is no other person competent to make the search present at the time, he may, after recording in writing his reasons for so doing, require any officer subordinate to him to make the search, and he shall deliver to such subordinate officer an order in writing, specifying the place to be searched, and so far as possible, the thing for which search is to be made; and such subordinate officer may thereupon search for such thing in such place. 35

(4) The provisions of this Code as to search-warrants and the general provisions as to searches contained in section 100 ** shall, so far as may be, apply to a search made under this section. 40

(5) Copies of any record made under sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) shall forthwith be sent to the nearest Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence, and the owner or occupier of the place searched shall, on application, be furnished, free of cost, with a copy of the same by the Magistrate. 45

166. (1) An officer in charge of a police station or a police officer not being below the rank of sub-inspector making an investigation may require an officer in charge of another police station, whether in the same or a different district, to cause a search to be made in any place, in any case in which the former officer might cause such search to be made, within the limits of his own station.

When officer in charge of police station may require another to issue search-warrant.

(2) Such officer, on being so required, shall proceed according to the provisions of section 165, and shall forward the thing found, if any, to the officer at whose request the search was made.

(3) Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay occasioned by requiring an officer in charge of another police station to cause a search to be made under sub-section (1) might result in evidence of the commission of an offence being concealed or destroyed, it shall be lawful for an officer in charge of a police station or a police officer making any investigation under this Chapter to search, or cause to be searched, any place in the limits of another police station in accordance with the provisions of section 165, as if such place were within the limits of his own police station.

(4) Any officer conducting a search under sub-section (3) shall forthwith send notice of the search to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which such place is situate, and shall also send with such notice a copy of the list (if any) prepared under section 100, and shall also send to the nearest Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence, copies of the records referred to in sub-sections (1) and (3) of section 165.

(5) The owner or occupier of the place searched shall, on application, be furnished free of cost with a copy of any record sent to the Magistrate under sub-section (4).

167. (1) Whenever any person is arrested and detained in custody, and it appears that the investigation cannot be completed within the period of twenty-four hours fixed by section 57, and there are grounds for believing that the accusation or information is well-founded, the officer in charge of the police station or the police officer making the investigation, if he is not below the rank of sub-inspector, shall forthwith transmit to the nearest Judicial Magistrate a copy of the entries in the diary hereinafter prescribed relating to the case, and shall at the same time forward the accused to such Magistrate.

Procedure when investigation cannot be completed in twenty-four hours.

(2) The Magistrate to whom an accused person is forwarded under this section may, whether he has or has not jurisdiction to try the case, from time to time, authorise the detention of the accused in such custody as such Magistrate thinks fit, for a term not exceeding fifteen days in the whole; and if he has no jurisdiction to try the case or commit it for trial, and considers further detention unnecessary, he may order the accused to be forwarded to a Magistrate having such jurisdiction:

Provided that—

(a) the Magistrate may extend the term beyond the period of fifteen days if he is satisfied that adequate grounds exist for doing so; but no Magistrate shall authorise the detention of the accused in custody for a total period exceeding ninety days unless he, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, is satisfied that the detention of the accused in custody for a total period exceeding the said

period of ninety days is necessary in the interests of justice, and where the Magistrate does not authorise the detention of the accused in custody for a total period exceeding ninety days, he shall, if the accused is prepared to furnish bail, release him on bail, whether the offence with which the accused has been charged is bailable or not; 5

(b) no Magistrate shall authorise detention in any custody under this section unless the accused is produced before him;

(c) no Magistrate of the second class, not specially empowered in this behalf by the High Court, shall authorise detention in the custody of the police. 10

(3) A Magistrate authorising under this section detention in the custody of the police shall record his reasons for so doing.

(4) Any Magistrate other than the Chief Judicial Magistrate making such order shall forward a copy of his order, with his reasons for making it, to the Chief Judicial Magistrate. 15

(5) If in any case triable by a Magistrate as a summons-case, the investigation is not concluded within a period of six months from the date on which the accused was arrested, the Magistrate shall make an order stopping further investigation into the offence unless the officer making the investigation satisfies the Magistrate that for special reasons and in the interests of justice the continuation of the investigation beyond the period of six months is necessary. 20

(6) Where any order stopping further investigation into an offence has been made under sub-section (5), the Sessions Judge may, if he is satisfied, on an application made to him or otherwise, that further investigation into the offence ought to be made, vacate the order made under sub-section (5) and direct further investigation to be made into the offence subject to such directions with regard to bail and other matters as he may specify. 25

Report of investigation by subordinate police officer.

168. When any subordinate police officer has made any investigation under this Chapter, he shall report the result of such investigation to the officer in charge of the police station. 30

Release of accused when evidence deficient.

169. If, upon an investigation under this Chapter, it appears to the officer in charge of the police station that there is not sufficient evidence or reasonable ground of suspicion to justify the forwarding of the accused to a Magistrate, such officer shall, if such person is in custody, release him on his executing a bond, with or without sureties, as such officer may direct, to appear, if and when so required, before a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence on a police report, and to try the accused or commit him for trial. 35 40

Cases to be sent to Magistrate when evidence is sufficient.

170. (1) If, upon an investigation under this Chapter, it appears to the officer in charge of the police station that there is sufficient evidence or reasonable ground as aforesaid, such officer shall forward the accused under custody to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence upon a police report and to try the accused or commit him for trial, or, if the offence is bailable and the accused is able to give security, shall take security from him for his appearance before such Magistrate on a day fixed and for his attendance from day to day before such Magistrate until otherwise directed. 45

(2) When the officer in charge of a police station forwards an accused person to a Magistrate or takes security for his appearance before such Magistrate under this section, he shall send to such Magistrate any weapon or other article which it may be necessary to produce before him, and shall require the complainant (if any) and so many of the persons who appear to such officer to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case as he may think necessary, to execute a bond to appear before the Magistrate as thereby directed and prosecute or give evidence (as the case may be) in the matter of the charge against the accused.

10

(3) If the Court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate is mentioned in the bond, such Court shall be held to include any Court to which such Magistrate may refer the case for inquiry or trial, provided reasonable notice of such reference is given to such complainant or persons.

15

(4) The officer in whose presence the bond is executed shall deliver a copy thereof to one of the persons who executed it, and shall then send to the Magistrate the original with his report.

20

171. No complainant or witness on his way to any Court *** shall be required to accompany a police officer, or shall be subjected to unnecessary restraint or inconvenience, or required to give any security for his appearance other than his own bond:

25

Provided that, if any complainant or witness refuses to attend or to execute a bond as directed in section 170, the officer in charge of the police station may forward him in custody to the Magistrate, who may detain him in custody until he executes such bond, or until the hearing of the case is completed.

30

172. (1) Every police officer making an investigation under this Chapter shall day by day enter his proceedings in the investigation in a diary, setting forth the time at which the information reached him, the time at which he began and closed his investigation, the place or places visited by him, and a statement of the circumstances ascertained through his investigation.

35

(2) Any Criminal Court may send for the police diaries of a case under inquiry or trial in such Court, and may use such diaries, not as evidence in the case, but to aid it in such inquiry or trial.

40

(3) Neither the accused nor his agents shall be entitled to call for such diaries, nor shall he or they be entitled to see them merely because they are referred to by the Court; but, if they are used by the police officer who made them to refresh his memory, or if the Court uses them for the purpose of contradicting such police officer, the provisions of section 161 or section 145, as the case may be, of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, shall apply.

of 1872.

45

173. (1) Every investigation under this Chapter shall be completed without unnecessary delay.

(2) (i) As soon as it is completed, the officer in charge of the police station shall forward to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of

Complainant and witnesses not to be required to accompany police officer and not to be subjected to restraint.

Diary of proceedings in investigation.

Report of police officer on completion of investigation.

the offence on a police report, a report in the form prescribed by the State Government, stating—

- (a) the names of the parties;
- (b) the nature of the information;
- (c) the names of the persons who appear to be acquainted with 5 the circumstances of the case;
- (d) whether any offence appears to have been committed and, if so, by whom;
- (e) whether the accused has been arrested;
- (f) whether he has been released on his bond and, if so, whether 10 with or without sureties;
- (g) whether he has been forwarded in custody under section 170.

(ii) The officer shall also communicate, in such manner as may be prescribed by the State Government, the action taken by him to the person, if any, by whom the information relating to the commission of 15 the offence was first given.

(3) Where a superior officer of police has been appointed under section 158, the report shall, in any case in which the State Government by general or special order so directs, be submitted through that officer, and he may, pending the orders of the Magistrate, direct the officer in 20 charge of the police station to make further investigation.

(4) Whenever it appears from a report forwarded under this section that the accused has been released on his bond, the Magistrate shall make such order for the discharge of such bond or otherwise as he thinks fit.

(5) When such report is in respect of a case to which section 170 25 applies, the police officer shall forward to the Magistrate along with the report—

- (a) all documents or relevant extracts thereof on which the prosecution proposes to rely other than those already sent to the Magistrate during investigation; 30
- (b) the statements recorded under section 161 of all the persons whom the prosecution proposes to examine as its witnesses.

(6) If the police officer is of opinion that any part of any such statement is not relevant to the subject-matter of the proceedings or that its disclosure to the accused is not essential in the interests of justice and is 35 inexpedient in the public interest, he shall indicate that part of the statement and append a note requesting the Magistrate to exclude that part from the copies to be granted to the accused and stating his reasons for making such request. ***

(7) Where the police officer investigating the case finds it convenient 40 to do so, he may furnish to the accused copies of all or any of the documents referred to in sub-section (5).

(8) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude further investigation in respect of an offence after a report under sub-section (2) has been forwarded to the Magistrate and, where upon such investigation, the officer in charge of the police station obtains further evidence, oral or documentary, he shall forward to the Magistrate a further report or reports regarding such evidence in the form prescribed; and the provisions of sub-sections (2) to (6) shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to such report or reports as they apply in relation to a report forwarded under sub-section (2).

10 **174. (1)** When the officer in charge of a police station or some other police officer specially empowered by the State Government in that behalf receives information that a person has committed suicide, or has been killed by another or by an animal or by machinery or by an accident, or has died under circumstances raising a reasonable suspicion
15 that some other person has committed an offence, he shall immediately give intimation thereof to the nearest Executive Magistrate empowered to hold inquests, and, unless otherwise directed by any rule prescribed by the State Government, or by any general or special order of the District or Sub-divisional Magistrate, shall proceed to the place where the
20 body of such deceased person is, and there, in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, shall make an investigation, and draw up a report of the apparent cause of death, describing such wounds, fractures, bruises, and other marks of injury as may be found on the body, and stating in what manner, or by what
25 weapon or instrument (if any), such marks appear to have been inflicted.

Police to enquire and report on suicide, etc.

(2) The report shall be signed by such police officer and other persons, or by so many of them as concur therein, and shall be forthwith forwarded to the District Magistrate or the Sub-divisional Magistrate.

(3) When there is any doubt regarding the cause of death, or when
30 for any other reason the police officer considers it expedient so to do, he shall, subject to such rules as the State Government may prescribe in this behalf, forward the body, with a view to its being examined, to the nearest Civil Surgeon, or other qualified medical man appointed in this behalf by the State Government, if the state of the weather and
35 the distance admit of its being so forwarded without risk of such putrefaction on the road as would render such examination useless.

(4) The following Magistrates are empowered to hold inquests, namely, any District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate and any other Executive Magistrate specially empowered in this behalf by the
40 State Government or the District Magistrate.

175. (1) A police officer proceeding under section 174 may, by order in writing, summon two or more persons as aforesaid for the purpose of the said investigation, and any other person who appears to be acquainted with the facts of the case and every person so summoned shall
45 be bound to attend and to answer truly all questions other than questions the answers to which would have a tendency to expose him to a criminal charge or to a penalty or forfeiture.

Power to summon persons.

(2) If the facts do not disclose a cognizable offence to which section 170 applies, such persons shall not be required by the police officer to
50 attend a Magistrate's Court.

Inquiry
by Magis-
trate into
cause of
death.

176. (1) When any person dies while in the custody of the police, the nearest Magistrate empowered to hold inquests shall, and in any other case mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 174, any Magistrate so empowered may hold an inquiry into the cause of death either instead of, or in addition to, the investigation held by the police officer; and if he does so, he shall have all the powers in conducting it which he would have in holding an inquiry into an offence.

(2) The Magistrate holding such an inquiry shall record the evidence taken by him in connection therewith in any manner hereinafter prescribed according to the circumstances of the case. 10

(3) Whenever such Magistrate considers it expedient to make an examination of the dead body of any person who has been already interred, in order to discover the cause of his death, the Magistrate may cause the body to be disinterred and examined.

(4) Where an inquiry is to be held under this section, the Magistrate shall, wherever practicable, inform the relatives of the deceased whose names and addresses are known, and shall allow them to remain present at the inquiry. 15

Explanation.—In this section, the expression “relative” means parents, children, brothers, sisters and spouse. 20

CHAPTER XIII

JURISDICTION OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS IN INQUIRIES AND TRIALS

Ordinary
place of
inquiry
and trial.

177. Every offence shall ordinarily be inquired into and tried by a Court within whose local jurisdiction it was committed.

Place of
inquiry
or trial.

178. (a) When it is uncertain in which of several local areas an offence was committed, or 25

(b) where an offence is committed partly in one local area and partly in another, or

(c) where an offence is a continuing one, and continues to be committed in more local areas than one, or 30

(d) where it consists of several acts done in different local areas, it may be inquired into or tried by a Court having jurisdiction over any of such local areas.

Offence
triable
where
act is
done or
conse-
quence
ensues.

179. When an act is an offence by reason of anything which has been done and of a consequence which has ensued, the offence may be inquired into or tried by a Court within whose local jurisdiction such thing has been done or such consequence has ensued. 35

180. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence or which would be an offence if the doer were capable of committing an offence, the first-mentioned offence may be inquired into or tried by a Court within whose local jurisdiction either
5 act was done.

Place of trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.

181. (1) Any offence of being a thug, or murder committed by a thug, of dacoity, of dacoity with murder, of belonging to a gang of dacoits, or of escaping from custody, may be inquired into or tried by a Court within whose local jurisdiction the offence was committed or the accused person
10 is found.

Place of trial in case of certain offences.

(2) Any offence of kidnapping or abduction of a person may be inquired into or tried by a Court within whose local jurisdiction the person was kidnapped or abducted or was conveyed or concealed or detained.

15 (3) Any offence of theft, extortion or robbery may be inquired into or tried by a Court within whose local jurisdiction the offence was committed or the stolen property which is the subject of the offence was possessed by any person committing it or by any person who received or retained such property knowing or having reason to believe it to be
20 stolen property.

(4) Any offence of criminal misappropriation or of criminal breach of trust may be inquired into or tried by a Court within whose local jurisdiction the offence was committed or any part of the property which is the subject of the offence was received or retained, or was required
25 to be returned or accounted for, by the accused person.

(5) Any offence which includes the possession of stolen property may be inquired into or tried by a Court within whose local jurisdiction the offence was committed or the stolen property was possessed by any person who received or retained it knowing or having reason to believe
30 it to be stolen property.

182. (1) Any offence which includes cheating may, if the deception is practised by means of letters or telecommunication messages, be inquired into or tried by any Court within whose local jurisdiction such letters or messages were sent or were received; and any offence of cheating and
35 dishonestly inducing delivery of property may be inquired into or tried by a Court within whose local jurisdiction the property was delivered by the person deceived or was received by the accused person.

Offences committed by letters, etc.

45 of 1860.

(2) Any offence punishable under section 494 or section 495 of the Indian Penal Code may be inquired into or tried by a Court within whose
40 local jurisdiction the offence was committed or the offender last resided with his or her spouse by the first marriage.

183. When an offence is committed whilst the person by or against whom, or the thing in respect of which, the offence is committed is in the course of performing a journey or voyage, the offence may be
45 inquired into or tried by a Court through or into whose local jurisdiction that person or thing passed in the course of that journey or voyage.

Offence committed on journey or voyage.

Place of trial for offences triable together.

184. Where—

(a) the offences committed by any person are such that he may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, each such offence by virtue of the provisions of section 219, section 220, or section 221, or

(b) the offence or offences committed by several persons are such that they may be charged with and tried together by virtue of the provisions of section 223,

the offences may be inquired into or tried by any Court competent to inquire into or try any of the offences.

Power to order cases to be tried in different sessions divisions.

185. Notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding provisions of this Chapter, the State Government may direct that any cases or ¹⁰ class of cases committed for trial in any district may be tried in any sessions division:

Provided that such direction is not repugnant to any direction previously issued by the High Court or the Supreme Court under the Constitution, or under this Code or any other law for the time being in ¹⁵ force.

High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where inquiry or trial shall take place.

186. Where two or more Courts have taken cognizance of the same offence and a question arises as to which of them ought to inquire into or try that offence, the question shall be decided—

(a) if the Courts are subordinate to the same High Court, by ²⁰ that High Court;

(b) if the Courts are not subordinate to the same High Court, by the High Court within the local limits of whose appellate criminal jurisdiction the proceedings were first commenced,

and thereupon all other proceedings in respect of that offence shall be ²⁵ discontinued.

Power to issue summons or warrant for offence committed beyond local jurisdiction.

187. (1) When a Magistrate of the first class sees reason to believe that any person within his local jurisdiction has committed outside such jurisdiction (whether within or outside India) an offence which cannot, under the provisions of sections 177 to 185 (both inclusive), or any other ³⁰ law for the time being in force, be inquired into or tried within such jurisdiction but is under some law for the time being in force triable in India, such Magistrate may inquire into the offence as if it had been committed within such local jurisdiction and compel such person in the manner hereinbefore provided to appear before him, and send such person to the ³⁵ Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try such offence, or, if such offence is not punishable with death or imprisonment for life and such person is ready and willing to give bail to the satisfaction of the Magistrate acting under this section, take a bond with or without sureties for his appearance before the Magistrate having such jurisdiction. ⁴⁰

(2) When there are more Magistrates than one having such jurisdiction and the Magistrate acting under this section cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to or before whom such person should be sent or bound to appear, the case shall be reported for the orders of the High Court.

188. * When an offence is committed outside India—

(a) by a citizen of India, whether on the high seas or elsewhere;
or

(b) by a person, not being such citizen, on any ship or aircraft
5 registered in India,

he may be dealt with in respect of such offence as if it had been committed at any place within India at which he may be found:

Provided that, notwithstanding anything in any of the preceding sections of this Chapter, no such offence shall be inquired into or tried
10 in India except with the previous sanction of the Central Government.

189. When any offence alleged to have been committed in a territory outside India is being inquired into or tried under the provisions of section 188, the Central Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that
15 copies of depositions made or exhibits produced before a judicial officer in or for that territory or before a diplomatic or consular representative of India in or for that territory shall be received as evidence by the Court holding such inquiry or trial in any case in which such Court might issue a commission for taking evidence as to the matters to which such depositions or exhibits relate.

Offence
commit-
ted
outside
India.

Receipt
of evi-
dence
relating to
offences
commit-
ted outside
India.

CHAPTER XIV

CONDITIONS REQUISITE FOR INITIATION OF PROCEEDINGS

190. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Chapter, any Magistrate of the first class, and any Magistrate of the second class specially empowered in this behalf under sub-section (2), may take cognizance of any offence—

25 (a) upon receiving a complaint of facts which constitute such offence;

(b) upon a police report of such facts;

30 (c) upon information received from any person other than a police officer, or upon his own knowledge, that such offence has been committed.

(2) The Chief Judicial Magistrate may empower any Magistrate of the second class to take cognizance under sub-section (1) of such offences as are within his competence to inquire into or try.

191. When a Magistrate takes cognizance of an offence under clause
35 (c) of sub-section (1) of section 190, the accused shall, before any evidence is taken, be informed that he is entitled to have the case inquired into or tried by another Magistrate, and if the accused or any of the accused, if there be more than one, objects to further proceedings before the Magistrate taking cognizance, the case shall be transferred to such other
40 Magistrate as may be specified by the Chief Judicial Magistrate in this behalf.

192. (1) Any Chief Judicial Magistrate may, after taking cognizance of an offence, make over the case for inquiry or trial to any competent Magistrate subordinate to him.

45 (2) Any Magistrate of the first class empowered in this behalf by the Chief Judicial Magistrate may, after taking cognizance of an offence,

Cogni-
zance of
offences
by Magis-
trates.

Transfer
on appli-
cation of
the accus-
ed.

Making
over of
cases to
Magis-
trates.

make over the case for inquiry or trial to such other competent Magistrate as the Chief Judicial Magistrate may, by general or special order, specify, and thereupon such Magistrate may hold the inquiry or trial.

Cogni-
zance of
offences
by Courts
of
Session.

193. * Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Code or by any other law for the time being in force, no Court of Session shall take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original jurisdiction unless the case has been committed to it by a Magistrate under this Code. 5

Addi-
tional
and
Assis-
tant
Sessions
Judges
to try
cases
made
over to
them.

194. An Additional Sessions Judge or Assistant Sessions Judge shall try such cases * as the Sessions Judge of the division may, by general or special order, * make over to him for trial or as the High Court may, by special order, * direct him to try. 10

Prosecu-
tion for
contempt
of lawful
authority
of public
servants,
for
offences
against
public
justice
and for
offences
relating
to docu-
ments
given in
evidence.

195. (1) No Court shall take cognizance—

(a) (i) of any offence punishable under sections 172 to 188 (both inclusive) of the Indian Penal Code, or 45 of 1860.

(ii) of any abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence, or 15

(iii) of any criminal conspiracy to commit such offence,

except on the complaint in writing of the public servant concerned or of some other public servant to whom he is administratively subordinate;

(b) (i) of any offence punishable under any of the following sec- 20

tions of the Indian Penal Code, namely, sections 193 to 196 (both inclusive), 199, 200, 205 to 211 (both inclusive) and 228, when such offence is alleged to have been committed in, or in relation to, any proceeding in any Court, or 45 of 1860.

(ii) of any offence described in section 463, or punishable under section 471, section 475 or section 476, of the said Code, when such offence is alleged to have been committed in respect of a document produced or given in evidence in a proceeding in any Court, or 25

(iii) of any criminal conspiracy to commit, or attempt to commit, or the abetment of, any offence specified in sub-clause (i) or sub-clause (ii), 30

except on the complaint in writing of that Court, or of some other Court to which that Court is subordinate.

(2) Where a complaint has been made by a public servant under clause (a) of sub-section (1) any authority to which he is administratively subordinate may order the withdrawal of the complaint and send a copy of such order to the Court; and upon its receipt by the Court, no further proceedings shall be taken on the complaint: 35

Provided that no such withdrawal shall be ordered if the trial in the Court for the purposes of this section. 40

(3) In clause (b) of sub-section (1), the term "Court" means a Civil, Revenue or Criminal Court, and includes a tribunal constituted by or under a Central, Provincial or State Act if declared by that Act to be a Court for the purposes of this section.

5 (4) For the purposes of clause (b) of sub-section (1), a Court shall be deemed to be subordinate to the Court to which appeals ordinarily lie from the appealable decrees or sentences of such former Court, or in the case of a Civil Court from whose decrees no appeal ordinarily lies, to the principal Court having ordinary original civil jurisdiction within
10 whose local jurisdiction such Civil Court is situate:

Provided that—

(a) where appeals lie to more than one Court, the Appellate Court of inferior jurisdiction shall be the Court to which such Court shall be deemed to be subordinate;

15 (b) where appeals lie to a Civil and also to a Revenue Court, such Court shall be deemed to be subordinate to the Civil or Revenue Court according to the nature of the case or proceeding in connection with which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

196. (1) No Court shall take cognizance of—

20 (a) any offence punishable under Chapter VI or under section 153A, section 153C, section 295A or section 505 of the Indian Penal Code, or

45 of 1860.

(b) a criminal conspiracy to commit such offence, or

45 of 1860.

25 (c) any such abetment, as is described in section 108A of the Indian Penal Code,

except with the previous sanction of the Central Government or of the State Government; or

30 (d) any offence alleged to have been committed by any member of the Armed Forces of the Union while acting or purporting to act in the discharge of his official duty, except with the previous sanction of the Central Government.

45 of 1860.

35 (2) No Court shall take cognizance of the offence of any criminal conspiracy punishable under section 120B of the Indian Penal Code, other than a criminal conspiracy to commit a cognizable offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment for a term of two years or upwards, unless the State Government or the District Magistrate has consented in writing to the initiation of the proceedings:

Provided that where the criminal conspiracy is one to which the provision of section 195 * * * apply, no such consent shall be necessary.

40 (3) The Central Government or the State Government may, before according sanction under sub-section (1) and the State Government or the District Magistrate may, before giving consent under sub-section (2), order a preliminary investigation by a police officer not being below the rank of Inspector, in which case such police officer shall have the powers
45 referred to in sub-section (3) of section 155.

Prosecu-
tion for
offences
against
the State.

Prosecu-
tion of
Judges
and

197. (1) When any person who is or was a Judge or Magistrate or a public servant not removable from his office save by or with the sanction of the Government is accused of any offence alleged to have been committed by him while acting or purporting to act in the discharge of his official duty, no Court shall take cognizance of such offence except with the previous sanction—

(a) in the case of a person who is employed or, as the case may be, was at the time of commission of the alleged offence employed, in connection with the affairs of the Union, of the Central Govern- 10
ment;

(b) in the case of a person who is employed or, as the case may be, was at the time of commission of the alleged offence employed, in connection with the affairs of a State, of the State Government.

(2) The Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, may determine the person by whom, the manner in which, and the 15
offence or offences for which, the prosecution of such Judge, Magistrate or public servant is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial is to be held.

Prosecu-
tion for
offences
against
marriage.

198. (1) No Court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under Chapter XX of the Indian Penal Code except upon a complaint made by 20 45 of 1860.
some person aggrieved by the offence:

Provided that—

(a) where such person is under the age of eighteen years, or is an idiot or a lunatic, or is from sickness or infirmity unable to make a complaint, or is a woman who, according to the local customs and 25
manners, ought not to be compelled to appear in public, some other person may, with the leave of the Court, make a complaint on his or her behalf;

(b) where such person is the husband and he is serving in any of the Armed Forces of the Union under conditions which are certified 30
by his Commanding Officer as precluding him from obtaining leave of absence to enable him to make a complaint in person, some other person authorised by the husband in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (4) may make a complaint on his behalf;

(c) where the person aggrieved by an offence punishable under 35
section 494 of the Indian Penal Code is the wife, complaint may be made on her behalf by her father, mother, brother, sister, son or daughter or by her father's or mother's brother or sister. 45 of 1860.

(2) For the purposes of sub-section (1), no person other than the husband of the woman shall be deemed to be aggrieved by any offence 40
punishable under section 497 or section 498 of the said Code:

Provided that in the absence of the husband, some person who had care of the woman on his behalf at the time when such offence was committed may, with the leave of the Court, make a complaint on his behalf.

(3) When in any case falling under clause (a) of the proviso to sub- 45
section (1), the complaint is sought to be made on behalf of a person

under the age of eighteen years or of a lunatic by a person who has not been appointed or declared by a competent authority to be the guardian of the person of the minor or lunatic, and the Court is satisfied that there is a guardian so appointed or declared, the Court shall, before granting
5 the application for leave, cause notice to be given to such guardian and give him a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

(4) The authorisation referred to in clause (b) of the proviso to sub-section (1), shall be in writing, shall be signed or otherwise attested by the husband, shall contain a statement to the effect that he has been
10 informed of the allegations upon which the complaint is to be founded, shall be countersigned by his Commanding Officer, and shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by that Officer to the effect that leave of absence for the purpose of making a complaint in person cannot for the time being be granted to the husband.

(5) Any document purporting to be such an authorisation and complying with the provisions of sub-section (4), and any document purporting to be a certificate required by that sub-section shall, unless the contrary is proved, be presumed to be genuine and shall be received in
15 evidence.

45 of 1860. (6) No Court shall take cognizance of an offence under section 376 of the Indian Penal Code, where such offence consists of sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife, the wife being under fifteen years of age, if more than one year has elapsed from the date of the commission of the offence.

25 (7) The provisions of this section apply to the abetment of, or attempt to commit, an offence as they apply to the offence.

45 of 1860. 199. (1) No Court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable
30 under Chapter XXI of the Indian Penal Code except upon a complaint made by some person aggrieved by the offence:

Prosecution for defamation.

35 Provided that where such person is under the age of eighteen years, or is an idiot or a lunatic, or is from sickness or infirmity unable to make a complaint, or is a woman who, according to the local customs and manners, ought not to be compelled to appear in public, some other person may, with the leave of the Court, make a complaint on his or her behalf.

45 of 1860. (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Code, when any offence falling under Chapter XXI of the Indian Penal Code is alleged to have been committed against a person who, at the time of such commission, is the President of India, the Vice-President of India, the Governor of a State, the Administrator of a Union territory or a Minister of the Union or of a State or of a Union territory, or any other public servant employed in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State in respect of his conduct in the discharge of his public functions a Court
40 of Session may take cognizance of such offence, without the case being committed to it, upon a complaint in writing made by the Public Prosecutor.

(3) Every complaint referred to in sub-section (2) shall set forth the facts which constitute the offence alleged, the nature of such offence

and such other particulars as are reasonably sufficient to give notice to the accused of the offence alleged to have been committed by him.

(4) No complaint under sub-section (2) shall be made by the Public Prosecutor except with the previous sanction—

(a) of the State Government, in the case of a person who is or has been the Governor of that State or a Minister of that Government;

(b) of the State Government, in the case of any other public servant employed in connection with the affairs of the *** State;

(c) of the Central Government, in any other case. 10

(5) No Court of Session shall take cognizance of an offence under sub-section (2) unless the complaint is made within six months from the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

(6) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of the person against whom the offence is alleged to have been committed, to make a complaint in respect of that offence before a Magistrate having jurisdiction or the power of such Magistrate to take cognizance of the offence upon such complaint. 15

* * * * *

CHAPTER XV

COMPLAINTS TO MAGISTRATES

20

Examina-
tion of
com-
plainant.

200. A Magistrate taking cognizance of an offence on complaint shall examine upon oath the complainant and the witnesses present, if any, and the substance of such examination shall be reduced to writing and shall be signed by the complainant and the witnesses, and also by the Magistrate:

25

Provided that, when the complaint is made in writing, the Magistrate need not examine the complainant and the witnesses—

(a) if a public servant acting or purporting to act in the discharge of his official duties or a Court has made the complaint; or

(b) if the Magistrate makes over the case for inquiry or trial to another Magistrate under section 192: 30

Provided further that if the Magistrate makes over the case to another Magistrate under section 192 after examining the complainant and the witnesses, the latter Magistrate need not re-examine them.

201. If the complaint is made to a Magistrate who is not competent to take cognizance of the offence, he shall,—

Procedure by Magistrate not competent to take cognizance of the case.

(a) if the complaint is in writing, return it for presentation to the proper Court with an endorsement to that effect;

5 (b) if the complaint is not in writing, direct the complainant to the proper Court.

202. (1) Any Magistrate, on receipt of a complaint of an offence which he is authorised to take cognizance or which has been made over to him under section 192, may, if he thinks fit, postpone the issue of process
10 against the accused, and either inquire into the case himself or direct an investigation to be made by a police officer or by such other person as he thinks fit, for the purpose of deciding whether or not there is sufficient ground for proceeding:

Postponement of issue of process.

Provided that no such direction for investigation shall be made,—

15 (a) where it appears to the Magistrate that the offence complained of is triable exclusively by the Court of Session; or

(b) where the complaint has not been made by a Court, unless the complainant and the witnesses present (if any) have been examined on oath under section 200.

20 (2) In an inquiry under sub-section (1), the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, take evidence of witnesses on oath:

Provided that if it appears to the Magistrate that the offence complained of is triable exclusively by the Court of Session, he shall call upon the complainant to produce all his witnesses and examine them on
25 oath.

(3) If an investigation under sub-section (1) is made by a person not being a police officer, he shall have for that investigation all the powers conferred by this Code on an officer in charge of a police station except the power to arrest without warrant.

30 203. If, after considering the statements on oath (if any) of the complainant and of the witnesses and the result of the inquiry or investigation (if any) under section 202, the Magistrate is of opinion that there is no sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall dismiss the complaint, and in every such case he shall briefly record his reasons for so doing.

Dismissal of complaint.

CHAPTER XVI

35

COMMENCEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE MAGISTRATES

204. (1) If in the opinion of a Magistrate taking cognizance of an offence there is sufficient ground for proceeding, and the case appears to be—

Issue of process.

40 (a) a summons-case, he shall issue his summons for the attendance of the accused, or

(b) a warrant-case, he may issue a warrant, or, if he thinks fit, a summons, for causing the accused to be brought or to appear at a

certain time before such Magistrate or (if he has no jurisdiction himself) some other Magistrate having jurisdiction.

(2) No summons or warrant shall be issued against the accused under sub-section (1) until a list of the prosecution witnesses has been filed.

(3) In a proceeding instituted upon a complaint made in writing, every summons or warrant issued under sub-section (1) shall be accompanied by a copy of such complaint. 5

(4) When by any law for the time being in force any process-fees or other fees are payable, no process shall be issued until the fees are paid and, if such fees are not paid within a reasonable time, the Magistrate may dismiss the complaint. 10

(5) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of section 87.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

205. (1) Whenever a Magistrate issues a summons, he may, if he sees reason so to do, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused and permit him to appear by his pleader. 15

(2) But the Magistrate inquiring into or trying the case may, in his discretion, at any stage of the proceedings, direct the personal attendance of the accused, and, if necessary, enforce such attendance in the manner hereinbefore provided. 20

Special summons in cases of petty offence.

206. (1) If, in the opinion of a Magistrate taking cognizance of a petty offence, the case may be summarily disposed of under section 260, the Magistrate shall, except where he is, for reasons to be recorded in writing of a contrary opinion, issue summons to the accused requiring him either to appear in person or by pleader before the Magistrate on a specified date, or if he desires to plead guilty to the charge without appearing before the Magistrate, to transmit before the specified date, by post or by messenger to the Magistrate, the said plea in writing and the amount of fine specified in the summons or if he desires to appear by pleader and to plead guilty to the charge through such pleader, to authorise, in writing, the pleader to plead guilty to the charge on his behalf and to pay the fine through such pleader: 30

Provided that the amount of the fine specified in such summons shall not exceed one hundred rupees.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "petty offence" means any offence punishable only with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, but does not include any offence so punishable under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, or under any other law which provides for convicting the accused person in his absence on a plea of guilty. 35

4 of 1939.

Supply to the accused of copy of police report and other documents.

207. In any case where the proceeding has been instituted on a police report, the Magistrate shall without delay furnish to the accused, free of cost, a copy of each of the following:— 40

(i) the police report;

(ii) the first information report recorded under section 154;

(iii) the statements recorded under sub-section (3) of section 161 of all persons whom the prosecution proposes to examine as its witnesses, excluding therefrom any part in regard to which a request for such exclusion has been made by the police officer under sub-section (6) of section 173; 45

(iv) the confessions and statements, if any, recorded under section 164;

(v) any other document or relevant extract thereof forwarded to the Magistrate with the police report under sub-section (5) of section 173:

Provided that the Magistrate may, after perusing any such part of a statement as is referred to in clause (iii) and considering the reasons given by the police officer for the request, direct that a copy of that part of the statement or of such portion thereof as the Magistrate thinks proper, shall be furnished to the accused:

Provided further that if the Magistrate is satisfied that any document referred to in clause (v) is voluminous, he shall, instead of furnishing the accused with a copy thereof, direct that he will only be allowed to inspect it either personally or through pleader in Court.

* * * * *

208. Where, in case instituted otherwise than on a police report, it appears to the Magistrate issuing process under section 204 that the offence is triable exclusively by the Court of Session, the Magistrate shall without delay furnish to the accused, free of cost, a copy of each of the following:—

Supply of copies of statements and documents to accused in complaint case triable by Court of Session.

(i) the statements recorded under section 200 or section 202 of all persons examined by the Magistrate;

(ii) the statements and confessions, if any, recorded under section 161 or section 164;

(iii) any documents produced before the Magistrate on which the prosecution proposes to rely:

Provided that if the Magistrate is satisfied that any such document is voluminous, he shall, instead of furnishing the accused with a copy thereof, direct that he will only be allowed to inspect it either personally or through pleader in Court.

209. When in a case instituted on a police report or otherwise, the accused appears or is brought before the Magistrate and it appears to the Magistrate that the offence is triable exclusively by the Court of Session, he shall—

Commitment of case to Court of Session when offence is triable exclusively by it.

(a) commit the case to the Court of Session;

(b) subject to the provisions of this Code relating to bail, remand the accused to custody during, and until the conclusion of, the trial;

(c) send to that Court the record of the case and the documents and articles, if any, which are to be produced in evidence;

(d) notify the Public Prosecutor of the commitment of the case to the Court of Session.

Power of
Magistrate
to stay
inquiry
or trial.

210. (1) When in a case instituted otherwise than on a police report (hereinafter referred to as a complaint case), it is made to appear to the Magistrate, during the course of the inquiry or trial held by him, that an investigation by the police is in progress in relation to the offence which is the subject-matter of the inquiry or trial held by him, the Magistrate shall stay the proceedings of such inquiry or trial and call for a report on the matter from the police officer conducting the investigation. 5

(2) If a report is made by the investigating police officer under section 173 and on such report cognizance of any offence is taken by the Magistrate against any person who is an accused in the complaint case, the Magistrate shall inquire into or try together the complaint case and the case arising out of the police report as if both the cases were instituted on a police report. 10

(3) If the police report does not relate to any accused in the complaint case or if the Magistrate does not take cognizance of any offence on the police report, he shall proceed with the inquiry or trial, which was stayed by him, in accordance with the provisions of this Code. 15

CHAPTER XVII

THE CHARGE

A.—*Form of charges*

Contents
of charge.

211. (1) Every charge under this Code shall state the offence with which the accused is charged. 20

(2) If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.

(3) If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name, so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the accused notice of the matter with which he is charged. 25

(4) The law and section of the law against which the offence is said to have been committed shall be mentioned in the charge.

(5) The fact that the charge is made is equivalent to a statement that every legal condition required by law to constitute the offence charged was fulfilled in the particular case. 30

(6) The charge shall be written *** in the language of the Court.

(7) If the accused, having been previously convicted of any offence, is liable, by reason of such previous conviction, to enhanced punishment, or to punishment of a different kind, for a subsequent offence, and it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which the Court may think fit to award for the subsequent offence, the fact, date and place of the previous conviction shall be stated in the charge; and if such statement has been omitted, the Court may add it at any time before sentence is passed. 35 40

Illustrations

(a) A is charged with the murder of B. This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in sections 299 and 300

45 of 1860. of the Indian Penal Code; that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the said Code; and that it did not fall within any of the five exceptions to section 300, or that, if it did fall within Exception -, one or other of the three proviso to that exception applied to it.

45 of 1860. 5 (b) A is charged, under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B by means of an instrument for shooting. This is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by section 335 of the said Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it.

45 of 1860. 10 (c) A is accused of murder, cheating, theft, extortion, adultery or criminal intimidation, or using a false property-mark. The charge may state that A committed murder, or cheating, or theft, or extortion, or adultery, or criminal intimidation, or that he used a false property-mark, without reference to the definitions of those crimes contained in the Indian Penal Code; but the sections under which the offence is punishable must, in each instance, be referred to in 15 the charge.

45 of 1860. (d) A is charged under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code, with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words.

20 212. (1) The charge shall contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence, and the person (if any) against whom, or the thing (if any) in respect of which, it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give the accused notice of the matter with which he is charged.

Particulars as to time, place and person

25 (2) When the accused is charged with criminal breach of trust or dishonest misappropriation of money or other movable property, it shall be sufficient to specify the gross sum or, as the case may be, describe the movable property in respect of which the offence is alleged to have been committed, and the dates between which the offence is alleged to have been committed, without specifying particular items or exact dates, and 30 the charge so framed shall be deemed to be a charge of one offence within the meaning of section 219:

Provided that the time included between the first and last of such dates shall not exceed one year.

35 213. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections 211 and 212 do not give the accused sufficient notice of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

When manner of committing offence must be stated.

Illustrations

40 (a) A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected.

(b) A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B.

45 (c) A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false.

(d) A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in the discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions.

(e) A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place. The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B. 5

(f) A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed.

Words in charge taken in sense of law under which offence is punishable. Effect of errors.

214. In every charge words used in describing an offence shall be deemed to have been used in the sense attached to them respectively 10 by the law under which such offence is punishable.

215. No error in stating either the offence or the particulars required to be stated in the charge, and no omission to state the offence or those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the accused was in fact misled by such error or omission, and it has 15 occasioned a failure of justice.

Illustrations

(a) A is charged under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, with "having 45 of 1860. been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit," the word "fraudulent 20 ly" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(b) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer 25 from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(c) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission 30 to set out the manner of the cheating was, in the case, a material error.

(d) A is charged with the murder of Khoda Baksh on the 21st January, 1882. In fact, the murdered person's name was Haider Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January, 1882. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively 35 to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(e) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January, 1882, and Khoda Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January, 1882. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh, he was tried for the 40 murder of Khoda Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

Court may alter charge.

216. (1) Any Court may alter or add to any charge at any time before judgment is pronounced. 45

(2) Every such alteration or addition shall be read and explained to the accused.

(3) If the alteration or addition to a charge is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused in his defence or the prosecutor in the conduct of 50 the case, the Court may, in its discretion, after such alteration or addition has been made, proceed with the trial as if the altered or added charge had been the original charge.

(4) If the alteration or addition is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused or the prosecutor as aforesaid, the Court may either direct a new trial or adjourn the trial for such period as may be necessary.

5 (5) If the offence stated in the altered or added charge is one for the prosecution of which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained, unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the altered or added charge is founded.

10 217. Whenever a charge is altered or added to by the Court after the commencement of the trial, the prosecutor and the accused shall be allowed—

Recall of witnesses when charge altered.

(a) to recall or re-summon, and examine with reference to such alteration or addition, any witness who may have been examined, 15 unless the Court, for reasons to be recorded in writing, considers that the prosecutor or the accused, as the case may be, desires to recall or re-examine such witness for the purpose of vexation or delay or for defeating the ends of justice;

20 (b) also to call any further witness whom the Court may think to be material.

B.—Joinder of charges

218. (1) For every distinct offence of which any person is accused there shall be a separate charge, and every such charge shall be tried separately: * * * * *

Separate charges, for distinct offences.

25 Provided that where the accused person, by an application in writing, so desires and the Magistrate is of opinion that such person is not likely to be prejudiced thereby, the Magistrate may try together all or any number of the charges framed against such person.

30 (2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall affect the operation of the provisions of sections 219, 220, 221 and 223.

Illustration

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and causing grievous hurt.

35 219. (1) When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind committed within the space of twelve months from the first to the last of such offences, whether in respect of the same person or not, he may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, any number of them not exceeding three.

Three offences, of same kind within year may be charged together.

40 (2) Offences are of the same kind when they are punishable with the same amount of punishment under the same section of the Indian Penal Code or of any special or local law:

45 of 1860.

45 of 1860.

45 Provided that, for the purposes of this section, an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code shall be deemed to be an offence of the same kind as an offence punishable under section 380 of the said Code, and that an offence punishable under any section of the said Code, or of any special or local law, shall be deemed to be an offence of the same kind as an attempt to commit such offence, when such an attempt is an offence.

50 220. (1) If, in one series of acts so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, every such offence.

Trial for more than one offence.

(2) When a person charged with one or more offences of criminal breach of trust or dishonest misappropriation of property as provided in sub-section (2) of section 212 or in sub-section (1) of section 219, is accused of committing, for the purpose of facilitating or concealing the commission of that offence or those offences, one or more offences of falsification of accounts, he may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, every such offence.

(3) If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, each of such offences.

(4) If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself or themselves constitute an offence, constitute when combined a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with, and tried at one trial for the offence constituted by such acts when combined, and for any offence constituted by any one, or more, of such acts.

(5) Nothing contained in this section shall affect section 71 of the Indian Penal Code. 45 of 1860.

Illustrations to sub-section (1)

(a) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and in so doing causes grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 225 and 333 of the Indian Penal Code. 45 of 1860.

(b) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 454 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code. 45 of 1860.

(c) A entices B, the wife of C, away from C, with intent to commit adultery with B, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 498 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code. 45 of 1860.

(d) A has in his possession several seals, knowing them to be counterfeit and intending to use them for the purpose of committing several forgeries punishable under section 466 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, the possession of each seal under section 473 of the Indian Penal Code. 45 of 1860.

(e) With intent to cause injury to B, A institutes a criminal proceeding against him, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such proceeding, and also falsely accuses B of having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charge. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, two offences under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code. 45 of 1860.

(f) A, with intent to cause injury to B, falsely accuses him of having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charge. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B, intending thereby to cause B to be convicted of a capital offence. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 211 and 194 of the Indian Penal Code. 45 of 1860.

(g) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt and assaulting a public servant endeavouring in the discharge of his duty as such to suppress the riot. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 147, 325 and 152 of the Indian Penal Code. 45 of 1860.

(h) A threatens B, C and D at the same time with injury to their persons with intent to cause alarm to them. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, each of the three offences under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code. 45 of 1860.

The separate charges referred to in *Illustrations (a) to (h)*, respectively, may be tried at the same time

Illustrations to sub-section (3)

45 of 1860. (i) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code.

5 (j) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who knew they are stolen property, for the purpose of concealing them. A and B thereupon voluntarily assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 45 of 1860. 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code.

10 (k) A exposes her child with the knowledge that she is thereby likely to cause its death. The child dies in consequence of such exposure. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 317 and 304 of the Indian Penal Code. 45 of 1860.

Illustrations to sub-section (4)

15 (l) A dishonestly uses a forged document as genuine evidence, in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 45 of 1860. 471 (read with section 466) and 196 of that Code.

(m) A commits robbery on B, and in doing so voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 323, 45 of 1860. 20 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code.

221. (1) If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences, and any number of such charges may be tried at 25 once; or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

(2) If in such a case the accused is charged with one offence, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence for which he might have been charged under the provisions of sub-section (1), he 30 may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

Illustrations

35 (a) A is accused of an act which may amount to theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust or cheating. He may be charged with theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust or cheating.

40 (b) In the case mentioned, A is only charged with theft. It appears that he committed the offence of criminal breach of trust, or that of receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust or of receiving stolen goods (as the case may be), though he was not charged with such offence.

45 (c) A states on oath before the Magistrate that he saw B hit C with a club. Before the Sessions Court A states on oath that B never hit C. A may be charged in the alternative and convicted of intentionally giving false evidence, although it cannot be proved which of these contradictory statements was false.

222. (1) When a person is charged with an offence consisting of several particulars, a combination of some only of which constitutes a complete minor offence, and such combination is proved, but the remaining particulars are not proved, he may be convicted of the minor offence, though 50 he was not charged with it.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

(2) When a person is charged with an offence and facts are proved which reduce it to a minor offence, he may be convicted of the minor offence, although he is not charged with it.

(3) When a person is charged with an offence, he may be convicted of an attempt to commit such offence although the attempt is not separately charged.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise a conviction of any minor offence where the conditions requisite for the initiation of proceedings in respect of that minor offence have not been satisfied.

Illustrations

(a) A is charged, under section 407 of the Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears, that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 of that Code in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under the said section 406.

(b) A is charged, under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, with causing grievous hurt. He proves that he acted on grave and sudden provocation. He may be convicted under section 335 of that Code.

223. The following persons may be charged and tried together, namely:—

(a) persons accused of the same offence committed in the course of the same transaction;

(b) persons accused of an offence and persons accused of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence;

(c) persons accused of more than one offence of the same kind, within the meaning of section 219 committed by them jointly within the period of twelve months;

(d) persons accused of different offences committed in the course of the same transaction;

(e) persons accused of an offence which includes theft, extortion, cheating, or criminal misappropriation, and persons accused of receiving or retaining, or assisting in the disposal or concealment of, property possession of which is alleged to have been transferred by any such offence committed by the first-named persons, or of abetment of or attempting to commit any such last-named offence;

(f) persons accused of offences under sections 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code or either of those sections in respect of stolen property the possession of which has been transferred by one offence;

(g) persons accused of any offence under Chapter XII of the Indian Penal Code relating to counterfeit coin and persons accused of any other offence under the said Chapter relating to the same coin, or of abetment of or attempting to commit any such offence; and the provisions contained in the former part of this Chapter shall, so far as may be, apply to all such charges;

What persons may be charged jointly.

Provided that where a number of persons are charged with separate offences and such persons do not fall within any of the categories specified in this section, the Magistrate may, if such persons by an application in writing, so desire, and if he is satisfied that such persons would not be prejudicially affected thereby, and it is expedient so to do, try all such persons together.

224. When a charge containing more heads than one is framed against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the complainant, or the officer conducting the prosecution, may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw the remaining charge or charges, or the Court of its own accord may stay the inquiry into, or trial of, such charge or charges and such withdrawal shall have the effect of an acquittal on such charge or charges, unless the conviction be set aside, in which case the said Court (subject to the order of the Court setting aside the conviction) may proceed with the inquiry into, or trial of, the charge or charges so withdrawn.

Withdrawal of remaining charges on conviction on one of several charges.

CHAPTER XVIII

TRIAL BEFORE A COURT OF SESSION

225. In every trial before a Court of Session, the prosecution shall be conducted by a Public Prosecutor.

Trial to be conducted by Public Prosecutor.

226. When the accused appears or is brought before the Court in pursuance of a commitment of the case under section 209, the prosecutor shall open his case by describing the charge brought against the accused and stating by what evidence he proposes to prove the guilt of the accused.

Opening case for prosecution.

227. If, upon consideration of the record of the case and the documents submitted therewith, and after hearing the submissions of the accused and the prosecution in this behalf, the Judge considers that there is not sufficient ground for proceeding against the accused, he shall discharge the accused and record his reasons for so doing.

Discharge.

228. (1) If, after such consideration and hearing as aforesaid, the Judge is of opinion that there is ground for presuming that the accused has committed an offence which—

Framing of charge.

(a) is not exclusively triable by the Court of Session, he may, by order, transfer the case for trial to the Chief Judicial Magistrate, and thereupon the Chief Judicial Magistrate shall try the offence in accordance with the procedure for the trial of warrant-cases instituted on a police report;

(b) is exclusively triable by the Court, he shall frame in writing a charge against the accused.

(2) Where the Judge frames any charge under clause (b) of subsection (1), the charge shall be read and explained to the accused and the accused shall be asked whether he pleads guilty of the offence or claims to be tried.

229. If the accused pleads guilty, the Judge shall record the plea and may, in his discretion, convict him thereon.

Plea of guilty.

Date for
prosecu-
tion evi-
dence.

230. If the accused refuses to plead, or does not plead, or claims to be tried or is not convicted under section 229, the Judge shall fix a date for the examination of witnesses, and may, on the application of the prosecution, issue any process for compelling the attendance of any witness or the production of any document or other thing. 5

Evidence
for pro-
secution.

231. (1) On the date so fixed, the Judge shall proceed to take all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution.

(2) The Judge may, in his discretion, permit the cross-examination of any witness to be deferred until any other witness or witnesses have been examined or recall any witness for further cross-examination. 10

Acquittal.

232. If, after taking the evidence for the prosecution, examining the accused and hearing the prosecution and the defence on the point, the Judge considers that there is no evidence that the accused committed the offence, the Judge shall record an order of acquittal.

Entering
upon
defence.

233. (1) Where the accused is not acquitted under section 232, he shall be called upon to enter on his defence and adduce any evidence he may have in support thereof. 15

(2) If the accused puts in any written statement, the Judge shall file it with the record.

(3) If the accused applies for the issue of any process for compelling the attendance of any witness or the production of any document or thing, the Judge shall issue such process unless he considers, for reasons to be recorded, that such application should be refused on the ground that it is made for the purpose of vexation or delay or for defeating the ends of justice. 20 25

Argu-
ments.

234. When the examination of the witnesses (if any) for the defence is complete, the prosecutor shall sum up his case and the accused or his pleader shall be entitled to reply:

Provided that where any point of law is raised by the accused or his pleader, the prosecution may, with the permission of the Judge, make his submissions with regard to such point of law. 30

Judg-
ments.

235. (1) After hearing arguments and points of law (if any), the Judge shall give a judgment in the case.

(2) If the accused is convicted, the Judge shall, unless he proceeds in accordance with the provisions of section 360, hear the accused on the question of sentence, and then pass sentence on him according to law. 35

Previous
convic-
tion.

236. In a case where a previous conviction is charged under the provisions of sub-section (7) of section 211, and the accused does not admit that he has been previously convicted as alleged in the charge, the Judge may, after he has convicted the said accused under section 229 or section 235, take evidence in respect of the alleged previous conviction, and shall record a finding thereon: 40

Provided that no such charge shall be read out by the Judge nor shall the accused be asked to plead thereto nor shall the previous conviction

be referred to by the prosecution or in any evidence adduced by it, unless and until the accused has been convicted under section 229 or section 235.

237. (1) A Court of Session taking cognizance of an offence under sub-section (2) of section 199 shall try the case in accordance with the procedure for the trial of warrant-cases instituted otherwise than on a police report before a Court of Magistrate:

Procedure in cases instituted under section 199(2).

Provided that the person against whom the offence is alleged to have been committed shall, unless the Court of Session, for reasons to be recorded, otherwise directs, be examined as a witness for the prosecution.

(2) Every trial under this section shall be held *in camera* if either party thereto so desires or if the Court thinks fit so to do.

(3) If, in any such case, the Court discharges or acquits all or any of the accused and is of opinion that there was no reasonable cause for making the accusation against them or any of them, it may, by its order of discharge or acquittal, direct the person against whom the offence was alleged to have been committed (other than the President, Vice-President or the Governor of a State or the Administrator of a Union territory) to show cause why he should not pay compensation to such accused or to each or any of such accused, when there are more than one.

(4) The Court shall record and consider any cause which may be shown by the person so directed, and if it is satisfied that there was no reasonable cause for making the accusation, it may, for reasons to be recorded, make an order that compensation to such amount not exceeding one thousand rupees, as it may determine, be paid by such person to the accused or to each or any of them.

(5) Compensation awarded under sub-section (4) shall be recovered as if it were a fine imposed by a Magistrate.

(6) No person who has been directed to pay compensation under sub-section (4) shall, by reason of such order, be exempted from any civil or criminal liability in respect of the complaint made under this section:

Provided that any amount paid to an accused person under this section shall be taken into account in awarding compensation to such person in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter.

(7) The person who has been ordered under sub-section (4) to pay compensation may**** appeal from the order, in so far as it relates to the payment of compensation, to the High Court.

(8) When an order for payment of compensation to an accused person is made, the compensation shall not be paid to him before the period allowed for the presentation of the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal is presented, before the appeal has been decided.

CHAPTER XIX

TRIAL OF WARRANT-CASES BY MAGISTRATES

A.—Cases instituted upon a police report

238. When, in any warrant-case instituted on a police report, the accused appears or is brought before a Magistrate at the commencement of the trial, the Magistrate shall satisfy himself that he has complied with the provisions of section 207.

Compliance with section 207.

When
accused
shall be
charged

239. If, upon considering the police report and the documents sent with it under section 173 and making such examination, if any, of the accused as the Magistrate thinks necessary and after giving the prosecution and the accused an opportunity of being heard, the Magistrate considers the charge against the accused to be groundless, he shall discharge the accused, and record his reasons for so doing. 5

Framing
of charge.

240. (1) If, upon such consideration, examination, if any, and hearing, the Magistrate is of opinion that there is ground for presuming that the accused has committed an offence triable under this Chapter, which such Magistrate is competent to try and which, in his opinion, could be adequately punished by him, he shall frame in writing a charge against the accused. 10

(2) The charge shall then be read and explained to the accused, and he shall be asked whether he pleads guilty of the offence charged or claims to be tried. 15

Conviction on
plea of
guilty.

241. If the accused pleads guilty, the Magistrate shall record the plea and may, in his discretion, convict him thereon.

Evidence
for prosecution.

242. (1) If the accused refuses to plead or does not plead, or claims to be tried or the Magistrate does not convict the accused under section 241, the Magistrate shall fix a date for the examination of witnesses. 20

(2) The Magistrate may, on the application of the prosecution, issue a summons to any of its witnesses directing him to attend or to produce any document or other thing.

(3) On the date so fixed, the Magistrate shall proceed to take all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution: 25

Provided that the Magistrate may permit the cross-examination of any witness to be deferred until any other witness or witnesses have been examined or recall any witness for further cross-examination.

Evidence
for
defence.

243. (1) The accused shall then be called upon to enter upon his defence and produce his evidence; and if the accused puts in any written statement, the Magistrate shall file it with the record. 30

(2) If the accused, after he has entered upon his defence, applies to the Magistrate to issue any process for compelling the attendance of any witness for the purpose of examination or cross-examination, or the production of any document or other thing, the Magistrate shall issue such process unless he considers that such application should be refused on the ground that it is made for the purpose of vexation or delay or for defeating the ends of justice and such ground shall be recorded by him in writing: 35

Provided that, when the accused has cross-examined or had the opportunity of cross-examining any witness before entering on his defence, the attendance of such witness shall not be compelled under this section, unless the Magistrate is satisfied that it is necessary for the ends of justice. 40

(3) The Magistrate may, before summoning any witness on an application under sub-section (2), require that the reasonable expenses incurred by the witness in attending for the purposes of the trial be deposited in Court.

5 B.—Cases instituted otherwise than on police report

244. (1) When, in any warrant-case instituted otherwise than on a police report, the accused appears or is brought before a Magistrate, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the prosecution and take all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution. Evidence for prosecution.

10 (2) The Magistrate may, on the application of the prosecution, issue a summons to any of its witnesses directing him to attend or to produce any document or other thing.

15 245. (1) If, upon taking all the evidence referred to in section 244, the Magistrate considers, for reasons to be recorded, that no case against the accused has been made out which, if unrebutted, would warrant his conviction, the Magistrate shall discharge him. When accused shall be discharged.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a Magistrate from discharging the accused at any previous stage of the case if, for reasons to be recorded by such Magistrate, he considers the charge to be groundless. 20

246. (1) If, when such evidence has been taken, or at any previous stage of the case, the Magistrate is of opinion that there is ground for presuming that the accused has committed an offence triable under this Chapter, which such Magistrate is competent to try and which, in his opinion, could be adequately punished by him, he shall frame in writing a charge against the accused. Procedure where accused is not discharged. 25

(2) The charge shall then be read and explained to the accused, and he shall be asked whether he pleads guilty or has any defence to make.

(3) If the accused pleads guilty, the Magistrate shall record the plea, and may, in his discretion, convict him thereon. 30

(4) If the accused refuses to plead, or does not plead or claims to be tried or if the accused is not convicted under sub-section (3), he shall be required to state, at the commencement of the next hearing of the case, or, if the Magistrate for reasons to be recorded in writing so thinks fit, forthwith, whether he wishes to cross-examine any, and, if so, which, of the witnesses for the prosecution whose evidence has been taken. 35

(5) If he says he does so wish, the witnesses named by him shall be recalled and, after cross-examination and re-examination (if any), they shall be discharged.

(6) The evidence of any remaining witnesses for the prosecution shall next be taken, and after cross-examination and re-examination (if any), they shall also be discharged. 40

247. The accused shall then be called upon to enter upon his defence and produce his evidence; and the provisions of section 243 shall apply to the case. Evidence for defence. 45

C.—Conclusion of trial

Acquittal
or conviction.

248. (1) If, in any case under this Chapter in which a charge has been framed, the Magistrate finds the accused not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

(2) Where, in any case under this Chapter, the Magistrate finds the accused guilty, but does not proceed in accordance with the provisions of section 325 or section 360, he shall, after hearing the accused on the question of sentence, pass sentence upon him according to law.

(3) Where, in any case under this Chapter, a previous conviction is charged under the provisions of sub-section (7) of section 211 and the accused does not admit that he has been previously convicted, as alleged in the charge, the Magistrate may, after he has convicted the said accused, take evidence in respect of the alleged previous conviction, and shall record a finding thereon:

Provided that no such charge shall be read out by the Magistrate nor shall the accused be asked to plead thereto nor shall the previous conviction be referred to by the prosecution or in any evidence adduced by it, unless and until the accused has been convicted under sub-section (2).

Absence
of complainant.

249. When the proceedings have been instituted upon complaint, and on any day fixed for the hearing of the case, the complainant is absent, and the offence may be lawfully compounded or is not a cognizable offence, the Magistrate may, in his discretion, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, at any time before the charge has been framed, discharge the accused.

Compensation for
accusation without
reasonable cause.

250. (1) If, in any case instituted upon complaint or upon information given to a police officer or to a Magistrate, one or more persons is or are accused before a Magistrate of any offence triable by a Magistrate, and the Magistrate by whom the case is heard discharges or acquits all or any of the accused, and is of opinion that there was no reasonable ground for making the accusation against them or any of them, the Magistrate may, by his order of discharge or acquittal, if the person upon whose complaint or information the accusation was made is present, call upon him forthwith to show cause why he should not pay compensation to such accused or to each or any of such accused when there are more than one; or, if such person is not present, direct the issue of a summons to him to appear and show cause as aforesaid.

(2) The Magistrate shall record and consider any cause which such complainant or informant may show, and if he is satisfied that there was no reasonable ground for making the accusation, may, for reasons to be recorded, make an order that compensation to such amount, not exceeding the amount of fine he is empowered to impose, as he may determine, be paid by such complainant or informant to the accused or to each or any of them.

(3) The Magistrate may, by the order directing payment of the compensation under sub-section (2), further order that, in default of payment, the person ordered to pay such compensation shall undergo simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding thirty days.

(4) When any person is imprisoned under sub-section (3), the provisions of sections 68 and 69 of the Indian Penal Code shall, so far as may be, apply.

(5) No person who has been directed to pay compensation under this section shall, by reason of such order, be exempted from any civil or criminal liability in respect of the complaint made or information given by him:

5 Provided that any amount paid to an accused person under this section shall be taken into account in awarding compensation to such person in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter.

(6) A complainant or informant who has been ordered under sub-section (2) by a Magistrate of the second class to pay compensation
10 exceeding one hundred rupees, may appeal from the order, as if such complainant or informant had been convicted on a trial held by such Magistrate.

(7) When an order for payment of compensation to an accused person is made in a case which is subject to appeal under sub-section (6),
15 the compensation shall not be paid to him before the period allowed for the presentation of the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal is presented, before the appeal has been decided; and where such order is made in a case which is not so subject to appeal the compensation shall not be paid before the expiration of one month from the date of the order.

22 (8) The provisions of this section apply to summons-cases as well as to warrant-cases.

CHAPTER XX

TRIAL OF SUMMONS-CASES BY MAGISTRATES

25 251. When in a summons-case the accused appears or is brought before the Magistrate, the particulars of the offence of which he is accused shall be stated to him, and he shall be asked whether he pleads guilty or has any defence to make, but it shall not be necessary to frame a formal charge. Substance of accusation to be stated.

30 252. If the accused pleads guilty, the Magistrate shall record the plea as nearly as possible in the words used by the accused and may, in his discretion, convict him thereon. Conviction on plea of guilty.

35 253. (1) Where a summons has been issued under section 206 and the accused desires to plead guilty to the charge without appearing before the Magistrate, he shall transmit to the Magistrate, by post or by messenger, a letter containing his plea and also the amount of fine specified in the summons. Conviction on plea of guilty in absence of accused in petty cases.

(2) The Magistrate may, in his discretion, convict the accused in his absence, on his plea of guilty and sentence him to pay the fine specified in the summons, and the amount transmitted by the accused shall be
40 adjusted towards that fine, or where a pleader authorised by the accused in this behalf pleads guilty on behalf of the accused, the Magistrate shall record the plea as nearly as possible in the words used by the pleader and may, in his discretion, convict the accused on such plea and sentence him as aforesaid.

Proce-
dure
when
not con-
victed.

254. (1) If the Magistrate does not convict the accused under section 252 or section 253, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the prosecution and take all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution, and also to hear the accused and take all such evidence as he produces in his defence.

5

(2) The Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, on the application of the prosecution or the accused, issue a summons to any witness directing him to attend or to produce any document or other thing.

(3) The Magistrate may, before summoning any witness on such application, require that the reasonable expenses of the witness incurred in attending for the purposes of the trial be deposited in Court.

Acquittal
or conviction.

255. (1) If the Magistrate, upon taking the evidence referred to in section 254 and such further evidence, if any, as he may, of his own motion, cause to be produced, finds the accused not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

15

(2) Where the Magistrate does not proceed in accordance with the provisions of section 325 or section 360, he shall, if he finds the accused guilty, pass sentence upon him according to law.

(3) A Magistrate may, under section 252 or section 255, convict the accused of any offence triable under this Chapter, which from the facts admitted or proved he appears to have committed, whatever may be the nature of the complaint or summons, if the Magistrate is satisfied that the accused would not be prejudiced thereby.

Non-
appear-
ance or
death of
com-
plainant.

256. (1) If the summons has been issued on complaint, and on the day appointed for the appearance of the accused, or any day subsequent thereto to which the hearing may be adjourned, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, acquit the accused, unless for some reason he thinks it proper to adjourn the hearing of the case to some other day:

Provided that where the complainant is represented by a pleader or by the officer conducting the prosecution or where the Magistrate is of opinion that the personal attendance of the complainant is not necessary, the Magistrate may dispense with his attendance and proceed with the case.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall, so far as may be, apply also to cases where the non-appearance of the complainant is due to his death.

With-
drawal
of com-
plaint.

257. If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case under this Chapter, satisfies the Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw his complaint against the accused, or if there be more than one accused, against all or any of them, the Magistrate may permit him to withdraw the same, and shall thereupon acquit the accused against whom the complaint is so withdrawn.

40

258. In any summons-case instituted otherwise than upon complaint, a Magistrate of the first class or, with the previous sanction of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, any other Judicial Magistrate, may, for reasons to be recorded by him, stop the proceedings at any stage without pronouncing any judgment and where such stoppage of proceedings is made after the evidence of the principal witnesses has been recorded, pronounce a judgment of acquittal, and in any other case, release the accused, and such release shall have the effect of discharge.

Power to stop proceedings in certain cases.

259. When in the course of the trial of a summons-case relating to an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, it appears to the Magistrate that in the interests of justice, the offence should be tried in accordance with the procedure for the trial of warrant-cases, such Magistrate may proceed to re-hear the case in the manner provided by this Code for the trial of warrant-cases and may recall any witness who may have been examined.

Power of Court to convert summons-cases into warrant-cases.

CHAPTER XXI

SUMMARY TRIALS

260. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Code—

- (a) any Chief Judicial Magistrate;
- (b) any Metropolitan Magistrate;
- (c) any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the High Court,

Power to try summarily.

may, if he thinks fit, try in a summary way all or any of the following offences:—

(i) offences not punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding two years;

(ii) theft, under section 379, section 380 or section 381 of the Indian Penal Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed two hundred rupees;

(iii) receiving or retaining stolen property, under section 411 of the Indian Penal Code, where the value of the property does not exceed two hundred rupees;

(iv) assisting in the concealment or disposal of stolen property, under section 414 of the Indian Penal Code, where the value of such property does not exceed two hundred rupees;

(v) offences under sections * * 454 and 456 of the Indian Penal Code;

(vi) insult with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, under section 504, and criminal intimidation, under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code.

(vii) abetment of any of the foregoing offences;

(viii) an attempt to commit any of the foregoing offences, when such attempt is an offence;

(ix) any offence constituted by an act in respect of which a complaint may be made under section 20 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871.

(2) When, in the course of a summary trial it appears to the Magistrate * that the nature of the case is such that it is undesirable to try

it summarily, the Magistrate * shall recall any witnesses who may have been examined and proceed to re-hear the case in the manner provided by this Code.

Power to invest Magistrates invested with less powers.

261. The High Court may confer on any * Magistrate invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class power to try summarily any offence which is punishable only with fine or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months with or without fine, and any abetment of or attempt to commit any such offence.

Procedure for summons and warrant-cases applicable.

262. (1) In trials under this Chapter, the procedure specified in this Code for the trial of summons-case shall be followed except as hereinafter mentioned.

(2) No sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding three months shall be passed in the case of any conviction under this Chapter.

Record in summary trials.

263. In every case tried summarily, the Magistrate * * * shall enter, in such form as the State Government may direct, the following particulars, namely:—

- (a) the serial number of the case;
- (b) the date of the commission of the offence;
- (c) the date of the report or complaint;
- (d) the name of the complainant (if any);
- (e) the name, parentage and residence of the accused;
- (f) the offence complained of and the offence (if any) proved, and in cases coming under clause (ii), clause (iii) or clause (iv) of subsection (1) of section 260, the value of the property in respect of which the offence has been committed;
- (g) the plea of the accused and his examination (if any);
- (h) the finding;
- (i) the sentence or other final order;
- (j) the date on which proceedings terminated.

Judgment in cases tried summarily.

Language of record and judgment.

264. In every case tried summarily in which the accused does not plead guilty, the Magistrate * shall record the substance of the evidence and a judgment containing a brief statement of the reasons for the finding.

265. (1) Every such record and judgment shall be written * * in the language of the Court.

(2) The High Court may authorise any * Magistrate empowered to try offences summarily to prepare the aforesaid record or judgment or both by means of an officer appointed in this behalf by the Chief Judicial Magistrate, and the record or judgment so prepared shall be signed by * * * * such Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXII

ATTENDANCE OF PERSONS CONFINED OR DETAINED IN PRISONS

Definitions.

266. In this Chapter,—

- (a) "detained" includes detained under any law providing for preventive detention;

(b) "prison" includes,—

(i) any place which has been declared by the State Government, by general or special order, to be a subsidiary jail;

5 (ii) any reformatory, Borstal institution or other institution of a like nature.

267. (1) Whenever, in the course of an inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, it appears to a Criminal Court,—

Power to require attendance of prisoners

10 (a) that a person confined or detained in a prison should be brought before the Court for answering to a charge of an offence, or for the purpose of any proceedings against him, or

(b) that it is necessary for the ends of justice to examine such person as a witness,

15 the Court may make an order requiring the officer in charge of the prison to produce such person before the Court for answering to the charge or for the purpose of such proceeding or, as the case may be, for giving evidence.

20 (2) Where an order under sub-section (1) is made by a Magistrate of the second class, it shall not be forwarded to, or acted upon by, the officer in charge of the prison unless it is countersigned by the Chief Judicial Magistrate to whom such Magistrate is subordinate.

25 (3) Every order submitted for countersigning under sub-section (2) shall be accompanied by a statement of the facts which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, render the order necessary, and the Chief Judicial Magistrate to whom it is submitted may, after considering such statement, decline to countersign the order.

30 268. (1) The State Government may, at any time, having regard to the matters specified in sub-section (2), by general or special order, direct that any person or class of persons shall not be removed from the prison in which he or they may be confined or detained, and thereupon, so long as the order remains in force, no order made under section 267, whether before or after the order of the State Government, shall have effect in respect of such person or class of persons.

Power of State Government to exclude certain persons from operation of section 267.

(2) Before making an order under sub-section (1), the State Government shall have regard to the following matters, namely:—

35 (a) the nature of the offence for which, or the grounds on which, the person or class of persons has been ordered to be confined or detained in prison;

(b) the likelihood of the disturbance of public order if the person or class of persons is allowed to be removed from the prison;

40 (c) the public interest, generally.

269. Where the person in respect of whom an order is made under section 267—

45 (a) is by reason of sickness or infirmity unfit to be removed from the prison; or

(b) is under committal for trial or under remand pending trial or pending a preliminary investigation; or

Officer in charge of prison to abstain from carrying out order in certain contingencies.

(c) is in custody for a period which would expire before the expiration of the time required for complying with the order and for taking him back to the prison in which he is confined or detained; or

(d) is a person to whom an order made by the State Government under section 268 applies,

the officer in charge of the prison shall abstain from carrying out the Court's order and shall send to the Court a statement of reasons for so abstaining:

Provided that where the attendance of such person is required for giving evidence at a place not more than twenty-five kilometres distant from the prison, the officer in charge of the prison shall not so abstain for the reason mentioned in clause (b).

Prisoner
to be
brought
to Court
in custody.

270. Subject to the provisions of section 269, the officer in charge of the prison shall, upon delivery of an order made under sub-section (1) of section 267 and duly countersigned, where necessary, under sub-section (2) thereof, cause the person named in the order to be taken to the Court in which his attendance is required, so as to be present there at the time mentioned in the order, and shall cause him to be kept in custody in or near the Court until he has been examined or until the Court authorises him to be taken back to the prison in which he was confined or detained.

Power
to issue
commis-
sion for
examina-
tion of
witness in
prison.

271. The provisions of this Chapter shall be without prejudice to the power of the Court to issue, under section 284, a commission for the examination, as a witness, of any person confined or detained in a prison; and the provisions of Part B of Chapter XXIII shall apply in relation to the examination on commission of any such person in the prison as they apply in relation to the examination on commission of any other person.

CHAPTER XXIII

EVIDENCE IN INQUIRIES AND TRIALS

A.—Mode of taking and recording evidence

Language
of Courts.

272. The State Government may determine what shall be, for purposes of this Code, * * the language of each Court within the State other than the High Court.

Evidence
to be taken
in pres-
ence of
accused

273. Except as otherwise expressly provided, all evidence taken in the course of the trial or other proceeding shall be taken in the presence of the accused, or, when his personal attendance is dispensed with, in the presence of his pleader.

Explanation.—In this section, "accused" includes a person in relation to whom any proceeding under Chapter VII has been commenced under this Code.

Record in
summons-
cases and
inquiries.

274. (1) In all summons-cases tried before a Magistrate, in all inquiries under sections 145 to 148 (both inclusive), and in all proceedings under section 446 otherwise than in the course of a trial, the Magistrate shall, as the examination of each witness proceeds, make a memorandum of the substance of his evidence in the language of the Court: * *

Provided that if the Magistrate is unable to make such memorandum himself, he shall, after recording the reason of his inability, cause such memorandum to be made in writing or from his dictation in open Court.

5 (2) Such memorandum shall be signed by the Magistrate and shall form part of the record.

275. (1) In all warrant-cases tried before a Magistrate, the evidence of each witness shall, as his examination proceeds, be taken down in writing either by the Magistrate himself or, where he is unable to do so owing to a physical or other incapacity, under his direction and superintendence, by an officer of the Court appointed by him in this behalf.

Record in warrant-cases.

(2) Where the Magistrate causes the evidence to be taken down, he shall record a certificate that the evidence could not be taken down by himself for the reasons referred to in sub-section (1).

(3) Such evidence shall ordinarily be taken down in the form of a narrative; but the Magistrate may, in his discretion take down, or cause to be taken down, any part of such evidence in the form of question and answer.

(4) The evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Magistrate and shall form part of the record.

20 276. (1) In all trials before a Court of Session, the evidence of each witness shall, as his examination proceeds, be taken down in writing either by the presiding Judge himself or, under his direction and superintendence, by an officer of the Court appointed by him in this behalf.

Record in trial before Court of Session.

(2) Such evidence shall ordinarily be taken down in the form of question and answer; but the presiding Judge may, in his discretion, take down or cause to be taken down, the whole or any part of such evidence in the form of a narrative.

(3) The evidence so taken down shall be signed by the presiding Judge and shall form part of the record.

30 277. In every case where evidence is taken down under section 275 or section 276,—

Language of record of evidence.

(a) if the witness gives evidence in the language of the Court, it shall be taken down in that language;

35 (b) if he gives evidence in any other language, it may, if practicable, be taken down in that language, and if it is not practicable to do so, a true translation of the evidence in the language of the Court shall be prepared as the examination of the witness proceeds, signed by the Magistrate or presiding Judge, and shall form part of the record;

40 (c) where under clause (b) evidence is taken down in a language other than the language of the Court, a true translation thereof in the language of the Court shall be prepared as soon as practicable, signed by the Magistrate or presiding Judge, and shall form part of the record:

45 Provided that when under clause (b) evidence is taken down in English and a translation thereof in the language of the Court is not required by any of the parties, the Court may dispense with such translation.

Procedure
in regard
to such
evidence
when com-
pleted.

278.(1) As the evidence of each witness taken under section 275 or section 276 is completed, it shall be read over to him in the presence of the accused, if in attendance, or of his pleader, if he appears by pleader, and shall, if necessary, be corrected.

(2) If the witness denies the correctness of any part of the evidence when the same is read over to him, the Magistrate or presiding Judge may, instead of correcting the evidence, make a memorandum thereon of the objection made to it by the witness and shall add such remarks as he thinks necessary.

(3) If the record of the evidence is in a language different from that in which it has been given and the witness does not understand that language, the record shall be interpreted to him in the language in which it was given, or in a language which he understands.

Interpre-
tation of
evidence
to accused
or his
pleader

279. (1) Whenever any evidence is given in a language not understood by the accused, and he is present in Court in person, it shall be interpreted to him in open Court in a language understood by him.

(2) If he appears by pleader and the evidence is given in a language other than the language of the Court, and not understood by the pleader, it shall be interpreted to such pleader in that language.

(3) When documents are put for the purpose of formal proof, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to interpret as much thereof as appears necessary.

Remarks
respecting
demean-
our of
witness.

280. When a presiding Judge or Magistrate has recorded the evidence of a witness, he shall also record such remarks (if any) as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness whilst under examination.

Record of
examina-
tion of
accused.

281. (1) Whenever the accused is examined by a Metropolitan Magistrate, the Magistrate shall make a memorandum of the substance of the examination of the accused in the language of the Court * * and such memorandum shall be signed by the Magistrate and shall form part of the record.

(2) Whenever the accused is examined by any Magistrate other than a Metropolitan Magistrate, or by a Court of Session, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full * by the Magistrate himself or where he is unable to do so owing to a physical or other incapacity, under his direction and superintendence by an officer of the Court appointed by him in this behalf.

(3) The record shall, if practicable, be in the language in which the accused is examined or, if that is not practicable, in the language of the Court.

(4) The record shall be shown or read to the accused, or, if he does not understand the language in which it is written, shall be interpreted to him in a language which he understands, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

(5) It shall thereafter be signed by the accused and by the Magistrate or presiding Judge, who shall certify under his own hand that the examination was taken in his presence and hearing and that the record contains a full and true account of the statement made by the accused.

(6) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to the examination of an accused person in the course of a summary trial.

282. When the services of an interpreter are required by any Criminal Court for the interpretation of any evidence or statement, he shall be bound to state the true interpretation of such evidence or statement.

Interpreter to be bound to interpret truthfully.

283. Every High Court may, by general rule, prescribe the manner in which the evidence of witnesses and the examination of the accused shall be taken down in cases coming before it; and such evidence and examination shall be taken down in accordance with such rule.

Record in High Court.

10 B.—*Commissions for the examination of witnesses*

284. (1) Whenever, in the course of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, it appears to a Court or Magistrate that the examination of a witness is necessary for the ends of justice, and that the attendance of such witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, the Court or Magistrate may dispense with such attendance and may issue a commission for the examination of the witness in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter:

When attendance of witness may be dispensed with and commission issued.

20 Provided that where the examination of the President or the Vice-President of India or the Governor of a State as a witness is necessary for the ends of justice, a commission shall be issued for the examination of such a witness.

25 (2) The Court may, when issuing a commission for the examination of a witness for the prosecution, direct that such amount as the Court considers reasonable to meet the expenses of the accused, including the pleader's fees, be paid by the prosecution.

30 285. (1) If the witness is within the territories to which this Code extends, the commission shall be directed to the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate or Chief Judicial Magistrate, as the case may be, within whose local jurisdiction the witness is to be found.

Commission to whom to be issued.

(2) If the witness is in India, but in a State or an area to which this Code does not extend, the commission shall be directed to such Court or officer as the Central Government may, by notification, specify in this behalf.

35 (3) If the witness is in a country or place outside India and arrangements have been made by the Central Government with the Government of such country or place for taking the evidence of witnesses in relation to criminal matters, the commission shall be issued in such form, directed to such Court or officer, and sent to such authority for transmission, as
40 the Central Government may, by notification, prescribe in this behalf.

286. Upon receipt of the commission, the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate or Chief Judicial Magistrate, or such Metropolitan or Judicial Magistrate as he may appoint in this behalf, shall summon the witness before him or proceed to the place where the witness is, and shall take down his evidence in the same manner, and may for this purpose exercise
45 the same powers, as in trials of warrant-cases under this Code.

Execution of commissions.

Parties
may examine
witnesses.

287. (1) The parties to any proceeding under this Code in which a commission is issued may respectively forward any interrogatories in writing which the Court or Magistrate directing the commission may think relevant to the issue, and it shall be lawful for the Magistrate, Court or officer to whom the commission is directed, or to whom the duty of executing it is delegated, to examine the witness upon such interrogatories. 5

(2) Any such party may appear before such Magistrate, Court or officer by pleader, or if not in custody, in person, and may examine, cross-examine and re-examine (as the case may be) the said witness. 10

Return of
commission.

288. (1) After any commission issued under section 284 has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Court or Magistrate issuing the commission; and the commission, the return thereto and the deposition shall be open at all reasonable times to inspection of the parties, and may, subject to all just exceptions, be read in evidence in the case by either party, and shall form part of the record. 15

(2) Any deposition so taken, if it satisfies the conditions prescribed by section 33 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, may also be received in evidence at any subsequent stage of the case before another Court. 20 1 of 1872.

Adjourn-
ment of
proceeding.

289. In every case in which a commission is issued under section 284, the inquiry, trial or other proceeding may be adjourned for a specified time reasonably sufficient for the execution and return of the commission.

Execution
of foreign
commissions.

290. (1) The provisions of section 286 and so much of section 287 and section 288 as relate to the execution of a commission and its return shall apply in respect of commissions issued by any of the Courts, Judges or Magistrates hereinafter mentioned as they apply to commissions issued under section 284. 25

(2) The Courts, Judges and Magistrates referred to in sub-section (1) are— 30

(a) any such Court, Judge or Magistrate exercising jurisdiction within an area in India to which this Code does not extend, as the Central Government may, by notification, specify in this behalf;

(b) any Court, Judge or Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in any such country or place outside India, as the Central Government may, by notification, specify in this behalf, and having authority, under the law in force in that country or place, to issue commissions for the examination of witnesses in relation to criminal matters. 35

Deposition
of medical
witness.

291. (1) The deposition of a civil surgeon or other medical witness, taken and attested by a Magistrate in the presence of the accused, or taken on commission under this Chapter, may be given in evidence in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, although the deponent is not called as a witness. 40

(2) The Court may, if it thinks fit, and shall, on the application of the prosecution or the accused, summon and examine any such deponent as to the subject-matter of his deposition. 45

292. (1) Any document purporting to be a report under the hand of any such gazetted officer of the Mint or of the India Security Press (including the office of the Controller of Stamps and Stationery) as the Central Government may, by notification, specify in this behalf, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination and report in the course of any proceeding under this Code, may be used as evidence in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, although such officer is not called as a witness.

Evidence
of officers
of the
Mint.

(2) The Court may, if it thinks fit, summon and examine any such officer as to the subject-matter of his report:

Provided that no such officer shall be summoned to produce any records on which the report is based.

1 of 1872. (3) Without prejudice to the provisions of sections 123 and 124 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no such officer shall, except with the permission of the Master of the Mint or the India Security Press or the Controller of Stamps and Stationery, as the case may be, be permitted—

- (a) to give any evidence derived from any unpublished official records on which the report is based; or
- (b) to disclose the nature or particulars of any test applied by him in the course of the examination of the matter or thing.

293. (1) Any document purporting to be a report under the hand of a Government scientific expert to whom this section applies, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report in the course of any proceeding under this Code, may be used as evidence in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code.

Reports
of certain
Government
scientific
experts.

(2) The Court may, if it thinks fit, summon and examine any such expert as to the subject-matter of his report.

(3) Where any such expert is summoned by a Court and he is unable to attend personally, he may, unless the Court has expressly directed him to appear personally, depute any responsible officer working with him to attend the Court, if such officer is conversant with the facts of the case and can satisfactorily depose in Court on his behalf.

(4) This section applies to the following Government scientific experts, namely:—

- (a) any Chemical Examiner or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government;
- (b) the Chief Inspector of Explosives;
- (c) the Director of the Finger Print Bureau;
- (d) the Director, Haffkine Institute, Bombay;
- (e) the Director of a Central Forensic Science Laboratory or a State Forensic Science Laboratory;
- (f) the Serologist to the Government.

Proof of documents.

294. (1) Where any document is filed before any Court by the prosecution or the accused, the particulars of every such document shall be included in a list and the prosecution or the accused, as the case may be, or the pleader for the prosecution or the accused, if any, shall be called upon to admit or deny the genuineness of each such document. 5

(2) The list of documents shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the State Government.

(3) Where the genuineness of any document is not disputed, such document may be read in evidence in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code without proof of the signature of the person to whom it purports to be signed: 10

Provided that the Court may, in its discretion, require such signature to be proved.

Affidavit in proof of conduct of public servants.

295. When any application is made to any Court in the course of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, and allegations are made therein respecting any public servant, the applicant may give evidence of the facts alleged in the application by affidavit, and the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that evidence relating to such facts be so given. 15

Evidence of formal character on affidavit.

296. (1) The evidence of any person whose evidence is of a formal character may be given by affidavit and may, subject to all just exceptions, be read in evidence in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code. 20

(2) The Court may, if it thinks fit, and shall, on the application of the prosecution or the accused, summon and examine any such person as to the facts contained in his affidavit. 25

Authorities before whom affidavits may be sworn.

297. (1) Affidavits to be used before any Court under this Code may be sworn or affirmed before—

(a) any Judge or Magistrate; or

(b) any Commissioner of Oaths appointed by a High Court or Court of Session, or 30

(c) any notary appointed under the Notaries Act, 1952. 53 of 1952.

(2) Affidavits shall be confined to, and shall state separately, such facts as the deponent is able to prove from his own knowledge and such facts as he has reasonable ground to believe to be true, and in the latter case, the deponent shall clearly state the grounds of such belief. 35

(3) The Court may order any scandalous and irrelevant matter in the affidavit to be struck out or amended.

Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

298. In any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, a previous conviction or acquittal may be proved, in addition to any other mode provided by any law for the time being in force,— 40

(a) by an extract certified under the hand of the officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was held, to be a copy of the sentence or order, or

(b) in case of a conviction, either by a certificate signed by the officer in charge of the jail in which the punishment or any part thereof was undergone, or by production of the warrant of commitment under which the punishment was suffered,

5 together with, in each of such cases, evidence as to the identity of the accused person with the person so convicted or acquitted.

299. (1) If it is proved that an accused person has absconded, and that there is no immediate prospect of arresting him, the Court competent to try such person for the offence complained of may, in his absence, examine
10 the witnesses (if any) produced on behalf of the prosecution, and record their depositions and any such deposition may, on the arrest of such person, be given in evidence against him on the inquiry into, or trial for, the offence with which he is charged, if the deponent is dead or incapable of giving evidence or cannot be found or his presence cannot be procured
15 without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable.

Record of evidence in absence of accused.

(2) If it appears that an offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life has been committed by some person or persons unknown, the High Court or the Sessions Judge may direct that any Magistrate of the
20 first class shall hold an inquiry and examine any witnesses who can give evidence concerning the offence and any depositions so taken may be given in evidence against any person who is subsequently accused of the offence, if the deponent is dead or incapable of giving evidence or beyond the limits of India.

25

CHAPTER XXIV

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO INQUIRIES AND TRIALS

300. (1) A person who has once been tried by a Court of competent jurisdiction for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be
30 tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under sub-section (1) of section 221, or for which he might have been convicted under sub-section (2) thereof.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

(2) A person acquitted or convicted of any offence may be afterwards
35 tried, with the consent of the State Government, for any distinct offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him at the former trial under sub-section (1) of section 220.

(3) A person convicted of any offence constituted by any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence
40 from that of which he was convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was convicted.

(4) A person acquitted or convicted of any offence constituted by any
45 acts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with, and tried for, any other offence constituted by the same acts which he may have committed if the Court by which he was first tried

was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

(5) A person discharged under section 258 shall not be tried again for the same offence except with the consent of the Court by which he was discharged or of any other Court to which the first-mentioned Court is subordinate.

(6) Nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of section 26 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 or * * * of section 188 of this Code. 10 of 1897.

Explanation.—The dismissal of a complaint, or the discharge of the accused,**** is not an acquittal for the purposes of this section.

Illustrations

(a) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards, while the acquittal remains in force, be charged with theft as a servant, or, upon the same facts, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

* * * * *

(b) A is tried for causing grievous hurt and convicted. The person injured afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(c) A is charged before the Court of Session and convicted of the culpable homicide of B. A may not afterwards be tried on the same facts for the murder of B.

(d) A is charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B on the same facts, unless the case comes within sub-section (3) of the section.

(e) A is charged by a Magistrate of the second class with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may subsequently be charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same facts.

(f) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, dacoity on the same facts.

Appearance by Public Prosecutors.

301. (1) The Public Prosecutor or Assistant Public Prosecutor in charge of a case may appear and plead without any written authority before any Court in which that case is under inquiry, trial or appeal. 35

(2) If in any such case any private person instructs a pleader to prosecute any person in any Court, the Public Prosecutor or Assistant Public Prosecutor in charge of the case shall conduct the prosecution, and the pleader so instructed shall act therein under the directions of the Public Prosecutor or Assistant Public Prosecutor, and may, with the permission of the Court, submit written arguments after the evidence is closed in the case. 40

Permission to conduct prosecution.

302. (1) Any Magistrate inquiring into or trying a case may permit the prosecution to be conducted by any person other than a police officer below the rank of Inspector; but no person, other than the Advocate-General or Government Advocate or a Public Prosecutor or Assistant Public Prosecutor, shall be entitled to do so without such permission: 45

Provided that no police officer shall be permitted to conduct the prosecution if he has taken part in the investigation into the offence with respect to which the accused is being prosecuted.

(2) Any person conducting the prosecution may do so personally or by a pleader.

303. Any person accused of an offence before a Criminal Court, or against whom proceedings are instituted under this Code, may of right be 5 defended by a pleader of his choice.

Right of person against whom proceedings are instituted to be defended.

304. (1) Where, in a trial before the Court of Session, the accused is not represented by a pleader, and where it appears to the Court that the accused has not sufficient means to engage a pleader, the Court shall assign a pleader for his defence at the expense of the State.

Legal aid to accused at State expense in certain cases.

10 (2) The High Court may, with the previous approval of the State Government, make rules providing for—

(a) the mode of selecting pleaders for defence under sub-section (1);

(b) the facilities to be allowed to such pleaders by the Courts;

15 (c) the fees payable to such pleaders by the Government, and generally, for carrying out the purposes of sub-section (1).

(3) The State Government may, by notification, direct that, as from such date as may be specified in the notification, the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) shall apply in relation to any class of trials before 20 other Courts in the State as they apply in relation to trials before Courts of Session.

305. (1) In this section, "corporation" means an incorporated company or other body corporate, and includes a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

21 of 1860.

Procedure when corporation or registered society is an accused.

25 (2) Where a corporation is the accused person or one of the accused persons in an inquiry or trial, it may appoint a representative for the purpose of the inquiry or trial and such appointment need not be under the seal of the corporation.

(3) Where a representative of a corporation appears, any requirement 30 of this Code that anything shall be done in the presence of the accused or shall be read or stated or explained to the accused, shall be construed as a requirement that that thing shall be done in the presence of the representative or read or stated or explained to the representative, and any requirement that the accused shall be examined shall be construed as a 35 requirement that the representative shall be examined.

(4) Where a representative of a corporation does not appear, any such requirement as is referred to in sub-section (3) shall not apply.

(5) Where a statement in writing purporting to be signed by the managing director of the corporation or by any person (by whatever name 40 called) having, or being one of the persons having the management of the

affairs of the corporation to the effect that the person named in the statement has been appointed as the representative of the corporation for the purposes of this section, is filed, the Court shall, unless the contrary is proved, presume that such person has been so appointed.

(6) If a question arises as to whether any person, appearing as the representative of a corporation in an inquiry or trial before a Court is or is not such representative, the question shall be determined by the Court.

Tender of
pardon to
accomplice.

306. (1) With a view to obtaining the evidence of any person supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to an offence to which this section applies, the Chief Judicial Magistrate or a Metropolitan Magistrate at any stage of the investigation or inquiry into, or the trial of, the offence, and the Magistrate of the first class inquiring into or trying the offence, at any stage of the inquiry or trial, may tender a pardon to such person on condition of his making a full and true disclosure of the whole of the circumstances within his knowledge relative to the offence and to every other person concerned, whether as principal or abettor, in the commission thereof.

(2) This section applies to—

(a) any offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session or by the Court of a Special Judge appointed under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952;

(b) any offence punishable with imprisonment which may extend to seven years or with a more severe sentence.

(3) Every Magistrate who tenders a pardon under sub-section (1) shall record—

(a) his reasons for so doing;

(b) whether the tender was or was not accepted by the person to whom it was made,

and shall, on application made by the accused, furnish him with a copy of such record free of cost.

(4) Every person accepting a tender of pardon made under sub-section (1)—

(a) shall be examined as a witness in the Court of the Magistrate taking cognizance of the offence and in the subsequent trial, if any;

(b) shall, unless he is already on bail, be detained in custody until the termination of the trial.

(5) Where a person has accepted a tender of pardon made under sub-section (1) and has been examined under sub-section (4), the Magistrate taking cognizance of the offence shall, without making any further inquiry in the case,—

(a) commit it for trial—

(i) to the Court of Session if the offence is triable exclusively by that Court or if the Magistrate taking cognizance is the Chief Judicial Magistrate;

(ii) to a Court of Special Judge appointed under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952, if the offence is triable exclusively by that Court;

(b) in any other case, make over the case to the Chief Judicial Magistrate who shall try the case himself.

307. At any time after commitment of a case but before judgment is passed, the Court to which the commitment is made may, with a view to obtaining at the trial the evidence of any person supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, any such offence, tender a pardon on the same condition to such person.

Power to direct tender of pardon.

308. (1) Where, in regard to a person who has accepted a tender of pardon made under section 306 or section 307, the Public Prosecutor certifies that in his opinion such person has, either by wilfully concealing anything essential or by giving false evidence, not complied with the condition on which the tender was made, such person may be tried for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered or for any other offence of which he appears to have been guilty in connection with the same matter, and also for the offence of giving false evidence:

Trial of person not complying with conditions of pardon.

Provided that such person shall not be tried jointly with any of the other accused:

Provided further that such person shall not be tried for the offence of giving false evidence except with the sanction of the High Court, and nothing contained in section 195 or section 340 shall apply to that offence.

(2) Any statement made by such person accepting the tender of pardon and recorded by a Magistrate under section 164 or by a Court under sub-section (4) of section 306 may be given in evidence against him at such trial.

(3) At such trial, the accused shall be entitled to plead that he has complied with the condition upon which such tender was made; in which case it shall be for the prosecution to prove that the condition has not been complied with.

(4) At such trial, the Court shall—

(a) if it is a Court of Session, before the charge is read out and explained to the accused;

(b) if it is the Court of a Magistrate, before the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution is taken,

ask the accused whether he pleads that he has complied with the conditions on which the tender of pardon was made.

(5) If the accused does so plead, the Court shall record the plea and proceed with the trial and it shall, before passing judgment in the case, find whether or not the accused has complied with the conditions of the pardon, and, if it finds that he has so complied, it shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this Code, pass judgment of acquittal.

Power to postpone or adjourn proceedings.

309. (1) In every inquiry or trial, the proceedings shall be held as expeditiously as possible, and in particular, when the examination of witnesses has once begun, the same shall be continued from day to day until all the witnesses in attendance have been examined, unless the Court finds the adjournment of the same beyond the following day to be necessary for reasons to be recorded.

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(2) If the Court, after taking cognizance of an offence, or commencement of trial, finds it necessary or advisable to postpone the commencement of, or adjourn, any inquiry or trial, it may, from time to time, for reasons to be recorded, postpone or adjourn the same on such terms as it thinks fit, for such time as it considers reasonable, and may by a warrant remand the accused if in custody:

Provided that no Magistrate shall remand an accused person to custody under this section for a term exceeding fifteen days at a time:

Provided further that when witnesses are in attendance, no adjournment or postponement shall be granted, without examining them, except for special reasons to be recorded in writing.

Explanation 1.—If sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable cause for a remand.

Explanation 2.—The terms on which an adjournment or postponement may be granted include, in appropriate cases, the payment of costs by the prosecution or the accused.

Local inspection.

310. (1) Any Judge or Magistrate may, at any stage of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding, after due notice to the parties, visit and inspect any place in which an offence is alleged to have been committed, or any other place which it is in his opinion necessary to view for the purpose of properly appreciating the evidence given at such inquiry or trial, and shall without unnecessary delay record a memorandum of any relevant facts observed at such inspection.

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(2) Such memorandum shall form part of the record of the case and if the prosecutor, complainant or accused or any other party to the case desires, a copy of the memorandum shall be furnished to him free of cost.

Power to summon material witness, or examine person present.

311. Any Court may, at any stage of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, summon any person as a witness, or examine any person in attendance, though not summoned as a witness, or recall and re-examine any person already examined as a witness, or recall and re-examine or recall and re-examine any such person if his evidence appears to it to be essential for the just decision of the case.

35

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

312. Subject to any rules made by the State Government, any Criminal Court may, if it thinks fit, order payment, on the part of Government, of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purposes of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding before such Court under this Code.

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313. (1) In every inquiry or trial, for the purpose of enabling the accused personally to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him, the Court—

Power to examine the accused.

5 (a) may at any stage, without previously warning the accused, put such questions to him as the Court considers necessary;

(b) shall, after the witnesses for the prosecution have been examined and before he is called on for his defence, question him generally on the case:

10 Provided that in a summons-case, where the Court has dispensed with the personal attendance of the accused, it may also dispense with his examination under clause (b).

(2) No oath shall be administered to the accused when he is examined under sub-section (1).

15 (3) The accused shall not render himself liable to punishment by refusing to answer such questions, or by giving false answers to them.

(4) The answers given by the accused may be taken into consideration in such inquiry or trial, and put in evidence for or against him in any other inquiry into, or trial for, any other offence which such answers may tend to show he has committed.

20 **314. (1)** Any party to a proceeding may, as soon as may be, after the close of his evidence, address concise oral arguments, and may, before he concludes the oral arguments, if any, submit a memorandum to the Court setting forth concisely and under distinct headings, the arguments in support of his case and every such memorandum shall form part of the record.

Written arguments.

25 (2) A copy of every such memorandum shall be simultaneously furnished to the opposite party.

30 (3) No adjournment of the proceedings shall be granted for the purpose of filing the written arguments unless the Court, for reasons to be recorded in writing, considers it necessary to grant such adjournment.

(4) The Court may, if it is of opinion that the oral arguments are not concise or relevant, regulate such arguments.

35 **315. (1)** Any person accused of an offence before a Criminal Court shall be a competent witness for the defence and may give evidence on oath in disproof of the charges made against him or any person charged together with him at the same trial:

Accused person to be competent witness.

Provided that—

(a) he shall not be called as a witness except on his own request in writing;

40 (b) his failure to give evidence shall not be made the subject of any comment by any of the parties or the Court or give rise to any presumption against himself or any person charged together with him at the same trial.

(2) Any person against whom proceedings are instituted in any Criminal Court under section 98, or section 107, or section 108, or section 109, or section 110, or under Chapter IX or under Part B, Part C or Part D of Chapter X, may offer himself as a witness in such proceedings:

Provided that in proceedings under section 108, section 109 or section 110, the failure of such person to give evidence shall not be made the subject or any comment by any of the parties or the Court or give rise to any presumption against him or any other person proceeded against together with him at the same inquiry.

No influence to be used to induce disclosure. Provision for inquiries and trial being held in the absence of accused in certain cases.

316. Except as provided in sections 306 and 307, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to an accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

317. (1) At any stage of an inquiry or trial under this Code, if the Judge or Magistrate is satisfied, for reasons to be recorded, that the personal attendance of the accused before the Court is not necessary in the interests of justice, or that the accused persistently disturbs the proceedings in Court, the Judge or Magistrate may, if the accused is represented by a pleader, dispense with his attendance and proceed with such inquiry or trial in his absence, and may, at any subsequent stage of the proceedings, direct the personal attendance of such accused.

(2) If the accused in any such case is not represented by a pleader, or if the Judge or Magistrate considers his personal attendance necessary, he may, if he thinks fit and for reasons to be recorded by him, either adjourn such inquiry or trial, or order that the case of such accused be taken up or tried separately.

Procedure where accused does not understand proceedings.

318. If the accused, though not of unsound mind, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the inquiry or trial; and, in the case of a Court other than a High Court, if such proceedings result in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as it thinks fit.

Power to proceed against other persons appearing to be offence.

319. (1) Where, in the course of any inquiry into, or trial of, an offence, it appears from the evidence that any person not being the accused has committed any offence for which such person could be tried together with the accused, the Court may proceed against such person for the offence which he appears to have committed.

(2) Where such person is not attending the Court, he may be arrested or summoned, as the circumstances of the case may require, for the purpose aforesaid.

(3) Any person attending the Court, although not under arrest or upon a summons, may be detained by such Court for the purpose of the inquiry into, or trial of, the offence which he appears to have committed.

(4) Where the Court proceeds against any person under sub-section (1), then—

(a) the proceedings in respect of such person shall be commenced afresh, and the witnesses re-heard;

(b) subject to the provisions of clause (a), the case may proceed as if such person had been an accused person when the Court took cognizance of the offence upon which the inquiry or trial was commenced.

45 of 1860. 5 320. (1) The offences punishable under the sections of the Indian Penal Code specified in the first two columns of the Table next following may be compounded by the persons mentioned in the third column of that Table:—

Compound-
ing of
offences.

TABLE

10	Offence	Section of the Indian Penal Code applicable	Person by whom offence may be compounded
1	2	3	
15	Uttering words, etc., with deliberate intent to wound the religious feelings of any person.	298	The person whose religious feelings are intended to be wounded.
	Causing hurt	323, 334	The person to whom the hurt is caused.
20	Wrongfully restraining or confining any person.	341, 342	The person restrained or confined.
	Assault or use of criminal force.	352, 355, 358	The person assaulted or to whom criminal force is used.
25	Mischief, when the only loss or damage caused is loss or damage to a private person.	426, 427	The person to whom the loss or damage is caused.
	Criminal trespass	447	The person in possession of the property trespassed upon.
	House trespass	448	Ditto.
30	Criminal breach of contract of service	491	The person with whom the offender has contracted.
	Adultery	497	The husband of the woman.
	Enticing or taking away or detaining with criminal intent a married woman.	498	Ditto.
35	Defamation	500	The person defamed.
	Printing or engraving matter, knowing it to be defamatory.	501	Ditto.
	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	502	Ditto.
40	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	504	The person insulted.
	Criminal intimidation except when the offence is punishable with imprisonment for seven years.	506	The person intimidated.
45	Act caused by making a person believe that he will be an object of divine displeasure.	508	The person against whom the offence was committed.

(2) The offences punishable under the sections of the Indian Penal Code specified in the first two columns of the Table next following may, with the permission of the Court before which any prosecution for such offence is pending, be compounded by the persons mentioned in the third column of that Table:—

45 of 1860.

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TABLE

Offence	Section of the Indian Penal Code applicable	Person by whom offence may be compounded	10
1	2	3	
Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	324	The person to whom hurt is caused.	
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.	325	Ditto.	
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation.	335	Ditto.	15
Causing hurt by doing an act so rashly and negligently as to endanger human life or the personal safety of others.	337	Ditto.	20
Causing grievous hurt by doing an act so rashly and negligently as to endanger human life or the personal safety of others.	338	Ditto.	
Wrongfully confining a person for three days or more.	343	The person confined.	25
Wrongfully confining for ten or more days.	344	Ditto.	
Wrongfully confining a person in secret.	346	The person confined.	
Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	354	The woman assaulted to whom the criminal force was used.	30
Assault or criminal force in attempting wrongfully to confine a person.	357	The person assaulted or to whom the force was used.	
Theft, where the value of property stolen does not exceed two hundred and fifty rupees.	379	The owner of the property stolen.	35
Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed two hundred and fifty rupees.	381	Ditto.	40
Dishonest misappropriation of property.	403	The owner of the property misappropriated.	
Criminal breach of trust, where the value of the property does not exceed two hundred and fifty rupees.	406	The owner of the property in respect of which the breach of trust has been committed.	45
Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, etc., where the value of the property does not exceed two hundred and fifty rupees.	407	Ditto.	
Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant, where the value of the property does not exceed two hundred and fifty rupees.	408	Ditto.	50

	Offence	Section of the Indian Penal Code applicable	Person by whom offence may be compounded
5	1	2	3
	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen, when the value of the stolen property does not exceed two hundred and fifty rupees.	411	The owner of the property stolen.
10	Assisting in the concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen, where the value of the stolen property does not exceed two hundred and fifty rupees.	414	Ditto.
15	Cheating	417	The person cheated.
	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	418	Ditto.
	Cheating by personation	419	The person cheated.
20	Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property or the making, alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	420	Ditto.
25	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, etc., to prevent distribution among creditors.	421	The creditors who are affected thereby.
	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	422	Ditto.
30	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing false statement of consideration.	423	The person affected thereby.
	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property.	424	Ditto.
35	Mischief by killing or maiming animal of the value of ten rupees or upwards.	428	The owner of the animal.
40	Mischief by killing or maiming cattle, etc., of any value or any other animal of the value of fifty rupees or upwards.	429	The owner of the cattle or animal.
45	Mischief by injury to work of irrigation by wrongfully diverting water when the only loss or damage caused is loss or damage to a private person.	430	The person to whom the loss or damage is caused.
	House-trespass to commit an offence (other than theft) punishable with imprisonment.	451	The person in possession of the house trespassed upon.
50	Using a false trade or property mark.	482	The person to whom loss or injury is caused by such use.
	Counterfeiting a trade or property mark used by another.	483	The person whose trade or property mark is counterfeited.
75	Knowingly selling, or exposing or possessing for sale or for manufacturing purpose, goods marked with a counterfeit property mark.	486	Ditto.
	Marrying again during the lifetime of a husband or wife.	494	The husband or wife of the person so marrying.

Offence	Section of the Indian Penal Code applicable	Person by whom offence may be compounded
1	2	3
Defamation against the President or the Vice-President or the Governor of a State or the Administrator of a Union territory or a Minister in respect of his conduct in the discharge of his public functions when instituted upon a complaint made by the Public Prosecutor.	500	The person defamed.
Uttering words or sounds or making gestures or exhibiting any object intending to insult the modesty of a woman or intruding upon the privacy of a woman.	509	The woman whom it was intended to insult or whose privacy was intruded upon.

(3) When any offence is compoundable under this section, the abetment of such offence or an attempt to commit such offence (when such attempt is itself an offence) may be compounded in like manner.

(4) When the person who would otherwise be competent to compound an offence under this section is under the age of eighteen years or is an idiot or a lunatic, any person competent to contract on his behalf may, with the permission of the Court, compound such offence.

(5) When the accused has been committed for trial or when he has been convicted and an appeal is pending, no composition for the offence shall be allowed without the leave of the Court to which he is committed, or, as the case may be, before which the appeal is to be heard.

(6) A High Court or Court of Session acting in the exercise of its powers of revision under section 401 may allow any person to compound any offence which such person is competent to compound under this section.

(7) No offence shall be compounded if the accused is, by reason of a previous conviction, liable either to enhanced punishment or to a punishment of a different kind for such offence.

(8) The composition of an offence under this section shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused with whom the offence has been compounded.

(9) No offence shall be compounded except as provided by this section.

With-
drawal
from pro-
secution.

321. The Public Prosecutor or Assistant Public Prosecutor in charge of a case may, with the consent of the Court, at any time before the judgment is pronounced, withdraw from the prosecution of any person either generally or in respect of any one or more of the offences for which he is tried; and, upon such withdrawal,—

(a) if it is made before a charge has been framed, the accused shall be discharged in respect of such offence or offences;

(b) if it is made after a charge has been framed, or when under this Code no charge is required, he shall be acquitted in respect of such offence or offences:

Provided that where such offence—

5 (i) was against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the Union extends, or

25 of 1946.

(ii) was investigated by the Delhi Special Police Establishment under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, or

10 (iii) involved the misappropriation or destruction of, or damage to, any property belonging to the Central Government, or

(iv) was committed by a person in the service of the Central Government while acting or purporting to act in the discharge of his official duty,

15 and the Prosecutor in charge of the case has not been appointed by the Central Government, he shall not, unless he has been permitted by the Central Government to do so, move the Court for its permission to withdraw from the prosecution and the Court shall, before according its permission, direct the Prosecutor to produce before it the permission granted by the Central Government to withdraw from the prosecution.

20 322. (1) If, in the course of any inquiry into an offence or a trial before a Magistrate in any district, the evidence appears to him to warrant a presumption—

Proce-
dure in
cases
which
Magis-
trate
cannot
dispose of.

(a) that he has no jurisdiction to try the case or commit it for trial, or

25 (b) that the case is one which should be tried or committed for trial by some other Magistrate in the district, or

30 (c) that the case should be tried by the Chief Judicial Magistrate, he shall stay the proceedings and submit the case, with a brief report explaining its nature, to the Chief Judicial Magistrate or to such other Magistrate, having jurisdiction, as the Chief Judicial Magistrate directs.

(2) The Magistrate to whom the case is submitted may, if so empowered, either try the case himself, or refer it to any Magistrate subordinate to him having jurisdiction, or commit the accused for trial.

35 323. If, in any inquiry into an offence or a trial before a Magistrate, it appears to him at any stage of the proceedings before signing judgment that the case is one which ought to be tried by the Court of Session, he shall commit it to that Court under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Proce-
dure
when,
after
commen-
cement of
inquiry
or trial,
Magis-
trate
finds case
should be
commit-
ted.

Trial of persons previously convicted of offences against coinage, stamp-law or property.

324. (1) Where a person, having been convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those Chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, and the Magistrate before whom the case is pending is satisfied that there is ground for presuming that such person has committed the offence, he shall be sent for trial to the Chief Judicial Magistrate or committed to the Court of Session, unless the Magistrate is competent to try the case and is of opinion that he can himself pass an adequate sentence if the accused is convicted.

(2) When any person is sent for trial to the Chief Judicial Magistrate or committed to the Court of Session under sub-section (1), any other person accused jointly with him in the same inquiry or trial shall be similarly sent or committed, unless the Magistrate discharges such other person under section 239 or section 245, as the case may be.

Procedure when Magistrate cannot pass sentence sufficiently severe.

325. (1) Whenever a Magistrate is of opinion, after hearing the evidence for the prosecution and the accused, that the accused is guilty, and that he ought to receive a punishment different in kind from, or more severe than, that which such Magistrate is empowered to inflict, or, being a Magistrate of the second class, is of opinion that the accused ought to be required to execute a bond under section 106, he may record the opinion and submit his proceedings, and forward the accused, to the Chief Judicial Magistrate to whom he is subordinate.

(2) When more accused than one are being tried together, and the Magistrate considers it necessary to proceed under sub-section (1), in regard to any of such accused, he shall forward all the accused, who are in his opinion guilty, to the Chief Judicial Magistrate.

(3) The Chief Judicial Magistrate to whom the proceedings are submitted may, if he thinks fit, examine the parties and recall and examine any witness who has already given evidence in the case and may call for and take any further evidence, and shall pass such judgment, sentence or order in the case as he thinks fit, and as is according to law.

Conviction or commitment on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another.

326. (1) Whenever any * Magistrate, after having heard and recorded the whole or any part of the evidence in an inquiry or a trial, ceases to exercise jurisdiction therein and is succeeded by another * Magistrate who has and who exercises such jurisdiction, the * Magistrate so succeeding may act on the evidence so recorded by his predecessor, or partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself:

Provided that if the succeeding * Magistrate is of opinion that further examination of any of the witnesses whose evidence has already been recorded is necessary in the interests of justice, he may re-summon any such witness, and after such further examination, cross-examination and re-examination, if any, as he may permit, the witness shall be discharged.

(2) When a case is transferred under the provisions of this Code from one Magistrate to another Magistrate, the former shall be deemed to cease to exercise jurisdiction therein, and to be succeeded by the latter, within the meaning of sub-section (1).

(3) Nothing in this section applies to summary trials or to cases in which proceedings have been stayed under section 322 or in which proceedings have been submitted to a superior Magistrate under section 325.

* * * * *

5 327. The place in which any Criminal Court is held for the purpose of inquiring into or trying any offence shall be deemed to be an open Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them:

Court to be open.

10 Provided that the presiding Judge or Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order at any stage of any inquiry into, or trial of, any particular case, that the public generally, or any particular person, shall not have access to, or be or remain in, the room or building used by the Court.

CHAPTER XXV

PROVISIONS AS TO ACCUSED PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND

15 328. (1) When a Magistrate holding an inquiry * has reason to believe that the person against whom the inquiry is being held is of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall inquire into the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and shall cause such person to be examined by the civil surgeon of the district or such other medical officer as the State Government may direct, 20 and thereupon shall examine such surgeon or other officer as a witness, and shall reduce the examination to writing.

Proce-
dure in
case of
accused
being
lunatic.

(2) Pending such examination and inquiry, the Magistrate may deal with such person in accordance with the provisions of section 330.

25 (3) If such Magistrate is of opinion that the person referred to in subsection (1) is of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, he shall record a finding to that effect and shall postpone further proceedings in the case.

30 329. (1) If at the trial of any person before a Magistrate or Court of Session, it appears to the Magistrate or Court that such person is of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court shall, in the first instance, try the fact of such unsoundness and incapacity, and if the Magistrate or Court, after considering such medical and other evidence as may be produced before him or it, is satisfied of the fact, he or it shall record a finding to that effect and shall postpone further proceedings in the case. 35

Proce-
dure in
case of
person of
unsound
mind
tried
before
Court.

(2) The trial of the fact of the unsoundness of mind and incapacity of the accused shall be deemed to be part of his trial before the Magistrate or Court.

40 330. (1) Whenever, a person is found, under section 328 or section 329, to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, whether the case is one in which bail may be taken or not, may release him on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing 45 injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required before the Magistrate or Court or such officer as the Magistrate or Court appoints in this behalf.

Release
of lunatic
pending
investi-
gation
or trial.

(2) If the case is one in which, in the opinion of the Magistrate or Court, bail should not be taken, or if sufficient security is not given, the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, shall order the accused to be detained in safe custody in such place and manner as he or it may think fit, and shall report the action taken to the State Government: 5

Provided that no order for the detention of the accused in a lunatic asylum shall be made otherwise than in accordance with such rules as the State Government may have made under the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912. 4 of 1912.

Resump-
tion of
inquiry
or trial.

331. (1) Whenever an inquiry or a trial is postponed under section 328 10 or section 329, the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, may at any time after the person concerned has ceased to be of unsound mind, resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused to appear or be brought before such Magistrate or Court.

(2) When the accused has been released under section 330, and the 15 sureties for his appearance produce him to the officer whom the Magistrate or Court appoints in this behalf, the certificate of such officer that the accused is capable of making his defence shall be receivable in evidence.

Proce-
dure on
accused
appearing
before
Magis-
trate or
Court.

332. (1) If, when the accused appears or is again brought before the 20 Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, the Magistrate or Court considers him capable of making his defence, the inquiry or trial shall proceed.

(2) If the Magistrate or Court considers the accused to be still in- 25 capable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court shall act according to the provisions of section 328 or section 329, as the case may be, and if the accused is found to be of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, shall deal with such accused in accord- 30 ance with the provisions of section 330.

When
accused
appears
to have
been of
sound
mind.

333. When the accused appears to be of sound mind at the time of 30 inquiry or trial, and the Magistrate is satisfied from the evidence given before him that there is reason to believe that the accused committed an act, which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence, and that he was, at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act or that 35 it was wrong or contrary to law, the Magistrate shall proceed with the case, and, if the accused ought to be tried by the Court of Session, com- 40 mit him for trial before the Court of Session.

Judgment
of acquit-
tal on
ground
of unsound-
ness of
mind.

334. Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the 40 time at which he is alleged to have committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act alleged as constituting the offence, or that it was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specifically whether he committed the act or not.

335. (1) Whenever the finding states that the accused person committed the act alleged, the Magistrate or Court before whom or which the trial has been held, shall, if such act would, but for the incapacity found, have constituted an offence,—

Person
acquitted
on such
ground
to be
detained
in safe
custody.

5 (a) order such person to be detained in safe custody in such place and manner as the Magistrate or Court thinks fit; or

(b) order such person to be delivered to any relative or friend of such person.

(2) No order for the detention of the accused in a lunatic asylum shall be made under clause (a) of sub-section (1) otherwise than in accordance with such rules as the State Government may have made under the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912.

4 of 1912.

15 (3) No order for the delivery of the accused to a relative or friend shall be made under clause (b) of sub-section (1), except upon the application of such relative or friend and on his giving security to the satisfaction of the Magistrate or Court that the person delivered shall—

(a) be properly taken care of and prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person;

20 (b) be produced for the inspection of such officer, and at such times and places, as the State Government may direct.

(4) The Magistrate or Court shall report to the State Government the action taken under sub-section (1).

336. The State Government may empower the officer in charge of the jail in which a person is confined under the provisions of section 330 or section 335 to discharge all or any of the functions of the Inspector-General of Prisons under section 337 or section 338.

Power of
State
Govern-
ment to
empower
officer in
charge to
discharge.

30 337. If such person is detained under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 330, and in the case of a person detained in a jail, the Inspector-General of Prisons, or, in the case of a person detained in a lunatic asylum, the visitors of such asylum or any two of them shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, at such time as the Magistrate or Court appoints, and the Magistrate or Court shall deal with such person under the provisions of section 332; and the certificate of such Inspector-General or visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

Proce-
dure
where
lunatic
prisoner is
reported
capable of
making
his
defence.

40 338. (1) If such person is detained under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 330, or section 335, and such Inspector-General or visitors shall certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be released without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the State Government may thereupon order him to be released, or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public lunatic asylum if he has not been already sent to such an asylum; and, in case it orders him to be transferred to an asylum, may appoint a Commission, consisting of a judicial and two
45 medical officers.

Proce-
dure-
where
lunatic
detained
is declared
fit to be
released.

(2) Such Commission shall make a formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, take such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the State Government, which may order his release or detention as it thinks fit.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative or friend.

339. (1) Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section 330 or section 335 desires that he shall be delivered to his care and custody, the State Government may, upon the application of such relative or friend and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such State Government, that the person delivered shall—

(a) be properly taken care of and prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person;

(b) be produced for the inspection of such officer, and at such times and places, as the State Government may direct;

(c) in the case of a person detained under sub-section (2) of section 330, be produced when required before such Magistrate or Court, order such person to be delivered to such relative or friend.

(2) If the person so delivered is accused of any offence, the trial of which has been postponed by reason of his being of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, and the inspecting officer referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1), certifies at any time to the Magistrate or Court that such person is capable of making his defence, such Magistrate or Court shall call upon the relative or friend to whom such accused was delivered to produce him before the Magistrate or Court; and, upon such production the Magistrate or Court shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of section 332, and the certificate of the inspecting officer shall be receivable as evidence.

CHAPTER XXVI

PROVISIONS AS TO OFFENCES AFFECTING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Procedure in cases mentioned in section 195.

340. (1) When, upon an application made to it in this behalf or otherwise, any Court is of opinion that it is expedient in the interests of justice that an inquiry should be made into any offence referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 195, which appears to have been committed in or in relation to a proceeding in that Court or, as the case may be, in respect of a document produced or given in evidence in a proceeding in that Court, such Court may, after such preliminary inquiry, if any, as it thinks necessary,—

(a) record a finding to that effect;

(b) make a complaint thereof in writing;

(c) send it to a Magistrate of the first class having jurisdiction;

(d) take sufficient security for the appearance of the accused before such Magistrate, or if the alleged offence is non-bailable and the Court thinks it necessary so to do, send the accused in custody to such Magistrate; and

(e) bind over any person to appear and give evidence before such Magistrate.

(2) The power conferred on a Court by sub-section (1) in respect of an offence may, in any case where that Court has neither made a complaint under sub-section (1) in respect of that offence nor rejected an application for the making of such complaint, be exercised by the Court to which such former Court is subordinate within the meaning of sub-section (4) of section 195.

(3) A complaint made under this section shall be signed,—

(a) where the Court making the complaint is a High Court, by such officer of the Court as the Court may appoint;

(b) in any other case, by the presiding officer of the Court.

(4) In this section, "Court" has the same meaning as in section 195.

341. (1) Any person on whose application any Court other than a High Court has refused to make a complaint under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 340, or against whom such a complaint has been made by such Court, may appeal to the Court to which such former Court is subordinate within the meaning of sub-section (4) of section 195, and the superior Court may thereupon, after notice to the parties concerned, direct the withdrawal of the complaint, or, as the case may be, making of the complaint which such former Court might have made under section 340, and if it makes such complaint, the provisions of that section shall apply accordingly.

Appeal.

(2) An order under this section, and subject to any such order, an order under section 340, shall be final, and shall not be subject to revision.

342. Any Court dealing with an application made to it for filing a complaint under section 340 or an appeal under section 341, shall have power to make such order as to costs as may be just.

Power to order costs.

343. (1) A Magistrate to whom a complaint is made under section 340 or section 341 shall, notwithstanding anything contained in Chapter XV, proceed, as far as may be, to deal with the case as if it were instituted on a police report.

Procedure of Magistrate taking cognizance.

(2) Where it is brought to the notice of such Magistrate, or of any other Magistrate to whom the case may have been transferred, that an appeal is pending against the decision arrived at in the judicial proceeding out of which the matter has arisen, he may, if he thinks fit, at any stage, adjourn the hearing of the case until such appeal is decided.

344. (1) If, in the course of any judgment or final order disposing of any judicial proceeding, a Session Judge or Magistrate of the first class expresses an opinion to the effect that any witness appearing in such proceeding had made on oath a statement which had substantially contradicted his previous statement on oath recorded under section 164 or section 200 or he had knowingly or wilfully given false evidence or had fabricated false evidence with the intention that such evidence should be used in such proceeding, he or it may, if satisfied that it is necessary and expedient in the interest of justice that the witness should be tried summarily for giving or fabricating, as the case may be, false evidence, take cognizance of the offence and may, after giving the offender a reasonable opportunity of showing cause why he should not be punished for such

Summary procedure for trial for giving false evidence.

offence, try such offender summarily and sentence him to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(2) In every such case the Court shall follow, as nearly as may be practicable, the procedure prescribed for summary trials.

(3) Nothing in this section shall affect the power of the Court to make a complaint under section 340 for the offence, where it does not choose to proceed under this section.

4) Where, after any action is initiated under sub-section (1), it is made to appear to the Court of Session or Magistrate of the first class that an appeal or an application for revision has been preferred or filed against the judgment or order in which the opinion referred to in that sub-section has been expressed, he or it shall stay further proceedings of the trial until the disposal of the appeal or the application for revision, as the case may be, and thereupon the further proceedings of the trial shall abide by the results of the appeal or application for revision.

345. (1) When any such offence as is described in section 175, section 178, section 179, section 180 or section 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, the Court may cause the offender to be detained in custody and may, at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day, take cognizance of the offence and, after giving the offender a reasonable opportunity of showing cause why he should not be punished under this section, sentence the offender to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

(2) In every such case the Court shall record the facts constituting the offence, with the statement (if any) made by the offender, as well as the finding and sentence.

(3) If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record shall show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Court interrupted or insulted was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult.

346. (1) If the Court in any case considers that a person accused of any of the offences referred to in section 345 and committed in its view or presence should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, or such Court is for any other reason of opinion that the case should not be disposed of under section 345, such Court, after recording the facts constituting the offence and the statement of the accused as hereinbefore provided, may forward the case to a Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the same, and may require security to be given for the appearance of such person before such Magistrate, or if sufficient security is not given shall forward such person in custody to such Magistrate.

(2) The Magistrate to whom any case is forwarded under this section shall proceed to deal with, as far as may be, as if it were instituted on a police report.

Procedure
in certain
cases of
contempt.

Procedure
where
Court
considers
that case
should
not be
dealt with
under
section 345.

45 of 1860.

30 45 of 1860.

45

16 of 1908.

347. When the State Government so directs, any Registrar or any Sub-Registrar appointed under the Indian Registration Act, 1908, shall be deemed to be a Civil Court within the meaning of sections 345 and 346.

When Registrar or Sub-Registrar to be deemed a Civil Court.

5 348. When any Court has under section 345 adjudged an offender to punishment, or has under section 346 forwarded him to a Magistrate for trial, for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do or for any intentional insult or interruption, the Court may, in its discretion, discharge the offender or remit the punishment on
10 his submission to the order or requisition of such Court, or on apology being made to its satisfaction.

Discharge of offender on submission of apology.

349. If any witness or person called to produce a document or thing before a Criminal Court refuses to answer such questions as are put to him or to produce any document or thing in his possession or power
15 which the Court requires him to produce, and does not, after a reasonable opportunity has been given to him so to do, offer any reasonable excuse for such refusal, such Court may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, sentence him to simple imprisonment, or by warrant under the hand of the Presiding Magistrate or Judge commit him to the custody of an officer
20 of the Court for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime, such person consents to be examined and to answer, or to produce the document or thing and in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section 345 or section 346.

Imprisonment or committal of person refusing to answer or produce document.

25 350. (1) If any witness being summoned to appear before a Criminal Court is legally bound to appear at a certain place and time in obedience to the summons and without just excuse neglects or refuses to attend at that place or time or departs from the place where he has to attend before the time at which it is lawful for him to depart, and the Court
30 before which the witness is to appear is satisfied that it is expedient in the interests of justice that such a witness should be tried summarily, the Court may take cognizance of the offence and after giving the offender an opportunity of showing cause why he should not be punished under this section, sentence him to fine not exceeding one hundred
35 rupees.

Summary procedure for punishment for non-attendance by a witness in obedience to summons.

(2) In every such case the Court shall follow, as nearly as may be practicable, the procedure prescribed for summary trials.

351. (1) Any person sentenced by any Court other than a High Court under section 344, section 345, section 349, or section 350 may, notwithstanding anything contained in this Code appeal to the Court to which
40 decrees or orders made in such Court are ordinarily appealable.

Appeals from convictions in contempt cases.

(2) The provisions of Chapter XXIX shall, so far as they are applicable, apply to appeals under this section, and the Appellate Court may alter or reverse the finding, or reduce or reverse the sentence appealed
45 against.

(3) An appeal from such conviction by a Court of Small Causes shall lie to the Court of Session for the sessions division within which such Court is situate.

(4) An appeal from such conviction by any Registrar or Sub-Registrar deemed to be a Civil Court by virtue of a direction issued under section 347 shall lie to the Court of Session for the sessions division within which the office of such Registrar or Sub-Registrar is situate.

Certain
Judges
and
Magis-
trates not
to try
certain
offences
when
committed
before
them-
selves.

352. Except as provided in sections 344, 345, 349 and 350, no Judge of a Criminal Court (other than a Judge of a High Court) or Magistrate shall try any person for any offence referred to in section 195, when such offence is committed before himself or in contempt of his authority, or is brought under his notice as such Judge or Magistrate in the course of a judicial proceeding.

CHAPTER XXVII

THE JUDGEMENT

15

Judg-
ment.

353. (1) The judgment in every trial in any Criminal Court of original jurisdiction shall be pronounced in open Court by the presiding officer immediately after the termination of the trial or at some subsequent time of which notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders,—

(a) by delivering the whole of the judgment; or

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(b) by reading out the whole of the judgment; or

(c) by reading out the operative part of the judgment and explaining the substance of the judgment in a language which is understood by the accused or his pleader.

(2) Where the judgment is delivered under clause (a) of sub-section (1), the presiding officer shall cause it to be taken down in short-hand, sign the transcript and every page thereof as soon as it is made ready, and write on it the date of the delivery of the judgment in open Court.

(3) Where the judgment or the operative part thereof is read out under clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (1), as the case may be, it shall be dated and signed by the presiding officer in open Court, and if it is not written with his own hand, every page of the judgment shall be signed by him.

(4) Where the judgment is pronounced in the manner specified in clause (c) of sub-section (1), the whole judgment or a copy thereof shall be immediately made available for the perusal of the parties or their pleaders free of cost.

(5) If the accused is in custody, he shall be brought up to hear the judgment pronounced.

(6) If the accused is not in custody, he shall be required by the Court to attend to hear the judgment pronounced, except where his personal attendance during the trial has been dispensed with and the sentence is one of fine only or he is acquitted:

Provided that, where there are more accused than one, and one or more of them do not attend the Court on the date on which the judgment is to be pronounced, the presiding officer may, in order to avoid undue delay in the disposal of the case, pronounce the judgment notwithstanding their absence.

(7) No judgment delivered by any Criminal Court shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of the absence of any party or his pleader on the day or from the place notified for the delivery thereof, or of any omission to serve, or defect in serving, on the parties or their pleaders, or any of them, the notice of such day and place.

(8) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit in any way the extent of the provisions of section 465.

354. (1) Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Code, every * judgment referred to in section 353,—

Language
and con-
tents of
judgment.

(a) shall be written in the language of the Court * * *;

(b) shall contain the point or points for determination, the decision thereon and the reasons for the decision;

45 of 1860.

(c) shall specify the offence (if any) of which, and the section of the Indian Penal Code or other law under which, the accused is convicted and the punishment to which he is sentenced;

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(d) if it be a judgment of acquittal, shall state the offence of which the accused is acquitted and direct that he be set at liberty.

45 of 1860.

(2) When the conviction is under the Indian Penal Code and it is doubtful under which of two sections, or under which of two parts of the same section, of that Code the offence falls, the Court shall distinctly express the same, and pass judgment in the alternative.

25

(3) When the conviction is for an offence punishable with death or, in the alternative, with imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term of years, the judgment shall state the reasons for the sentence awarded, and, in the case of sentence of death, the special reasons for such sentence.

30

(4) When any person is sentenced to death, the sentence shall direct that he be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

(5) Every order under section 117 or sub-section (2) of section 138 and every final order made under section 125, section 145 or section 147 shall contain the point or points for determination, the decision thereon and the reasons for the decision.

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355. Instead of recording a judgment in the manner hereinbefore provided, a Metropolitan Magistrate shall record the following particulars, namely:—

Metro-
politan
Magis-
trate's
judgment.

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(a) the serial number of the case;

(b) the date of the commission of the offence;

(c) the name of the complainant (if any);

(d) the name of the accused person, and his parentage and residence;

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(e) the offence complained of or proved;

(f) the plea of the accused and his examination (if any);

(g) the final order;

(h) the date of such order;

(i) in all cases in which an appeal lies from the final order either under section 373 or under sub-section (3) of section 374, a brief statement of the reasons for the decision.

Order
for
notifying
address
of previ-
ously
convicted
offender.

356. (1) When any person, having been convicted by a Court in India of an offence punishable under section 215, section 489A, section 489B, section 489C, or section 489D of the Indian Penal Code, or of any offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of that Code, with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again convicted of any offence punishable under any of those sections or Chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards by any Court other than that of a Magistrate of the second class, such Court may, if it thinks fit, at the time of passing a sentence of imprisonment on such person, also order that his residence and any change of, or absence from, such residence after release be notified as hereinafter provided for a term not exceeding five years from the date of the expiration of such sentence. 45 of 1860.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) with reference to the offences named therein, apply also to criminal conspiracies to commit such offences and to the abetment of such offences and attempts to commit them.

(3) If such conviction is set aside on appeal or otherwise, such order shall become void.

(4) An order under this section may also be made by an Appellate Court or by the High Court or Court of Session when exercising its powers of revision.

(5) The State Government may, by notification, make rules to carry out the provisions of this section relating to the notification of residence or change of, or absence from, residence by released convicts.

(6) Such rules may provide for punishment for the breach thereof and any person charged with a breach of any such rule may be tried by a Magistrate of competent jurisdiction in the district in which the place last notified by him as his place of residence is situated.

Order to
pay com-
pensation.

357. (1) When a Court imposes a sentence of fine or a sentence (including a sentence of death) of which fine forms a part, the Court may, when passing judgment, order the whole or any part of the fine recovered to be applied—

(a) in defraying the expenses properly incurred in the prosecution;

(b) in the payment to any person of compensation for any loss or injury caused by the offence, when compensation is, in the opinion of the Court, recoverable by such person in a Civil Court;

(c) when any person is convicted of any offence for having caused the death of another person or of having abetted the commission of such an offence, in paying compensation to the persons who are, under the Fatal Accidents Act, 1855, entitled to recover damages from the person sentenced for the loss resulting to them from such death; 13 of 1855.

(d) when any person is convicted of any offence which includes theft, criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, or cheating, or of having dishonestly received or retained, or of having volun-

tarily assisted in disposing of, stolen property knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen, in compensating any *bona fide* purchaser of such property for the loss of the same if such property is restored to the possession of the person entitled thereto.

5 (2) If the fine is imposed in a case which is subject to appeal, no such payment shall be made before the period allowed for presenting the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, before the decision of the appeal.

10 (3) When a Court imposes a sentence, of which fine does not form a part, the Court may, when passing judgment, order the accused person to pay, by way of compensation, such amount as may be specified in the order to the person who has suffered any loss or injury by reason of the act for which the accused person has been so sentenced.

15 (4) An order under this section may also be made by an Appellate Court or by the High Court or Court of Session when exercising its powers of revision.

(5) At the time of awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum paid or recovered as compensation under this section.

20 358. (1) Whenever any person causes a police officer to arrest another person, if it appears to the Magistrate by whom the case is heard that there was no sufficient ground for causing such arrest, the Magistrate may award such compensation, not exceeding one hundred rupees, to be paid by the person so causing the arrest to the person so arrested, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Compensation to persons groundlessly arrested.

(2) In such cases, if more persons than one are arrested, the Magistrate may, in like manner, award to each of them such compensation, not exceeding one hundred rupees, as such Magistrate thinks fit.

30 (3) All compensation awarded under this section may be recovered as if it were a fine, and, if it cannot be so recovered, the person by whom it is payable shall be sentenced to simple imprisonment for such term not exceeding thirty days as the Magistrate directs, unless such sum is sooner paid.

35 359. (1) Whenever any complaint of a non-cognizable offence is made to a Court, the Court, if it convicts the accused, may, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to pay to the complainant, in whole or in part, the cost incurred by him in the prosecution, and may further order that in default of payment, the accused shall suffer simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding thirty days and such costs may include any expenses incurred in respect of process-fees, witnesses and pleader's fees which the Court may consider reasonable.

Order to pay costs in non-cognizable cases.

(2) An order under this section may also be made by an Appellate Court or by the High Court or Court of Session when exercising its powers of revision.

45 360. (1) When any person not under twenty-one years of age is convicted of an offence punishable with fine only or with imprisonment for a term of seven years or more, or when any person under twenty-one years of age or any woman is convicted of an offence not punishable with death or imprisonment for life, and no previous conviction is proved against the offender, if it appears to the Court before which he is convicted, regard being had to the age, character or antecedents of the offender, and

Order to release on probation of good conduct instead of sentencing to imprisonment.

to the circumstances in which the offence was committed, that it is expedient that the offender should be released on probation of good conduct, the Court may, instead of sentencing him at once to any punishment, direct that he be released on his entering into a bond, with or without sureties, to appear and receive sentence when called upon during 5 such period (not exceeding three years) as the Court may direct and in the mean-time to keep the peace and be of good behaviour:

Provided that where any first offender is convicted by a Magistrate of the second class not specially empowered by the High Court, and the Magistrate is of opinion that the powers conferred by this section should be 10 exercised, he shall record his opinion to that effect, and submit the proceedings to a Magistrate of the first class, forwarding the accused to, or taking bail for his appearance before, such Magistrate, who shall dispose of the case in the manner provided by sub-section (2).

(2) Where proceedings are submitted to a Magistrate of the first class 15 as provided by sub-section (1), such Magistrate may thereupon pass such sentence or make such order as he might have passed or made if the case had originally been heard by him, and, if he thinks further inquiry or additional evidence on any point to be necessary, he may make such inquiry or take such evidence himself or direct such inquiry or evidence 20 to be made or taken.

(3) In any case in which a person is convicted of theft, theft in a building, dishonest misappropriation, cheating or any offence under the Indian Penal Code punishable with not more than two years' imprisonment or any offence punishable with fine only and no previous conviction 25 is proved against him, the Court before which he is so convicted may, if it thinks fit, having regard to the age, character, antecedents or physical or mental condition of the offender and to the trivial nature of the offence or any extenuating circumstances under which the offence was committed, instead of sentencing him to any punishment, release him after due 30 admonition. 45 of 1860.

(4) An order under this section may be made by any Appellate Court or by the High Court or Court of Session when exercising its powers of revision.

(5) When an order has been made under this section in respect of any 35 offender, the High Court or Court of Session may, on appeal when there is a right of appeal to such Court, or when exercising its powers of revision, set aside such order, and in lieu thereof pass sentence on such offender according to law:

Provided that the High Court or Court of Session shall not under this 40 sub-section inflict a greater punishment than might have been inflicted by the Court by which the offender was convicted.

(6) The provisions of sections 121, 124 and 373 shall, so far as may be, apply in the case of sureties offered in pursuance of the provisions of this section.

(7) The Court, before directing the release of an offender under sub-section (1) shall be satisfied that an offender or his surety (if any) has a fixed place of abode or regular occupation in the place for which the Court acts or in which the offender is likely to live during the period 45 named for the observance of the conditions 50

(8) If the Court which convicted the offender, or a Court which could have dealt with the offender in respect of his original offence, is satisfied that the offender has failed to observe any of the conditions of his recognizance, it may issue a warrant for his apprehension.

5 (9) An offender, when apprehended on any such warrant, shall be brought forthwith before the Court issuing the warrant, and such Court may either remand him in custody until the case is heard or admit him to bail with a sufficient surety conditioned on his appearing for sentence and such Court may, after hearing the case, pass sentence.

20 of 1958.
60 of 1960.

10 (10) Nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, or the Children Act, 1960, or any other law for the time being in force for the treatment, training or rehabilitation of youthful offenders.

361. Where in any case the Court could have dealt with,—

20 of 1958.
60 of 1960.

- 15 (a) an accused person under section 360 or under the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, or
- (b) a youthful offender under the Children Act, 1960, or any other law for the time being in force for the treatment, training or rehabilitation of youthful offenders,

Special reasons to be recorded in certain cases.

20 but has not done so, it shall record in its judgment the special reasons for not having done so.

25 362. Save as otherwise provided by this Code or by any other law for the time being in force, no Court, when it has signed its judgment or final order disposing of a case, shall alter or review the same except to correct a clerical arithmetical error.

Court not to alter judgment.

363. (1) when the accused is sentenced to imprisonment, a copy of the judgment shall, immediately after the pronouncement of the judgment, be given to him free of cost.

Copy of judgment to be given to the accused and other persons.

30 (2) On the application of the accused, a certified copy of the judgment, or when he so desires, a translation in his own language if practicable or in the language of the Court, shall be given to him without delay, and such copy shall, in every case where the judgment is appealable by the accused, be given free of cost:

35 Provided that where a sentence of death is passed or confirmed by the High Court, a certified copy of the judgment shall be immediately given to the accused free of cost whether or not he applies for the same.

(3) The provisions of sub-section (2) shall apply in relation to an order under section 117 as they apply in relation to a judgment which is appealable by the accused.

40 (4) When the accused is sentenced to death by any Court and an appeal lies from such judgment as of right, the Court shall inform him of the period within which, if he wishes to appeal, his appeal should be preferred.

(5) Save as otherwise provided in sub-section (2), any person affected by a judgment or order passed by a Criminal Court shall, on an application made in this behalf and on payment of the prescribed charges, be given a copy of such judgment or order or of any deposition or other part of the record:

Provided that the Court may, if it thinks fit for some special reason, give to him free of cost.

(6) The High Court may, by rules, provide for the grant of copies of any judgment or order of a Criminal Court to any person who is not affected by a judgment or order, on payment, by such person, of such fees, and subject to such conditions, as the High Court may, by such rules, provide.

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Judgment when to be translated.

Court of Session to send copy of finding and sentence to District Magistrate.

Sentence of death to be submitted by Court of Session for confirmation.

Power to direct further inquiry to be made or additional evidence to be taken.

Power of High Court to confirm sentence or annul conviction.

364. The original judgment shall be filed with the record of the proceedings and where the original is recorded in a language different from that of the Court and the accused so requires, a translation thereof into the language of the Court shall be added to such record.

365. In cases tried by the Court of Session or a Chief Judicial Magistrate, the Court or such Magistrate, as the case may be, shall forward a copy of its or his finding and sentence (if any) to the District Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the trial was held.

CHAPTER XXVIII

SUBMISSION OF DEATH SENTENCES FOR CONFIRMATION

366. (1) When the Court of Session passes a sentence of death, the proceedings shall be submitted to the High Court, and the sentence shall not be executed unless it is confirmed by the High Court.

(2) The Court passing the sentence shall commit the convicted person to jail custody under a warrant.

367. (1) If, when such proceedings are submitted, the High Court thinks that a further inquiry should be made into, or additional evidence taken upon, any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the convicted person, it may make such inquiry or take such evidence itself, or direct it to be made or taken by the Court of Session.

(2) Unless the High Court otherwise directs, the presence of the convicted person may be dispensed with when such inquiry is made or such evidence is taken.

(3) When the inquiry or evidence (if any) is not made or taken by the High Court, the result of such inquiry or evidence shall be certified to such Court.

368. In any case submitted under section 366, the High Court—

(a) may confirm the sentence, or pass any other sentence warranted by law, or

(b) may annul the conviction, and convict the accused of any offence of which the Court of Session might have convicted him, or order a new trial on the same or an amended charge, or

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(c) may acquit the accused person:

Provided that no order of confirmation shall be made under this section until the period allowed for preferring an appeal has expired, or, if an appeal is presented within such period, until such appeal is disposed of.

369. In every case so submitted, the confirmation of the sentence, or any new sentence or order passed by the High Court, shall, when such Court consists of two or more Judges, be made, passed and signed by at least two of them.

Confirmation or new sentence to be signed by two Judges.

10 | 370. Where any such case is heard before a Bench of Judges and such Judges are equally divided in opinion, the case shall be decided in the manner provided by section 392.

Procedure in case of difference of opinion.

15 | 371. In cases submitted by the Court of Session to the High Court for the confirmation of a sentence of death, the proper officer of the High Court shall, without delay, after the order of confirmation or other order has been made by the High Court, send a copy of the order, under the seal of the High Court and attested with his official signature, to the Court of Session.

Procedure in cases submitted to High Court for confirmation.

CHAPTER XXIX

APPEALS

20 | 372. No appeal shall lie from any judgment or order of a Criminal Court except as provided for by this Code or by any other law for the time being in force.

No appeal to lie unless otherwise provided.

* * * * *

25 | 373. Any person,—

(i) who is aggrieved by any direction made under sub-section (6) of section 116 permitting the continuance, after the expiry of the period specified therein, of any inquiry against him under Chapter VIII;

30 | (ii) who has been ordered under section 117 to give security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour, or

(iii) who is aggrieved by any order refusing to accept or rejecting a surety under section 121,

may appeal against such order to the Court of Session:

35 | Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to persons the proceedings against whom are laid before a Sessions Judge in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) or sub-section (4) of section 122.

Appeal from orders requiring security or refusal to accept or rejecting surety for keeping peace or good behaviour.

40 | 374. (1) Any person convicted on a trial held by a High Court in its extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction may appeal to the Supreme Court.

Appeals from convictions.

(2) Any person convicted on a trial held by a Sessions Judge or an Additional Sessions Judge may appeal to the High Court.

(3) Any person,—

45 | (a) convicted on a trial held by a Metropolitan Magistrate or Assistant Sessions Judge or Magistrate of the first class, or of the second class, or

(b) sentenced under section 325, or

(c) in respect of whom an order has been made or a sentence has been passed under section 360 by any Magistrate,

may appeal to the Court of Session.

* * * * *

No appeal in certain cases when accused pleads guilty.

375. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 374, where an accused person has pleaded guilty and has been convicted on such plea, there shall be no appeal,—

(a) if the conviction is by a High Court; or

(b) if the conviction is by a Court of Session, Metropolitan Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class, except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

No appeal in petty cases.

376. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 374, there shall be no appeal by a convicted person in any of the following cases, namely:—

(a) where a High Court passes only a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or of fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or of both such imprisonment and fine;

(b) where a Court of Session or a Metropolitan Magistrate passes only a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or of both such imprisonment and fine;

(c) where a Magistrate of the first class passes only a sentence of fine not exceeding one hundred rupees; or

(d) where, in a case tried summarily, a Magistrate empowered to act under section 260 passes only a sentence of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees:

Provided that an appeal may be brought against any such sentence if any other punishment is combined with it, but such sentence shall not be appealable merely on the ground—

(i) that the person convicted is ordered to furnish security to keep the peace; or

(ii) that a direction for imprisonment in default of a payment of fine is included in the sentence; or

(iii) that more than one sentence of fine is passed in the case, if the total amount of fine imposed does not exceed the amount hereinbefore specified in respect of the case.

Appeal by the State Government against sentence.

377. (1) Save as otherwise provided in sub-section (2), the State Government may, in any case of conviction on a trial held by any Court other than a High Court, direct the Public Prosecutor to present an appeal to the High Court against the sentence on the ground of its inadequacy.

(2) If such conviction is in a case in which the offence has been investigated by the Delhi Special Police Establishment, constituted under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, or by any other

agency empowered to make investigation into an offence under any Central Act other than this Code, the Central Government may direct the Public Prosecutor to present an appeal to the High Court against the sentence on the ground of its inadequacy.

5 (3) When an appeal has been filed against the sentence on the ground of its inadequacy, the High Court shall not enhance the sentence except after giving to the accused a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against such enhancement and while showing cause, the accused may plead for his acquittal or for the reduction of the sentence.

10 1 378. (1) Save as otherwise provided in sub-section (2) and subject to the provisions of sub-sections (3) and (5), the State Government may, in any case, direct the Public Prosecutor to appeal to the High Court from an original or appellate order of acquittal passed by any Court other than a High Court.

Appeal
in case
of
acquittal.

15 (2) If such an order of acquittal is passed in any case in which the offence has been investigated by the Delhi Special Police Establishment constituted under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 or by any other agency empowered to make investigation into an offence under any Central Act other than this Code, the Central Government may also direct the Public Prosecutor to appeal, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), to the High Court from the order of acquittal.

25 of 1946.

(3) No appeal under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall be entertained except with the leave of the High Court.

25 (4) If such an order of acquittal is passed in any case instituted upon complaint and the High Court, on an application made to it by the complainant in this behalf, grants special leave to appeal from the order of acquittal, the complainant may present such an appeal to the High Court.

30 (5) No application under sub-section (4) for the grant of * leave to appeal from an order of acquittal shall be entertained by the High Court after the expiry of six months, where the complainant is a public servant, and sixty days in every other case, computed from the date of that order of acquittal.

35 (6) If, in any case, the application under sub-section (4) for the grant of * leave to appeal from an order of acquittal is refused, no appeal from that order of acquittal shall lie under sub-section (1).

Appeal
against
convic-
tion by
High
Court
reversing
an order
of ac-
quittal
by
persons
sentenced
to im-
prison-
ment for
life.

379. Where the High Court has, on appeal, reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and convicted him and sentenced him to death or to imprisonment for life or to imprisonment for a term of ten years or more, he may appeal to the Supreme Court.

Special
right of
appeal in
certain
cases.

380. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Chapter, when more persons than one are convicted in one trial, and an appealable judgment or order has been passed in respect of any of such persons, all or any of the persons convicted at such trial shall have a right of appeal.

Appeal to
Court of
Session
how
heard.

381. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), an appeal to the Court of Session or Sessions Judge shall be heard by the Sessions Judge or by an Additional Sessions Judge: 5

Provided that an appeal against a conviction on a trial held by a Magistrate of the second class may be heard and disposed of by an Assistant Sessions Judge or a Chief Judicial Magistrate. 10

(2) An Additional Sessions Judge, Assistant Sessions Judge or Chief Judicial Magistrate shall hear only such appeals as the Sessions Judge of the division may, by general or special order, make over to him or as the High Court may, by special order, direct him to hear.

Petition
of appeal.

382. Every appeal shall be made in the form of a petition in writing presented by the appellant or his pleader, and every such petition shall (unless the Court to which it is presented otherwise directs) be accompanied by a copy of the judgment or order appealed against. 15

Procedure
when
appellant
in jail.

383. If the appellant is in jail, he may present his petition of appeal and the copies accompanying the same to the officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward such petition and copies to the proper Appellate Court. 20

Summary
dismissal
of appeal.

384. (1) If upon examining the petition of appeal and copy of the judgment received under section 382 or section 383, the Appellate Court considers that there is no sufficient ground for interfering, it may dismiss the appeal summarily: 25

Provided that—

(a) no appeal presented under section 382 shall be dismissed unless the appellant or his pleader has had a reasonable opportunity of being heard in support of the same; 30

(b) no appeal presented under section 383 shall be dismissed except after giving the appellant a reasonable opportunity of being heard in support of the same, unless the appellate Court considers that the appeal is frivolous or that the production of the accused in custody before the Court would involve inconvenience disproportionate in the circumstances of the case. 35

(c) no appeal presented under section 383 shall be dismissed summarily until the period allowed for preferring such appeal has expired.

(2) Before dismissing an appeal under this section, the Court may call for the record of the case. * * * 40

(3) Where the Appellate Court dismissing an appeal under this section is a Court of Session or Chief Judicial Magistrate, it shall record its reasons for doing so.

(4) Where an appeal presented under section 383 has been dismissed summarily under this section and the Appellate Court finds that another petition of appeal duly presented under section 382 on behalf of the same appellant has not been considered by it, that Court may, notwithstanding anything contained in section 393, if satisfied that it is necessary in the interests of justice so to do, hear and dispose of such appeal in accordance with law.

385. (1) If the Appellate Court does not dismiss the appeal summarily, it shall cause notice of the time and place at which such appeal will be heard to be given—

Procedure for hearing appeals not dismissed summarily.

(i) to the appellant or his pleader;

(ii) to such officer as the State Government may appoint in this behalf;

(iii) if the appeal is from a judgment of conviction in a case instituted upon complaint, to the complainant;

(iv) if the appeal is under section 377 or section 378, to the accused, and shall also furnish such officer, complainant and accused with a copy of the grounds of appeal.

(2) The Appellate Court shall then send for the record of the case, if such record is not already available in Court, and hear the parties:

Provided that if the appeal is only as to the extent or the legality of the sentence, the Court may dispose of the appeal without sending for the record.

(3) Where the only ground for appeal from a conviction is the alleged severity of the sentence, the appellant shall not, except with the leave of the Court, urge or be heard in support of any other ground.

386. After perusing such record and hearing the appellant or his pleader, if he appears, and the Public Prosecutor if he appears, and in case of an appeal under section 377 or section 378, the accused, if he appears, the Appellate Court may, if it considers that there is no sufficient ground for interfering, dismiss the appeal, or may—

Powers of the Appellate Court.

(a) in an appeal from an order of acquittal, reverse such order and direct that further inquiry be made, or that the accused be re-tried or committed for trial, as the case may be, or find him guilty and pass sentence on him according to law;

(b) in an appeal from a conviction***—

(i) reverse the finding and sentence and acquit or discharge the accused, or order him to be re-tried by a Court of competent jurisdiction subordinate to such Appellate Court or committed for trial, or

(ii) alter the finding, maintaining the sentence, or

(iii) with or without altering the finding, alter the nature or the extent, or the nature and extent, of the sentence,*** but not so as to enhance the same;

(c) in an appeal for enhancement of sentence—

(i) reverse the finding and sentence and acquit or discharge the accused or order him to be re-tried by a Court competent to try the offence, or

(ii) alter the finding maintaining the sentence, or

(iii) with or without altering the finding, alter the nature or the extent, or the nature and extent, of the sentence, so as to enhance or reduce the same;

(d) in an appeal from any other order, alter or reverse such order;

(e) make any amendment or any consequential or incidental order that may be just or proper:

Provided that * * the sentence shall not be enhanced * * unless the accused has had an opportunity of showing cause against such enhancement:

Provided further that the Appellate Court shall not inflict greater punishment for the offence which in its opinion the accused has committed, than might have been inflicted for that offence by the Court passing the order or sentence under appeal.

Judgments of subordinate Appellate Court.

387. The rules contained in Chapter XXVII as to the judgment of a Criminal Court of original jurisdiction shall apply, so far as may be practicable, to the judgment in appeal of a Court of Session or Chief Judicial Magistrate:

Provided that, unless the Appellate Court otherwise directs, the accused shall not be brought up, or required to attend, to hear judgment delivered.

Order of High Court on appeal to be certified to lower Court.

388. (1) Whenever a case is decided on appeal by the High Court under this Chapter, it shall certify its judgment or order to the Court by which the finding, sentence or order appealed against was recorded or passed and if such Court is that of a Judicial Magistrate other than the Chief Judicial Magistrate, the High Court's judgment or order shall be sent through the Chief Judicial Magistrate; and if such Court is that of an Executive Magistrate, the High Court's judgment or order shall be sent through the District Magistrate.

(2) The Court to which the High Court certifies its judgment or order shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the judgment or order of the High Court; and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith.

Suspension of sentence pending the appeal; release of appellant on bail.

389. (1) Pending any appeal by a convicted person, the Appellate Court may, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, order that the execution of the sentence or order appealed against be suspended and, also, if he is in confinement, that he be released on bail, or on his own bond.

(2) The power conferred by this section on an Appellate Court may be exercised also by the High Court in the case of an appeal by a convicted person to a Court subordinate thereto.

(3) Where the convicted person satisfies the Court by which he is convicted that he intends to present an appeal, the Court shall,—

(i) where such person has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and an appeal lies from that sentence, or

(ii) where such person, being on bail, is sentenced to imprisonment for a term exceeding three years, or

(iii) where the offence of which such person has been convicted is a bailable one, and he is on bail,

order that the convicted person be released on bail, unless there are special reasons for refusing bail, for such period as will afford sufficient time present the appeal and obtain the orders of the Appellate Court under sub-section (1); and the sentence of imprisonment shall, so long as he is so released on bail, be deemed to be suspended.

(4) When the appellant is ultimately sentenced to imprisonment for a term or to imprisonment for life, the time during which he is so released shall be excluded in computing the term for which he is so sentenced.

390. When an appeal is presented under section 378, the High Court may issue a warrant directing that the accused be arrested and brought before it or any subordinate Court, and the Court before which he is brought may commit him to prison pending the disposal of the appeal or admit him to bail.

Arrest of accused in appeal from acquittal.

391. (1) In dealing with any appeal under this Chapter, the Appellate Court, if it thinks additional evidence to be necessary, shall record its reasons and may either take such evidence itself, or direct it to be taken by a Magistrate, or when the Appellate Court is a High Court, by a Court of Session or a Magistrate.

Appellate Court may take further evidence or direct it to be taken.

(2) When the additional evidence is taken by the Court of Session or the Magistrate, it or he shall certify such evidence to the Appellate Court, and such Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

(3) * * * * * The accused or his pleader shall have the right to be present when the additional evidence is taken.

(4) * The taking of evidence under this section shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter XXIII, as if it were an inquiry.

392. When an appeal under this Chapter is heard by a High Court before a Bench of * * * Judges and they are divided in opinion, the appeal, with their opinions, shall be laid before another Judge of that Court, and that Judge, after such hearing as he thinks fit, shall deliver his opinion, and the judgment or order shall follow that opinion:

Procedure where Judges of Court of Appeal are equally divided.

Provided that if one of the Judges constituting the Bench, or, where the appeal is laid before another Judge under this section, that Judge, so requires, the appeal shall be re-heard and decided by a larger Bench of * * * Judges.

Finality
of judg-
ments
and
orders
on
appeal.

393. Judgments and orders passed by an Appellate Court upon an appeal shall be final, except in the cases provided for in section 377, section 378, sub-section (4) of section 384 or Chapter XXX:

Provided that notwithstanding the final disposal of an appeal against conviction in any case, the Appellate Court may hear and dispose of, on the merits.—

(a) an appeal against acquittal under section 378, arising out of the same case, or

(b) an appeal for the enhancement of sentence under section 377, arising out of the same case. * * *

10

Abate-
ment of
appeals.

39. (1) Every appeal under section 377 or section 378 shall finally abate on the death of the accused.

(2) Every other appeal under this Chapter (except an appeal from a sentence of fine) shall finally abate on the death of the appellant:

Provided that where the appeal is against a conviction and sentence of death or imprisonment, and the appellant dies during the pendency of the appeal, any of his near relatives may, within thirty days of the death of the appellant, apply to the Appellate Court for leave to continue the appeal; and if leave is granted, the appeal shall not abate.

Explanation.—In this section, “near relative” means a parent, spouse, lineal descendant, brother or sister.

CHAPTER XXX

REFERENCE AND REVISION

Reference
to High
Court.

395. (1) Where any Court is satisfied that a case pending before it involves a question as to the validity of any Act, Ordinance or Regulation or of any provision contained in an Act, Ordinance or Regulation, the determination of which is necessary for the disposal of the case, and is of opinion that such Act, Ordinance, Regulation or provision is invalid or inoperative, but has not been so declared by the High Court to which that Court is subordinate or by the Supreme Court, the Court shall state a case setting out its opinion and the reasons therefor, and refer the same for the decision of the High Court.

Explanation.—In this section, “Regulation” means any Regulation as defined in the General Clauses Act, 1897, or in the General Clauses Act of the State concerned.

10 of 1897.
35

(2) A Court of Session or a Metropolitan Magistrate may, if it or he thinks fit in any case pending before it or him to which the provisions of sub-section (1) do not apply, refer for the decision of the High Court any question of law arising in the hearing of such case.

(3) Any Court making a reference to the High Court under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) may, pending the decision of the High Court thereon, either commit the accused to jail or release him on bail to appear when called upon.

396. (1) When a question has been so referred, the High Court shall pass such order thereon as it thinks fit, and shall cause a copy of such order to be sent to the Court by which the reference was made, which shall dispose of the case conformably to the said order.

Disposal of case according to decision of High Court.

5 (2) The High Court may direct by whom the costs of such reference shall be paid.

397. (1) The High Court or any Sessions Judge may call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior Criminal Court situate within its or his local jurisdiction for the purpose of satisfying itself or himself as to the correctness, legality or propriety of any finding, sentence or order, recorded or passed, and as to the regularity of any proceedings of such inferior Court, and may, when calling for such record, direct that the execution of any sentence or order be suspended, and if the accused is in confinement, that he be released on bail or on his own bond pending the examination of the record.

Power to call for records of inferior Courts.

Explanation.—All Magistrates, whether Executive or Judicial, and whether exercising original or appellate jurisdiction, shall be deemed to be inferior to the Sessions Judge for the purposes of this sub-section and of section 398.

20 (2) The powers of revision conferred by sub-section (1) shall not be exercised in relation to any interlocutory order passed in any appeal, inquiry, trial or other proceeding.

25 (3) If an application under this section has been made by any person either to the High Court or to the Sessions Judge, no further application by the same person shall be entertained by the other of them.

398. * On examining any record under section 397 or otherwise, the High Court or the Sessions Judge may direct the Chief Judicial Magistrate by himself or by any of the Magistrates subordinate to him to make, and the Chief Judicial Magistrate may himself make or direct any subordinate Magistrate to make, further inquiry into any complaint which has been dismissed under section 203 or sub-section (4) of section 204, or into the case of any person accused of an offence who has been discharged:

Power to order inquiry.

35 Provided that no Court shall make any direction under this section for inquiry into the case of any person who has been discharged unless such person has had an opportunity of showing cause why such direction should not be made.

Sessions
Judges
powers
of revisi-
on.

399. (1) In the case of any proceeding the record of which has been called for by himself, the Sessions Judge may exercise all or any of the powers which may be exercised by the High Court under sub-section (1) of section 401.

(2) Where any proceeding by way of revision is commenced before a Sessions Judge under sub-section (1), the provisions of sub-sections (2), (3), (4) and (5) of section 401 shall, so far as may be, apply to such proceeding and references in the said sub-sections to the High Court shall be construed as references to the Sessions Judge.

(3) Where any application for revision is made by or on behalf of any person before the Sessions Judge, the decision of the Sessions Judge thereon in relation to such person shall be final and no further proceeding by way of revision at the instance of such person shall be entertained by the High Court or any other Court.

Power of
Addi-
tional
Sessions
Judge.

400. An Additional Sessions Judge shall have and may exercise all the powers of a Sessions Judge under this Chapter in respect of any case which may be transferred to him by or under any general or special order of the Sessions Judge.

High
Court's
powers
of
revision.

401. (1) In the case of any proceeding the record of which has been called for by itself ** or which otherwise comes to its knowledge, the High Court may, in its discretion, exercise any of the powers conferred on a Court of Appeal by sections 386, 389, 390 and 391 or on a Court of Session by section 307 and, when the Judges composing the Court of revision are equally divided in opinion, the case shall be disposed of in the manner provided by section 392.

(2) No order under this section shall be made to the prejudice of the accused or other person unless he has had an opportunity of being heard either personally or by pleader in his own defence.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise a High Court to convert a finding of acquittal into one of conviction.

(4) Where under this Code an appeal lies and no appeal is brought, no proceeding by way of revision shall be entertained at the instance of the party who could have appealed.

(5) Where under this Code an appeal lies thereto but an application for revision has been made to the High Court by any person and the High Court is satisfied that such application was made under the erroneous belief that no appeal lies thereto and that it is necessary in the interests of justice so to do, the High Court may treat the application for revision as a petition of appeal and deal with the same accordingly.

Power of
High
Court
to with-
draw
or
transfer
revision
cases.

402. (1) Whenever one or more persons convicted at the same trial makes or make application to a High Court for revision and any other person convicted at the same trial makes an application to the Sessions Judge for revision, the High Court shall decide, having regard to the general convenience of the parties and the importance of the questions involved, which of the two Courts should finally dispose of the applications for revision and when the High Court decides that all the applications for revision should be disposed of by itself, the High Court shall direct that the applications for revision pending before the Sessions

Judge be transferred to itself and where the High Court decides that it is not necessary for it to dispose of the applications for revision, it shall direct that the applications for revision made to it be transferred to the sessions Judge.

5 (2) Whenever any application for revision is transferred to the High Court, that Court shall deal with the same as if it were an application duly made before itself.

10 (3) Whenever any application for revision is transferred to the Sessions Judge, that Judge shall deal with the same as if it were an application duly made before himself.

15 (4) Where an application for revision is transferred by the High Court to the Sessions Judge, on further application for revision shall lie to the High Court or to any other Court at the instance of the person or persons whose applications for revision have been disposed of by the Sessions Judge.

403. Save as otherwise expressly provided by this Code, no party has any right to be heard either personally or by pleader before any Court exercising its powers of revision; but the Court may, if it thinks fit, when exercising such powers, hear any party either personally or by pleader.

Option of Court to hear parties.

20 404. When the record of any trial held by a Metropolitan Magistrate is called for by the High Court or Court of Session under section 397, the Magistrate may submit with the record a statement setting forth the grounds of his decision or order and any facts which he thinks material to the issue; and the Court shall consider such statement before
25 overruling or setting aside the said decision or order.

Statement by Metropolitan Magistrate of grounds of his decision to be considered by High Court.

30 405. When a case is revised under this Chapter by the High Court or a Sessions Judge, it or he shall, in the manner provided by section 388, certify its decision or order to the Court by which the finding, sentence or order revised was recorded or passed, and the Court or Magistrate to which the decision or order is so certified shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the decision so certified; and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith.

High Court's order to be certified to lower Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXXI

TRANSFER OF CRIMINAL CASES

Power
of Sup-
reme
Court to
transfer
cases
and ap-
peals.

406. (1) Whenever it is made to appear to the Supreme Court that an order under this section is expedient for the ends of justice, it may direct that any particular case or appeal be transferred from one High Court 5 to another High Court or from a Criminal Court subordinate to one High Court to another Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction subordinate to another High Court.

(2) The Supreme Court may act under this section only on the application of the Attorney-General of India or of a party interested, and 10 every such application shall be made by motion, which shall, except when the applicant is the Attorney-General of India or the Advocate-General of the State, be supported by affidavit or affirmation.

(3) Where any application for the exercise of the powers conferred by this section is dismissed, the Supreme Court may, if it is of opinion that 15 the application was frivolous or vexatious, order the applicant to pay by way of compensation to any person who has opposed the application such sum not exceeding one thousand rupees as it may consider appropriate in the circumstances of the case.

Power
of High
Court
to trans-
fer cases
and ap-
peals.

407. (1) Whenever it is made to appear to the High Court— 20

(a) that a fair and impartial inquiry or trial cannot be had in any Criminal Court subordinate thereto, or

(b) that some question of law of unusual difficulty is likely to arise, or

(c) that an order under this section is required by any pro- 25 vision of this Code, or will tend to the general convenience of the parties or witnesses, or is expedient for the ends of justice,

it may order—

(i) that any offence be inquired into or tried by any Court not qualified under sections 177 to 185 (both inclusive), but in other 30 respects competent to inquire into or try such offence;

(ii) that any particular case or appeal, or class of cases or appeals, be transferred from a Criminal Court subordinate to its authority to any other such Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction; 35

(iii) that any particular case be committed for trial to a Court of Session; or

(iv) that any particular case or appeal be transferred to and tried before itself.

(2) The High Court may act either on the report of the lower Court, 40 or on the application of a party interested, or on its own initiative:

Provided that no application shall lie to the High Court for transferring a case from one Criminal Court to another Criminal Court in the same sessions division, unless an application for such transfer has been made to the Sessions Judge and rejected by him.

(3) Every application for an order under sub-section (1) shall be made by motion, which shall, except when the applicant is the Advocate-General of the State, be supported by affidavit or affirmation.

(4) When such application is made by an accused person, the High Court may direct him to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for the payment of any compensation which the High Court may award under sub-section (7).

(5) Every accused person making such application shall give to the Public Prosecutor notice in writing of the application, together with a copy of the grounds on which it is made; and no order shall be made on the merits of the application unless at least twenty-four hours have elapsed between the giving of such notice and the hearing of the application.

(6) Where the application is for the transfer of a case or appeal from any subordinate Court, the High Court may, if it is satisfied that it is necessary so to do in the interests of justice, order that, pending the disposal of the application, the proceedings in the subordinate Court shall be stayed, on such terms as the High Court may think fit to impose:

Provided that such stay shall not affect the subordinate Court's power of remand under section 309.

(7) Where an application for an order under sub-section (1) is dismissed, the High Court may, if it is of opinion that the application was frivolous or vexatious, order the applicant to pay by way of compensation to any person who has opposed the application such sum not exceeding one thousand rupees as it may consider proper in the circumstances of the case.

(8) When the High Court orders under sub-section (1) that a case be transferred from any Court for trial before itself, it shall observe in such trial the same procedure which that Court would have observed if the case had not been so transferred.

(9) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect any order of Government under section 197.

(10) If in any inquiry under Chapter VIII or in any trial, any party interested intimates to the Court at any stage before the defence closes its case that he intends to make an application under this section, the Court shall, upon his executing, if so required, a bond without sureties of an amount not exceeding two thousand rupees that he will make such application within a reasonable time to be fixed by the Court, adjourn, subject to the payment by the party seeking such adjournment such costs as may be fixed by the Court, the case for such a period as will afford sufficient time for the application to be made and an order to be obtained thereon:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall require the Court to adjourn the case upon a second or subsequent intimation from the same party if the application is intended to be made to the same Court by which the party has been given an opportunity of making such application, or, where an adjournment under this sub-section has already been obtained by one of several accused, upon a subsequent intimation by any other accused.

(11) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Sessions Judge shall not be required to adjourn a trial under sub-section (10) if he is of opinion that the person notifying his intention of making an application under this section had a reasonable opportunity of making such application and has failed without sufficient cause to take advantage of it. 5

Explanation.—Nothing contained in sub-section (10) or sub-section (11) shall restrict the power of a Court under section 309.

(12) If before the argument, if any, for the admission of an appeal begins, or, in the case of an appeal admitted, before the argument for the appellant begins, any party interested intimates to the Court that he intends to make an application under this section, the Court shall, upon his executing, if so required, a bond without sureties of an amount not exceeding two hundred rupees that he will make such application within a reasonable time to be fixed by the Court, postpone, subject to the payment by the party seeking such postponement such costs as may be fixed by the Court, the appeal for such a period as will afford sufficient time for the application to be made and an order to be obtained thereon. 10
15

Power
of Ses-
sions
Judge to
transfer
cases and
appeals.

408. (1) Whenever it is made to appear to a Sessions Judge that an order under this sub-section is expedient for the ends of justice, he may direct— 20

(a) that any particular case be transferred from one Criminal Court to another Criminal Court in his sessions division;

(b) that any particular appeal be transferred from the Court of a Chief Judicial Magistrate in his sessions division to his own Court. 25

(2) The Sessions Judge may act either on the report of the lower Court, or on the application of a party interested, or on his own initiative.

(3) The provisions of sub-sections (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10) and (11) of section 407 shall apply in relation to an application to the Sessions Judge for an order under sub-section (1) as they apply in relation to an application to the High Court for an order under sub-section (1) of section 407, except that sub-section (7) of that section shall so apply as if for the words "one thousand rupees" occurring therein, the words "two hundred and fifty rupees" were substituted. 30
35

With-
drawal of
cases and
appeals by
Sessions
Judges.

409. (1) A Sessions Judge may withdraw any case from, or recall any case which he has made over to, any Assistant Sessions Judge subordinate to him. 35

(2) At any time before the trial of the case or the hearing of the appeal has commenced before the Additional Sessions Judge, a Sessions Judge may recall any case or appeal which he has made over to any Additional Sessions Judge. 40

(3) Where a Sessions Judge withdraws or recalls a case or appeal under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), he may either try the case in his own Court or hear the appeal himself, or make it over in accordance with the provisions of this Code to another Court for trial or hearing, as the case may be. 45

410. (1) Any Chief Judicial Magistrate may withdraw any case from, or recall any case which he has made over to, any Magistrate subordinate to him, and may inquire into or try such case himself, or refer it for inquiry or trial to any other such Magistrate competent to inquire into or try the same.

Withdrawal of cases by Judicial Magistrates.

(2) Any Judicial Magistrate may recall any case made over by him under sub-section (2) of section 192 to any other Magistrate and may inquire into or try such case himself.

411. Any District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate may—

Making over or withdrawal of cases by Executive Magistrates.

(a) make over, for disposal, any proceeding which has been started before him of which he has taken cognizance, to any Magistrate subordinate to him;

(b) withdraw any case from, or recall any case which he has made over to, any Magistrate subordinate to him, and dispose of such proceeding himself or refer it for disposal to any other Magistrate.

412. A Sessions Judge or Magistrate making an order under section 408, section 409, section 410 or section 411 shall record his reasons for making it.

Reasons to be recorded.

CHAPTER XXXII

EXECUTION, SUSPENSION, REMISSION AND COMMUTATION OF SENTENCES

A.—Death sentences

413. When in a case submitted to the High Court for the confirmation of a sentence of death, the Court of Session receives the order of confirmation or other order of the High Court thereon, it shall cause such order to be carried into effect by issuing a warrant or taking such other steps as may be necessary.

Execution of order passed under section 368.

414. When a sentence of death is passed by the High Court in appeal or in revision, the Court of Session shall, on receiving the order of the High Court, cause the sentence to be carried into effect by issuing a warrant.

Execution of sentence of death passed by High Court.

415. (1) Where a person is sentenced to death by the High Court and an appeal from its judgment lies to the Supreme Court under sub-clause (a) or sub-clause (b) of clause (1) of article 134 of the Constitution, the High Court shall order the execution of the sentence to be postponed until the period allowed for preferring such appeal has expired, or, if an appeal is preferred within that period, until such appeal is disposed of.

Postponement of execution of sentence of death in case of appeal to Supreme Court.

(2) Where a sentence of death is passed or confirmed by the High Court, and the person sentenced makes an application to the High Court for the grant of a certificate under article 132 or under sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of article 134 of the Constitution, the High Court shall order the execution of the sentence to be postponed until such application is disposed of by the High Court, or if a certificate is granted on such application, until the period allowed for preferring an appeal to the Supreme Court on such certificate has expired.

(3) Where a sentence of death is passed or confirmed by the High Court, and the High Court is satisfied that the person sentenced intends to present a petition to the Supreme Court for the grant of special leave to appeal under article 136 of the Constitution, the High Court shall order the execution of the sentence to be postponed for such period as it considers sufficient to enable him to present such petition. 5

Postponement of capital sentence on pregnant women.

416. If a woman sentenced to death is found to be pregnant, the High Court shall order the execution of the sentence to be postponed, and may, if it thinks fit, commute the sentence to imprisonment for life.

B.—Imprisonment

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Power to appoint place of imprisonment.

417. (1) Except when otherwise provided by any law for the time being in force, the State Government may direct in what place any person liable to be imprisoned or committed to custody under this Code shall be confined.

(2) If any person liable to be imprisoned or committed to custody under this Code is in confinement in a civil jail, the Court or Magistrate ordering the imprisonment or committal may direct that the person be removed to a criminal jail.

(3) When a person is removed to a criminal jail under sub-section (2), he shall, on being released therefrom, be sent back to the civil jail, unless either—

(a) three years have elapsed since he was removed to the criminal jail, in which case he shall be deemed to have been released from the civil jail under section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or section 23 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, as the case may be; or 25 5 of 1908. 5 of 1920.

(b) the Court which ordered his imprisonment in the civil jail has certified to the officer in charge of the criminal jail that he is entitled to be released under section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or under section 23 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, as the case may be. 30 5 of 1908. 5 of 1920.

Execution of sentence of imprisonment.

418. (1) Where the accused is sentenced to imprisonment for life or to imprisonment for a term in cases other than those provided for by section 413, the Court passing the sentence shall forthwith forward a warrant to the jail or other place in which he is, or is to be, confined, and, unless the accused is already confined in such jail or other place, shall forward him to such jail or other place, with the warrant: 35

Provided that where the accused is sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the Court, it shall not be necessary to prepare or forward a warrant to a jail, and the accused may be confined in such place as the Court may direct. 40

(2) Where the accused is not present in Court when he is sentenced to such imprisonment as is mentioned in sub-section (1), the Court shall issue a warrant for his arrest for the purpose of forwarding him to the

jail or other place in which he is to be confined; and in such case, the sentence shall commence on the date of his arrest.

419. Every warrant for the execution of a sentence of imprisonment shall be directed to the officer in charge of the jail or other place in which the prisoner is, or is to be, confined.

420. When the prisoner is to be confined in a jail, the warrant shall be lodged with the jailor.

C.—Levy of fine

Direction of warrant for execution. Warrant with whom to be lodged. Warrant for levy of fine.

421. (1) When an offender has been sentenced to pay a fine, the Court passing the sentence may take action for the recovery of the fine in either or both of the following ways, that is to say, it may—

(a) issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by attachment and sale of any movable property belonging to the offender;

(b) issue a warrant to the Collector of the district, authorising him to realise the amount as arrears of land revenue from the movable or immovable property, or both, of the defaulter:

Provided that, if the sentence directs that in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall be imprisoned, and if such offender has undergone the whole of such imprisonment in default, no Court shall issue such warrant unless, for special reasons to be recorded in writing, it considers it necessary to do so, or unless it has made an order for the payment of expenses or compensation out of the fine under section 357.

(2) The State Government may make rules regulating the manner in which warrants under clause (a) of sub-section (1) are to be executed, and for the summary determination of any claims made by any person other than the offender in respect of any property attached in execution of such warrant.

(3) Where the Court issues a warrant to the Collector under clause (b) of sub-section (1), the Collector shall realise the amount in accordance with the law relating to recovery of arrears of land revenue, as if such warrant were a certificate issued under such law:

Provided that no such warrant shall be executed by the arrest or detention in prison of the offender.

422. A warrant issued under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 421 by any Court may be executed within the local jurisdiction of such Court, and it shall authorise the attachment and sale of any such property outside such jurisdiction, when it is endorsed by the District Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction such property is found.

Effect of such warrant.

423. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Code or in any other law for the time being in force, when an offender has been sentenced to pay a fine by a Criminal Court in any territory to which this Code does not extend and the Court passing the sentence issues a warrant to the Collector of a district in the territories to which this Code extends, authorising him to realise the amount as if it were an arrear of land revenue, such warrant shall be deemed to be a warrant issued under

Warrant for levy of fine issued by a Court in any territory to which this Code does not extend.

clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 421 by a Court in the territories to which this Code extends, and the provisions of sub-section (3) of the said section as to the execution of such warrant shall apply accordingly.

Suspension of execution of sentence of imprisonment.

424. (1) When an offender has been sentenced to fine only and to imprisonment in default of payment of the fine, and the fine is not paid forthwith, the Court may— 5

(a) order that the fine shall be payable either in full on or before a date not more than thirty days from the date of the order, or in two or three instalments, of which the first shall be payable on or before a date not more than thirty days from the date of the order and the other or others at an interval or at intervals, as the case may be, of not more than thirty days; 10

(b) suspend the execution of the sentence of imprisonment and release the offender, on the execution by the offender of a bond, with or without sureties, as the Court thinks fit, conditioned for his appearance before the Court on the date or dates on or before which payment of the fine or the instalments thereof, as the case may be, is to be made; and if the amount of the fine or of any instalment, as the case may be, is not realised on or before the latest date on which it is payable under the order, the Court may direct the sentence of imprisonment to be carried into execution at once. 20

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall be applicable also in any case in which an order for the payment of money has been made on non-recovery of which imprisonment may be awarded and the money is not paid forthwith; and, if the person against whom the order has been made, on being required to enter into a bond such as is referred to in that sub-section, fails to do so, the Court may at once pass sentence of imprisonment. 25

D.—General provisions regarding execution

Who may issue warrant.

425. Every warrant for the execution of a sentence may be issued either by the Judge or Magistrate who passed the sentence, or by his successor in office. 30

Sentence on escaped convict when to take effect.

426. (1) When a sentence of death, imprisonment for life or fine is passed under this Code on an escaped convict, such sentence shall, subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, take effect immediately. 35

(2) When a sentence of imprisonment for a term is passed under this Code on an escaped convict,—

(a) if such sentence is severer in kind than the sentence which such convict was undergoing when he escaped, the new sentence shall take effect immediately; 40

(b) if such sentence is not severer in kind than the sentence which such convict was undergoing when he escaped, the new sentence shall take effect after he has suffered imprisonment for a further period equal to that which, at the time of his escape, remained unexpired of his former sentence. 45

(3) For the purposes of sub-section (2), * * a sentence of rigorous imprisonment shall be deemed to be severer in kind than a sentence of simple imprisonment. * *

5 427. (1) When a person already undergoing a sentence of imprisonment is sentenced on a subsequent conviction to imprisonment or imprisonment for life, such imprisonment or imprisonment for life shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment to which he has been previously sentenced, unless the Court directs that the subsequent sentence shall run concurrently with such previous sentence:

Sentence on offender already sentenced for another offence.

10 Provided that where a person who has been sentenced to imprisonment by an order under section 122 in default of furnishing security is, whilst undergoing such sentence, sentenced to imprisonment for an offence committed prior to the making of such order, the latter sentence shall commence immediately.

15 (2) When a person already undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for life is sentenced on a subsequent conviction to imprisonment for a term or imprisonment for life, the subsequent sentence shall run concurrently with such previous sentence.

20 428. Where an accused has, on conviction, been sentenced to imprisonment for a term, the period of detention, if any, undergone by him before the date of such conviction, shall be set off against the term of imprisonment imposed on him on such conviction, and the liability of such person to undergo imprisonment on such conviction shall be restricted to the remainder, if any, of the term of imprisonment imposed on him.

Period of detention undergone by the accused to be set off against the sentence of imprisonment.

25 429. (1) Nothing in section 426 or section 427 shall be held to excuse any person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon his former or subsequent conviction.

Saving.

30 (2) When an award of imprisonment in default of payment of a fine is annexed to a substantive sentence of imprisonment and the person undergoing the sentence is after its execution to undergo a further substantive sentence or further substantive sentences of imprisonment, effect shall not be given to the award of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine until the person has undergone the further sentence or sentences.

35 430. When a sentence has been fully executed, the officer executing it shall return the warrant to the Court from which it is issued, with an endorsement under his hand certifying the manner in which the sentence has been executed.

Return of warrant on execution of sentence.

Money
ordered
to be
paid
recover-
able as
a fine.

431. Any money (other than a fine) payable by virtue of any order made under this Code, and the method of recovery of which is not otherwise expressly provided for, shall be recoverable as if it were a fine:

Provided that section 421 shall, in its application to an order under section 359, by virtue of this section, be construed as if in the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 421, after the words and figures "under section 357", the words and figures "or an order for payment of costs under section 359" had been inserted.

E.—Suspension, remission and commutation of sentences

Power to
suspend
or remit
sentences.

432. (1) When any person has been sentenced to punishment for an offence, the appropriate Government may, at any time, without conditions or upon any conditions which the person sentenced accepts, suspend the execution of his sentence or remit the whole or any part of the punishment to which he has been sentenced.

(2) Whenever an application is made to the appropriate Government for the suspension or remission of a sentence, the appropriate Government may require the presiding Judge of the Court before or by which the conviction was had or confirmed, to state his opinion as to whether the application should be granted or refused, together with his reasons for such opinion and also to forward with the statement of such opinion a certified copy of the record of the trial or of such record thereof as exists.

(3) If any condition on which a sentence has been suspended or remitted is, in the opinion of the appropriate Government, not fulfilled, the appropriate Government may cancel the suspension or remission, and thereupon the person in whose favour the sentence has been suspended or remitted may, if at large, be arrested by any police officer, without warrant and remanded to undergo the unexpired portion of the sentence.

(4) The condition on which a sentence is suspended or remitted under this section may be one to be fulfilled by the person in whose favour the sentence is suspended or remitted, or one independent of his will.

(5) The appropriate Government may, by general rules or special orders, give directions as to the suspension of sentences and the conditions on which petitions should be presented and dealt with:

Provided that in the case of any sentence (other than a sentence of fine) passed on a male person above the age of eighteen years, no such petition by the person sentenced or by any other person on his behalf shall be entertained, unless the person sentenced is in jail, and—

(a) where such petition is made by the person sentenced, it is presented through the officer in charge of the jail; or

(b) where such petition is made by any other person, it contains a declaration that the person sentenced is in jail.

(6) The provisions of the above sub-sections shall also apply to any order passed by a Criminal Court under any section of this Code or of any other law which restricts the liberty of any person or imposes any liability upon him or his property.

(7) In this section and in section 433, the expression "appropriate Government" means,—

(a) in cases where the sentence is for an offence against, or the order referred to in sub-section (6) is passed under, any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the Union extends, the Central Government;

(b) in other cases, the Government of the State within which the offender is sentenced or the said order is passed.

433. The appropriate Government may, without the consent of the person sentenced, commute—

Power to commute sentence.

45 of 1860. (a) a sentence of death, for any other punishment provided by the Indian Penal Code;

(b) a sentence of imprisonment for life, for imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen years or for fine;

15 (c) a sentence of rigorous imprisonment, for simple imprisonment for any term to which that person might have been sentenced, or for fine;

(d) a sentence of simple imprisonment, for fine.

434. The powers conferred by sections 432 and 433 upon the State Government may, in the case of sentences of death, also be exercised by the Central Government.

Concurrent power of Central Government in case of death sentences.

435. (1) The powers conferred by sections 432 and 433 upon the State Government to remit or commute a sentence, in any case where the sentence is for an offence—

State Government to act with the concurrence of Central Government in certain cases.

25 (a) which was investigated by the Delhi Special Police Establishment constituted under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, or by any other agency empowered to make investigation into an offence under any Central Act other than this Code, or

25 of 1946.

30 (b) which involved the misappropriation or destruction of, or damage to, any property belonging to the Central Government. or

(c) which was committed by a person in the service of the Central Government while acting or purporting to act in the discharge of his official duty,

shall not be exercised by the State Government except after consultation with the Central Government.

(2) No order of suspension, remission or commutation of sentences passed by the State Government in relation to a person, who has been convicted of offences, some of which relate to matters to which the executive power of the Union extends, and who has been sentenced to separate terms of imprisonment which are to run concurrently, shall have effect

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unless an order for the suspension, remission or commutation, as the case may be, of such sentences has also been made by the Central Government in relation to the offences committed by such person with regard to matters to which the executive power of the Union extends.

CHAPTER XXXIII

5

PROVISIONS AS TO BAIL AND BONDS

In what cases bail to be taken.

436. (1) When any person other than a person accused of a non-bailable offence is arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a police station, or appears or is brought before a Court, and is prepared at any time while in the custody of such officer or at any stage of the proceeding before such Court to give bail, such person shall be released on bail: 10

Provided that such officer or Court, if he or it thinks fit, may, instead of taking bail from such person, discharge him on his executing a bond without sureties for his appearance as hereinafter provided: 15

Provided further that nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 116.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where a person * * * has failed to comply with the conditions of the bail bond as regards the time and place of attendance, the Court may refuse to release him on bail. when on a subsequent occasion in the same case he appears before the Court or is brought in custody and any such refusal shall be without prejudice to the powers of the Court to call upon any person bound by such bond to pay the penalty thereof under section 446. 25

When bail may be taken in case of non-bailable offence.

437. (1) When any person accused of or suspected of the commission of any non-bailable offence is arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a police station or appears or is brought before a Court, he may be released on bail, but he shall not be so released if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of an offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life: 30

Provided that the Court may direct that any person under the age of sixteen years or any woman or any sick or infirm person accused of such an offence be released on bail:

Provided further that the mere fact that an accused person may be required for being identified by witnesses during investigation shall not be sufficient ground for refusing to grant bail if he is otherwise entitled to be released on bail and gives an undertaking that he shall comply with such directions as may be given by the Court. 35

(2) If it appears to such officer or Court at any stage of the investigation, inquiry or trial, as the case may be, that there are not reasonable grounds for believing that the accused has committed a non-bailable offence, but that there are sufficient grounds for further inquiry into his guilt, the accused shall, pending such inquiry, be released on bail, or, at 40

the discretion of such officer or Court, on the execution by him of a bond without sureties for his appearance as hereinafter provided.

45 of 1860. (3) When a person accused or suspected of the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment which may extend to seven years or more or of an offence under Chapter VI, Chapter XVI or Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code or abetment of, or conspiracy or attempt to commit, any such offence, is released on bail under sub-section (1), the Court may impose any condition which the Court considers necessary—

10 (a) in order to ensure that such person shall attend in accordance with the conditions of the bond executed under this Chapter, or

(b) in order to ensure that such person shall not commit an offence similar to the offence of which he is accused or of the commission of which he is suspected, or

(c) otherwise in the interests of justice.

15 (4) An officer or a Court releasing any person on bail under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), shall record in writing his or its reasons for so doing.

(5) Any Court which has released a person on bail under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), may, if it considers it necessary so to do, direct 20 that such person be arrested and commit him to custody.

(6) If, in any case triable by a Magistrate, the trial of a person accused of any non-bailable offence is not concluded within a period of sixty days from the first date fixed for taking evidence in the case, such person shall, if he is in custody during the whole of the said period, be 25 released on bail to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing, the Magistrate otherwise directs.

(7) If, at any time after the conclusion of the trial of a person accused of a non-bailable offence and before judgment is delivered, the Court is of opinion that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the 30 accused is not guilty of any such offence, it shall release the accused, if he is in custody, on the execution by him of a bond without sureties for his appearance to hear judgment delivered.

438. (1) When any person has reason to believe that he may be arrested on an accusation of having committed a non-bailable offence, he 35 may apply to the High Court or the Court of Session for a direction under this section; and that Court may, if it thinks fit, direct that in the event of such arrest, he shall be released on bail.

(2) When the High Court or the Court of Session make a direction under sub-section (1), it may include such conditions in such directions 40 in the light of the facts of the particular case, as it may think fit, including—

(i) a condition that the person shall make himself available for interrogation by an officer of the police as and when required;

Direction for grant of bail to person apprehending arrest.

(ii) a condition that the person shall not, directly or indirectly, make any inducement, threat or promise to any person acquainted with the facts of the case so as to dissuade him from disclosing such facts to the Court or to any police officer;

(iii) a condition that the person shall not leave India without the previous permission of the Court;

(iv) such other condition as may be imposed under sub-section (3) of section 437, as if the bail were granted under that section.

(3) If such person is thereafter arrested without warrant by an officer in charge of a police station on such accusation, and is prepared either at the time of arrest or at any time while in the custody of such officer to give bail, he shall be released on bail; and if a Magistrate taking cognizance of such offence decides that a warrant should issue in the first instance against that person, he shall issue aailable warrant in conformity with the direction of the Court under sub-section (1).

Special powers of High Court or Court of Session regarding bail.

439. (1) A High Court or Court of Session may direct—

(a) that any person accused of an offence and in custody be released on bail, and if the offence is of the nature specified in sub-section (3) of section 437, may impose any condition which it considers necessary for the purposes mentioned in that sub-section;

(b) that any condition imposed by a Magistrate when releasing any person on bail be set aside or modified;

Provided that the High Court or the Court of Session shall, before granting bail to a person who is accused of an offence which is triable exclusively by the Court of Session or which, though not so triable, is punishable with imprisonment for life, give notice of the application for bail to the Public Prosecutor unless it is, for reasons to be recorded in writing, of opinion that it is not practicable to give such notice.

(2) A High Court or Court of Session may direct that any person who has been released on bail under this Chapter be arrested and commit him to custody.

Amount of bond and reduction thereof.

440. (1) The amount of every bond executed under this Chapter shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case and shall not be excessive.

(2) The High Court or Court of Session may direct that the bail required by a police officer or Magistrate be reduced.

Bond of accused and sureties.

441. (1) Before any person is released on bail or released on his own bond, a bond for such sum of money as the police officer or Court, as the case may be, thinks sufficient shall be executed by such person, and, when he is released on bail, by one or more sufficient sureties conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the bond, and shall continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the police officer or Court, as the case may be.

(2) Where any condition is imposed for the release of any person on bail, the bond shall also contain that condition.

(3) If the case so requires, the bond shall also bind the person released on bail to appear when called upon at the High Court, Court of Session or other Court to answer the charge.

(4) For the purpose of determining whether the sureties are fit or sufficient, the Court may accept affidavits in proof of the facts contained therein relating to the sufficiency or fitness of the sureties, or, if it considers necessary, may either hold an inquiry itself or cause an inquiry to be made by a Magistrate subordinate to the Court, as to such sufficiency or fitness.

442. (1) As soon as the bond has been executed, the person for whose appearance it has been executed shall be released; and, when he is in jail, the Court admitting him to bail shall issue an order of release to the officer in charge of the jail, and such officer on receipt of the orders shall release him.

Discharge from custody.

(2) Nothing in this section, section 436 or section 437 shall be deemed to require the release of any person liable to be detained for some matter other than that in respect of which the bond was executed.

443. If, through mistake, fraud, or otherwise, insufficient sureties have been accepted, or if they afterwards become insufficient, the Court may issue a warrant of arrest directing that the person released on bail be brought before it and may order him to find sufficient sureties, and, on his failing so to do, may commit him to jail.

Power to order sufficient bail when that first taken is insufficient.

444. (1) All or any sureties for the attendance and appearance of a person released on bail may at any time apply to a Magistrate to discharge the bond, either wholly or so far as relates to the applicants.

Discharge of sureties.

(2) On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest directing that the person so released be brought before him.

(3) On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the bond to be discharged either wholly or so far as relates to the applicants, and shall call upon such person to find other sufficient sureties, and, if he fails to do so, may commit him to jail.

445. When any person is required by any Court or officer to execute a bond with or without sureties, such Court or officer may, except in the case of a bond for good behaviour, permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as the Court or officer may fix in lieu of executing such bond.

Deposit instead of recognizance.

446. (1) Where a bond under this Code is for appearance, or for production of property, before a Court and it is proved to the satisfaction of that Court, or of any Court to which the case has subsequently been transferred, that the bond has been forfeited,

Procedure when bond has been forfeited.

or where, in respect of any other bond under this Code, it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court by which the bond was taken, or of any Court to which the case has subsequently been transferred, or of the Court of any Magistrate of the first class, that the bond has been forfeited,

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the Court shall record the grounds of such proof, and may call upon any person bound by such bond to pay the penalty thereof or to show cause why it should not be paid.

Explanation.—A condition in a bond for appearance, or for production of property, before a Court shall be construed as including a condition for appearance, or as the case may be, for production of property, before any Court to which the case may subsequently be transferred.

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(2) If sufficient cause is not shown and the penalty is not paid, the Court may proceed to recover the same as if such penalty were a fine imposed by it under this Code.

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(3) The Court may, at its discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned and enforce payment in part only.

(4) Where a surety to a bond dies before the bond is forfeited, his estate shall be discharged from all liability in respect of the bond.

(5) Where any person who has furnished security under section 106 or section 117 or section 360 is convicted of an offence the commission of which constitutes a breach of the conditions of his bond, or of a bond executed in lieu of his bond under section 448, a certified copy of the judgment of the Court by which he was convicted of such offence may be used as evidence in proceedings under this section against his surety or sureties, and, if such certified copy is so used, the Court shall presume that such offence was committed by him unless the contrary is proved.

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Proce-
dure in
case of
insolvency
or death
of surety
or when
a bond is
forfeited

447. When any surety to a bond under this Code becomes insolvent or dies, or when any bond is forfeited under the provisions of section 446, the Court by whose order such bond was taken, or a Magistrate of the first class may order the person from whom such security was demanded to furnish fresh security in accordance with the directions of the original order, and if such security is not furnished, such Court or Magistrate may proceed as if there had been a default in complying with such original order.

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Bond
required
from
minor.

448. When the person required by any Court, or officer to execute a bond is a minor, such Court or officer may accept, in lieu thereof, a bond executed by a surety or sureties only.

Appeal
from
orders
under
section
446.

449. All orders passed under section 446, shall be appealable—

(i) in the case of an order made by a Magistrate, to the Sessions Judge;

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(ii) in the case of an order made by a Court of Session, to the Court to which an appeal lies from an order made by such Court.

450. The High Court or Court of Session may direct any Magistrate to levy the amount due on a bond for appearance or attendance at such High Court or Court of Session.

Power to direct levy of amount due on certain recognizances

CHAPTER XXXIV

5

DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY

451. When any property *** is produced before any Criminal Court during any inquiry or trial, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the proper custody of such property pending the conclusion of the inquiry or trial, and, if the property is subject to speedy and natural decay, or if it is otherwise expedient so to do, the Court may, after recording such evidence as it thinks necessary, order it to be sold or otherwise disposed of.

Order for custody and disposal of property pending trial in certain cases.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, “property” includes—

- 15 (a) property of any kind or document which is produced before the Court or which is in its custody,
- (b) any property regarding which an offence appears to have been committed or which appears to have been used for the commission of any offence.

452. (1) When an inquiry or trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the disposal, by destruction, confiscation or delivery to any person claiming to be entitled to possession thereof or otherwise, of any property or document produced before it or in its custody, or regarding which any offence appears to have been committed, or which has been used for the commission of any offence.

Order for disposal of property at conclusion of trial

25 (2) An order may be made under sub-section (1) for the delivery of any property to any person claiming to be entitled to the possession thereof, without any condition or on condition that he executes a bond, with or without sureties, to the satisfaction of the Court, engaging to restore such property to the Court if the order made under sub-section 30 (1) is modified or set aside on appeal or revision.

(3) A Court of Session may, instead of itself making an order under sub-section (1), direct the property to be delivered to the Chief Judicial Magistrate, who shall thereupon deal with it in the manner provided in sections 457, 458 and 459.

35 (4) Except where the property is livestock or is subject to speedy and natural decay, or where a bond has been executed in pursuance of sub-section (2), an order made under sub-section (1) shall not be carried out for two months, or when an appeal is presented, until such appeal has been disposed of.

(5) In this section, the term "property" includes, in the case of property regarding which an offence appears to have been committed, not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise. 5

Payment to innocent purchaser of money found on accused.

453. When any person is convicted of any offence which includes, or amounts to, theft or receiving stolen property, and it is proved that any other person bought the stolen property from him without knowing or having reason to believe that the same was stolen, and that any money has on his arrest been taken out of the possession of the convicted person, the Court may, on the application of such purchaser and on the restitution of the stolen property to the person entitled to the possession thereof, order that out of such money a sum not exceeding the price paid by such purchaser be delivered to him. 15

Appeal against orders under section 452 or section 453.

454. (1) Any person aggrieved by an order made by a Court under section 452 or section 453, may appeal against it to the Court to which appeals ordinarily lie from convictions by the former Court.

(2) On such appeal, the Appellate Court may direct the order to be stayed pending disposal of the appeal, or may modify, alter or annul the order and make any further orders that may be just. 20

(3) The powers referred to in sub-section (2) may also be exercised by a Court of appeal, confirmation or revision while dealing with the case in which the order referred to in sub-section (1) was made.

Destruction of libellous and other matter.

455. (1) On a conviction under section 292, section 293, section 501 or section 502 of the Indian Penal Code, the Court may order the destruction of all the copies of the thing in respect of which the conviction was had, and which are in the custody of the Court or remain in the possession or power of the person convicted. 25 45 of 1860.

(2) The Court may, in like manner, on a conviction under section 272, section 273, section 274 or section 275 of the Indian Penal Code, order the food, drink, drug or medical preparation in respect of which the conviction was had, to be destroyed. 30 45 of 1860.

Power to restore possession of immovable property

456. (1) When a person is convicted of an offence attended by criminal force or show of force or by criminal intimidation, and it appears to the Court that, by such force or show of force or intimidation, any person has been dispossessed of any immovable property, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that possession of the same be restored to that person after evicting by force, if necessary, any other person who may be in possession of the property: 35 40

Provided that no such order shall be made by the Court more than one month after the date of the conviction.

(2) Where the Court trying the offence has not made an order under sub-section (1), the Court of appeal, confirmation or revision may, if it thinks fit, make such order while disposing of the appeal, reference or revision, as the case may be. 45

(3) Where an order has been made under sub-section (1), the provisions of section 454 shall apply in relation thereto as they apply in relation to an order under section 453.

(4) No order made under this section shall prejudice any right or interest to or in such immovable property which any person may be able to establish in a civil suit.

457. (1) Whenever the seizure of property by any police officer is reported to a Magistrate under the provisions of this Code, and such property is not produced before a Criminal Court during an inquiry or trial, the Magistrate may make such order as he thinks fit respecting the disposal of such property or the delivery of such property to the person entitled to the possession thereof, or if such person cannot be ascertained, respecting the custody and production of such property.

Procedure by police upon seizure of property.

(2) If the person so entitled is known, the Magistrate may order the property to be delivered to him on such conditions (if any) as the Magistrate thinks fit and if such person is unknown, the Magistrate may detain it and shall, in such case, issue a proclamation specifying the articles of which such property consists, and requiring any person who may have a claim thereto, appear before him and establish his claim within six months from the date of such proclamation.

458. (1) If no person within such period establishes his claim to such property, and if the person in whose possession such property was found is unable to show that it was legally acquired by him, the Magistrate may by order direct that such property shall be at the disposal of the State Government and may be sold by that Government and the proceeds of such sale shall be dealt with in such manner as may be prescribed.

Procedure where no claimant appears within six months.

(2) An appeal shall lie against any such order to the Court to which appeals ordinarily lie from convictions by the Magistrate.

459. If the person entitled to the possession of such property is unknown or absent and the property is subject to speedy and natural decay, or if the Magistrate to whom its seizure is reported is of opinion that its sale would be for the benefit of the owner, or that the value of such property is less than ten rupees, the Magistrate may at any time direct it to be sold; and the provisions of sections 457 and 458 shall, as nearly as may be practicable, apply to the net proceeds of such sale.

Power to sell perishable property.

CHAPTER XXXV

IRREGULAR PROCEEDINGS

460. If any Magistrate not empowered by law to do any of the following things, namely:—

Irregularities which do not vitiate proceedings.

(a) to issue a search-warrant under section 94;

(b) to order, under section 155, the police to investigate an offence;

(c) to hold an inquest under section 176;

(d) to issue process under section 187, for the apprehension of a person within his local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside the limits of such jurisdiction;

(e) to take cognizance of an offence under clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 190;

(f) to make over a case under sub-section (2) of section 192;

(g) to tender a pardon under section 306;

(h) to recall a case and try it himself under section 410; or 5

(i) to sell property under section 458 or section 459,

erroneously in good faith does that thing, his proceedings shall not be set aside merely on the ground of his not being so empowered.

Irregularities which vitiate proceedings.

461. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law in this behalf, does any of the following things, namely:— 10

(a) attaches and sells property under section 83;

(b) issues a search-warrant for a document, parcel or other thing in the custody of a postal or telegraph authority;

(c) demands security to keep the peace;

(d) demands security for good behaviour; 15

(e) discharges a person lawfully bound to be of good behaviour;

(f) cancels a bond to keep the peace;

(g) makes an order for maintenance;

(h) makes an order under section 133 as to a local nuisance;

(i) prohibits, under section 143, the repetition or continuance of 20 a public nuisance;

(j) makes an order under Part C or Part D of Chapter X;

(k) takes cognizance of an offence under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 190;

(l) tries an offender; 25

(m) tries an offender summarily;

(n) passes a sentence, under section 325, on proceedings recorded by another Magistrate;

(o) decides an appeal;

(p) calls, under section 397, for proceedings; or 30

(q) revises an order passed under section 446, his proceedings shall be void.

Proceedings in wrong place.

462. No finding, sentence or order of any Criminal Court shall be set aside merely on the ground that the inquiry, trial or other proceedings in the course of which it was arrived at or passed, took place in a wrong sessions division, district, sub-division or other local area, unless it appears that such error has in fact occasioned a failure of justice. 35

Non-compliance with provisions of section 164 or section 281.

463. (1) If any Court before which a confession or other statement of an accused person recorded, or purporting to be recorded under section 164 or section 281, is tendered, or has been received, in evidence finds 40 that any of the provisions of either of such sections have not been complied with by the Magistrate recording the statement, it may, notwithstanding anything contained in section 91 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, take evidence in regard to such non-compliance, and may, if satisfied that such non-compliance has not injured the accused in his defence 45

on the merits and that he duly made the statement recorded, admit such statement.

(2) The provisions of this section apply to Courts of appeal, reference and revision.

5 464. (1) No finding, sentence or order by a Court of competent jurisdiction shall be deemed invalid merely on the ground that no charge was framed or on the ground of any error, omission or irregularity in the charge including any misjoinder of charges, unless, in the opinion of the Court of appeal, confirmation or revision, a failure of justice has in fact
10 been occasioned thereby.

Effect of omission to frame, or absence of, or error in, charge.

(2) If the Court of appeal, confirmation or revision is of opinion that a failure of justice has in fact been occasioned, it may—

15 (a) in the case of an omission to frame a charge, order that a charge be framed and that the trial be recommenced from the point immediately after the framing of the charge;

(b) in the case of an error, omission or irregularity in the charge, direct a new trial to be had upon a charge framed in whatever manner it thinks fit:

20 Provided that if the Court is of opinion that the facts of the case are such that no valid charge could be preferred against the accused in respect of the facts proved, it shall quash the conviction.

25 465. (1) Subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, no finding, sentence or order passed by a Court of competent jurisdiction shall be reversed or altered by a Court of appeal, confirmation or revision on account of any error, omission or irregularity in the complaint, summons, warrant, proclamation, order, judgment or other proceedings before or during trial or in any inquiry or other proceedings under this Code, or any error, or irregularity in any sanction for the prosecution, unless
30 in the opinion of that Court, a failure of justice has in fact been occasioned thereby.

Finding or sentence when reversible by reason of error, omission or irregularity.

35 (2) In determining whether any error, omission or irregularity in any proceeding under this Code, or any error, or irregularity in any sanction for the prosecution has occasioned a failure of justice, the Court shall have regard to the fact whether the objection could and should have been raised at an earlier stage in the proceedings.

466. No attachment made under this Code shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any person making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, writ of attachment or other proceedings relating thereto.

Defect or error not to make attachment unlawful.

CHAPTER XXXVI

LIMITATION FOR TAKING COGNIZANCE OF CERTAIN OFFENCES

40 467. For the purposes of this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, "period of limitation" means the period specified in section 468 for taking cognizance of an offence;

Definitions.

Bar to
taking
cogniz-
ance after
lapse of
the period
of limi-
tation.

468. (1) Except as otherwise provided elsewhere in this Code, no Court shall take cognizance of an offence of the category specified in subsection (2), after the expiry of the period of limitation.

(2) The period of limitation shall be—

(a) six months, if the offence is punishable with fine only; 5

(b) one year, if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year;

(c) three years, if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding one year but not exceeding three years.

Com-
mence-
ment of
the period
of limita-
tion.

469. (1) The period of limitation, in relation to an offender, shall commence,— 10

(a) on the date of the offence; or

(b) where the commission of the offence was not known to the person aggrieved by the offence or to any police officer, the first day on which such offence comes to the knowledge of such person or to any police officer, whichever is earlier; or 15

(c) where it is not known by whom the offence was committed, the first day on which the identity of the offender is known to the person aggrieved by the offence or to the police officer making investigation into the offence, whichever is earlier. 20

(2) In computing the said period, the day from which such period is to be computed shall be excluded.

Exclusion
of time
in
certain
cases.

470. (1) In computing the period of limitation, the time during which any person has been prosecuting with due diligence another prosecution, whether in a Court of first instance or in a Court of appeal or revision, against the offender, shall be excluded: 25

Provided that no such exclusion shall be made unless the prosecution relates to the same facts and is prosecuted in good faith in a Court which from defect of jurisdiction or other cause of a like nature, is unable to entertain it. 30

(2) Where the institution of the prosecution in respect of an offence has been stayed by an injunction or order, then, in computing the period of limitation, the period of the continuance of the injunction or order, the day on which it was issued or made, and the day on which it was withdrawn, shall be excluded. 35

(3) Where notice of prosecution for an offence has been given, or where, under any law for the time being in force, the previous consent or sanction of the Government or any other authority is required for the

institution of any prosecution for an offence, then, in computing the period of limitation, the period of such notice or, as the case may be, the time required for obtaining such consent or sanction shall be excluded.

5 *Explanation.*—In computing the time required for obtaining the consent or sanction of the Government or any other authority, the date on which the application was made for obtaining the consent or sanction and the date of receipt of the order of the Government or other authority shall both be excluded.

10 (f) In computing the period of limitation, the time during which the offender—

(a) has been absent from India or from any territory outside India which is under the administration of the Central Government, or

15 (b) has avoided arrest by absconding or concealing himself, shall be excluded.

471. Where the period of limitation expires on a day when the Court is closed, the Court may take cognizance on the day on which the Court re-opens.

Exclusion of date on which Court is closed.

20 *Explanation.*—A Court shall be deemed to be closed on any day within the meaning of this section, if, during its normal working hours, it remains closed on that day.

472. In the case of a continuing offence, a fresh period of limitation shall begin to run at every moment of the time during which the offence continues.

Continuing offence.

25 473. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, any Court may take cognizance of an offence after the expiry of the period of limitation, if it is satisfied on the facts and in the circumstances of the case that the delay has been properly explained or that it is necessary so to do in the interests of justice.

Extention of period of limitation in certain cases.

30 CHAPTER XXXVII

MISCELLANEOUS

474. When an offence is tried by the High Court otherwise than under section 407, it shall, in the trial of the offence, observe the same procedure as a Court of Session would observe if it were trying the case.

Trials before High Courts.

35 475. (1) The Central Government may make rules consistent with this Code and the Army Act, 1950, the Navy Act, 1957, and the Air Force Act, 1950, and any other law, relating to the Armed Forces of the Union, for the time being in force, as to cases in which persons subject to military, naval or air force law, or such other law, shall be tried by a Court to which this Code applies or by a Court-martial; and when any

Delivery to commanding officers of persons liable to be tried by Court-martial.

46 of 1950.

62 of 1957.

45 of 1950.

40

person is brought before a Magistrate and charged with an offence for which he is liable to be tried either by a Court to which this Code applies or by a Court-martial, such Magistrate shall have regard to such rules, and shall in proper cases deliver him, together with a statement of the offence of which he is accused, to the commanding officer of the unit to which he belongs, or to the commanding officer of the nearest military, naval or air force station, as the case may be, for the purpose of being tried by a Court-martial. 5

Explanation.—In this section—

(a) “unit” includes a regiment, corps, ship, detachment, group, 10
battalion or company,

(b) “Court-martial” includes any tribunal with the powers similar to those of a Court-martial constituted under the relevant law applicable to the Armed Forces of the Union. 1

(2) Every Magistrate shall, on receiving a written application for 15 that purpose by the commanding officer of any unit or body of soldiers, sailors or airmen stationed or employed at any such place, use his utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure any person accused of such offence.

(3) A High Court may, if it thinks fit, direct that a prisoner detained in any jail situate within the State be brought before a Court-martial for 20 trial or to be examined touching any matter pending before the Court-martial.

Forms.

476. Subject to the power conferred by article 227 of the Constitution, the forms set forth in the Second Schedule, with such variations as the circumstances of each case require, may be used for the respective 25 purposes therein mentioned, and if used shall be sufficient.

Power of High Court to make rules in respect of petition-writers.

477. (1) Every High Court may, with the previous approval of the State Government, make rules—

(a) as to the persons who may be permitted to act as petition-writers in the Criminal Courts subordinate to it; 30

(b) regulating the issue of licences to such persons, the conduct of business by them, and the scale of fees to be charged by them;

(c) providing a penalty for a contravention of any of the rules so made and determining the authority by which such contravention may be investigated and the penalties imposed; 35

(d) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, prescribed.

(2) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Official Gazette.

478. If the State Legislature by a resolution so requires, the State Government may, after consultation with the High Court, by notification, direct that—

Construction of references to Magistrates.

5 (a) references in sections 108, 109 and 110 to a Judicial Magistrate of the first class shall be construed as references to an Executive Magistrate;

(b) references in sections 145 and 147 to an Executive Magistrate shall be construed as references to a Judicial Magistrate of the first class.

10 479. No Judge or Magistrate shall, except with the permission of the Court to which an appeal lies from his Court, try or commit for trial any case to or in which he is a party, or personally interested, and no Judge or Magistrate shall hear an appeal from any judgment or order passed or made by himself.

Case in which Judge or Magistrate is personally interested.

15 *Explanation.*—A Judge or Magistrate shall not be deemed to be a party to, or personally interested in, any case by reason only that he is concerned therein in a public capacity, or by reason only that he has viewed the place in which an offence is alleged to have been committed or any other place in which any other transaction material to the case is alleged
20 to have occurred and made an inquiry in connection with the case.

480. No pleader who practises in the Court of any Magistrate shall sit as a Magistrate in that Court or in any Court within the local jurisdiction of that Court.

Practising pleader not to sit as Magistrate in certain Courts.

25 481. A public servant having any duty to perform in connection with the sale of any property under this Code shall not purchase or bid for the property.

Public servant concerned in sale not to purchase or bid for property.

30 482. Nothing in this Code shall be deemed to limit or affect the inherent powers of the High Court to make such orders as may be necessary to give effect to any order under this Code, or to prevent abuse of the process of any Court or otherwise to secure the ends of justice.

Saving of inherent powers of High Court.

Duty of High Court to exercise continuous superintendence over Courts of Judicial Magistrates

483. Every High Court shall so exercise its superintendence over the Courts of Judicial Magistrates subordinate to it as to ensure that there is an expeditious and proper disposal of cases by such Magistrates.

Repeal and savings.

484. (1) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed. 5 of 1898.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal,— 5

(a) if, immediately before the date on which this Code comes into force, * * there is any appeal, application, trial, inquiry or investigation pending, * * , then, such appeal, application, trial, inquiry or investigation shall be disposed of, continued, held or made, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as in force immediately before such commencement, (hereinafter referred to as the Old Code), as if this Code had not come into force: * * , 10 5 of 1898.

Provided that—

(a) every inquiry under Chapter XVIII of the Old Code, which is pending at the commencement of this Code, shall be dealt with and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of this Code; 15

(b) all notifications published, proclamations issued, powers conferred, forms prescribed, local jurisdictions defined, sentences passed and orders, rules and appointments, not being appointments as Special Magistrates, made under the Old Code and which are in force immediately before the commencement of this Code, shall be deemed, respectively, to have been published, issued, conferred, prescribed, defined, passed or made under the corresponding provisions of this Code; 20 25

(c) any sanction accorded or consent given under the Old Code in pursuance of which no proceeding was commenced under that Code, shall be deemed to have been accorded or given under the corresponding provisions of this Code and proceedings may be commenced under this Code in pursuance of such sanction or consent; 30

(d) the provisions of the Old Code shall continue to apply in relation to every prosecution against a Ruler within the meaning of article 363 of the Constitution, and nothing in this Code shall apply to any such prosecution.

5 (3) Where the period prescribed for an application or other proceeding under the Old Code had expired on or before the commencement of this Code, nothing in this Code shall be construed as enabling any such application to be made or proceeding to be commenced under this Code by reason only of the fact that a longer period therefor is prescribed by
10 this Code or provisions are made in this Code for the extension of time.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENCES]

5 EXPLANATORY NOTE : (1) In regard to offences under the Indian Penal Code, the entries in the second and third columns against a section the number of which is given in the first column are not intended as the definition of, and the punishment prescribed for, the offence in the Indian Penal Code, but merely as indication of the substance of the section.

(2) In this Schedule, (i) the expression "Magistrate of the first class" and "Any Magistrate" include Metropolitan Magistrates but not Executive Magistrates ; (ii) the word "cognizable" stands for "a police officer may arrest without warrant"; and (iii) the word "non-cognizable" stands for "a police officer shall not arrest without warrant".

I.—OFFENCES UNDER THE INDIAN PENAL CODE

10	Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or non-cognizable	Bailable or non-bailable	By what Court triable
	1	2	3	4	5	6

CHAPTER V—ABETMENT

15	109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	Same as for offence abetted	According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable.	According as offence abetted is bailable or non-bailable.	Court by which offence abetted is triable.
20	110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto	Ditto]	Ditto	Ditto.

	111	Abetment of any offence, when one act is abetted and a different act is done; subject to the proviso.	Same as for offence intended to be abetted.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
5	113	Abetment of any offence, when an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Same punishment as for offence committed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	114	Abetment of any offence, if abettor is present when offence is committed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
10	115	Abetment of an offence, punishable with death or imprisonment for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto	Non-bailable	Ditto.
		If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment.	Imprisonment for 14 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
15	116	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Imprisonment extending to a quarter part of the longest term, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto	According as offence abetted is bailable or non-bailable.	Ditto.
20		If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant whose duty it is to prevent the offence.	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Section	Offence	Punishment]	Cognizable or non-cognizable	Bailable or non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	118 Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life, if the offence be committed.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable.	Non-bailable	Court by which offence abetted is triable.
	If the offence be not committed	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto.
10	119 A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto	According as offence abetted is bailable or non-bailable.	Ditto.
	If the offence be punishable with death or imprisonment for life.	Imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	Non-bailable	Ditto.
15	If the offence be not committed	Imprisonment extending to a quarter part of the longest term provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto.
	120 Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if offence be committed.	Ditto	Ditto	According as offence abetted is bailable or non-bailable.	Ditto.
20	If the offence be not committed	Imprisonment extending to one-eighth part of the longest term provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto.

CHAPTER VA—CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY

5	120B	Criminal conspiracy to commit an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment for a term of 2 years or upwards.	Same as for abetment of the offence which is the object of the conspiracy.	According as the offence which is the object of conspiracy is cognizable, or non-cognizable.	According as offence which is object of conspiracy is bailable or non-bailable.	Court by which abetment of the offence which is the object of conspiracy is triable.
10		Any other criminal conspiracy.	Imprisonment for 6 months or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable	Bailable	Magistrate of the first class.

CHAPTER VI—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE

15	121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Government of India.	Death or imprisonment for life and fine.	Cognizable	Non-bailable	Court of Session.
15	121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Imprisonment for life or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
20	122	Collecting arms, etc., with the intention of waging war against the Government of India.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
20	123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
25	124	Assaulting President, Governor, etc., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
25	124A	Sedition	Imprisonment for life and fine or imprisonment for 3 years and fine, or fine.	Cognizable.	Ditto	Ditto.

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or non-cognizable	Bailable or non-bailable	By what Court triable	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
5	125	Waging war against any Asiatic power in alliance or at peace with the Government of India, or abetting the waging of such war.	Imprisonment for life and fine, or imprisonment for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Cognizable	Non-bailable	Court of Session.
10	126	Committing depredation on the territories of any power in alliance or at peace with the Government of India.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or war in his custody to escape.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
15	129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or war in his custody to escape.	Simple imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	<u>Cognizable</u>	<u>Bailable</u>	Magistrate of the first class.
	130	Aiding escape of, rescuing or harbouring, such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	<u>Ditto</u>	Non-bailable	Court of Session.
20	CHAPTER VII—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE					
	131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier, sailor or airman from his allegiance or duty.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable]	Ditto	Court of Session.
25	132	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Death, or imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier, sailor or airman on his superior officer, when in the execution of his office.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto .
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier, sailor or airman.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Bailable	Any Magistrate.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier, sailor or airman who has deserted.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto .
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Fine of 500 rupees	Non-cognizable.	Ditto	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier, sailor or airman, if the offence be committed in consequence.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Cognizable	Ditto	Ditto.
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, sailor or airman with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier, sailor or airman.	Imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto .

CHAPTER VIII—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILITY

143	Being member of an unlawful assembly	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Cognizable	Bailable	Any Magistrate.
144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or non-cognizable	Bailable or non-bailable	By what Court triable	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
5	145	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable	Bailable	Any Magistrate.
	147	Rioting	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
	148	Rioting, armed with a deadly weapon	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
10	149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	The same as for the offence	According as offence is cognizable or non-cognizable.	According as offence is bailable or non-bailable.	The Court by which the offence is triable.
15	150	Hiring, engaging or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Cognizable	Ditto	Ditto.
20	151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Bailable	Any Magistrate.
	152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, etc	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
	153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Any Magistrate.

	If not committed	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
	153A Promoting enmity between classes	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	<u>Ditto</u>	Non-bailable	Ditto.
5	Promoting enmity between classes in places of worship, etc.	Imprisonment for 5 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	153B Imputations, assertions prejudicial to national integration.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
10	If committed in a place of public worship, etc.	Imprisonment for 5 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	154 Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, etc.	Fine of 1,000 rupees.	Non-cognizable	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
	155 Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Fine	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
15	156 Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
20	157 Harbours persons hired for an unlawful assembly.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Cognizable	Ditto	Ditto.
	158 Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	Or to go armed	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
25	160 Committing affray	Imprisonment for one month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	<u>Cognizable</u>	Ditto	Ditto.
CHAPTER IX—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS					
30	161 Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable	<u>Non-Bailable</u>	Magistrate of the first class.

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or non-cognizable	Bailable or non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	162 Taking a gratification in order, by corrupt or illegal means, to influence a public servant.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable	<u>Non-bailable</u>	Magistrate of the first class.
	163 Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto	<u>Ditto</u>	Ditto.
10	164 Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	165 Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	<u>Ditto</u>	Ditto.
15	165A Punishment for abetment of offences punishable under section 161 or section 165.	Ditto	Ditto	<u>Ditto</u>	Ditto.
20	166 Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable	Bailable	Ditto
	167 Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	<u>Cognizable</u>	Ditto	Ditto.
25	168 Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Non-cognisable	Ditto	Ditto.

169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant	imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable	<u>Non-bailable</u>	Any Magistrate.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent	Imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto.

CHAPTER IXA—OFFENCES RELATING TO ELECTIONS

171E	Bribery	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both, or if treating only, fine only.	Non-cognizable	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
171F	Undue influence at an election	Imprisonment for one year, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	Personation at an election	Imprisonment for one year, or fine, or both.	Cognizable	Ditto	Ditto.
171G	False statement in connection with an election.	Fine	Non-cognizable	Ditto	Ditto.
171H	Illegal payments in connection with elections	Fine of 500 rupees	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
171I	Failure to keep election account	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

CHAPTER X—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS

172	Absconding to avoid service of summons or order proceeding from a public servant.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable	Bailable	Any Magistrate.
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, etc., in a Court of Justice.	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or non-cognizable	Bailable or non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	173 Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons of notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable	Bailable	Any Magistrate.
	If summons, etc., require attendance in person, etc., in a Court of Justice.	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
10	174 Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If the order requires personal attendance, etc., in a Court of Justice.	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
15	175 Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	The Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXVI; or, if not committed in a Court, any Magistrate.
20	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

	176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
5		If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, etc.	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
		If the notice or information is required by an order issued under sub-section (x) of section <u>356</u> of this Code.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
10	177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
		If the information required respects the commission of an offence, etc.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
15	178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	The Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXVI; or, if not committed in a Court, any Magistrate.
20	179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
25	181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or non-cognizable	Bailable or non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	182 Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable	Bailable	Any Magistrate.
	183 Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
10	184 Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	185 Bidding, by a person under legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorised sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations thereby.	Imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
15	186 Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	Imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	187 Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
20	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences., etc.	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
25	188 Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction, annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	<u>Cognizable</u>	Ditto	Ditto.

		If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, etc.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	<u>Ditto</u>	Ditto	Ditto.
5	189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	<u>Ditto</u>	Ditto.
	190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
10	CHAPTER XI—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE					
	193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Non-cognizable	Bailable	Magistrate of the first class.
		Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
15	194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Imprisonment for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
		If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.	Death or as above	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
20	195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with imprisonment for life or with imprisonment for 7 years, or upwards.	The same as for the offence	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or non-cognizable	Bailable or non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	196 Using in a judicial proceeding evidence known to be false or fabricated.	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	Non-cognizable	According as offence of giving such evidence is bailable or non-bailable.	Court by which offence of giving or fabricating false evidence is triable.
10	197 Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court by which offence of giving false evidence is triable.
15	198 Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	199 False statement made in any declaration which is by law receivable as evidence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	200 Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
20	201 Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine	<u>According as the offence in relation to which disappearance of evidence is caused is cognizable or non-cognizable.</u>	Ditto	Court of Session.
25					
30	If punishable with imprisonment for life or imprisonment for 10 years.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine	Non-cognizable	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.

Impunishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Court by which the offence is triable.
Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Fraudulent removal or concealment, etc., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence or in execution of a decree.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
False claim in a Court of Justice	Imprisonment for 2 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or non-cognizable	Bailable or non-bailable	By what Court triable	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
5	210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable	Bailable	Magistrate of the first class.
	211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
10		If offences charged be punishable with imprisonment for 7 years or upwards.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
		If offence charged be capital or punishable with imprisonment for life.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session.
	212	Harbouring an offender, if the offence be capital.	Imprisonment for 5 years and fine	Cognizable	Ditto	<u>Magistrate of the first class.</u>
15		If punishable with imprisonment for life or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	<u>Ditto.</u>
		If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year and not for 10 years.	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
20	213	Taking gift, etc., to screen an offender from punishment if the offence be capital.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
		If punishable with imprisonment for life or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Imprisonment for 3 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

		If punishable with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term; provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
5	214	Offering gift or restoration of property in consideration of screening offender if the offence be capital.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine	Non-cognizable	Ditto	Ditto.
		If punishable with imprisonment for life or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
10		If punishable with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
15	215	Taking gift to help to recover movable property of which a person has been deprived of an offence without causing apprehension of offender.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable	Ditto	Ditto.
	216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
20		If punishable with imprisonment for life or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Imprisonment for 3 years with or without fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
		If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year and not 10 years.	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
25	216A	Harbouring robbers or dacoits	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or non-cognizable	Bailable or non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	217 Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable	Bailable	Any Magistrate.
10	218 Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
	219 Public servant in a judicial proceeding corruptly making and pronouncing an order, report, verdict, or decision which he knows to be contrary to law.	Imprisonment for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Non-Cognizable	Ditto	Ditto.
15	220 Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority, who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
20	221 Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital.	Imprisonment for 7 years with or without fine.	According as the offence in relation to which such omission has been made is cognizable or non-cognizable.	Ditto	Ditto.
	If punishable with imprisonment for life or imprisonment for 10 years.	Imprisonment for 3 years with or without fine.	Cognizable	Ditto	Ditto.
25	If punishable with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Imprisonment for 2 years with or without fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

5	222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice if under sentence of death.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 14 years, with or without fine.	Ditto	Non-beilable	Court of Session.
		If under sentence of imprisonment for life or imprisonment for 10 years, or upwards.	Imprisonment for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
10		If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years or lawfully committed to custody.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto.
	223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-Cognizable	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
15	224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable	Ditto	Ditto.
	225	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of any person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
20		If charged with an offence punishable with imprisonment for life or imprisonment for 10 years.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine	Ditto	Non-bailable	Magistrate of the first class.
		If charged with a capital offence	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
		If the person is sentenced to imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years, or upwards.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
25		If under sentence of death	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session.

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or non-cognizable	Bailable or non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	225A Omission to apprehend, or sufferance of escape on part of public servant, in cases not otherwise provided for:—				
	(a) in case of intentional omission or sufferance;	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable	Bailable	Magistrate of the first class.
10	(b) in case of negligent omission or sufferance.	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
	225B Resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension, or escape or rescue in cases not otherwise provided for.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Cognizable	Ditto	Ditto.
15	227 Violation of condition of remission of punishment.	Punishment of original sentence, or if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	Ditto	Non-bailable	The Court by which the original offence was triable
20	228 Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable	Bailable	The Court in which the offence is committed subject to the provisions of Chapter XXVI.
	229 Personation of a juror or assessor	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
CHAPTER XII—OFFENCES RELATING TO COINS AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS					
25	231 Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting, coin.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine	Cognizable	Non-bailable	Magistrate of the first class.

	232 Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting, Indian coin.	Imprisonment for life or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session.
	233 Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting coin.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
5	234 Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting Indian coin.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session.
	235 Possession of instrument or materials for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
10	If Indian coin	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session.
	236 Abetting, in India, the counterfeiting, out of India, of coin.	The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within India.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	237 Import or export of counterfeit coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
15	238 Import or export of counterfeit of Indian coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Imprisonment for life or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session.
	239 Having any counterfeit coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, etc., the same to any person.	Imprisonment for 5 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
20	240 Same with respect to Indian coin	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session.
	241 Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or 10 times the value of the coin counterfeited, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Any Magistrate.

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or non-cognizable	Bailable or non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	242 Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine	Cognizable	Non-bailable	Magistrate of the first class.
	243 Possession of Indian coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
10	244 Person employed in a Mint causing coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	245 Unlawfully taking from a Mint any coining instrument.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
15	246 Fraudulently diminishing weight or altering the composition of any coin.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	247 Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of Indian coin.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
20	248 Altering appearance of any coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	249 Altering appearance of Indian coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

	250	Delivery to another of coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Imprisonment for 5 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	251	Delivery of Indian coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session.
5	252	Possession of altered coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
10	253	Possession of Indian coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Imprisonment for 5 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	254	Delivery to another of coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or 10 times the value of the coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
	255	Counterfeiting a Government stamp	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto	<u>Ditto</u>	Court of Session.
15	256	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Imprisonment for 7 years	Ditto	<u>Ditto</u>	Magistrate of the first class.
	257	Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto	<u>Ditto</u>	Ditto.
20	258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp	Ditto	Ditto	<u>Ditto</u>	Ditto.
	259	Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto.
25	260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.	Imprisonment for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or non-cognizable	Bailable or non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	261 Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it, with intent to cause a loss to Government.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable	Bailable	Magistrate of the first class.
	262 Using a Government stamp known to have been before used.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
10	263 Erasure of mark denoting that stamps have been used.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
	263A Fictitious stamps	Fine of 200 rupees	Ditto	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
CHAPTER XIII—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES					
	264 Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable	Bailable	Any Magistrate.
15	265 Fraudulent use of false weight or measure	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	266 Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	267 Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto	Ditto	<u>Cognizable</u>	<u>Non-bailable</u>
20	CHAPTER XIV—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS				
	269 Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Cognizable	Bailable	Any Magistrate.

	270	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
5	271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine rule.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	<u>Non-cognizable</u>	Ditto	Ditto,
	272	Adulterating food or drink intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
10	273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink, knowing the same to be noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
15						
	275	Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
20						
	276	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
25	277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	Imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Cognizable	Ditto	Ditto.
	278	Making atmosphere noxious to health.	Fine of 500 rupees.	Non-cognizable.	Ditto	Ditto.
30	279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, etc.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Cognizable	Ditto	Ditto.

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or non-cognizable	Bailable or non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	280 Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, etc.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Cognizable	Bailable	Any Magistrate.
	281 Exhibition of a false light, mark or buoy	Imprisonment for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
	282 Conveying for hire any person by water, in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
10	283 Causing danger, obstruction or, injury in any public way or line of navigation.	Fine of 200 rupees.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	284 Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, etc.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	<u>Ditto</u>	Ditto	Ditto.
15	285 Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	286 So dealing with any explosive substance	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	287 So dealing with any machinery	Ditto	<u>Non-cognizable</u>	Ditto	Ditto.
20	288 A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

	289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt, from such animal.	Ditto	Cognizable	Ditto	Ditto.
5	290	Committing a public nuisance	Fine of 200 rupees	Non-cognizable	Ditto	Ditto.
	291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Cognizable	Ditto	Ditto.
	292	Sale, etc., of obscene books, etc.	On first conviction, with imprisonment for 2 years, and with fine of 2,000 rupees, and, in the event of second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment for five years and with fine of 5,000 rupees.	Ditto.	Ditto	<u>Ditto.</u>
10						
	293	Sale, etc., of obscene objects to young persons	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto	<u>Ditto.</u>
15	294	Obscene songs]	Imprisonment for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
	294A	Keeping a lottery office	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable	Ditto	Ditto.
		Publishing proposals relating to lotteries	Fine of 1,000 rupees	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
20						
			CHAPTER XV—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION			
	295	Destroying, damaging or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable	Non-bailable	Any Magistrate.
	295A	Maliciously insulting the religion or the religious beliefs of any class.	Ditto	<u>Ditto</u>	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
25	296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Bailable	Any Magistrate.

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or non-cognizable	Bailable or non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	297 Trespassing in place of worship or sepulchre, disturbing funeral with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Cognizable	Bailable	Any Magistrate.
10	298 Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing or making any gesture, or placing any object in the sight of any person, with intention to wound his religious feeling.	Ditto	Non-cognizable	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY

15	302 Murder	Death, or imprisonment for life, and fine.	Cognizable	Non-bailable	Court of Session.
	303 Murder by a person under sentence of imprisonment for life.	Death	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
20	304 Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, etc.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, etc.	Imprisonment for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
25	304A Causing death by rash or negligent act	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Bailable	Magistrate of the first class.
	305 Abetment of suicide committed by child, or insane or delirious person or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	Death, or imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto	Non-bailable	Court of Session.
	306 Abetting the commission of suicide	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

307	Attempt to murder	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If such act causes hurt to any person	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Attempt by life-convict to murder, if hurt is caused.	Death or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If such act causes hurt to any person	Imprisonment for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
10	309 Attempt to commit suicide	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto	<u>Bailable</u>	Any Magistrate.
311	Being a thug	Imprisonment for life, and fine.	Ditto	Non-bailable	Court of Session.
312	Causing miscarriage	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable	Bailable	Magistrate of the first class.
	If the woman be quick with child	Imprisonment for 7 years, and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
15	313 Causing miscarriage without woman's consent.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	<u>Cognizable</u>	Non-bailable	Court of Session.
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage	Imprisonment for 10 years, and fine	<u>Ditto</u>	Ditto	Ditto.
20	If act done without woman's consent	Imprisonment for life, or as above	<u>Ditto</u>	Ditto	Ditto.
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	Imprisonment for 10 years, or fine, or both.	<u>Ditto</u>	Ditto	Ditto.

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or non-cognizable	Bailable or non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
5 316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine	Cognizable	Non-bailable	Court of Session.
317	Exposure of a child under 12 years of age by parent or person having care of it with intention of wholly abandoning it.	Imprisonment for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Bailable	Magistrate of the first class.
10 318	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	Imprisonment for 2 years or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
323	Voluntarily causing hurt	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable	Ditto	Ditto.
15 325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto	Non-bailable	Magistrate of the first class.
20 327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal or which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt, etc.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session.

5	329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal, or which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, etc.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine	Ditto	Bailable	Magistrate of the first class.
10	331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, etc.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine	Ditto	Non-bailable	Court of Session.
	332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Bailable	Magistrate of the first class.
15	333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine	Ditto	Non-bailable	Court of Session.
	334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both	Non-cognizable	Bailable	Any Magistrate.
20	335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Imprisonment for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	Cognizable	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
25	336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Any Magistrate.

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or non-cognizable	Bailable or non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	337 Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, etc.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Cognizable	Bailable	Any Magistrate.
	338 Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, etc.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	341 Wrongfully restraining any person	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
10	342 Wrongfully confining any person	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	343 Wrongfully confining for three or more days	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	344 Wrongfully confining for 10 or more days	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
15	345 Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Imprisonment for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	<u>Cognizable</u>	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
	346 Wrongful confinement in secret	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
20	347 Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, etc.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
25	348 Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable	Ditto	Ditto.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable	Ditto	Ditto.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Ditto	Non-cognizable	Ditto	Ditto.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	Ditto	Cognizable	Ditto	Ditto.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Simple imprisonment for one month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable	Ditto	Ditto.
363	Kidnapping	Imprisonment for 7 years, and fine	Cognizable	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
363A	Kidnapping or obtaining the custody of a minor in order that such minor may be employed or used for purposes of begging.	Imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto	Non-bailable	Ditto.
	Maiming a minor in order that such minor may be employed or used for purposes of begging.	Imprisonment for life and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session.

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or non-cognizable	Bailable or non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
5 364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder.	Imprisonment for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable	Non-bailable	Court of Session.
365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
10 366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, etc.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session.
366A	Procuration of minor girl	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
366B	Importation of girl from foreign country	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
15 367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person.	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	Ditto	Ditto	Court by which the kidnapping or abduction is triable.
20 369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave.	Ditto	Non-cognizable	Bailable	Ditto.

	371	Habitual dealing in slaves	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Cognizable	Non-bailable	Court of Session.
	372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for purposes of prostitution, etc.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
5	373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purposes.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	374	Unlawful compulsory labour	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	<u>Cognizable</u>	Bailable	Any Magistrate.
	376	Rape				
10		If the sexual intercourse was by a man with his own wife not being under 12 years of age.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable	Ditto	Court of Session.
		If the sexual intercourse was by a man with his own wife being under 12 years of age.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
15		In any other case	Ditto	Cognizable	Non-bailable	Ditto.
	377	Unnatural offences	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.

CHAPTER XVII—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY

	379	Theft	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable	Non-bailable	Any Magistrate.
20	380	Theft in a building, tent or vessel	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	381	Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master or employer.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or non-cognizable	Bailable or non-bailable	By what Court triable	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
5	382	Theft, after preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint or fear of death, or of hurt or of restraint, in order to the committing of such theft, or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable	Non-bailable	Magistrate of the first class.
10	384	Extortion	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	<u>Ditto</u>	<u>Ditto</u>	Any Magistrate.
	385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	<u>Ditto</u>	Bailable	Ditto.
15	386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine,	<u>Ditto</u>	Non-bailable	Magistrate of the first class.
	387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt in order to commit extortion.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine	<u>Ditto</u>	Ditto	Ditto.
20	388	Extortion by threat or accusation of an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Imprisonment for 10 years, and fine	<u>Ditto</u>	Bailable	Ditto.
25		If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence.	Imprisonment for life	<u>Ditto</u>	Ditto	Ditto.

5	389	Putting a person in fear of accusation of an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years in order to commit extortion.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine	<u>Ditto</u>	Ditto	Ditto.
		If the offence be an unnatural offence	Imprisonment for life	<u>Ditto</u>	Ditto	Ditto.
	392	Robbery	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	<u>Ditto</u>	Non-bailable	Ditto.
10		If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	393	Attempt to commit robbery	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
15	394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person jointly concerned in such robbery.	Imprisonment for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	395	Dacoity	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session.
	396	Murder in dacoity	Death, imprisonment for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	397	Robbery or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or non-cognizable	Bailable or non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	399 Making preparation to commit dacoity	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable	Non-bailable	Court of Session.
	400 Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	Imprisonment for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
10	401 Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
	402 Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session.
15	403 Dishonest misappropriation of movable property, or converting it to one's own use.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable	Bailable	Any Magistrate.
20	404 Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Imprisonment for 3 years, and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
	406 Criminal breach of trust	Imprisonment for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
25	407 Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, etc.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable	Non-bailable	Ditto.
	408 Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant.	Imprisonment for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, merchant or agent, etc.	Imprisonment for life or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
5	411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
	412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Imprisonment for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session.
10	413	Habitually dealing in stolen property	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
	417	Cheating	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable	Bailable	Ditto.
15	418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	419	Cheating by personation .	Ditto	Cognizable	Ditto	Ditto.
20	420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the making, alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto	<u>Non-bailable</u>	Magistrate of the first class.
	421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, etc., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable	Bailable	Any Magistrate.
52						

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or non-cognizable	Bailable or non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	422 Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable	Bailable	Any Magistrate.
	423 Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
10	424 Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, of himself or any other person or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
15	426 Mischief	Imprisonment for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	427 Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
20	428 Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any animal of the value of 10 rupees or upwards.	Ditto	Cognizable	Ditto	Ditto.
25	429 Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any elephant, camel, horse, etc., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	Imprisonment for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.

	430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
5	431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, navigable river, or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling or conveying property.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
10	432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage attended with damage.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
51	433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a lighthouse or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Imprisonment for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	434	Mischief by destroying or moving, etc., a landmark fixed by public authority.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
20	435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage to an amount of 100 rupees or upwards, or, in case of agricultural produce, 10 rupees or upwards.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine	Cognizable	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
	436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, etc.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto	Non-bailable	Court of Session.
25	437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of 20 tonnes burden.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or non-cognizable	Bailable or non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	438 The mischief described in the last section when committed by fire or any explosive substance.	Imprisonment for life or imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Cognizable	Non-bailable	Court of Session.
	439 Running vessel ashore with intent to commit theft, etc.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
10	440 Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death, or hurt, etc.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine	Ditto	<u>Bailable</u>	Magistrate of the first class.
	447 Criminal trespass	Imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
	448 House-trespass	Imprisonment for one year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
15	449 House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	Imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto	Non-bailable	Court of Session.
	450 House trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment for life.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
20	451 House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Imprisonment for 2 years and fine	Ditto	Bailable	Any Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft,	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine	Ditto	Non-bailable	Ditto.

	452	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, etc.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Imprisonment for 2 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
5	454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
		If the offence be theft	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
10	455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
15	456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
	457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Imprisonment for 5 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
20		If the offence is theft	Imprisonment for 14 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, etc.	Imprisonment for 14 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
25	459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Imprisonment for life or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session.

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or non-cognizable	Bailable or non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	460 Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, etc.	Imprisonment for life or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable	Non-bailable	Court of Session.
10	461 Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
	462 Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto.
15	CHAPTER XVIII—OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO *** PROPERTY MARKS				
	465 Forgery	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable	Bailable	Magistrate of the first class.
20	466 Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a Registrar of Births, etc., kept by a public servant.	Imprisonment for 7 years, and fine	Ditto	Non-bailable	Ditto.
	467 Forgery of a valuable security, will, or authority to make or transfer any valuable security, or to receive any money, etc.	Imprisonment for life, or for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
25	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Central Government.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Cognizable	Ditto	Ditto.

468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine	<u>Ditto.</u>	Ditto	Ditto.
469	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto.
5	471 Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	Punishment for forgery of such document.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Central Government.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
10	472 Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, etc., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, etc., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Imprisonment for life or imprisonment for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto	Di to	Ditto
15	473 Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, etc., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, etc., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine	<u>Ditto</u>	Ditto	Ditto.
20	474 Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine; if the document is one of the description mentioned in section 466 of the Indian Penal Code.	Ditto	<u>Ditto</u>	Ditto	Ditto.
25					

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or non-cognizable	Bailable or non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	If the document is one of the description mentioned in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 7 years, and fine.	Non-cognizable	Bailable	Magistrate of the first class
10	475 Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
15	476 Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Imprisonment for 7 years, and fine	Ditto	Non-bailable	Ditto.
20	477 Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, etc.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	477A Falsification of accounts	Imprisonment for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto.
	482 Using a false property mark with intent to deceive or injure any person.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable	Bailable	Any Magistrate.
25	483 Counterfeiting a property mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

	484	Counterfeiting a property mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, etc., of any property.	Imprisonment for 3 years, and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
5	485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property mark.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
10	486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property mark.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
15	487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods, with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, etc.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	488	Making use of any such false mark	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	489	Removing, destroying or defacing property mark with intent to cause injury.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
20	489A	Counterfeiting currency-notes or bank-notes.	Imprisonment for life or imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Cognizable	Non-bailable	Court of Session.
	489B	Using as genuine forged or counterfeit currency-notes or bank-notes.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	489C	Possession of forged or counterfeit currency-notes or bank-notes.	Imprisonment for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto.

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or non-cognizable	Bailable or non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	489D Making or possessing instruments or material for forging or counterfeiting currency-notes or bank-notes.	Imprisonment for life or imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Cognizable	Non-bailable	Court of Session.
	489E Making or using documents resembling currency-notes or bank-notes.	Fine of 100 rupees	Non-cognizable	Bailable	Any Magistrate.
10	On refusal to disclose the name and address of the printer.	Fine of 200 rupees	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
CHAPTER XIX—CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACT OF SERVICE					
15	491 Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable	Bailable	Any Magistrate.
CHAPTER XX—OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE					
20	493 A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him and to cohabit with him in that belief.	Imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Non-cognizable	Non-bailable	Magistrate of the first class.
	494 Marrying again during the lifetime of a husband or wife.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto.
25	495 Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Imprisonment for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
5 497	Adultery	Imprisonment for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXI—DEFAMATION

10 500	Defamation against the President or the Vice-President or the Governor of a State or Administrator of a Union territory or a Minister in respect of his conduct in the discharge of his public functions when instituted upon a complaint made by the Public Prosecutor.	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable	Bailable	Court of Session.
15	Defamation in any other case	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
20 501	(a) Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory against the President or the Vice-President or the Governor of a State or Administrator of a Union territory or a Minister in respect of his conduct in the discharge of his public functions when instituted upon a complaint made by the Public Prosecutor.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session.
25					

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or non-cognizable	Bailable or non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	(b) Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory, in any other case.	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable	Bailable	Magistrate of the first class.
10	502 (a) Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter against the President or the Vice-President or the Governor of a State or Administrator of a Union territory or a Minister in respect of his conduct in the discharge of his public functions when instituted upon a complaint made by the Public Prosecutor.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session.
15	(b) Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter in any other case.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
CHAPTER XXII—CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE					
20	504 Insult intended to provoke breach of the peace.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable	Bailable	Any Magistrate.
25	505 False statement, rumour, etc., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offence against the public peace.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Non-bailable	Ditto.
	False statement, rumour, etc., with intent to create enmity, hatred or ill-will between different classes.	Ditto	Cognizable	Ditto	Ditto.
30	False statement, rumour, etc., made in place of worship, etc., with intent to create enmity, hatred or ill-will.	Imprisonment for 5 years and fine	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

506	Criminal intimidation	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable	Bailable	Ditto.
	If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc.	Imprisonment for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
5	507 Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	Imprisonment for 2 years, in addition to the punishment under above section.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
10	508 Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
	509 Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman, etc.	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Cognizable	Ditto	Ditto.
15	510 Appearing in a public place, etc., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 10 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXIII—ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES

20	511 Attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment for life or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.	Imprisonment for life or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	According as the offence is cognizable or non-cognizable.	According as the offence attempted by the offender is bailable or not.	The court by which the offence attempted is triable.
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II.—CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER LAWS

Sec- tion	Offence	Cognizable or non-cognizable	Bailable or non-bailable	By what Court triable
	If punishable with death, imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for more than 7 years.	Cognizable	Non-bailable	Court of Session.
5	If punishable with imprisonment for 3 years and upwards but not more than 7 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the first class.
	If punishable with imprisonment for less than 3 years or with fine only.	Non-cognizable	Bailable	Any Magistrate.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(See section 476)

FORM No. 1

SUMMONS TO AN ACCUSED PERSON

(See section 61)

To (name of accused) of (address).

WHEREAS your attendance is necessary to answer to a charge of (state
shortly the offence charged), you are hereby required to appear in person
10 (or by pleader, as the case may be) before the (Magistrate) of _____,
on the _____ day of _____, Herein fail not.

Dated, this _____ day of _____, 19 ____.

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

FORM No. 2

15 WARRANT OF ARREST

(See section 70)

To (name and designation of the person or persons who is or are to
execute the warrant).

20 WHEREAS (name of accused) of (address) stands charged with the
offence of (state the offence), you are hereby directed to arrest the said
_____, and to produce him before me. Herein fail not.

Dated, this _____ day of _____, 19 ____.

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

25 (See section 71)

This warrant may be endorsed as follows:—

If the said _____ shall give bail himself in the sum of rupees
_____ with one surety in the sum of rupees _____ (or two
sureties each in the sum of rupees _____) to attend before me on
30 the _____ day of _____ and to continue so to attend until otherwise directed
by me, he may be released.

Dated, this _____ day of _____, 19 ____.

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

FORM No. 3

BOND AND BAIL-BOND AFTER ARREST UNDER A WARRANT

(See section 81)

I, (*name*), of _____, being brought before the District Magistrate of _____ (*or as the case may be*) under a warrant issued to compel my appearance to answer to the charge of _____, do hereby bind myself to attend in the Court of _____ on the _____ day of _____ next, to answer to the said charge, and to continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Court; and, in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit, to Government, the sum of rupees _____

Dated, this _____ day of _____, 19 _____.

(Signature)

I do hereby declare myself surety for the above-named _____ of _____, that he shall attend before _____ in the Court of _____ on the _____ day of _____ next, to answer to the charge on which he has been arrested, and shall continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Court; and, in case of his making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit, to Government, the sum of rupees _____

Dated, this _____ day of _____, 19 _____.

(Signature).

FORM No. 4

PROCLAMATION REQUIRING THE APPEARANCE OF A PERSON ACCUSED

(See section 82)

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (*name, description and address*) _____ has committed (*or is suspected to have committed*) the offence of _____, punishable under section _____ of the Indian Penal Code, and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said (*name*) cannot be found, and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said (*name*) has absconded (*or is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant*);

Proclamation is hereby made that the said _____ of _____ is required to appear at (*place*) _____ before this Court (*or before me*) to answer the said complaint on the _____ day of _____

Dated, this _____ day of _____, 19 _____.

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

FORM No. 5

PROCLAMATION REQUIRING THE ATTENDANCE OF A WITNESS

(See sections 82, 87 and 90)

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (*name, description and address*) _____ has committed (*or is suspected to have committed*) the offence of (*mention the offence concisely*) _____ and a warrant has been issued

to compel the attendance of (*name, description and address of the witness*) before this Court to be examined touching the matter of the said complaint; and whereas it has been returned to the said warrant that the said (*name of witness*) cannot be served, and it has been shown
5 to my satisfaction that he has absconded (*or is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant*);

Proclamation is hereby made that the said (*name*) is required to appear at (*place*) before the Court of on the day of next at o'clock, to be examined touching the offence complained of.

10 Dated, this day of , 19 .

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

FORM No. 6

ORDER OF ATTACHMENT TO COMPEL THE ATTENDANCE OF A WITNESS

(See section 83)

15 To the Police Officer in charge of the police station at

WHEREAS a warrant has been duly issued to compel the attendance of (*name, description and address*) to testify concerning a complaint pending before this Court, and it has been returned to the said warrant that it cannot be served; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that he has absconded (*or is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant*); and thereupon a Proclamation has been
20 or is being duly issued and published requiring the said to appear and give evidence at the time and place mentioned therein;

This is to authorise and require you to attach by seizure the movable
52 property belonging to the said to the value of rupees which you may find within the District of and to hold the said property under attachment pending the further order of this Court, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

30 Dated, this day of , 19 .

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature).

FORM No. 7

ORDER OF ATTACHMENT TO COMPEL THE APPEARANCE OF A PERSON ACCUSED

(See section 83)

35 To (*name and designation of the person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant*).

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (*name, description and address*) has committed (*or is suspected to have committed*) the offence of punishable under section of the Indian Penal
40 Code, and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said (*name*) cannot be found; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said (*name*) has absconded (*or is concealing*

nimself to avoid the service of the said warrant) and thereupon a Proclamation has been or is being duly issued and published requiring the said to appear to answer the said charge within days; and whereas the said is possessed of the following property, other than land paying revenue to Government, in the village (or town), of , in the District of , viz., , and an order has been made for the attachment thereof;

You are hereby required to attach the said property in the manner specified in clause (a), or clause (c), or both*, of sub-section (2) of section 83, and to hold the same under attachment pending the further order of this Court, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Dated, this day of , 19 .
(Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

*Strike out the one which is not applicable, depending on the nature of the property to be attached.

FORM No. 8

ORDER AUTHORISING AN ATTACHMENT BY THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE
OR COLLECTOR

(See section 83)

20

To the District Magistrate|Collector of the District of

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (*name, description and address*) has committed (or is suspected to have committed) the offence of , punishable under section of the Indian Penal Code, and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said (*name*) cannot be found; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said (*name*) has absconded (or is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant) and thereupon a Proclamation has been or is being duly issued and published requiring the said (*name*) to appear to answer the said charge within days; and whereas the said is possessed of certain land paying revenue to Government in; the village (or town) of in the District of

You are hereby authorised and requested to cause the said land to be attached in the manner specified in clause (a), or clause (c), or both*, of sub-section (4) of section 83, and to be held under attachment pending the further order of this Court, and to certify without delay what you may have done in pursuance of this order.

Dated, this day of , 19 .
(Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

*Strike out the one which is not desired.

40

FORM No. 9

WARRANT IN THE FIRST INSTANCE TO BRING UP A WITNESS

(See section 87)

To (*name and designation of the police officer or other person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant*).

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (*name and description of accused*) of (*address*) has (or is suspected to have) committed the offence of (*mention the offence concisely*), and it appears

likely that (*name and description of witness*) can give evidence concerning the said complaint; and whereas I have good and sufficient reason to believe that he will not attend as a witness on the hearing of the said complaint unless compelled to do so;

5 This is to authorise and require you to arrest the said (*name of witness*), and on the _____ day of _____ to bring him before this Court, to be examined touching the offence complained of.

Dated, this _____ day of _____, 19 ____ .

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

10

FORM No. 10

WARRANT TO SEARCH AFTER INFORMATION OF A PARTICULAR OFFENCE

(See section 93)

To (*name and designation of the police officer or other person or persons*)
15 *who is or are to execute the warrant*).

WHEREAS information has been laid (*or complaint has been made*) before me of the commission (*or suspected commission*) of the offence of (*mention the offence concisely*), and it has been made to appear to me that the production of (*specify the thing clearly*) is essential to the
20 inquiry now being made (*or about to be made*) into the said offence (*or suspected offence*);

This is to authorise and require you to search for the said (*the thing specified*) in the (*describe the house or place or part thereof to which the search is to be confined*), and, if found, to produce the same forth-
25 with before this Court, returning this warrant, with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

Dated, this _____ day of _____, 19 ____ .

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

30

FORM No. 11

WARRANT TO SEARCH SUSPECTED PLACE OF DEPOSIT

(See section 94)

To (*name and designation of a police officer above the rank of a constable*).

35 WHEREAS information has been laid before me, and on due inquiry thereupon had, I have been led to believe that the (*describe the house or other place*) is used as a place for the deposit (*or sale*) of stolen property (*or if for either of the other purposes expressed in the section, state the purpose in the words of the section*);

This is to authorise and require you to enter the said house (or other place) with such assistance as shall be required, and to use, if necessary, reasonable force for that purpose, and to search every part of the said house (or other place, or if the search is to be confined to a part, specify the part clearly), and to seize and take possession of any property (or documents, or stamps, or seals, or coins, or obscene objects, as the case may be) (add, when the case requires it) and also of any instruments and materials which you may reasonably believe to be kept for the manufacture of forged documents, or counterfeit stamps, or false seals, counterfeit coins or counterfeit currency notes (as the case may be), and forthwith to bring before this Court such of the said things as may be taken possession of, returning this warrant, with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

Dated, this day of , 19 .

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature) 15

FORM No. 12

BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE

(See sections 106 and 107)

WHEREAS I, (name), inhabitant of (place), have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of or until the completion of the inquiry in the matter of now pending in the Court of , I hereby bind myself not to commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term or until the completion of the said inquiry and, in case of my making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Government the sum of rupees

Dated, this day of , 19 .

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

FORM No. 13

BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR

(See sections 108, 109 and 110)

WHEREAS I, (name), inhabitant of (place), have been called upon to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Government and all the citizens of India for the term of (state the period) or until the completion of the inquiry in the matter of now pending in the Court of , I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Government and all the citizens of India during the said term or until the completion of the said inquiry; and, in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Government the sum of rupees.

Dated, this day of , 19 .

(Signature) 40

(Where a bond with sureties is to be executed, add _____).

We do hereby declare ourselves sureties for the above-named that he will be of good behaviour to Government and all the citizens of India during the said term or until the completion of the said inquiry; 5 and, in case of his making default therein, we bind ourselves, jointly and severally, to forfeit to Government the sum of rupees

Dated, this _____ day of _____, 19 .

(Signature)

FORM No. 14

10 SUMMONS ON INFORMATION OF A PROBABLE BREACH OF THE PEACE
(See section 113)

To _____ of _____

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me by credible information that (*state the substance of the information*), and that you are likely to 15 commit a breach of the peace (or by which act a breach of the peace will probably be occasioned), you are hereby required to attend in person (or by a duly authorised agent) at the office of the Magistrate of _____ on the _____ day of _____ 19 , at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be required to enter into a bond for 20 rupees [when sureties are required, add, and also to give security by the bond of one (or two, as the case may be) surety (or sureties) in the sum of rupees _____ (each if more than one)] that you will keep the peace for the term of _____

Dated, this _____ day of _____, 19 _____

25 (Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

FORM No. 15

WARRANT OF COMMITMENT ON FAILURE TO FIND SECURITY TO KEEP THE PEACE

(See section 122)

30 To the officer in charge of the Jail at _____

WHEREAS (*name and address*) appeared before me in person (or by his authorised agent) on the _____ day of _____ in obedience to a summons calling upon him to show cause why he should not enter into a bond for rupees _____ with one surety (or a bond with two 35 sureties each in rupees _____), that he, the said (*name*), would keep the peace for the period of _____ months; and whereas an order was then made requiring the said (*name*) to enter into and find such security (*state the security ordered when it differs from that mentioned in the summons*), and he has failed to comply with the said order;

40 This is to authorise and require you** to receive the said (*name*) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the

said Jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*) unless he shall in the meantime be lawfully ordered to be released, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Dated, this day of , 19 .

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature) 5

FORM No. 16

WARRANT OF COMMITMENT ON FAILURE TO FIND SECURITY
FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR

(See section 122)

10

To the Officer in charge of the Jail at

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that (*name and description*) has been concealing his presence within the district of and that there is reason to believe that he is going so with a view to committing a cognizable offence;

15

or

WHEREAS evidence of the general character of (*name and description*) has been adduced before me and recorded, from which it appears that he is an habitual robber (*or house-breaker, etc., as the case may be*);

And whereas an order has been recorded stating the same and requiring the said (*name*) to furnish security for his good behaviour for the term of (*state the period*) by entering into a bond with one surety (*or two or more sureties, as the case may be*), himself for rupees , and the said surety (*or each of the said sureties*) for rupees , and the said (*name*) has failed to comply with the said order and for such default has been adjudged imprisonment for (*state the term*) unless the said security be sooner furnished;

This is to authorise and require you **to receive the said (*name*) into your custody, together with this warrant and him safely to keep in the Jail, *or if he is already in prison, be detained therein*, for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*) unless he shall in the meantime be lawfully ordered to be released, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Dated, this day of , 19 .

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature) 35

FORM No. 17

WARRANT TO DISCHARGE A PERSON IMPRISONED ON FAILURE TO GIVE SECURITY
(See sections 122 and 123)

To the Officer in charge of the Jail at _____ (or other officer in whose
5 custody the person is).

WHEREAS (name and description of prisoner) was committed to your
custody under warrant of the Court, dated the _____ day of 19 ____ ;
and has since duly given security under section _____ of the Code of
Criminal Procedure, 1972;

10

or

WHEREAS (name and description of prisoner) was committed to your
custody under warrant of the Court, dated the _____ day of 19 ____ ;
and there have appeared to me sufficient grounds for the opinion that
he can be released without hazard to the community;

15 This is to authorise and require you forthwith to discharge the said
(name) from your custody unless he is liable to be detained for some
other cause.

Dated, this _____ day of _____, 19 ____ .

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

20

FORM No. 18

WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON FAILURE TO PAY MAINTENANCE

(See section 125)

To the Officer in charge of the Jail at _____

WHEREAS (name, description and address) has been proved before
25 me to be possessed of sufficient means to maintain his wife (name) [or
his child (name) or his father or mother (name), who is by reason of
(state the reason) unable to maintain herself (or himself)] and to have
neglected (or refused) to do so, and an order has been duly made requir-
ing the said (name) to allow to his said wife (or child or father or
30 mother) for maintenance the monthly sum of rupees _____ ; and
whereas it has been further proved that the said (name) in wilful dis-
regard of the said order has failed to pay rupees _____ being the
amount of the allowance for the month (or months) of _____ ;

And thereupon an order was made adjudging him to undergo** im-
35 prisonment in the said Jail for the period of _____ ;

This is to authorise and require you to receive the said (name) into
your custody in the said Jail, together with this warrant, and there carry
the said order into execution according to law, returning this warrant
with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

40 Dated, this _____ day of _____, 19 ____ .

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

FORM No. 19

WARRANT TO ENFORCE THE PAYMENT OF MAINTENANCE BY ATTACHMENT
AND SALE(See section 125)

To (name and designation of the police officer or other person to execute⁵
the warrant).

WHEREAS an order has been duly made requiring (name) to allow to
his said wife (or child or father or mother) for maintenance the monthly
sum of rupees , and whereas the said (name) in wilful disregard
of the said order has (failed to pay rupees ' being the amount¹⁰
of the allowance for the month (or months) of ;

This is to authorise and require you to attach any movable property
belonging to the said (name) which may be found within the district
of , and if within (state the number of days or hours allowed)
next after such attachment the said sum shall not be paid (or forthwith),¹⁵
to sell the movable property attached, or so much thereof as shall be
sufficient to satisfy the said sum, returning this warrant, with an endorse-
ment certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its
execution.

Dated, this day of , 19 .²⁰

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

FORM No. 20

ORDER FOR THE REMOVAL OF NUISANCES

(See section 133)

To (name, description and address).²⁵

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you have caused an
obstruction (or nuisance) to persons using the public roadway (or other
public place) which, etc, (describe the road or public place), by etc.,
(state what it is that causes the obstruction or nuisance), and that such
obstruction (or nuisance) still exists;³⁰

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you are carrying on,
as owner, or manager, the trade or occupation of (state the particular
trade or occupation and the place where it is carried on), and that the
same is injurious to the public health (or comfort) by reason (state briefly
in what manner the injurious effects are caused), and should be sup-³⁵
pressed or removed to a different place;

or

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you are the owner
(or are in possession of or have the control over) a certain tank (or well
or excavation) adjacent to the public way (describe the thoroughfare),⁴⁰
and that the safety of the public is endangered by reason of the said
tank (or well or excavation) being without a fence (or insecurely
fenced);

or

WHEREAS, etc., etc., (as the case may be);

I do hereby direct and require you within (state the time allowed) to (state what is required to be done to abate the nuisance) or to appear
 5 at _____ in the _____ Court of _____ on the _____ day of _____ next, and to show cause why this order should not be enforced;

or

I do hereby direct and require you within (state the time allowed) to cease carrying on the said trade or occupation at the said place, and
 10 not again to carry on the same, or to remove the said trade from the place where it is now carried on, or to appear, etc.;

or

I do hereby direct and require you within (state the time allowed) to put up a sufficient fence (state the kind of fence and the part to be fenced); or to appear, etc.;

or

I do hereby direct and require you, etc., etc., (as the case may be).

Dated, this _____ day of _____, 19 _____.

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

20

FORM No. 21

MAGISTRATE'S NOTICE AND PEREMPTORY ORDER

(See section 141)

To (name, description and address).

I HEREBY give you notice that it has been found that the order issued
 25 on the _____ day of _____ requiring you (state substantially the requisition in the order) is reasonable and proper. Such order has been made absolute, and I hereby direct and require you to obey the said order within (state the time allowed), on peril of the penalty provided by the Indian Penal Code for disobedience thereto.

30 Dated, this _____ day of _____, 19 _____.

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

FORM No. 22

INJUNCTION TO PROVIDE AGAINST IMMINENT DANGER PENDING INQUIRY

(See section 142)

35 To (name, description and address).

WHEREAS the inquiry into the conditional order issued by me on the day of _____, 19 _____, **is* pending, and it has been made to appear to me that the nuisance mentioned in the said order is attended with such imminent* danger or injury of a serious kind to the public as to render
 40 necessary immediate measures to prevent such danger, I do hereby, under the provisions of section 142 of the Code of Criminal Procedure,

1972, direct and enjoin you forthwith to (*state plainly what is required to be done as a temporary safeguard*), pending the result of the inquiry.

Dated, this _____ day of _____, 19 ____ .

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

FORM No. 23

5

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER PROHIBITING THE REPETITION, ETC., OF A NUISANCE

(See section 143)

To (*name, description and address*).

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that, etc. (*state the proper recital, guided by Form No. 20 or Form No. 24, as the case may be*); 10

I do hereby strictly order and enjoin you not to repeat or continue, the said nuisance. ***

Dated, this _____ day of _____, 19 ____ .

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

FORM No. 24

15

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER TO PREVENT OBSTRUCTION, RIOT, ETC.

(See section 144)

To (*name, description and address*).

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you are in possession (*or have the management*) of (*describe clearly the property*), and that, 20 in digging a drain on the said land, you are about to throw or place a portion of the earth and stones dug-up upon the adjoining public road, so as to occasion risk of obstruction to persons using the road;

or

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you and a number of 25 other persons (*mention the class of persons*) are about to meet and proceed in a* procession along the public street, etc., (*as the case may be*) and that such procession is likely to lead to a riot or an affray;

or

WHEREAS; etc., etc., (*as the case may be*); 30

I do hereby order you not to place or permit to be placed any of the earth or stones dug from land on any part of the said road;

or

I do hereby prohibit the procession passing along the said street, and strictly warn and enjoin you not to take any part in such procession (*or as 35 the case recited may require*).

Dated, this _____ day of _____, 19 ____ .

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

FORM No. 25

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER DECLARING PARTY ENTITLED TO RETAIN POSSESSION OF LAND,
ETC., IN DISPUTE

(See section 145)

5 It appears to me, on the grounds duly recorded, that a dispute, likely to
induce a breach of the peace, existed between (*describe the parties by
name and residence, or residence only if the dispute be between bodies of
villagers*) concerning certain (*state concisely the subject of dispute*),
situate within my local jurisdiction, all the said parties were called upon
10 to give in a written statement of their respective claims as to the fact of
actual possession of the said (*the subject of dispute*), and being satisfied
by due inquiry had thereupon, without reference to the merits of the claim
of either of the said parties to the legal right of possession, that the claim
of actual possession by the said (*name or names or description*) is true; I
15 do decide and declare that he is (or they are) in possession of the said
(*the subject of dispute*) and entitled to retain such possession until ousted
by due course of law, and do strictly forbid any disturbance of his (or
their) possession in the meantime.

Dated, this day of 19

20 (Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

FORM No. 26

WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT IN THE CASE OF A DISPUTE AS TO THE POSSESSION OF
LAND, ETC.

(See section 146)

25 To the Police Officer in charge of the police station at
(or, To the Collector of

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that a dispute likely to in-
duce a breach of the peace existed between (*describe the parties concern-
ed by name and residence, or residence only if the dispute be between
30 bodies of villagers*) concerning certain (*state concisely the subject of
dispute*) situate within the limits of my jurisdiction, and the said parties
were thereupon duly called upon to state in writing their respective claims
as to the fact of actual possession of the said (*the subject of dispute*), and
whereas, upon due inquiry into the said claims, I have decided that neither
35 of the said parties was in possession of the said (*the subject of dispute*)
(or I am unable to satisfy myself as to which of the said parties was in
possession as aforesaid);

This is to authorise and require you to attach the said (*the subject of
dispute*) by taking and keeping possession thereof, and to hold the same
40 under attachment until the decree or order of a competent Court deter-
mining the rights of the parties, or the claim to possession, shall have
been obtained, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certify-
ing the manner of its execution.

Dated, this day of , 19 .

45 (Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

FORM No. 27

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER PROHIBITING THE DOING OF ANYTHING ON LAND OR
WATER

(See section 147)

A DISPUTE having arisen concerning the right of use of (*state concisely the subject of dispute*) situate within ** my local jurisdiction, the possession of which land (*or water*) is claimed exclusively by (*describe the person or persons*), and it appears to me, on due inquiry into the same, that the said land (*or water*) has been open to the enjoyment of such use by the public (*or if by an individual or a class of persons, describe him or them*) and (*if the use can be enjoyed throughout the year*) that the said use has been enjoyed within three months of the institution of the said inquiry (*or if the use is enjoyable only at a particular season, say, "during the last of the seasons at which the same is capable of being enjoyed"*);

I do order that the said (*the claimant or claimants of possession*) or any one in their interest, shall not take (*or retain*) possession of the said land (*or water*) to the exclusion of the enjoyment of the right of use aforesaid, until he (*or they*) shall obtain the decree or order of a competent Court adjudging him (*or them*) to be entitled to exclusive possession.

Dated, this day of , 19 .

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

FORM No. 28

BOND AND BAIL-BOND ON A PRELIMINARY INQUIRY BEFORE A POLICE OFFICER

(See section 169)

I, (*name*), of ; being charged with the offence of and after inquiry required to appear before the Magistrate of

OR

and after inquiry called upon to enter into my own recognizance to appear when required, do hereby bind myself to appear at , in the Court of , on the day of next (*or on such day as I may hereafter be required to attend*) to answer further to the said charge, and in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Government, the sum of rupees

Dated, this day of , 19 .

(Signature)

I hereby declare myself (*or we jointly and severally declare ourselves and each of us*) surety (*or sureties*) for the above said (*name*) that he shall attend at in the Court of on the day of

next (*or on such day as he may hereafter be required to attend*), further to answer to the charge pending against him, and, in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself (*or we hereby bind ourselves*) to forfeit to Government the sum of rupees

Dated, this day of , 19 .

(Signature) 45

FORM No. 29
BOND TO PROSECUTE OR GIVE EVIDENCE
(See section 170)

I, (name), of (place), do hereby bind myself to attend at
in the Court of at o'clock on the day of next and
5 then and there to prosecute (or to prosecute and give evidence) (or to
give evidence) in the matter of a charge of against one A.B., and,
in case of making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Government
the sum of rupees .
10 Dated, this day of , 19 .

(Signature).

FORM No. 30

SPECIAL SUMMONS TO A PERSON ACCUSED OF A PETTY OFFENCE
(See section 206)

15 To

(Name of the accused)
of (address)

20 WHEREAS your attendance is necessary to answer a charge of a petty
offence (*state shortly the offence charged*), you are hereby required to
appear in person (or by pleader) before (Magistrate) of
on the day of 19 . or if you desire to plead
guilty to the charge without appearing before the Magistrate, to
transmit before the aforesaid date the plea of guilty in writing and the
sum of rupees as fine, or if you desire to appear by pleader
25 and to plead guilty through such pleader, to authorise such pleader in
writing to make such a plea of guilty on your behalf and to pay the fine
through such pleader. Herein fail not.

Dated, this day of , 19 .
30 (Seal of the Court) (Signature).

(Note.—The amount of fine specified in this summons shall not exceed
one hundred rupees.)

FORM No. 31

NOTICE OF COMMITMENT BY MAGISTRATE TO PUBLIC PROSECUTOR
(See section 209)

35 The Magistrate of hereby gives notice that he has committed
one for trial at the next Sessions; and the Magistrate hereby ins-
tructs the Public Prosecutor to conduct the prosecution of the said case.

The charge against the accused is that, etc. (*state the offence as in the
charge*).

40 Dated, this day of , 19 .
(Seal of the Court) (Signature).

FORM No. 32

CHARGES

(See sections 211, 212 and 213)

45

I. CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD

(1) (a) I, (name and office of Magistrate, etc.), hereby charge you
(name of accused person) as follows:—

(b) that you, on or about the day of , at , waged
war against the Government of India and thereby committed an offence
punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the
cognizance of this Court.

On Penal
Code,
section
121.

(c) And I hereby direct that you be tried by this Court on the said charge.

(Signature and Seal of the Magistrate)

[To be substituted for (b)]:—

- On section 124 (2) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, 5 with the intention of inducing the President of India [or, as the case may be, the Governor of (name of State)] to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such President (or, as the case may be, the Governor), assaulted President (or, as the case may be, the Governor), and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, 10 and within the cognizance of this Court.
- On section 161. (3) That you, being a public servant in the _____ Department, directly accepted from (state the name) for another party (state the name) gratification other than legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to do an official act, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of this Court. 15
- On section 166. (4) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, did (or omitted to do, as the case may be) _____, such conduct being contrary to the provisions of _____ Act _____, section _____, and known by you to be prejudicial to _____, and thereby committed an offence 20 punishable under section 166 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of this Court.
- On section 193. (5) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, in the course of the trial of _____ before _____, stated in evidence that " _____ " which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not 25 believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of this Court.
- On section 304. (6) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of _____, 30 and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of this Court.
- On section 306. (7) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, abetted the commission of suicide by A.B., a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 306 of the Indian 35 Penal Code, and within the cognizance of this Court.
- On section 325. (8) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, voluntarily caused grievous hurt to _____, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of this Court. 40
- On section 392. (9) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, robbed (state the name), and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of this Court.
- On section 395. (10) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, committed dacoity, an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal 45 Code, and within the cognizance of this Court.

II. CHARGES WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS

(1) (a) I, (name and office of Magistrate, etc.), hereby charge you (name of accused person) as follows:—

(b) *First*—That you, on or about the day of , at ,
5 knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person, by name, A.B., as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.** On section 241.

Secondly—That you, on or about the day of , at .
10 knowing a coin to be counterfeit attempted to induce another person, by name, A.B., to receive it as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.**

(c) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said
15 charge.

(Signature and seal of the Magistrate)

[To be substituted for (b)]:—

(2) *First*—That you, on or about the day of , at ,
20 committed murder by causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session. ** On sections 302 and 304.

Secondly—That you, on or about the day of , at ,
by causing the death of , committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and thereby committed an offence punishable under
25 section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session. **

(3) *First*—That you, on or about the day of , at ,
committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court
30 of Session. ** On sections 379 and 382.

Secondly—That you, on or about the day of , at ,
committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the
35 cognizance of the Court of Session. **

Thirdly—That you, on or about the day of , at ,
committed theft, having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to the effecting of your escape after the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of
40 the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.
* *

Fourthly—That you, on or about the day of , at ,
committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft and there-
45 by committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session. **

Alter-
native
charge on
section
193.

(4) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, in the course of the inquiry into _____, before _____, stated in evidence that "_____", and that you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, in the course of the trial of _____, before _____, stated in the evidence that "_____", one of which statements you either knew or believed to be false, 5 or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session. **

(In cases tried by Magistrates substitute "within my cognizance" for "within the cognizance of the Court of Session" and in (c) omit "by the 10 said Court".)

III. CHARGES FOR THEFT AFTER PREVIOUS CONVICTION

I, (name and office of Magistrate, etc.), hereby charge you (name of accused person) as follows:—

That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, committed 15 theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session (** or Magistrate, as the case may be).

And you, the said (name of accused), stand further charged that you, before the committing of the said offence, that is to say, on the _____ day 20 of _____, had been convicted by the (state Court by which conviction was had) at _____ of an offence punishable under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years, that is to say, the offence of house-breaking by night (describe the offence in the words used in the section under which the accused was convicted), which 25 conviction is still in full force and effect, and that you are thereby liable to enhanced punishment under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code.

And I hereby direct that you be tried. etc.

FORM No. 33

SUMMONS TO WITNESS

30

(See sections 61 and 244)

To _____ of _____

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (name of the accused) of (address) has (or is suspected to have) committed the offence of (state the offence concisely with time and place), and it 35 appears to me that you are likely to give material evidence or to produce any document or other things for the prosecution;

You are hereby summoned to appear before this Court on the day of _____ next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to produce such document or thing or to testify what you know concern- 40 ing the matter of the said complaint, and not to depart thence without leave of the Court; and you are hereby warned that, if you shall without just excuse neglect or refuse to appear on the said date, a warrant will be issued to compel your attendance.

Dated, this _____ day of _____, 19 _____

45

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

FORM No. 34

WARRANT OF COMMITMENT ON A SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT OR FINE IF PASSED
BY A MAGISTRATE

(See sections 248 and 255)

5 To the Officer in charge of the Jail at

WHEREAS on the _____ day of _____, (*name of prisoner*), the
(1st, 2nd, 3rd, as the case may be) prisoner in case No. _____ of the
Calendar for 19____, was convicted before me (*name and official design-*
nation) of the offence of (*mention the offence or offences concisely*)
10 under section (*or sections*) of the Indian Penal Code (*or of Act* _____),
and was sentenced to (*state the punishment fully and distinctly*);

This is to authorise and require you** to receive the said (*prisoner's name*) into your custody in the said Jail, together with this warrant, and thereby carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

15 Dated, this _____ day of _____, 19____.

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

FORM No. 35

WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON FAILURE TO PAY COMPENSATION

(See section 250)

20 To the Officer in charge of the Jail at

WHEREAS (*name and description*) has brought against (*name and description of the accused person*) the complaint that (*mention it concisely*) and the same has been dismissed on the ground that there was no reasonable ground for making the accusation against the said (*name*)
25 and the order of dismissal awards payment by the said (*name of complainant*) of the sum of rupees _____ as compensation; and whereas the said sum has not been paid and an order has been made for his simple imprisonment in Jail for the period of _____ days, unless the aforesaid sum be sooner paid;

30 This is to authorise and require you** to receive the said (*name*) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said Jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*), subject to the provisions of section 69 of the Indian Penal Code, unless the said sum be sooner paid, and on the receipt thereof, forthwith to set him at liberty,
35 returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Dated, this _____ day of _____, 19____.

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

FORM No. 36

ORDER REQUIRING PRODUCTION IN COURT OF PERSON IN PRISON FOR ANSWERING TO CHARGE OF OFFENCE

(See section 267)

To

5

The Officer in charge of the Jail at

at

WHEREAS the attendance of (name of prisoner) at present confined/detained in the above-mentioned prison, is required in this Court to answer to a charge of (state shortly the offence charged) or for the purpose of a proceeding (State shortly the particulars of the proceeding);

You are hereby required to produce the said under safe and sure conduct before this Court on the day of , 19 , by A.M. there to answer to the said charge, or for the purpose of the said proceeding, and after this Court has dispensed with his further attendance, cause him to be conveyed under safe and sure conduct back to the said prison.

And you are further required to inform the said of the contents of this order and deliver to him the attached copy thereof.

Dated, this day of , 19 .

(Signature)

(Seal of the Court)

Countersigned.

(Seal)

(Signature)

FORM No. 37

25

ORDER REQUIRING PRODUCTION IN COURT OF PERSON IN PRISON FOR GIVING EVIDENCE

(See section 267)

To

The Officer in charge of the Jail at

30

WHEREAS complaint has been made before this Court that (name of the accused) of has committed the offence of (state offence concisely with time and place) and it appears that (name of prisoner) at present confined/detained in the above-mentioned prison, is likely to give material evidence for the prosecution/defence;

You are hereby required to produce the said under safe and sure conduct before this Court at on the day of , 19 , by A.M. there to give evidence in the matter now pending before this Court, and after this Court has dispensed with his further attendance, cause him to be conveyed under safe and sure conduct back to the said prison.

And you are further required to inform the said _____ of the contents of this order and deliver to him the attached copy thereof.

Dated, this _____ day of _____, 19 .

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

5

Countersigned.

(Seal)

(Signature)

FORM No. 38

WARRANT OF COMMITMENT IN CERTAIN CASES OF CONTEMPT WHEN A FINE IS IMPOSED

10

(See section 345 and*)

To the Officer in charge of the Jail at _____

WHEREAS at a Court held before me on this day (*name and description of the offender*) in the presence (*or view*) of the Court committed wilful contempt;

15

And whereas for such contempt the said (*name of the offender*) has been adjudged by the Court to pay a fine of rupees _____, or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for the period of (*state the number of months or days*);

This is to authorise and require you ** to receive the said (*name of offender*) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said Jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*), unless the said fine be sooner paid; and, on the receipt thereof, forthwith to set him at liberty, returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

25

Dated, this _____ day of _____, 19 .

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

FORM No. 39

MAGISTRATE OR JUDGE'S WARRANT OF COMMITMENT OF WITNESS REFUSING TO ANSWER OR TO PRODUCE DOCUMENT

30

(See section 349)

To (*name and designation of officer of Court*)

WHEREAS (*name and description*), being summoned (*or brought before this Court*) as a witness and this day required to give evidence on an inquiry into an alleged offence, refused to answer a certain question (*or certain questions*) put to him touching the said alleged offence, and duly recorded, or having been called upon to produce any document has refused to produce such document, without alleging any just excuse for such refusal, and for his refusal has been ordered to be detained in custody for (*term of detention adjudged*);

This is to authorise and require you to take the said (*name*) into custody, and him safely to keep in your custody for the period of days, unless in the meantime he shall consent to be examined and to answer the questions asked of him, or to produce the document called for from him, and on the last of the said days, or forthwith on such consent being known, to bring him before this Court to be dealt with according to law, returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution. 5

Dated, this day of , 19 .

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature) 10

FORM No. 40

WARRANT OF COMMITMENT UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH

(See section 366)

To the Officer in charge of the Jail at

WHEREAS at the Session held before me on the day of 15
19 , (*name of prisoner*), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, as the case may be) prisoner in case No. of the Calendar for 19 at the said Session, was duly convicted of the offence of culpable homicide amounting to murder under section of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to * death, subject to the confirmation of the said sentence by the Court of ; 20

This is to authorise and require you** to receive the said (*prisoner's name*) into your custody in the said Jail, together with this warrant, and him there safely to keep until you shall receive the further warrant or order of this Court, carrying into effect the order of the said Court. 25

Dated, this day of , 19 .

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature) 25

FORM No. 41

WARRANT AFTER A COMMUTATION OF A SENTENCE

(See section 386)

To the Officer in charge of the Jail at 30

WHEREAS at a Session held on the day of , 19 , (*name of prisoner*), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, as the case may be) prisoner in case No. of the Calendar for 19 at the said Session, was convicted of the offence of , punishable under section of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to , and was thereupon committed to your custody; and whereas by the order of the Court of (a duplicate of which is hereunto annexed) the punishment adjudged by the said sentence has been commuted to the punishment of imprisonment for life** ; 35

This is to authorised and require you** safely to keep the said (*prisoner's name*) in your custody in the said Jail, as by law is required 40

until he shall be delivered over by you to the proper authority and custody for the purpose of his undergoing the punishment of imprisonment for life under the said order,

or

5 if the mitigated sentence is one of imprisonment, say, after the words "custody in the said Jail", "and there to carry into execution the punishment of imprisonment under the said order according to law".

Dated, this day of , 19 .

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

10

FORM No. 42

WARRANT OF EXECUTION OF A SENTENCE OF DEATH
(See section 414)

To the Officer in charge of the Jail at

15 WHEREAS (*name of prisoner*), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, as the case may be) prisoner in case No. of the Calendar for 19 at the Session held before me on the day of , 19 , has been by a warrant of the Court, dated the day of , committed to your custody under sentence of death; and whereas the order of the High Court at confirming the said sentence has been received by this Court;

20 This is to authorise and require you ** to carry the said sentence into execution by causing the said to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at (*time and place of execution*), and to return this warrant to the Court with an endorsement certifying that the sentence has been executed.

25

Dated, this day of , 19 .

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

FORM No. 43

WARRANT TO LEVY A FINE BY ATTACHMENT AND SALE

30

(See section 421)

To (*name and designation of the police officer or other person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant*).

35 WHEREAS (*name and description of the offender*) was on the day of , 19 , convicted before me of the offence of (*mention the offence concisely*), and sentenced to pay a fine of rupees ; and whereas the said (*name*), although required to pay the said fine, has not paid the same or any part thereof;

40 This is to authorise and require you to attach any movable property belonging to the said (*name*), which may be found within the district of ; and, if within (*state the number of days or hours allowed*) next after such attachment the said sum shall not be paid (or

forthwith), to sell the movable property attached, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the said fine, returning this warrant, with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

Dated, this day of , 19 . 5

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

FORM No. 44

WARRANT FOR RECOVERY OF FINE

(See section 421)

To the Collector of the district of . 10

WHEREAS (*name, address and description of the offender*) was on the day of , 19 , convicted before me of the offence of (*mention the offence concisely*), and sentenced to pay a fine of rupees ; and

WHEREAS the said (*name*), although required to pay the said fine, has 15 not paid the same or any thereof;

You are hereby authorised and requested to realise the amount of the said fine as arrears of land revenue from the movable or immovable property, or both, of the said (*name*) and to certify without delay what you may have done in pursuance of this order. 20

Dated, this day of 19

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

FORM No. 45

BOND AND BAIL-BOND FOR ATTENDANCE BEFORE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF POLICE STATION OR COURT 25

[See sections 436, 437, 438(3) and 441]

I, (*name*), of (*place*), having been arrested or detained without warrant by the Officer in charge of police station (or having been brought before the Court of), charged with the offence of , and required to give security for my attendance 30 before such Officer or Court on condition that I shall attend such Officer or Court on every day on which any investigation or trial is held with regard to such charge, and in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Government the sum of rupees

Dated, this day of , 19

35

(Signature)

I hereby declare myself (or we jointly and severally declare ourselves and each of us) surety (or sureties) for the above said (name) that he shall attend the Officer in charge of police station or the Court of on every day on which any investigation into the charge is made or any trial on such charge is held, that he shall be, and appear, before such officer or Court for the purpose of such investigation or to answer the charge against him (as the case may be), and, in case of his making default herein, I hereby bind myself (or we, hereby bind ourselves) to forfeit to Government the sum of rupees.

10 Dated, this day of , 19 .

(Signature)

FORM No. 46

WARRANT TO DISCHARGE A PERSON IMPRISONED ON FAILURE TO GIVE SECURITY

(See section 442)

15 To the Officer in charge of the Jail at

(or other officer in whose custody the person is)

WHEREAS (name and description of prisoner) was committed to your custody under warrant of this Court, dated the day of , and has since with his surety (or sureties) duly executed a 20 bond under section 441 of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

This is to authorise and require you forthwith to discharge the said (name) from your custody, unless he is liable to be detained for some other matter.

Dated, this day of , 19 .

52 (Seal of the Court)

(Signature)

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APPENDIX I

(Vide para 3 of the Report)

MOTION IN THE RAJYA SABHA FOR REFERENCE OF THE BILL TO A JOINT COMMITTEE

“That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 Members; 15 Members from this House namely:—

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan
 2. Shri G. R. Patil
 - 3 Shri Sinam Krishna Mohan Singh
 4. Shri Syed Hussain
 5. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
 6. Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu
 7. Shri Suresh J. Desai
 8. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
 9. Dr. B. N. Antani
 10. Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy
 11. Shri Suraj Prasad
 12. Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad
 13. Shri A. D. Mani
 14. Shri M. P. Shukla
 15. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha; and
- 30 Members from the Lok Sabha;

that in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of Members of the Joint Committee;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the last week of the Seventy-seventh Session of the Rajya Sabha;

that this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of Members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee.”

APPENDIX II

(Vide para. 3 of the Report)

MOTION IN THE LOK SABHA

“That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th December, 1970 and communicated to this House on the 15th December, 1970 and do resolve that the following 30 members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely:—

- (1) Shri Sardar Amjad Ali
- (2) Shri S. C. Besra
- (3) Shri Tulsidas Dasappa
- (4) Shri C. C. Desai
- (5) Shri Shri Chand Goyal
- (6) Shri Ram Krishan Gupta
- (7) Shri V. N. Jadhav
- (8) Shri Bhogendra Jha
- (9) Shri H. Ajmal Khan
- (10) Shri Liladhar Kotoki
- (11) Shri K. M. Koushik
- (12) Shri D. K. Kunte
- (13) Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma
- (14) Shri Brij Bhushan Lal
- (15) Shri Madhu Limaye
- (16) Shri V. Vishwanatha Menon
- (17) Shri G. S. Mishra
- (18) Shri Srinibas Mishra
- (19) Shri Krishna Chandra Pant
- (20) Shri Dahyabhai Parmar
- (21) Shri Shiva Chandika Prasad
- (22) Shri Y. Ankineedu Prasad
- (23) Shri Gajraj Singh Rao
- (24) Shri M. Narayana Reddy
- (25) Shri Dwaipayan Sen
- (26) Shri Shambhu Nath
- (27) Shri Naval Kishore Sharma
- (28) Shri Sheo Narain
- (29) Shri Kedar Nath Singh
- (30) Shri G. Vishwanathan.

APPENDIX III

(Vide para. 4 of the Report)

FRESH MOTION IN THE RAJYA SABHA FOR REFERENCE OF THE BILL TO A JOINT COMMITTEE CONSEQUENT UPON DISSOLUTION OF THE FOURTH LOK SABHA

"WHEREAS this House at its sitting held on the 15th December, 1970, adopted a motion that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 15 members from this House and 30 members from the Lok Sabha;

AND WHEREAS this House appointed fifteen members from this House to the said Joint Committee;

AND WHEREAS this House recommended that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee;

AND WHEREAS a message was thereafter transmitted to the Lok Sabha on the 15th December, 1970, communicating to the Lok Sabha the adoption of the said motion by this House.

AND WHEREAS the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th December, 1970 adopted a motion concurring in the said recommendation of this House and nominating thirty members from the Lok Sabha to serve on the said Joint Committee;

AND WHEREAS the Lok Sabha was dissolved on the 27th December, 1970, before the Joint Committee could hold its first meeting and a new Lok Sabha was thereafter constituted on the 15th March, 1971;

NOW THEREFORE this House do resolve that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 Members; 15 members from this House, namely:—

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan
2. Shri G. R. Patil
3. Shri Sinam Krishna Mohan Singh
4. Shri Syed Hussain
5. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
6. Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu
7. Shri Suresh J. Desai
8. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
9. Dr. B. N. Antani
10. Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy .

11. Shri Suraj Prasad
 12. Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad
 13. Shri A. D. Mani
 14. Shri M. P. Shukla
 15. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha; and
- 30 Members from the Lok Sabha;

that in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of Members of the Joint Committee;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the first week of the Seventy-eighth (Winter) Session of the Rajya Sabha;

that this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of Members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

APPENDIX IV

(Vide para 5 of the Report)

FRESH MOTION IN THE LOK SABHA

"That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 31st March, 1971 and communicated to this House on the 31st March, 1971 and do resolve that the following 30 members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely:—

- (1) Shri Satya Charan Besra
- (2) Shri Somnath Chatterjee
- (3) Shri Madhu Dandavate
- (4) Shri P. K. Deo
- (5) Shri C. C. Desai
- (6) Shri Devinder Singh Garcha
- (7) Shri Ghanshyambhai
- (8) Shri Bhogendra Jha
- (9) Shri Liladhar Kotoki
- (10) Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma
- (11) Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi
- (12) Shri Krishna Chandra Pant
- (13) Shri Anantrao Patil
- (14) Shri S. Radhakrishnan
- (15) Shri S. Radhakrishnan
- (16) Shri Gargishankar Ramkrishna
- (17) Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
- (18) Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
- (19) Shri Vayalar Ravi
- (20) Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
- (21) Shri Erasmo de Eequeira
- (22) Shri Shambhu Nath
- (23) Shri Naval Kishore Sharma
- (24) Shri Shiva Chandika
- (25) Shri Kedar Nath Singh
- (26) Shri Mukhtiar Singh
- (27) Shri Tombi Singh
- (28) Shri Tayyab Hussain
- (29) Shri H. D. Tulsidas
- (30) Shri G. Viswanathan."

APPENDIX V

(Vide para 11 of the Report)

LIST OF INDIVIDUAL ASSOCIATIONS, ETC. FROM WHOM MEMORANDA, SUGGESTIONS, ECT. WERE RECEIVED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE

1. Shri J. C. Gandhi, Advocate, Broach.
2. Byculla West Block Congress Committee, Bombay.
3. The Dean of the Faculty of Law of Shivaji University, Kolhapur.
4. Shri G. Dayananda, State Public Prosecutor, Govt. of Mysore.
5. Consultation of Rulers of Indian States in Concord for India, New Delhi.
6. Mrs. E. Udayarathnam, Founder President, Indian Federation of Women Lawyers, Delhi.
7. The Lok Manya Tilak Law Institute, Aurangabad.
8. Shri U. C. Oswal, Distt. Judge, Unnao.
9. Shri R. S. Dhull, General Central Services Class I, Staff Officer, C/o 99 A.P.O.
10. Shri J. N. Patnaik, Second Additional Distt. and Sessions Judge, Cuttack.
11. Shri L. Mallick, District and Sessions Judge, Puri.
12. Shri L. Mahapatra, Sessions, Judge, Ganjam-Boudh, Berhampur.
13. Prof. S. C. Thanvi, Dean Faculty of Law, University of Jodhpur.
14. Shri M. B. Kurup, Government Pleader, Kerala.
15. Shri B. Goswami, Distt. and Sessions Judge, Nowganga, Assam.
16. Shri Raja Shankar Misra, Asstt. Public Prosecutor, (U.P. Police), Azamgarh.
17. Shri D. C. Sharma, District and Sessions Judge, Lakhimpur.
18. The Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Mysore.
19. Shri H. A. Safwi, District Judge, Jaunpur.
20. Hon'ble Justice Shri S. K. Ray of the High Court of Orissa.
21. Hon'ble Justice Shri B. K. Patra of the High Court of Orissa.
22. Hon'ble Justice Shri R. N. Misra of the High Court of Orissa.
23. The Director of Legal Studies, Law College, Madras.
24. The High Court of Mysore, Bangalore.
25. Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Sadasivan of the High Court of Kerala.

26. Shri T. P. Kunjuvareed, Sessions Judge, Alleppey.
27. Shri P. K. Lakshmanan, District Judge, Palghat (Kerala State).
28. Shri G. Balagangadharan Nair, District Judge, Quilon.
29. Kumari P. Janaki Amma, District Judge, Manjari at Kozhikode.
30. Shri S. N. Shukla, District and Sessions Judge, Shahjahanpur.
31. Shri I. V. K. Sastry, Dean Faculty of Law, Marathwada University, Aurangabad.
32. Shri B. N. Srivastava, Civil & Sessions Judge, Sultanpur.
33. Uttar Pradesh Commission of Jourists, Mathura.
34. North Arcot District Bidi and Tobacco Merchants Association, Vellore.
35. Shri B. K. Sharma, Distt. Judge, Ballia.
36. Prof. Dr. U. C. Sarkar, Dean and Head of Law Deptt. University of Kurukshetra.
37. Lt. Col. Balwant Singh (Retd.), Ambala Cantt.
38. The Dean, Faculty of Law, the Maharaj Sayajirao University of Baroda.
39. Shri Girja Shankar Pandey, Advocate, Fatehpur (U.P.)
40. The Bar Council of Tamil Nadu, Madras.
41. District Judge, Lucknow.
42. The Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Lucknow.
43. Shri P. S. Varma, District Judge, Bijnor.
44. Shri N. C. Dwivedi, District and Sessions Judge, Seoni (M.P.).
45. The Chief Justice and other Judges of Patna High Court.
46. Shri R. N. Mehrotra, Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Delhi.
47. Shri G. V. Pandit, Dean (Law), University of Poona.
48. Shri D. C. Sangama, District & Sessions Judge, L.A.D., Gauhati.
49. Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. N. Shinghal, Rajasthan High Court.
50. Shri R. L. Agarwal, District Judge, Raebareli.
51. The Dean, Faculty of Law, Vikram University, Ujjain.
52. Shri Bharat Bhooshan, SDO F|S, Supvr B|S Gde, I. ML No. 8463872, CWE Bhandara at Nagpur, opposite Rly. Station, Nagpur.
53. Sri Shiva Datta Sharma, District & Sessions Judge, Farrukhabad at Fahgarh.
54. Chief Justice V. G. Oak, of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad.
55. Shri S. K. Tiwari, Civil Judge and Magistrate I Class, Sausar, (UP).
56. Shri Akhtar Hussain, District Judge, Bulandshahr.
57. Prof. M. S. Phirangi, University College of Law, Dharwar.

58. The Principal, Law College, Calicut-1.
59. Sri S. D. N. Sahi, III Temp. Civil & Sessions Judge, Basti.
60. Sri Brahma Swarup, Additional District Magistrate (J), Basti.
61. Shri K. P. Singh, Judicial Magistrate I, Basti.
62. Shri H. G. Shukla, District Judge, Faizabad.
63. Shri Vijaish Kumar, Asstt. Public Prosecutor, Deoria, (U.P.).
64. Sri Suresh Chandra, District Judge, Kheri
65. Shri A. P. Srivastava, Civil and Sessions Judge, Gyanpur.
66. The District Judge, Meerut.
67. Shri M. M. Sharan, Civil and Sessions Judge, Meerut.
68. The Advocate General, Orissa, Cuttack.
69. Shri P. Sreedharan, Assistant Public Professor Grade II, Quilon.
70. M/s. Justices S. H. Sheth and D. P. Desai of the High Court of Gujarat.
71. Shri M. K. Shah, Principal Judge, City Civil Court, Ahmedabad.
72. The District and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad (Rural) at Narol.
73. The District and Sessions Judge, Baroda.
74. Shri R. S. Bhargava, District and Sessions Judge, Bara Banki (U.P.).
75. The Victoria Jubilee Club, Patna.
76. Shri Joshi Kantilal Bhagwanji Master, Bombay.
77. Shri S. G. Pande, Secunderabad.
78. Dr. (Smt.) Lotika Sarkar, Member, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi.
79. Shri R. V. Kelkar, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi.
80. Shri J. H. Manisuri, Bilimora, Distt. Bulsar.
81. Shri T. S. Ramamurti, Advocate, Tirpuri (Distt. Coimbatore).
82. Shri V. Gopalakrishnaiah, Advocate, Hyderabad.
83. Government of Maharashtra, Law and Judiciary Department.
84. Shri B. Das, Advocate General, Government of West Bengal.
85. Shri Mahavir Singh, District, Judge, Budaun.
86. Head of the Department of Law of Nagpur University.
87. Shri Akhileshwar Prasad, Senior Advocate, Patna.
88. Shri Brajanandan Prasad, Advocate, Patna.
89. Shri A. Usmani, Advocate, Supreme Court of India, Onti, Jabalpur.
90. High Court of Bombay.
91. Shri S. S. Sayed, Advocate, Ex-Member of Lok Sabha.

92. Shri S. Mohan, Government Pleader, High Court, Madras.
93. Shri I. S. Misra, District, Judge, Mainpuri.
94. Shri K. G. Ramanna, Deputy I.G. of Police, Mysore, Bangalore.
95. Shri M. Gopalan, Inspector Genl. of Police, Kerala.
96. Advocates Association of the Andhra Pradesh High Court, Hyderabad.
97. Shri S. P. Mehra, Kanpur.
98. Shri Banwari Lal Yadav, Advocate, Allahabad High Court.
99. The Bar Association of Poona.
100. District Judge (Shri S. A. Sundaresan), North Arcot.
101. District and Sessions Judge (Shri K. Shamsuddin), South Arcot.
102. District and Sessions Judge (Shri S. Suryamurthy), Chingleput.
103. District and Sessions Judge (Shri S. Srinivasan), Coimbatore.
104. District and Sessions Judge, (Shri M. Rajaratnam), Coimbatore (Fast) at Erode.
105. District and Sessions Judge (Shri M. S. Sankaralingam), Kanyakumari at Nagercoil.
106. District Judge (Shri C. Balasubramaniam), Ramanathapuram at Madurai.
107. District and Sessions Judge (Shri S. P. Subramaniam), Salem.
108. District Judge (Shri V. Krishnaswami Iyer), Nagapattin.
109. District & Sessions Judge, (Shri C. M. Kuppannan) West Thanjavur.
110. District Judge (Shri M. A. Coho), Tiruchirapalli.
111. District & Sessions Judge (Shri T. C. R. Kothandarama Raju), Tirunelveli.
112. District Bar Association, Patna.
113. Shri Chandra Prakash Agarwal, Karimganj (U.P.).
114. Shri R. M. Mahadevan, Inspector-General of Police, Madras.
115. Shri K. Kolanda Reddy, Advocate, Hyderabad.
116. Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Punjab and Haryana.
117. Shri M. M. Desai, Advocate, Ahmedabad.
118. The Bar Council of Kerala.
119. Shri N. Rama Iyer, I. P. Inspector General of Police, Gujarat State.
120. Shri H. K. Thakore, Chairman, Executive Committee, Bar Council of Gujarat.
121. The Bar Council of India, New Delhi.

122. Shri J. C. Vachher, Inspector General of Police, Haryana, Chandigarh.
123. Government of Mysore, House Department, Bangalore.
124. Goa, Daman & Diu Advocates' Association, Panaji. ,
125. Shri V. M. Gehani, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.
126. Shri M. M. Dhruv, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.
127. Delhi Administration, Delhi.
128. Shri Sultan Singh, I.G.P., Rajasthan, Jaipur.
129. Shri B. M. Shukul, I.G.P. Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.
130. Shri Uma Charan, A.I.G. C.I.D.-II, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.
131. Shri P. S. Varma, District Judge, Bijnor.
132. Bar Association of India, New Delhi.
133. Shri Shellim Samuel, Advocate, Bombay.
134. Shri A. R. Tayal, Retd. Distt. and Sessions Judge, Indore City.
135. Shri S. P. Bhargava, temporary Civil and Sessions Judge, Banda.
136. All India Women's Conference, New Delhi.
137. Shri S. D. Damle, Legal Assistant, Tardeo, Bombay-34.
138. Shri Jamuna Prasad, I.A.S. (Retd.) Advocate, Hazaribagh, Bihar.
139. Shri D. K. Shah, Advocate, Ahmedabad.
140. Shri A. G. Rajadhyaksha, IGP, Maharashtra, Bombay.
141. Shri Ram Adhar Singh, Advocate, Arran (Bihar).
142. Government Advocate, High Court, Patna.
143. Shri P. C. Chaturvedi, Advocate, Allahabad.
144. Shri S. N. Bharthaur, Advocate, Patna.
145. Central Bureau of Investigation.
146. Shri S. K. Ghosh, Inspector General of Police, West Bengal.
147. Supreme Court Bar Association, New Delhi.
148. Dr. J. C. Vedhi, Advocate General, Assam.
149. U. P. Judicial Service Association.
150. Mysore State Bar Council.
151. Ahmedabad Criminal Courts Bar Association, Ahmedabad.
152. Government of Manipur, Imphal.
153. Shri J. N. Patnaik, Secretary, State Law Pension Committee, Orissa.
154. Inspector General of Police, Orissa.

APPENDIX VI

(vide para 12 of the Report.)

LIST OF WITNESSES WHO TENDERED EVIDENCE BEFORE THE JOINT COMMITTEE

Sl. No.	Name of witness	Date of hearing
1	Shri G. Dayananda, State Public Prosecutor, Mysore, Bangalore.	12-5-1971
2	Shri C. Krishna Reddy, President, Bar Association of Andhra Pradesh High Court, Hyderabad.	12-5-1971
3	Shri M. B. Kurup, Government Pleader, High Court of Kerala, Ernakulam.	12-5-1971
4	Shri M. Gopalan, Inspector General of Police Kerala, Trivandrum.	13-5-1971
5	Shri K. G. Ramanna, Deputy Inspector General of Police (Headquarters), Bangalore City.	14-5-1971
	Shri H. Veerabhadraiah, Commissioner of Police, Bangalore City	
6	Shri S.M. Diaz, Deputy Inspector General of Police (C.I.D.), Tamil Nadu, Madras.	15-5-1971
7	Shri Atma Jayaram, Inspector General of Police, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.	15-5-1971
8	Shri K. Kolanda Reddy, Advocate, Hyderabad.	15-5-1971
9	Shri Mustafa Faki, Chairman, Haj Committee, Bombay	24-8-1971
10	Shri A. G. Rajadhyaksha, Inspector-General of Police, Maharashtra; Shri S. G. Pradhan, Commissioner of Police, Bombay.	24-8-1971
11	Representative of the Bar Council of Gujarat Shri H. K. Thakore, Chairman, Executive Committee.	24-8-1971
12	Representative of the Gujarat High Court Advocates Association. Shri D. K. Shah, Advocate.	24-2-1971
13	Shri V. H. Gumaste, Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay.	25-8-1971
14	Shri Uma Charan, A.I.G., C.I.D., Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.	25-8-1971
15	Representatives of the Poona Bar Council	25-8-1971
	(i) Shri S. V. Gadgil, President	
	(ii) Shri V. P. Nerlekar, Advocate and Professor, Law College, Poona.	

Sl. No.	Name of witness	Date of hearing
16	Representative of the Bar Council of Maharashtra : Shri C. B. Agarwala Chairman.	25-8-1971
17	Shri Shellim Samuel, Advocate, Bombay.	25-8-1971
18	Shri N. Rama Iyer, Inspector-General of Police, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.	26-8-1971
19	Shri J. P. Bajpai, Deputy Advocate-General Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.	26-8-1971
20	Representatives of the Bar Council of Madhya Pradesh.	26-8-1971
	(i) Shri T. N. Singh	
	(ii) Shri C. S. Chhazed.	
21	Representatives of the Bombay Bar Association	26-8-1971
	(i) Shri T. Godiwala.	
	(ii) Shri P. K. Thakor, Honorary Secretary.	
22	Shri B. P. Dalal, Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra Law and Judiciary Department, Sachivalaya, Bombay.	27-8-1971
23	Shri Motiram J. Mirchandani, Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Bombay.	27-8-1971
24	Shri C. B. Shah, Advocate Bombay.	27-8-1971
25	Representatives of the Advocate's Association of Goa, Daman & Diu.	27-8-1971
	(i) Dr. J. Athaide-Lobo, President	
	(ii) Shri Manohar Usgaokar, Vice-President	
	(iii) Shri Francisco Pinto de Menzes Past President	
26	Shri M. M. Dhruv, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay	27-8-1971
27	Representatives of the Bar Council of Uttar Pradesh.	7-9-1971
	(i) Shri Triveni Shanker, Advocate, Varanasi	
	(ii) Shri Sri Shanker Tiwari, Advocate, Allahabad	
28	Shri Akhileshwar Prasad, Advocate, Patna	7-9-1971
29	Shri Rishi Ram, Government Advocate High Court, Allahabad	7-9-1971
30	Shri P. C. Chaturvedi, Advocate, Allahabad	7-9-1971
31	Shri Shanti Bhushan, Ex-Advocate-General Uttar Pradesh, Allahabad	8-9-1971

Sl. No.	Name of witness	Date of hearing
32	Shri Raja Shankar Misra, Assistant Public Prosecutor, Azamgarh	8-9-1971
33	Shri Gangeshwar Prasad, Ex-Judge, Chairman, Police Commission, Lucknow	8-9-1971
34	Shri Mahendranath Misra, Advocate, High Court Allahabad	8-9-1971
35	Shri Banwari Lal Yadav, Advocate, Allahabad	9-9-1971
36	Shri Mahabir Singh, District and Sessions Judge, Badaun	9-9-1971
37	Dr. D.N.R. Pandey, Reader in Law University of Allahabad	9-9-1971
38	Shrimati E. Udayaratnam, Founder President Indian Federation of Women Lawyers, New Delhi	12-10-1971
39	Shri Bharat Singh, Inspector-General of Police, Himachal Pradesh, Simla;	12-10-1971
40	Prof. Dr. U. C. Sarkar, Dean and Head of the Department of Law, University of Kurukshetra	} 12-10-1971
	Shri S. K. Singh, Lecturer in Law, University of Kurukshetra.	
41	Representatives of the Bar Council of Punjab and Haryana	12-10-1971
	(i) Shri H. R. Mehta	
	(ii) Shri M. P. Singh Gill, Secretary	
42	Shri J. C. Vacheer, Inspector General of Police, Haryana	13-10-1971
43	Shri A. S. R. Chari, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi	13-10-1971
44	Representatives of the Bar Association, Tis Hazari, Courts, Delhi	14-10-1971
	(i) Shri K. L. Sharma, President	
	(ii) Shri S. N. Chaudhry	
	(iii) Shri O. P. Dutt	
	(iv) Shri V..P. Singh	
	(v) Shri Nand Kishore	
45	Prof. S. C. Thanvi, Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Jodhpur	14-10-1971
46	Representatives of the Delhi Police	14-10-1971
	(i) Shri Abnash Chandra, Inspector, Station House Officer, P.S. Parliament Street	
	(ii) Shri Khem Raj Dutt, Inspector, Station House Officer, P.S. Roshnara	

Sl. No.	Name of witness	Date of hearing
47	Shri R. Srinivasan, Deputy Commissioner, Delhi . . .	14-10-1971
48	Representatives of the Bar Association of India . . .	14-10-1971
	(i) Shri N. S. Bindra	
	(ii) Shri H. R. Khanna	
49	Shri R.V. Kelkar, Lecturer in Law, University of Delhi . .	15-10-1971
50	Representatives of the Bar Council of India	15-10-1971
	(i) Shri R. B. Jethmalani, Chairman	
	(ii) Shri Rajinder Singh, Member	
	(iii) Shri A. N. Veeraraghavan, Secretary	
51	Representative of the U. P. Commission of Jurists, Mathura	15-10-1971
	Shri D.C. Pande, Vice-President.	
52	Representatives of the Delhi Administration	15-10-1971
	(i) Shri T. N. Chaturvedi, Chief Secretary	
	(ii) Shri Desh Deepak, Secretary, Law and Judicial Department.	
	(iii) Shri H. P. Bagchi, Deputy Secretary, Law and Judicial Department.	
53	Representative of the Bar Council of Rajasthan, Jodhpur	15-10-1971
	Shri V. S. Dave, Member.	
54	Shri R. K. Varma, Deputy Legal Adviser, Central Bureau of Investigation, New Delhi.	15-10-1971
55	Shri D. P. Gupta, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Rajasthan	15-10-1971
56	Shri Niren De, Attorney General of India, New Delhi . .	15-10-1971
57	Representatives of the Bar Council of West Bengal . .	3-1-1972
	(i) Shri Mukul Gopal Mukherji, Advocate, Calcutta High Court and Lecturer, University College of Law, Calcutta.	
	(ii) Shri Manoj Mohan Basu, Advocate, Calcutta.	
	(iii) Shri G. S. Chatterjee, Advocate and Secretary Bar Council of West Bengal, Tripura and Andaman Islands, Calcutta.	

Sl. No.	Name of witness	Date of hearing
58	Representatives of the Bar Association, High Court, Calcutta (i) Shri Dinesh Chandra Roy, Advocate, Calcutta (ii) Shri B. K. Rai Chaudhri, Advocate, Calcutta.	3-1-1972
59	Representative of the Inspector General of Police, West Bengal, Calcutta Shri S. K. Mitra, Deputy S. P. (Law) CID.	3-1-1972
60	Representative of the Inspector General of Police, Assam. Shri B. S. Baber, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Assam.	3-1-1972
61	Shri N. C. Sengupta, Chief Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Calcutta.	4-1-1972
62	Shri Ajit Kumar Dutta, Ex-Advocate General, West Bengal, Calcutta	4-1-1972
63	Shri H. N. Sen, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta	4-1-1972
64	Shri D. Chhotray, Deputy I.G.P., CID, Orissa Representative of the Inspector-General of Police, Orissa.	4-1-1972
65	Representative of the Advocate-General, Government of Orissa Shri N. K. Das, Government Advocate, Orissa High Court, Cuttack-2.	6-1-1972
66	Shri J. N. Patnaik, Secretary, Law Revision Committee, Law Department, Bhubaneswar (Orissa).	6-1-1972
67	Shri B. Goswami, Registrar, High Court of Assam Nagaland, Gauhati (Assam)	6-1-1972
68	Representative of the Chief Secretary, Government of Manipur, Imphal—Shri K.L.S. Baidwan, Deputy Commissioner, Imphal	7-1-1972
69	Dr. J.C. Medhi, Advocate General, Government of Assam, Gauhati.	7-1-1972
70	Representative of the Bar Library Club, Calcutta Shri J. P. Mitter, Advocate, Calcutta	
71	Representatives of the Government of Assam: (i) Shri D. Das, Chief Secretary (ii) Shri B. Sharma, Secretary, Law Department. (iii) Shri S. P. Hazarika, Joint Secretary (Appointments). (iv) Shri P.C. Sharma, Deputy Secretary, Home Department.	7-1-1972
72	Representatives of the Government of Nagaland, Kohima (i) Shri O. Kathepri, Secretary, Law and Parliamentary Affairs. (ii) Shri Darshan Singh, Under Secretary.	7-1-1972

APPENDIX VII

(Vide para 7 of the Report)

MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE

I

FIRST MEETING

The Committee met at 4.10 P.M. on Monday, the 5th April, 1971.

PRESENT

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri G. R. Patil
3. Shri Syed Hussain
4. Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu
5. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
6. Dr. B. N. Antani
7. Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy
8. Shri Suraj Prasad
9. Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad
10. Shri A. D. Mani
11. Shri M. P. Shukla
12. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Lok Sabha

13. Shri Madhu Dandavate
14. Shri Devinder Singh Garcha
15. Shri Vayalar Ravi
16. Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
17. Shri Shiva Chandika
18. Shri Tayyab Hussain

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.
Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri S. S. Bhalerao, Joint Secretary.

Shri M. S. Panigrahi, Deputy Secretary.

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

2. The Chairman welcomed the members of the Committee.

3. The Chairman apprised members of the steps already taken by the Rajya Sabha Secretariat concerning the Bill under his directions prior to the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. The Committee thereafter decided that whatever memoranda containing the views and opinions on the Bill have so far been received in pursuance of the above-mentioned steps, should be deemed to be memoranda to the present Committee and should be circulated to the members.

4. The Committee also decided that a fresh Press Communique be issued inviting opinions from various associations, public bodies, individuals, etc., interested in the subject matter of the Bill and advising them to send the same so as to reach the Rajya Sabha Secretariat by the 25th April, 1971.

5. The Committee directed that the Bar Councils and the Bar Associations, etc., which have already been addressed in the matter should be requested to send their views by the date now specified for the purpose. The Committee also directed that the State Governments might be approached to obtain the views of the District Bar Associations within their States and forward the same to the Rajya Sabha Secretariat by the same date.

6. The Committee authorised the Chairman to decide, after examining all the memoranda, as to who may be invited to tender oral evidence before them. The Chairman also requested members to suggest names of persons or associations whom they would like to be considered for being invited to tender oral evidence before the Committee.

7. Members of the Committee were unanimous in their view that in order to facilitate their work and consideration of this important legislative measure, the Committee should meet at seats of important High Courts in the country to record oral evidence and discuss the various aspects of the Bill with eminent jurists and members of the Bar Councils; Associations situated in the regions. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, Minister-in-charge of the Bill suggested that to start with, the Committee may, subject to the permission of the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, meet at Bangalore from 12th to 15th May, 1971 to hear oral evidence from witnesses from the four Southern States and, time permitting, to consider Chapter I of the Bill.

8. The Committee agreed to the above-mentioned suggestion and authorised the Chairman of the Committee to approach the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, as required under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha for according permission to the Committee to hold meetings at Bangalore in the first instance.

9. The Chairman announced that the following literature supplied by the Ministry of Home Affairs would shortly be circulated to the Members of the Committee:—

- (1) Law Commission Reports on the Code of Criminal Procedure.
- (2) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

10. The Committee then adjourned at 4.50 P.M. to meet again at 10.30 A.M. on Wednesday, the 12th May, 1971 at Bangalore.

II

Second Meeting

The Committee met from 10.30 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. and again from 2.30 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. on Wednesday, the 12th May, 1971 in the Eastern Lobby of the Legislative Assembly, Vidhan Soudha, Bangalore.

PRESENT

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
3. Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu
4. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
5. Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy
6. Shri Suraj Prasad
7. Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad
8. Shri A. D. Mani
9. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Lok Sabha

10. Shri P. K. Deo
11. Shri Liladhar Kotoki
12. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi
13. Shri Anantrao Patil
14. Shri Banamali Patnaik
15. Shri S. Radhakrishnan
16. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
17. Shri Vayalar Ravi
18. Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
19. Shri Shambu Nath
20. Shri Shiva Chandika
21. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
22. Shri Tombi Singh

Shri F. H. Mohsin, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs was present by special invitation.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.

Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. S. Panigrahi, Deputy Secretary.

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

WITNESSES

- (1) Shri G. Dayananda, State Public Prosecutor, Mysore, Bangalore.
- (2) Shri C. Krishna Reddy, President, Bar Association of Andhra Pradesh High Court, Hyderabad.
- (3) Shri M. B. Kurup, Government Pleader, High Court of Kerala, Ernakulam.

2. The Chairman welcomed the members to the meetings at Bangalore. The Chairman also welcomed Shri F. H. Mohsin, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, who was present by special invitation, to the meetings of the Committee. The Chairman also informed the Committee about the sudden illness and hospitalisation of Dr. B. N. Antani and wished him speedy recovery.

3. The Committee thereafter heard the oral evidence tendered by the following witnesses:—

- (i) Shri G. Dayananda
- (ii) Shri C. Krishna Reddy
- (iii) Shri M. B. Kurup.

A verbatim record of the evidence was kept.

4. The Committee then adjourned at 5.00 P.M. to meet again at 10.00 A.M. on Thursday, the 13th May, 1971.

III

Third Meeting

The Committee met from 10.00 A.M. to 1.20 P.M. and again from 3.45 P.M. to 5.20 P.M. on Thursday, the 13th May, 1971 in the Eastern Lobby of the Legislative Assembly, Vidhan Soudha, Bangalore.

PRESENT

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
3. Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu
4. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
5. Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy
6. Shri Suraj Prasad
7. Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad
8. Shri A. D. Mani
9. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Lok Sabha

10. Shri Madhu Dandavate
11. Shri P. K. Deo
12. Shri Liladhar Kotoki
13. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi
14. Shri Anantrao Patil
15. Shri Banamali Patnaik
16. Shri S. Radhakrishnan
17. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasad Rao
18. Shri Vayalar Ravi
19. Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
20. Shri Shambu Nath
21. Shri Shiva Chandika
22. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
23. Shri Tombi Singh

Shri F. H. Mohsin, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs was present by special invitation.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.

Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. S. Panigrahi, Deputy Secretary.

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

WITNESS

Shri M. Gopalan, Inspector General of Police, Kerala, Trivandrum.

2. The first two witnesses invited to tender oral evidence before the Committee namely, Shri S. R. Rangaiah and Shri H. S. Venkatachalaiah, Advocates, Chitradurga, did not come. The Committee, therefore, held a general discussion on Chapter I of the Bill.

3. The Committee thereafter heard the oral evidence tendered by Shri M. Gopalan.

A verbatim record of the evidence was kept.

4. The Committee resumed general discussion on Chapter I of the Bill when they reassembled after luncheon break.

5. The Committee then adjourned at 5.20 P.M. to meet again at 3.00 P.M. on Friday, the 14th May, 1971.

IV

Fourth Meeting

The Committee met at 3.30 p.m. on Friday, the 14th May, 1971 in the Eastern Lobby of the Legislative Assembly, Vidhan Soudha, Bangalore.

PRESENT

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
3. Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu
4. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
5. Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy
6. Shri Suraj Prasad
7. Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad
8. Shri A. D. Mani
9. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Lok Sabha

10. Shri P. K. Deo
11. Shri Bhogendra Jha
12. Shri Liladhar Kotoki
13. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsri
14. Shri Anantrao Patil
15. Shri Banamali Patnaik
16. Shri S. Radhakrishnan
17. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
18. Shri Vayalar Ravi
19. Shri Shambu Nath
20. Shri Shiva Chandika
21. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
22. Shri Tombi Singh

Shri F. H. Mohsin, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs was present by special invitation.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.
Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. S. Panigrahi, Deputy Secretary.

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

WITNESSES

- (1) Shri K. G. Ramanna, Deputy Inspector General of Police (Headquarters).
- (2) Shri H. Veerabhadraiah, Commissioner of Police, Bangalore City.

2. The Committee heard the oral evidence tendered by Shri K. G. Ramanna and Shri H. Veerabhadraiah.

3. The Committee then adjourned at 5.45 P.M. to meet again at 10.00 A.M. on Saturday, the 15th May, 1971.

V

Fifth Meeting

The Committee met from 10.00 A.M. to 10.05 A.M., from 10.15 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. and from 2.30 P.M. to 4.10 P.M. on Saturday, the 15th May, 1971 in the Eastern Lobby of the Legislative Assembly, Vidhan Soudha, Bangalore.

PRESENT

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
3. Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu
4. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
5. Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy
6. Shri Suraj Prasad
7. Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad
8. Shri A. D. Mani
9. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Lok Sabha

10. Shri P. K. Deo
11. Shri Bhogendra Jha
12. Shri Liladhar Kotoki
13. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi
14. Shri Anantrao Patil
15. Shri Banamali Patnaik
16. Shri S. Radhakrishnan
17. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
18. Shri Vayalar Ravi
19. Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
20. Shri Shambu Nath
21. Shri Naval Kishore Sharma
22. Shri Shiva Chandika
23. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
24. Shri Tombi Singh

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.
Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

3. The Chairman informed the Members that the Chairman, Rajya Sabha had accorded necessary permission to the Committee to hold its sittings at Bombay and accordingly the Committee would meet there from the 24th to 27th August, 1971.

4. The Chairman also informed the Members that due to the session of the Maharashtra Legislature at Nagpur the entire Council Hall building at Bombay would be closed and as such it would not be possible for the Committee to hold its meetings in that building. The Committee would, therefore, hold its meetings, subject to the approval of the Chairman, in the Maharashtra Government Secretariat building.

5. The Members unanimously expressed the view that in continuation of the Bombay sittings the Committee may hold its sitting in Goa for a day or two for recording evidence of witnesses from there to enable the Committee to know the criminal procedure obtaining in Goa which had been under Portuguese rule for a very long time.

The Committee authorised the Chairman to approach the Chairman, Rajya Sabha for his permission in the matter.

6. The Committee decided that witnesses from Rajasthan need not be invited to tender oral evidence in Bombay as it would be inconvenient for them to go all the way to Bombay.

7. The Committee then adjourned at 12.20 P.M. to meet in Bombay on Tuesday, the 24th August, 1971.

VIII

Eighth Meeting

The Committee met at 4.30 P.M. on Thursday, the 29th July, 1971.

Present

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri G. R. Patil
3. Shri Syed Hussain
4. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
5. Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu
6. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
7. Shri A. D. Mani
8. Shri M. P. Shukla
9. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Lok Sabha

10. Shri Liladhar Kotoki
11. Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma
12. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi
13. Shri Anantrao Patil
14. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
15. Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
16. Shri Shambu Nath
17. Shri Naval Kishore Sharma
18. Shri Tulsidas Dasappa
19. Shri G. Viswanathan

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. S. Panigrahi, Deputy Secretary

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. S. Panigrahi, Deputy Secretary.

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

2. The Committee considered their future programme of sittings and decided as follows:

(i) To meet on Saturday, the 19th June, 1971 and again some time in July, 1971, to discuss Chapters III and IV of the Bill.

(ii) Subject to the permission of the Chairman, Rajya Sabha to meet in Bombay during the third week of August, 1971 to record oral evidence on the Bill from the witnesses from the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

The Committee authorised the Chairman to approach the Chairman, Rajya Sabha for his permission for holding their meetings in Bombay.

3. The Committee thereafter held a general discussion on Chapter II of the Bill.

4. The Committee then adjourned at 4.40 P.M. to meet again at 10.00 A.M. on Saturday, the 19th June, 1971.

VII

Seventh Meeting

The Committee met at 11.10 A.M. on Saturday, the 19th June, 1971.

Present

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu
3. Shri Suresh J. Desai
4. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
5. Dr. B. N. Antani
6. Shri Suraj Prasad
7. Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad
8. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Lok Sabha

9. Shri Somnath Chatterjee
10. Shri Bhogendra Jha
11. Shri Liladhar Kotoki
12. Shri Gargishankar Ramkrishna
13. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
14. Shri Erasmo de Sequeira
15. Shri Shambu Nath
16. Shri Shiva Chandika
17. Shri Tombi Singh
18. Shri Tayyab Hussain
19. Shri G. Viswanathan

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. S. Panigrahi, Deputy Secretary.

2. The Committee held a general discussion on Chapters III and IV of the Bill.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. S. Panigrahi, Deputy Secretary.

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

WITNESSES

- (1) Shri S. M. Diaz, Deputy Inspector General of Police (C.I.D.), Tamil Nadu, Madras.
- (2) Shri Atma Jayaram, Inspector General of Police, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
- (3) Shri K. Kolanda Reddy, Advocate, Hyderabad.

2. The Chairman made a reference to the passing away of Shri G. V. Hallikeri, Chairman, Mysore Legislative Council in the early hours of the day. The Committee then observed two minutes, silence, all members standing, and adjourned for ten minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of late Shri Hallikeri.

3. The Committee, after they had reassembled, heard the oral evidence tendered by the following witnesses:—

- (i) Shri S. M. Diaz
- (ii) Shri Atma Jayaram
- (iii) Shri K. Kolanda Reddy

A verbatim record of the evidence was kept.

4. The Committee decided to hold their next meeting at Delhi at 3.00 P.M. on Friday, the 4th June, 1971, to chalk out their future programme of sittings.

5. The Chairman expressed grateful thanks of the Committee to the Speaker, Mysore Legislative Assembly, the officers of the Legislature Secretariat, the Chief Secretary and other officers of the Mysore Government and officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the excellent arrangements made for holding the meetings of the Committee and for the cooperation extended by them to facilitate the work of the Committee and the stay of the Members.

6. The Committee then adjourned at 4.10 P.M. to meet again at Delhi at 3.00 P.M. on Friday, the 4th June, 1971.

VI

Sixth Meeting

The Committee met at 3.00 P.M. on Friday, the 4th June, 1971

Present

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri Suresh J. Desai
3. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
4. Dr. B. N. Antani
5. Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad
6. Shri A. D. Mani
7. Shri M. P. Shukla
8. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Lok Sabha

9. Shri Somnath Chatterjee
10. Shri Madhu Dandavate
11. Shri Bhogendra Jha
12. Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma
13. Shri S. Radhakrishnan
14. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
15. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
16. Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
17. Shri Erasmo de Sequeira
18. Shri Shambu Nath
19. Shri Naval Kishore Sharma
20. Shri Shiva Chandika
21. Shri Tombi Singh
22. Shri Tayyab Hussain
23. Shri Tulsidas Dasappa
24. Shri G. Viswanathan

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.
Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

2. The Committee considered its future programme of sittings after the conclusion of the Bombay sittings. On reconsideration, the Committee decided to invite two representatives of the Advocates Association of Goa, Daman & Diu to tender oral evidence before it at Bombay instead of the Committee visiting Goa for which permission of the Chairman, Rajya Sabha had been obtained earlier.

3. The Committee also decided that subject to availability of accommodation for holding meetings and stay of members of the Committee, the Committee might meet either at Allahabad or at Lucknow from the 7th to 9th September, 1971 to hear oral evidence of witnesses from the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

The Chairman was authorised to obtain permission of the Chairman, Rajya Sabha for the meetings of the Committee at one of the two places mentioned above.

4. The Committee then adjourned at 5.30 P.M. to meet again at 10.00 A.M. on Tuesday, the 24th August, 1971, in the Committee Room on the sixth floor of the Maharashtra Government Secretariat (Sachivalaya), Bombay.

IX

Ninth Meeting

The Committee met from 10.00 A.M. to 1.35 P.M. and again from 3.00 P.M. to 5.20 P.M. on Tuesday, the 24th August, 1971 in the Committee room on the sixth floor of the Maharashtra Government Secretariat (Sachivalaya), Bombay.

PRESENT

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri Syed Hussain
3. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
4. Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu
5. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
6. Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy
7. Shri Suraj Prasad
8. Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad
9. Shri A. D. Mani
10. Shri M. P. Shukla
11. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Lok Sabha

12. Shri Madhu Dandavate
13. Shri Bhogendra Jha
14. Shri Liladhar Kotoki
15. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi
16. Shri Anantrao Patil
17. Shri S. Radhakrishnan
18. Shri P. Ankincedu Prasada Rao
19. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
20. Shri Vayalar Ravi
21. Shri Shambu Nath
22. Shri Shiva Chandika
23. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
24. Shri Tombi Singh
25. Shri Tayyab Hussain
26. Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.
Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

WITNESSES

1. Shri Mustafa Faki, Chairman, Haj Committee, Bombay.
2. Shri A. G. Rajadhyaksha, Inspector-General of Police, Maharashtra and Shri S. G. Pradhan, Commissioner of Police.
3. Representatives of the Bar Council of Gujarat, Shri H. K. Thakore, Chairman, Executive Committee.
4. Representative of the Gujarat High Court Advocates Association, Shri D. K. Shah, Advocate.

2. The Chairman welcomed the members to the meetings of the Committee at Bombay.

3. The Committee thereafter heard the oral evidence tendered by Shri Mustafa Faki.

A verbatim record of the evidence was kept.

4. As the next witnesses were due only after some time, the Committee held a General discussion on Chapter V of the Bill.

5. The Committee then heard the oral evidence tendered by the following witnesses:—

- (1) Inspector-General of Police, Maharashtra and the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.
- (2) Representatives of the Bar Council of Gujarat.
- (3) Representatives of the Gujarat High Court Advocate Association.

The Representatives of the Bar Council of Gujarat and the Gujarat High Court Advocates Association appeared together.

A verbatim record of the evidence was kept.

6. The Committee then adjourned at 5.20 P.M. to meet again at 10.00 A.M. on Wednesday, the 25th August, 1971.

X

Tenth Meeting

The Committee met from 10.00 A.M. to 01.00 P.M. and again from 3.00 P.M. to 5.10 P.M. on Wednesday, the 25th August, 1971 in the Committee room on the sixth floor of the Maharashtra Government Secretariat (Sachivalaya), Bombay.

Present

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri Syed Hussain
3. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
4. Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu
5. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
6. Shri Suraj Prasad
7. Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad
8. Shri A. D. Mani
9. Shri M. P. Shukla
10. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Lok Sabha

11. Shri Madhu Dandavate
12. Shri C. C. Desai
13. Shri Liladhar Kotoki
14. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi
15. Shri Anantrao Patil
16. Shri Banamali Patnaik
17. Shri S. Radhakrishnan
18. Shri G. S. Mishra
19. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
20. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
21. Shri Vayalar Ravi
22. Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
23. Shri Shambu Nath
24. Shri Shiva Chandika
25. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
26. Shri Tombi Singh
27. Shri Tayyab Hussain

Shri F. H. Mohsin, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs was present by special invitation.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.

Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

WITNESSES

1. Shri V. H. Gumaste, Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay.
2. Shri Uma Charan, A.I.G., C.I.D., Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.
3. Representatives of the Poona Bar Council:

Shri S. V. Gadgil, President.

Shri V. P. Nerlekar, Advocate and Professor, Law College,
Poona.

4. Representative of the Bar Council of Maharashtra Shri C. B. Agarwala, Chairman.
5. Shri She'lim Samuel, Advocate, Bombay.

2. The Chairman and members of the Committee congratulated the Indian Cricket Team on their victory against the M.C.C. in the Third test match played at Kennington Oval, England.

3. The Committee thereafter heard the oral evidence tendered by the following witnesses:—

- (1) Shri V. H. Gumaste, Bombay.
- (2) Shri Uma Charan.
- (3) Representatives of the Poona Bar Association.
- (4) Representative of the Bar Council of Maharashtra.
- (5) Shri Shellim Samuel.

A verbatim record of the evidence was kept.

4. The Chairman then called in Shri S. D. Damle, Legal Assistant to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Government of Maharashtra, who had made a special request to appear before the Committee. The Chairman assured Shri Damle that the Committee would give due consideration to the memorandum submitted by him earlier in the day. Shri Damle was also told that he could, if he so desired send in writing further comments to supplement his memorandum.

5. The Committee then adjourned at 5.10 P.M. to meet again at 10.00 A.M. on Thursday, the 26th August, 1971.

XI

Eleventh Meeting

The Committee met from 10.00 A.M. to 12.55 P.M. and again from 3.00 P.M. to 4.50 P.M. on Thursday, the 26th August, 1971 in the Committee room on the sixth floor of the Maharashtra Government Secretariat (Sachivalaya), Bombay.

PRESENT

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri Syed Hussain
3. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
4. Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu
5. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
6. Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy
7. Shri Suraj Prasad
8. Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad
9. Shri A. D. Mani
10. Shri M. P. Shukla

Lok Sabha

11. Shri Madhu Dandavate
12. Shri C. C. Desai
13. Shri Liladhar Kotoki
14. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi
15. Shri Anantrao Patil
16. Shri Banamali Patnaik
17. Shri S. Radhakrishnan
18. Shri G. S. Mishra
19. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
20. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
21. Shri Vayalar Ravi
22. Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
23. Shri Shambu Nath
24. Shri Shiva Chandika
25. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
26. Shri Tombi Singh
27. Shri Tayyab Hussain
28. Shri Tulsidas Dasappa

Shri F. H. Mohsin, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs was present by special invitation.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.

Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

WITNESSES

1. Shri N. Rama Iyer, Inspector General of Police, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.
2. Shri J. P. Bajpai, Deputy Advocate-General, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.
3. Representatives of the Bar Council of Madhya Pradesh:
 - Shri T. N. Singh
 - Shri C. S. Chhazed
4. Representative of the Bombay Bar Association:
 - Shri T. Godiwala
 - Shri P. K. Thakore, Honorary Secretary.

2. The Committee heard the oral evidence tendered by the following witnesses:—

- (1) Shri N. Rama Iyer
- (2) Shri J. P. Bajpai
- (3) Representatives of the Bar Council of Madhya Pradesh
- (4) Representative of the Bombay Bar Association.

A verbatim record of the evidence was kept.

3. The Committee then adjourned at 4.50 P.M. to meet again at 10.00 A.M. on Friday, the 27th August, 1971.

XII

Twelfth Meeting

The Committee met from 10.00 A.M. to 12.35 P.M. and again from 3.00 P.M. to 5.10 P.M. on Friday, the 27th August, 1971 in the Committee room on the sixth floor of the Maharashtra Government Secretariat (Sachivalaya), Bombay.

PRESENT

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri Syed Hussain
3. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
4. Shri K. P. Mallikarjundu
5. Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy
6. Shri Suraj Prasad
7. Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad
8. Shri A. D. Mani
9. Shri M. P. Shukla

Lok Sabha

10. Shri Madhu Dandavate
11. Shri C. C. Desai
12. Shri Bhogendra Jha
13. Shri Liladhar Kotoki
14. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsii
15. Shri Anantrao Patil
16. Shri Banamali Patnaik
17. Shri G. S. Mishra
18. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
19. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
20. Shri Vayalar Ravi
21. Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
22. Shri Shambu Nath
23. Shri Shiva Chandika
24. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
25. Shri Tombi Singh
26. Shri Tayyab Hussain
27. Shri Tulsidas Dasappa

Shri F. H. Mohsin, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs was present by special invitation.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.

Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

WITNESSES

1. Shri B. P. Dalal, Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Law and Judiciary Department, Sachivalaya, Bombay.
2. Shri Motiram J. Mirchandani, Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Bombay.
3. Shri C. M. Shah, Advocate, Bombay.
4. Representatives of the Advocates' Association of Goa, Daman & Diu:
 - Dr. J. Athaide-Lobo, President.
 - Shri Manohar Usgaokar, Vice-President.
 - Shri Francisco Pinto de Menzes, Past President.
5. Shri M. M. Dhruv, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

2. The Committee heard the oral evidence tendered by the following witnesses:—

- (1) Shri B. P. Dalal
- (2) Shri Motiram J. Mirchandani
- (3) Shri C. B. Shah
- (4) Representatives of the Advocates' Association of Goa, Daman & Diu.
- (5) Shri M. M. Dhruv.

A verbatim record of the evidence was kept.

3. The Chairman announced that as decided by the Committee earlier, the next series of sittings of the Committee will be held at Allahabad from the 7th to the 9th September, 1971 and that as already intimated to the members the meetings will be held 10.00 A.M. onwards each day in the Circuit House, Allahabad.

4. The Committee expressed its grateful thanks to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra and other officers of the Maharashtra Government for the excellent arrangements made for holding the meetings of the Committee and for the cooperation extended by them to facilitate the work of the Committee and the stay of members.

5. The Committee then adjourned at 5.10 P.M. to meet again at 10.00 A.M. on Tuesday, the 7th September, 1971 in the Circuit House, Allahabad.

XIII

Thirteenth Meeting

The Committee met from 10.00 A.M. to 1.25 P.M. and again from 3.00 P.M. to 5.20 P.M. on Tuesday, the 7th September, 1971 in the Lounge of the Circuit House, Allahabad.

Present

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri Sinam Krishna Mohan Singh
3. Shri Syed Hussain
4. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
5. Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu
6. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
7. Shri Suraj Prasad
8. Shri A. D. Mani
9. Shri M. P. Shukla

Lok Sabha

10. Shri P. K. Deo
11. Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma
12. Shri Anantrao Patil
13. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
14. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
15. Shri Shambhu Nath
16. Shri Naval Kishore Sharma
17. Shri Shiva Chandika
18. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
19. Shri Tayyab Hussain
20. Shri Tulsidas Dasappa

Shri F. H. Mohsin, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs was present by special invitation.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.

Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

WITNESSES

(1) Representatives of the Bar Council of Uttar Pradesh:

Shri Triveni Shanker, Advocate, Varanasi.

Shri Sri Shanker Tiwari, Advocate, Allahabad.

(2) Shri Akhileshwar Prasad, Advocate, Patna.

(3) Shri Rishi Ram, Government Advocate, High Court, Allahabad.

(4) Shri P. C. Chaturvedi, Advocate, Allahabad.

The Chairman welcomed the members to othe meetings of the Committee at Allahabad.

3. The Committee considered its future programme of sittings after the conclusion of the Allahabad sittings. The members were of the view that the next series of sittings of the Committee may be held at Jaipur to record oral evidence of witnesses from the States of Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh in the month of October, 1971. The Committee authorised the Chairman to fix the dates of the Jaipur meetings in consultation with Shri R. N. Mirdha, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Committee also authorised the Chairman to obtain permission of the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, for the meetings of the Committee at Jaipur.

4. The Committee thereafter heard the oral evidence tendered by the following witnesses:—

1. Representatives of the Bar Council of Uttar Pradesh.

2. Shri Akhileshwar Prasad

3. Shri Rishi Ram

4. Shri P. C. Chaturvedi

Shri Sri Shanker Tiwari, who had appeared before the Committee earlier in the day as a representative of the Bar Council of Uttar Pradesh, again appeared before the Committee with Shri P. C. Chaturvedi.

A verbatim record of the evidence was kept.

5. The Committee then adjourned at 5.20 P.M. to meet again at 10.00 A.M. on Wednesday, the 8th September, 1971.

XIV

Fourteenth Meeting

The Committee met from 10.15 A.M. to 1.20 P.M. and again from 3.00 P.M. to 5.05 P.M. on Wednesday, the 8th September, 1971 in the Lounge of the Circuit House, Allahabad.

Present

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri Sinam Krishna Mohan Singh
3. Shri Syed Hussain
4. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
5. Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu
6. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
7. Shri Suraj Prasad
8. Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad
9. Shri A. D. Mani
10. Shri M. P. Shukla

Lok Sabha

11. Shri Madhu Dandavate
12. Shri P. K. Deo
13. Shri Bhogendra Jha
14. Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma
15. Shri Anantrao Patil
16. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
17. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
18. Shri Vayalar Ravi
19. Shri Naval Kishore Sharma
20. Shri Shiva Chandika
21. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
22. Shri Tulsidas Dasappa

Shri F. H. Mohsin, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs was present by special invitation.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.

Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

WITNESSES

- (1) Shri Shanti Bhushan, Ex-Advocate-General, Uttar Pradesh, 19, Elgin Road, Allahabad.
- (2) Shri Raja Shankar Misra, Assistant Public Prosecutor, Azamgarh
- (3) Shri Gangeshwar Prasad, Ex-Judge, Chairman, Police Commission, Lucknow.
- (4) Shri Mahendranath Misra, Advocate, High Court, Allahabad.

2. The Committee heard the oral evidence tendered by the following witnesses:—

1. Shri Shanti Bhushan.
2. Shri Raja Shankar Misra.
3. Shri Gangeshwar Prasad.

As the witnesses invited to appear before the Committee in the afternoon did not come, the Chairman, with the approval of the Committee, allowed Shri Mahendranath Misra, Advocate, who had made a special request to appear before the Committee, to place his views before it.

A verbatim record of the evidence was kept.

3. The Committee, thereafter, held a general discussion on Chapters VI and VII of the Bill.

4. The Committee then adjourned at 5.05 P.M. to meet again at 10.00 A.M. on Thursday, the 9th September, 1971.

XV

Fifteenth Meeting

The Committee met from 10.00 A.M. to 12.50 P.M. and again from 3.00 P.M. to 3.45 P.M. on Thursday, the 9th September, 1971 in the Lounge of the Circuit House, Allahabad.

Present

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri Sinam Krishna Mohan Singh
3. Shri Syed Hussain
4. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
5. Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu
6. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
7. Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy
8. Shri Suraj Prasad
9. Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad
10. Shri A. D. Mani
11. Shri M. P. Shukla

Lok Sabha

12. Shri Madhu Dandavate
13. Shri Anantrao Patil
14. Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma
15. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
16. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
17. Shri Vayalar Ravi
18. Shri Shambhu Nath
19. Shri Naval Kishore Sharma
20. Shri Shiva Chandika
21. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
22. Shri Tulsidas Dasappa

Shri F. H. Mohsin, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs was present by special invitation.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.

Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary

WITNESSES

- (1) Shri Banwari Lal Yadav, Advocate, Allahabad.
- (2) Shri Mahabir Singh, District and Sessions Judge, Budaun.
- (3) Dr. D. N. R. Pandey, Reader in Law, University of Allahabad.

2. The Committee heard the oral evidence tendered by the following witnesses:—

1. Shri Banwari Lal Yadav
2. Shri Mahabir Singh
3. Dr. D. N. R. Pandey

A verbatim record of the evidence was kept.

3. The witnesses invited to tender oral evidence before the Committee in the afternoon, *viz.*, the representatives of the Bar Council of Bihar did not come and Shri K. L. Misra, Ex-Advocate-General, Uttar Pradesh could not appear before the Committee on account of sudden indisposition.

4. The Committee expressed its grateful thanks to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, the District Magistrate and the Additional District Magistrate of Allahabad and other officers under them for the excellent arrangements made by them for holding the meetings of the Committee and for the cooperation extended by them to facilitate the work of the Committee and the stay of members.

5. The Committee then adjourned at 3.45 P.M.

XVI

Sixteenth Meeting

The Committee met from 10.00 A.M. to 12.50 P.M. and again from 3.10 P.M. to 4.35 P.M. on Tuesday, the 12th October, 1971.

Present

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri G. R. Patil
3. Shri Sinam Krishna Mohan Singh
4. Shri Syed Hussain
5. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
6. Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu
7. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
8. Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy
9. Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad
10. Shri A. D. Mani
11. Shri M. P. Shukla
12. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Lok Sabha

13. Shri Satya Charan Besra
14. Shri Somnath Chatterjee
15. Shri Liladhar Kotoki
16. Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma
17. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi
18. Shri Krishna Chandra Pant
19. Shri Anantrao Patil
20. Shri Banamali Patnaik
21. Shri S. Radhakrishnan
22. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
23. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
24. Shri Vayalar Ravi
25. Shri Shambhu Nath
26. Shri Shiva Chandika
27. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
28. Shri Tayyab Hussain

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.

Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. S. Panigrahi, Deputy Secretary.

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

WITNESSES

- (1) Shrimati E. Udayaratnam, Founder President, Indian Federation of Women Lawyers, New Delhi.
- (2) Shri Bharat Singh, Inspector General of Police, Himachal Pradesh, Simla.
- (3) Prof. Dr. U. C. Sarkar, Dean and Head of the Department of Law, University of Kurukshetra.
Shri S. K. Singh, Lecturer in Law, University of Kurukshetra.
- (4) Representatives of the Bar Council of Punjab and Haryana:
 - (i) Shri H. R. Mehta.
 - (ii) Shri M. P. Singh Gill, Secretary.

2. The Chairman made a reference to the sad demise of Dr. B. N. Antani, a senior member of the Rajya Sabha and a member of the Committee. The Committee then observed two minutes silence, all members standing, as a mark of respect to the memory of late Dr. Antani.

3. The Chairman explained to the members the circumstances in which the Jaipur meetings of the Committee had to be cancelled.

4. The Committee tentatively decided to hold some sittings (i) at Calcutta to hear the oral evidence of the witnesses from the States of West Bengal and Orissa and (ii) at Shillong or Gauhati or Imphal to hear oral evidence of the witnesses from the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and NEFA. The Chairman suggested that members could discuss and decide about the dates of these meetings sometime before the current series of sittings at Delhi came to an end.

5. The Committee thereafter heard the oral evidence tendered by the following witnesses:—

- (i) Shrimati E. Udayaratnam.
- (ii) Shri Bharat Singh
- (iii) Prof. Dr. U. C. Sarkar
Shri S. K. Singh.

- (iv) Representatives of the Bar Council of Punjab and Haryana.

A verbatim record of the evidence was kept.

6. The Committee then adjourned at 4.35 P.M. to meet again at 3.00 P.M. on Wednesday, the 13th October, 1971.

XVII

Seventeenth Meeting

The Committee met at 3.00 P.M. on Wednesday, the 13th October, 1971.

Present

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan—*Chairman*.

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri G. R. Patil
3. Shri K. P. Mallikarjundu
4. Shri Suraj Prasad
5. Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad
6. Shri A. D. Mani
7. Shri M. P. Shukla
8. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha.

Lok Sabha

9. Shri Satya Charan Besra
10. Shri Somnath Chatterjee
11. Shri Madhu Dandavate
12. Shri P. K. Deo
13. Shri C. C. Desai
14. Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma
15. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi
16. Shri Anantrao Patil
17. Shri Banamali Patnaik
18. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
19. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
20. Shri Vayalar Ravi
21. Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
22. Shri Shambu Nath
23. Shri Naval Kishore Sharma
24. Shri Shiva Chandika
25. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
26. Shri Tayyab Hussain
27. Shri G. Viswanathan

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.
Shrimati V.S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel,

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

WITNESSES

1. Shri J. C. Vacheer, Inspector General of Police, Haryana.
2. Shri A. S. R. Chari, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi.

2. As the first witness invited to tender oral evidence before the Committee, namely, the representative of the Delhi High Court Bar Association sent word that he would not be in a position to appear before the Committee, the Committee held a general discussion on Chapters VIII and IX of the Bill.

3. The Committee thereafter heard the oral evidence tendered by the following witnesses:—

- (i) Shri J. C. Vacheer
- (ii) Shri A. S. R. Chari.

A verbatim record of the evidence was kept.

4. The Committee then adjourned at 6.20 P.M. to meet again at 10.00 A.M. on Thursday, the 14th October, 1971.

XVIII

Eighteenth Meeting

The Committee met from 10.00 A.M. to 1.25 P.M. and again from 3.00 P.M. to 5.50 P.M. on Thursday, the the 14th October, 1971.

Present

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan—*Chairman.*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri G. R. Patil
3. Shri Syed Hussain
4. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
5. Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu
6. Shri Suresh J. Desai
7. Shri Suraj Prasad
8. Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad
9. Shri A. D. Mani
10. Shri M. P. Shukla
11. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Lok Sabha

12. Shri Satya Charan Besra
13. Shri Somnath Chatterjee
14. Shri Madhu Dandavate
15. Shri P. K. Deo
16. Shri C. C. Desai
17. Shri Bhogendra Jha
18. Shri Liladhar Kotoki
19. Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma
20. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi
21. Shri Anantrao Patil
22. Shri Banamali Patnaik
23. Shri S. Radhakrishnan
24. Shri G. S. Mishra
25. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
26. Shri Vayalar Ravi
27. Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
28. Shri Shambu Nath
29. Shri Naval Kishore Sharma
30. Shri Shiva Chandika
31. Shri Mukhtiar Singh

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law and Justice

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.

Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

WITNESSES

1. Representatives of the Bar Association, Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi:—

(i) Shri K. L. Sharma, President

(ii) Shri S. N. Chaudhry

(iii) Shri O. P. Dutt

(iv) Shri V. P. Singh

(v) Shri Nand Kishore

2. Prof. S. C. Thanvi, Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Jodhpur.

3. Representatives of the Delhi Police:—

(i) Shri Abnash Chandra, Inspector, Station House Officer, P. S. Parliament Street.

(ii) Shri Khem Raj Dutt, Inspector, Station House Officer, P. S. Roshanara.

4. Shri R. Srinivasan, Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.

5. Representatives of the Bar Association of India:—

(i) Shri N. S. Bindra

(ii) Shri H. R. Khanna.

2. The Committee heard the oral evidence tendered by the following witnesses:—

(i) Representatives of the Bar Association, Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi.

(ii) Prof. S. C. Thanvi

(iii) Representatives of the Delhi Police.

(iv) Shri R. Srinivasan

(v) Representatives of the Bar Association of India.

A verbatim record of the evidence was kept.

3. The Committee then adjourned at 5.50 P.M. to meet again at 10.00 A.M. on Friday, the 15th October, 1971.

XIX

Nineteenth Meeting

The Committee met from 10 A.M. to 1.15 P.M. and again from 3.00 P.M. to 6.25 P.M. on Friday, the 15th October, 1971.

Present

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan—*Chairman.*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. G. R. Patil
3. Shri Syed Hussain
4. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
5. Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu
6. Shri Suresh J. Desai
7. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
8. Shri Suraj Prasad
9. Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad
10. Shri A. D. Mani
11. Shri M. P. Shukla
12. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Lok Sabha

13. Shri Satya Charan Besra
14. Shri Somnath Chatterjee
15. Shri Madhu Dandavate
16. Shri Bhogendra Jha
17. Shri Liladhar Kotoki
18. Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma
19. Shri Anantrao Patil
20. Shri Banamali Patnaik
21. Shri G. S. Mishra
22. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
23. Shri Vayalar Ravi
24. Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
25. Shri Erasmo de Sequeira
26. Shri Shambu Nath
27. Shri Shiva Chandika
28. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
29. Shri Tombi Singh
30. Shri Tulsidas Dasappa

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law and Justice

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.

Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

WITNESSES

1. Shri R. V. Kelkar, Lecturer in Law, University of Delhi.
 2. Representatives of the Bar Council of India:
 - (i) Shri P. V. Jethmalani, Chairman.
 - (ii) Shri Rajinder Singh, Member.
 - (iii) Shri A. N. Veeraraghavan, Secretary.
 3. Representative of the U.P. Commission of Jurists, Mathura.

Shri D. C. Pande, Vice-President.
 4. Representatives of the Delhi Administration:—
 - (i) Shri T. N. Chaturvedi, Chief Secretary.
 - (ii) Shri Desh Deepak, Secretary, Law and Judicial Department.
 - (iii) Shri H. P. Bagchi, Deputy Secretary, Law and Judicial Department.
 5. Representative of the Bar Council of Rajasthan, Jodhpur:—

Shri V. S. Dave, Member.
 6. Shri R. K. Varma, Deputy Legal Adviser, Central Bureau of Investigation, New Delhi.
 7. Shri D. P. Gupta, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Rajasthan.
 8. Shri Niren De, Attorney General of India, New Delhi.
2. The Committee heard the oral evidence tendered by the following witnesses:—
- (i) Shri R. V. Kelkar
 - (ii) Representatives of the Bar Council of India.
 - (iii) Representative of the U.P. Commission of Jurists.
 - (iv) Representatives of the Delhi Administration.
 - (v) Representative of the Bar Council of Rajasthan.
 - (vi) Shri R. K. Varma
 - (vii) Shri D. P. Gupta.
 - (viii) Shri Niren De

Shri R. K. Varma and Shri, D. P. Gupta were called in before the Committee together.

A verbatim record of the evidence was kept.

3. The Committee considered its programme of recording oral evidence of witnesses from the States in the Eastern region and decided to meet, subject to the permission of the Chairman, Rajya Sabha,—

(i) at Calcutta on the 3rd, 4th and 5th January, 1972, to hear oral evidence of witnesses from the States of West Bengal and Orissa; and

(ii) at Gauhati or Shillong depending on the availability of suitable accommodation for holding meetings and stay of members of the Committee, on the 7th and 8th January, 1972, to hear oral evidence of witnesses from the States|Union Territories of Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and NEFA.

The Chairman was authorised to obtain permission of the Chairman, Rajya Sabha for the meetings of the Committee at the places mentioned above.

4. The Committee decided to ask for extension time upto the last day of the Eightieth Session of the Rajya Sabha for the presentation of its Report and authorised the Chairman or in his absence Shri K. P. Mallikarjundu or Shri Shyamlal Yadav to move the necessary motion in the House.

5. The Chairman announced that Members desirous of giving notice of amendments to the Bill may send the same so as to reach the Rajya Sabha Sectt. by the 15th December, 1971.

6. The Committee then adjourned at 6.25 P.M. to meet again at 10.00 A.M. on Monday, the 3rd January, 1972 at Calcutta.

XX

Twentieth Meeting

The Committee met in the erstwhile Legislative Council Chamber of the West Bengal Assembly Building, Calcutta from 10.00 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. and again from 3.00 P.M. to 5.05 P.M. on Monday, the 3rd January, 1972.

Present

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan—*Chairman*.

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri Syed Hussain
3. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
4. Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu
5. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
6. Shri Suraj Prasad
7. Shri A. D. Mani
8. Shri M. P. Shukla

Lok Sabha

9. Shri Satya Charan Besra
10. Shri Somnath Chatterjee
11. Shri Madhu Dandavate
12. Shri P. K. Deo
13. Shri C. C. Desai
14. Shri Karan Singh Yadav
15. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi
16. Shri Anantrao Patil
17. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
18. Shri Shambu Nath
19. Shri Naval Kishore Sharma
20. Shri Shiva Chandika
21. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
22. Shri Tayyab Hussain

Shri F. H. Mohsin, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs was present by special invitation.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law and Justice

- Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.
Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri B. N. Banerjee, Secretary.

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

WITNESSES

- (1) Representatives of the Bar Council of West Bengal:
 - (i) Shri Mukul Gopal Mukherji, Advocate, Calcutta High Court and Lecturer, University College of Law, Calcutta.
 - (ii) Shri Manoj Mohan Basu, Advocate, Calcutta.
 - (iii) Shri G. S. Chatterjee, Advocate and Secretary Bar Council of West Bengal, Tripura and Andaman Islands, Calcutta.
- (2) Representatives of the Bar Association, High Court, Calcutta:
 - (i) Shri Dinesh Chandra Roy, Advocate, Calcutta.
 - (ii) Shri B. K. Rai Chaudhri, Advocate, Calcutta.
- (3) Representative of the Inspector General of Police, West Bengal, Calcutta, Shri S. K. Mitra, Deputy S.P. (Law) CID.
- (4) Representative of the Inspector General of Police, Assam, Shri B. S. Baber, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Assam.

2. The Chairman welcomed the members to the meetings of the Committee at Calcutta. He also wished them a happy New Year.

3. The Committee heard the oral evidence tendered by the following witnesses:—

- (i) Representatives of the Bar Council of West Bengal.
- (ii) Representatives of the Bar Association, High Court, Calcutta.
- (iii) Shri S. K. Mitra.
- (iv) Shri B. S. Baber.

A verbatim record of the evidence was kept.

4. The Committee then adjourned at 5.05 P.M. to meet again at 10.00 A.M. on Tuesday, the 4th January, 1972.

XXI

Twenty-first Meeting

The Committee met in the erstwhile Legislative Council Chamber of the West Bengal Assembly Building Calcutta from 10.00 A.M. to 12.40 P.M. and again from 3.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. on Tuesday, the 4th January, 1972.

PRESENT

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri Syed Hussain
3. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
4. Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu
5. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
6. Shri Suraj Prasad
7. Shri A. D. Mani
8. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Lok Sabha

9. Shri Satya Charan Besra
10. Shri Somnath Chatterjee
11. Shri Madhu Dandavate
12. Shri P. K. Deo
13. Shri C. C. Desai
14. Shri Karan Singh Yadav
15. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi
16. Shri Anantrao Patil
17. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
18. Shri Shambu Nath
19. Shri Naval Kishore Sharma
20. Shri Shiva Chandika
21. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
22. Shri Tayyab Hussain
23. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao

Shri F. H. Mohsin, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs was present by special invitation.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law and Justice

- Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.
Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

WITNESSES

- (1) Shri N. C. Sengupta, Chief Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Calcutta.
- (2) Shri Ajit Kumar Dutta, Ex-Advocate General, West Bengal, Calcutta.
- (3) Shri J. P. Mitter, Representative of the Bar Library Club, Calcutta.
- (4) Shri H. N. Sen, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.
- (5) Shri D. Chhotray, Deputy I.G.P., CID, Orissa, Representative of the Inspector General of Police, Orissa.

2. The Committee heard the oral evidence tendered by the following witnesses:—

- (i) Shri S. C. Sengupta
- (ii) Shri Ajit Kumar Dutta
- (iii) Shri H. N. Sen
- (iv) Shri D. Chhotray

3. The witness mentioned at Serial No. (3) requested the Committee to give him some more time so that he could go through the provisions of the Bill. The Chairman acceded to his request and asked the witness to appear before the Committee at 3.00 P.M. on Friday, the 7th January, 1972.

A verbatim record of the evidence was kept.

4. The Committee then adjourned at 5.00 P.M. to meet again at 10.00 A.M. on Thursday, the 6th January, 1972.

XXII

Twenty-second Meeting

The Committee met in the erstwhile Legislative Council Chamber from 10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. on Thursday, the 6th January, 1972.

PRESENT

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan—*Chairman*.

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri Syed Hussain
3. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
4. Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu
5. Shri A. D. Mani

Lok Sabha

6. Shri Satya Charan Besra
7. Shri Somnath Chatterjee
8. Shri Karan Singh Yadav
9. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Muni
10. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
11. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
12. Shri Shambu Nath
13. Shri Naval Kishore Sharma
14. Shri Shiva Chandika
15. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
16. Shri Tayyab Hussain

Shri F. H. Mohsin, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs was present by special invitation.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law and Justice

- Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.
Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

- Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

- Shri B. N. Banerjee, Secretary.
Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

WITNESSES

- (1) Representative of the Advocate-General, Government of Orissa, Shri N. K. Das, Government Advocate, Orissa High Court, Cuttack-2.
- (2) Shri J. N. Patnaik, Secretary, Law Revision Committee, Law Department, Bhubaneshwar (Orissa).
- (3) Shri B. Goswami, Registrar, High Court of Assam & Nagaland, Gauhati (Assam).

2. The Committee heard the oral evidence tendered by the following witnesses:—

- (i) Shri N. K. Das
- (ii) Shri J. N. Patnaik
- (iii) Shri B. Goswami.

A verbatim record of the evidence was kept.

3. The Committee decided to hold its next series of sittings in New Delhi on the 29th, 30th and 31st January, 1972, to consider Chapters I, II, VIII, IX and X of the Bill.

4. The Chairman requested the Members to send amendments, if any, to the clauses contained in those chapters to the Rajya Sabha Secretariat by the 20th January, 1972 at the latest and to the rest of the clauses of the Bill by the 31st March, 1972.

5. The Committee then adjourned at 1.00 P.M. to meet again at 10.00 A.M. on Friday, the 7th January, 1972.

XXIII

Twenty-third Meeting

The Committee met in the erstwhile Legislative Council Chamber of the West Bengal Assembly Building, Calcutta, from 10.00 A.M. to 1.05 P.M. and again from 3.00 P.M. to 4.40 P.M. on Friday, the 7th January, 1972.

PRESENT

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
3. Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu
4. Shri A. D. Mani

Lok Sabha

5. Shri Satya Charan Besra
6. Shri Somnath Chatterjee
7. Shri Karan Singh Yadav
8. Shri Bhogendra Jha
9. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi
10. Shri S. Radhakrishnan
11. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
12. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
13. Shri Vayalar Ravi
14. Shri Shambu Nath
15. Shri Shiva Chandika
16. Shri Mukhtiar Singh

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law and Justice

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.

Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri B. N. Banerjee, Secretary.

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

WITNESSES

(1) Representative of the Chief Secretary, Government of Manipur, Imphal, Shri K. L. S. Baidwan, Deputy Commissioner, Imphal.

(2) Dr. J. C. Medhi, Advocate General, Government of Assam, Gauhati.

(3) Representative of the Bar Library Club, Calcutta, Shri J. P. Mittra, Advocate, Calcutta.

(4) Representatives of the Government of Assam:

(i) Shri D. Das, Chief Secretary.

(ii) Shri B. Sharma, Secretary, Law Department.

(iii) Shri S. P. Hazarika, Joint Secretary (Appointments).

(iv) Shri P. C. Sharma, Deputy Secretary, Home Deptt.

(5) Representatives of the Government of Nagaland, Kohima:

(i) Shri O. Kathopri, Secretary, Law and Parliamentary Affairs.

(ii) Shri Darshan Singh, Under Secretary.

2. The Committee heard the oral evidence tendered by the following witnesses:—

(i) Shri K. L. S. Baidwan

(ii) Dr. J. C. Medhi

(iii) Shri J. P. Mitter

(iv) Representatives of the Government of Assam

(v) Representatives of the Government of Nagaland.

A verbatim record of the evidence was kept.

3. The Chairman expressed his grateful thanks to the Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly and the Officers of the Assembly Secretariat for the fine arrangements made by them for holding the meetings of the Committee and for their cooperation in facilitating the work of the Committee.

4. The Chairman also thanked Shri N. C. Sen Gupta, Chief Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Shri S. Basu, Secretary (Judicial Department) of the Government of West Bengal and other officers of that Government for the fine arrangements made by them for the stay of the Members in Calcutta and their visits to some places of interest. The Chairman made particular mention of the valuable assistance rendered by Shri S. N. Mukherjee, Assistant Secretary (Judicial Department), Government of West Bengal for holding the meetings of the Committee as well as for looking after the needs of the Members of the Committee individually.

5. The Chairman also thanked Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri S. K. Maitra and Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Legislative Counsels from the Ministry of Law and Justice and the Officers and staff of the Rajya Sabha Secretariat for assisting the Committee in its work at Calcutta. The Chairman was also happy that Shri B. N. Banerjee, Secretary, Rajya Sabha, also attended the meetings of the Committee and assisted the Committee in its deliberations.

6. The Committee then adjourned at 4.40 P.M. to meet again in New Delhi at 10.00 A.M. on Saturday, the 29th January, 1972.

XXIV

Twenty-fourth Meeting

The Committee met from 10.00 A.M. to 1.10 P.M. and again from 3.00 P.M. to 5.15 P.M. on Saturday, the 29th January, 1972.

PRESENT

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri Syed Hussain
3. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
4. Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu
5. Shri Suresh J. Desai
6. Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy
7. Shri Suraj Prasad
8. Shri A. D. Mani
9. Shri M. P. Shukla
10. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Lok Sabha

11. Shri Madhu Dandavate
12. Shri Karan Singh Yadav
13. Shri C. C. Desai
14. Shri Liladhar Kotoki
15. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi
16. Shri Banamali Patnaik
17. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
18. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
19. Shri Vayalar Ravi
20. Shri Erasmo de Sequeira
21. Shri Shambu Nath
22. Shri Shiva Chandika
23. Shri B. R. Shukla
24. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
25. Shri Tayyab Hussain
26. Shri Tulsidas Dasappa

Shri F. H. Mohsin, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs was present by special invitation.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law and Justice

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.
Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

2. The Committee took up consideration of the clauses contained in Chapters I, II, VIII, IX and X of the Bill.

At the outset the Committee decided that as far as practicable the existing numbers of important sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 should be adopted in the Bill and for this purpose members were requested to suggest the clauses which should retain the original numbers.

Clause 2

Paragraphs (a) and (b).—The paragraphs were adopted without any change.

Paragraph (c).—The paragraph was adopted subject to the deletion of the words “within or without the metropolitan areas,”.

Paragraph (d).—The consideration of the Explanation to this paragraph was held over for reconsideration by the Government in the light of views expressed by the Members.

Paragraph (e).—The paragraph was adopted without any change.

Paragraph (f).—The Committee desired that Government should examine the possibility of an alternative expression. The consideration of the paragraph was, therefore, held over.

Paragraphs (g), (h) and (i).—The paragraphs were adopted without any change.

Paragraph (j).—The consideration of the paragraph was held over.

New Paragraph.—The following new paragraph was inserted:—

“(jj) ‘metropolitan area’ means the area declared or deemed to be declared under section 8, to be a metropolitan area;”

Paragraph (k).—The following amendments were accepted:—

(i) Page 2, lines 39-40, delete the words “within or without a metropolitan area;”

(ii) Page 2, line 40, for the words “may not arrest without warrant” substitute “shall have no authority to arrest without warrant.”

Paragraphs (l), (m) and (n).—The paragraphs were adopted without any change.

Paragraph (o).—The paragraph was adopted subject to the substitution of the words “vessel and vehicle” for the words “vehicle and vessel”.

Paragraphs (p), (q), (r), (s), (t), (u), (v), (w) & (x).—The paragraphs were adopted without any change.

The adoption of clause 2, as a whole, was, however, held over.

Clause 3

The following amendments were accepted:—

1. Page 3, lines 30-31, for the words “in the context of the power which may be exercised under this Code”, substitute “in the context in which such reference has been made.”

2. Page 3, for lines 35-41, substitute the following:—

“(c) any reference to a Magistrate of the first class shall,—

(i) in relation to a metropolitan area, be construed as a reference to a Metropolitan Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in that area,

(ii) in relation to any other area, be construed as a reference to a Judicial Magistrate of the first class exercising jurisdiction in that area;

(d) any reference to the Chief Judicial Magistrate shall in relation to a Metropolitan area, be construed as a reference to the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in that area;”

3. Page 3, for lines 42-43, substitute the following:—

“(2) In this Code, unless the context otherwise requires, any reference in any enactment passed before the commencement of this Act,—”

4. Page 4, after line 6, insert the following:—

“(3) Where under any other law the functions exercisable by a Magistrate relate to matters—

(a) which involve the appreciation or shifting of evidence or the formulation of any decision which exposes any person to any punishment or penalty or detention in custody pending investigation, inquiry or trial or would have the effect of sending him for trial before any Court, they shall, subject to the provisions of this Code, be exercisable by a Judicial Magistrate; or

(b) which are administrative or executive in nature, such as, the granting of a licence, the suspension or cancellation of a licence, sanctioning a prosecution or withdrawing from a prosecution, they shall, subject as aforesaid, be exercisable by an Executive Magistrate.”

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clauses 4 to 7

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 8

The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 5, after line 12, insert the following:—

“(4) Where, after the declaration of any area as a metropolitan area, the population of such area falls below one million, such area shall, on and from such date as the State Government may, by notification, specify in this behalf, cease to be a metropolitan area; but notwithstanding such cesser, any appeal, inquiry or trial pending immediately before such cesser before any Court or Magistrate in such area shall continue to be dealt with under this Code as if such cesser had not taken place.

(5) Where the State Government reduces or alters, under subsection (3), the limits of any metropolitan area, such reduction or alteration shall not affect any appeal, inquiry or trial pending immediately before such reduction or alteration before any Court or Magistrate, and every such appeal, inquiry or trial shall continue to be dealt with under this Code as if such exclusion or alteration had not taken place.

Explanation.—In this section, the expression “population” means the population as ascertained at the last preceding census, of which the relevant figures have been published.”

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 9

The following amendments were accepted:—

1. Page 5, line 28, delete the words “be deemed to”.
2. Page 5, after line 29, insert the following:—

“(6) The Court of Session shall ordinarily hold its sitting at such place or places as the High Court may, by notification, specify; but, if, in any particular case, the Court of Session is of opinion that it will tend to the general convenience of the parties and witnesses to hold its sitting at any other place in the sessions division, it may, with the consent of the prosecution and the accused, sit at that place for the disposal of the case or the examination of any witness or witnesses therein.”

3. Page 5, for lines 30—35, substitute the following:—

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Code, ‘appointment’ does not include the first appointment and posting of a person by the State Government to any service or post in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State.”

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 10

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 11

The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 6, after line 9, insert the following:—

“(3) The High Court may, whenever it deems it expedient or necessary, confer the powers of a Judicial Magistrate of the first class or of the second class on any member of the Judicial Service of the State,

functioning as a Judge in a Civil Court.”

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 12

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clauses 13, 15, 19 and 20

The consideration of the clauses was held over.

Clauses 14, 16, 17 and 18

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 21

The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 8, after line 10, insert the following:—

“(2A) The jurisdiction and powers of every Metropolitan Magistrate shall extend throughout the metropolitan area;”.

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 22

The following amendments were accepted:—

(i) Page 8, line 15, for the words “outside the Metropolitan areas” substitute “and in every Metropolitan area.”

(ii) Page 8, after line 21, insert the following:—

“(2A) Whenever, in consequence of the office of a District Magistrate becoming vacant, any officer succeeds temporarily to the executive administration of the district, such officer shall, pending the orders of the State Government, exercise all the powers and perform all the duties respectively conferred and imposed by this Code on the District Magistrate.”

(iii) Page 8, after line 25, insert the following:—

“(3A) The State Government may appoint, for such terms as it may think fit, Executive Magistrates, to be known as Special Executive Magistrates, for particular areas or for the performance of particular functions and confer on such Special Executive Magistrates such powers as it may deem fit.”

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clauses 23 and 24

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 25

The clause was deleted.

Clause 26

The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 9, after line 10, insert the following:—

“(1A) For every High Court the Central or the State Government shall, after consultation with the High Court, appoint a Public Prosecutor for conducting any prosecution, appeal or other proceeding on behalf of the Central or State Government, as the case may be.”

The Legislative Counsel was asked to submit a revised draft of the rest of the clause in the light of the discussion in the Committee.

Clause 27

The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 9, for lines 27-28, substitute the following:—

“(2) Save as otherwise provided in sub-section (3), no police officer shall be eligible to be appointed as Assistant Public Prosecutor.”

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 107

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clauses 108 and 109

The clauses were under consideration when the Committee adjourned for the day.

3. The Committee then adjourned at 5.15 P.M. to meet again at 2.30 P.M. on Sunday, the 30th January, 1972.

XXV

Twenty-fifth Meeting

The Committee met at 2.30 P.M. on Sunday, the 30th January, 1972.

PRESENT

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri Syed Hussain
3. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
4. Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu
5. Shri Suraj Prasad
6. Shri A. D. Mani
7. Shri M. P. Shukla

Lok Sabha

8. Shri Madhu Dendavate
9. Shri Karan Singh Yadav
10. Shri Banamali Patnaik
11. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
12. Shri Shambu Nath
13. Shri Shiva Chandika
14. Shri B. R. Shukla
15. Shri Mukhtiar Singh

Shri F. H. Mohsin, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, was present by special invitation.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law and Justice

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel

Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

2. The Committee resumed clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The Committee took up for consideration the held-over clauses of the Bill.

Clause 2—contd.

Paragraph (d).—The paragraph was adopted subject to the following amendment:—

Page 2, for lines 13—15, substitute—

“Explanation.—A report made by a police officer in a case which discloses, after investigation, the commission of a non-cognizable offence, shall be deemed to be a complaint.”

Paragraph (f).—In view of the Legislative Counsel’s explanation that no alternative expression to the expression “India” could be suggested, the Committee adopted the paragraph without any change. The Chairman, however, observed that if the Members suggested any alternative expression, this paragraph would be reconsidered.

Paragraph (j).—The paragraph was adopted subject to the deletion of the words “and where such local area adjoins the sea, includes the territorial waters.”

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 26—contd.

The following further amendments were accepted:—

Page 9, for lines 11—17, substitute—

“(2) The District Magistrate shall, in consultation with the Sessions Judge, prepare a panel of names of persons who are, in his opinion, fit to be appointed as the Public Prosecutor or the Additional Public Prosecutor for the district.

(2A) No person shall be appointed by the State Government as the Public Prosecutor or the Additional Public Prosecutor for the district unless his name appears on the panel of names prepared by the District Magistrate under sub-section (2).”

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 108

The Committee further considered the clause. The decision on the clause was held over for the next meeting of the Committee.

Clause 109

The clause was considered further. The following amendments were accepted:—

(i) Page 32, line 7, for the words “a Magistrate”, substitute “a Judicial Magistrate.”

(ii) Page 32, line 16, after the word “Judge”, insert “acting or purporting to act in the discharge of his official duty.”

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 110

The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 32, line 34, for the words "a Magistrate" substitute "a Judicial Magistrate."

The Committee considered paragraph (b) of the clause. The consensus in the Committee was for the deletion of that paragraph. The final decision thereon was, however, deferred, till the next meeting of the Committee.

Clause 111

The clause was under consideration when the Committee adjourned for the day.

3. The Committee adjourned at 5.10 P.M. to meet again at 10.00 A.M. on Monday, the 31st January, 1972.

XXVI

Twenty-sixth Meeting

The Committee met from 10.00 A.M. to 1.10 P.M. and again from 3.00 P.M. to 5.10 P.M. on Monday, the 31st January, 1972.

PRESENT

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri G. R. Patil

3. Shri Syed Hussain

4. Shri Rattan Lal Jain

5. Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu

6. Shri Suresh J. Desai

7. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav

8. Shri Mulka Govinda Peddy

9. Shri Suraj Prasad

10. Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad

11. Shri A. D. Mani

12. Shri M. P. Shukla

13. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Lok Sabha

14. Shri Madhu Dandavate

15. Shri C. C. Desai

16. Shri Karan Singh Yadav

17. Shri Bhogendra Jha

18. Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma

19. Shri Banamali Patnaik

20. Shri S. Radhakrishnan

21. Shri G. S. Mishra

22. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao

23. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao

24. Shri Erasmo de Sequeira

25. Shri Shambu Nath

26. Shri Naval Kishore Sharma

27. Shri Shiva Chandika

28. Shri B. R. Shukla

29. Shri Mukhtiar Singh

30. Shri Tombi Singh

31. Shri Tulsidas Dasappa

Shri F. H. Mohsin, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, was present by special invitation.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law and Justice

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.

Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

2. The Committee resumed clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The Committee took up for consideration the held-over clauses of the Bill.

Clause 110—contd.

The Committee further considered the clause. It felt that paragraph (b) of the clause should not be retained as it was, but that Government should submit a fresh formulation of the whole clause in the light of the views expressed by Members.

Clauses 13, 15, 19 and 20

The Committee considered the clauses. The representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs submitted a revised draft of clauses 13 and 19. While the Committee accepted the same in principle, it desired that these clauses should be re-drafted in the light of the views expressed by Members and submitted to the Committee for its approval.

Clause 108

The Committee further considered the clause. The Committee desired that an additional provision should be made in the clause so as to impose a time-limit of six months for the Magistrate to dispose of the proceedings under this clause. The Legislative Counsel was asked to prepare a suitable draft for the purpose.

Clause 111—contd.

The Committee further considered the clause. The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 32, line 45, for the words "a Magistrate" substitute "a Judicial Magistrate".

The Committee was, however, of the view that a similar provision should be made in respect of certain economic and social offences as suggested during the discussion on the clause. Government were requested to submit a draft of the new provision for the consideration of the Committee at its next meeting.

Clauses 112 to 115

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 116

The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 33, line 44, after the words “for keeping the peace”, insert “or for good behaviour”.

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 117

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clauses 118 to 120

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 121

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 122

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 123

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clauses 124 to 127

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 128

The Committee considered the clause in the light of the following amendment suggested therein:—

Page 38, for lines 9—16, substitute the following:—

“128(1) If any person having sufficient means neglects or refuses to maintain his wife or his legitimate or illegitimate minor child, or his physically handicapped or mentally retarded child of any age, unable to maintain itself, a Magistrate of the first class may, upon proof of such neglect or refusal, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child, at such monthly rate, not exceeding five hundred rupees, in the whole, as such Magistrate thinks fit, and to pay the same to such person as the Magistrate from time to time directs.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, “minor” means a person who, under the provisions of the Indian Majority Act, 1875 is deemed not to have attained his majority”.

The Committee was, however, of the view that the clause should be further modified so as to provide:—

(i) No liability of a parent to maintain a married daughter who is a major.

(ii) In the case of a married girl who is a minor, the liability to maintain her should, first, be of her husband and if he does not have sufficient means, then, that of her parents till she attains the age of majority.

(iii) The benefit of the provision of the clause should be made available to the aged indigent parents also.

Government were accordingly requested to submit a revised draft of this clause for the Committee's consideration.

Clause 129

The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 39, line 15, after the word "thereof" insert "subject to such terms including terms as to payment of costs to the opposite party as the Magistrate may think just and proper".

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clauses 130 and 131

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 132

The Committee decided that powers under the clause should be exercisable also by any police officer not below the rank of an Inspector. The Legislative Counsel was asked to prepare a suitable draft for the consideration of the Committee.

Clauses 133 to 139

The clauses were adopted without any change.

3. The Committee decided to hold its next sitting on the 17th March, 1972, to consider the held-over clauses and clauses 140 to 151 of Chapter X and the clauses contained in Chapters III to VII of the Bill.

4. The Chairman requested the members to send amendments, if any, to the clauses contained in Chapters III to VII, to the Rajya Sabha Secretariat, by the end of February, 1972, at the latest.

5. Before the Committee adjourned for the day, it observed a two-minute silence, all Members standing, as a mark of respect to the memory of King Mahendra of Nepal who had passed away earlier in the day.

The Committee adjourned at 5.10 P.M. to meet again at 3.30 P.M. on Friday, the 17th March, 1972.

XXVII

Twenty-seventh Meeting

The Committee met at 3.30 P.M. on Friday, the 17th March, 1972.

PRESENT

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
3. Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu
4. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
5. Shri M. Ruthnaswamy
6. Shri A. D. Mani
7. Shri M. P. Shukla

Lok Sabha

8. Shri Somnath Chatterjee
9. Shri Madhu Dendavate
10. Shri Karan Singh Yadav
11. Shri Bhogendra Jha
12. Shri Liladhar Kotoki
13. Shri Shambhu Nath
14. Shri Naval Kishore Sharma
15. Shri B. R. Shukla
16. Shri Tayyab Hussain
17. Shri G. Viswanathan

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law and Justice

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. S. Panigrahi, Deputy Secretary.

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

2. The Committee took up for consideration the held over clauses of the Bill.

Clause 13

The Committee considered the following revised draft of the clause submitted by Government:—

13. "*Special Judicial Magistrates.*—(1) The High Court may, on its own motion or if requested by the Central or State Government so to do, confer upon any person who holds or has held any post under the Union or a State or who has been a pleader all or any of the powers conferred or conferrable by or under this Code on a Judicial Magistrate of the first class or of the second class, in respect to particular cases or to particular classes of cases or to cases generally, in any district not being a metropolitan area:

Provided that in the case of a person who does not hold a post under the Union or a State or was not a pleader, no such power shall be conferred on such person unless he possesses such qualification or experience in relation to legal affairs as the High Court may, by rules specify.

(2) Such Magistrates shall be called Special Judicial Magistrates and shall be appointed for such term, not exceeding one year at a time, as the High Court may, by general or special order, direct".

The Committee was of the opinion that,—

(i) the words "on its own motion or" should be deleted so that the Special Judicial Magistrates could be appointed only at the request of the Central or State Governments;

(ii) qualifications should be prescribed by rules to be made by the High Court for all persons to be appointed as Special Judicial Magistrates.

(iii) the powers to be conferred on a Special Judicial Magistrate should be those of a second Class Magistrate only.

The Legislative Counsel was directed to further revise the draft accordingly.

3. The Committee placed on record its warm appreciation of the valuable guidance given and the able manner in which the Committee's proceedings were conducted by Shri Akbar Ali Khan, the Chairman of the Committee, who is due to retire from the membership of the Rajya Sabha next month.

4. The Committee also placed on record its appreciation of the keen interest taken by the following Members who are also due to retire from the membership of the Rajya Sabha.

1. Shri G. R. Patil
2. Shri Sinam Krishna Mohan Singh
3. Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu
4. Shri Suresh J. Desai
5. Shri A. D. Mani.

5. The Chairman expressed his grateful thanks to the Members for their appreciation of the work done by him and for their co-operation and assistance given to him during his Chairmanship.

6. The Chairman also expressed his grateful thanks for the co-operation and valuable assistance given to him and to the Committee by Shri R. N. Mirdha, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs. He also appreciated the help given to the Committee by Shri F. H. Mohsin, Deputy Home Minister who could also find time to attend some of the meetings of the Committee.

7. The Chairman also thanked Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel in the Ministry of Law and other officers of those Ministries as well as officers of the Rajya Sabha Secretariat for assisting him and the Committee in its work.

The Committee then adjourned at 5.00 P.M.

XXVIII

Twenty-eighth Meeting

The Committee met at 4.00 P.M. on Tuesday, the 23rd May, 1972.

PRESENT

1. Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy—*Chairman*.

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri G. R. Patil
3. Shri N. H. Kumbhare
4. Shri B. P. Nagaraja Murthy
5. Shri Anand Narain Mulla
6. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
7. Shri M. Ruthnaswamy
8. Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad
9. Shrimati Sumitra G. Kulkarni
10. Shri M. P. Shukla
11. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Lok Sabha

12. Shri Somnath Chatterjee
13. Shri Liladhar Kotoki
14. Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma
15. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi
16. Shri G. S. Mishra
17. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
18. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
19. Shri Naval Kishore Sharma
20. Shri Shiva Chandika
21. Shri B. R. Shukla
22. Shri Tombi Singh
23. Shri Tayyab Hussain
24. Shri Tulsidas Dasappa

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel

Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri S. S. Bhalerao, Joint Secretary.

Shri M. S. Panigrahi, Deputy Secretary.

Shri M. M. Jain, Under Secretary.

2. The Chairman welcomed the new Members of the Committee. The Members felicitated the new Chairman of the Committee.

3. The Committee, thereafter, considered its future programme of sittings. After the Chairman informed Members of the position about clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill, some new Members of the Committee desired that they may be given an opportunity to consider or if necessary give amendments to some of the important clauses of the Bill already adopted by the Committee. The Chairman was of the opinion that if the Committee so desired it could reopen any of the clauses already adopted by it.

The Committee agreed with the Chairman and decided to meet from Monday, the 26th June, 1972 to Friday, the 30th June, 1972, for further clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

4. The Chairman requested the Members desirous of giving notices of amendments to the clauses of the Bill to send the same so as to reach the Rajya Sabha Secretariat by the 15th June, 1972, and desired that Government amendments should also reach the Rajya Sabha Secretariat by the same date.

5. The Committee decided to ask for further extension of time up to the last day of the eighty-first session of the Rajya Sabha for the presentation of its Report and authorised the Chairman or in his absence Shri M. P. Shukla or Shri Shyam Lal Yadav to move the necessary motion in the House.

6. The Committee then adjourned at 4.35 P.M. to meet again at 10.00 A.M. on Monday, the 26th June, 1972.

XXIX

Twenty Ninth Meeting

The Committee met at 10.15 A.M. on Monday, the 26th June, 1972.

PRESENT

1. Shri M. P. Shukla—*in the Chair*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri G. R. Patil
3. Shri N. H. Kumbhare
4. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
5. Shri B. P. Nagaraja Murthy
6. Shri Anand Narain Mulla
7. Shri M. Ruthnaswamy
8. Shri Sardar Amjad Ali
9. Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad
10. Shrimati Sumitra G. Kulkarni
11. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Lok Sabha

12. Shri Somnath Chatterjee
13. Shri P. K. Deo
14. Shri Karan Singh Yadav
15. Shri Bhogendra Jha
16. Shri Liladhar Kotoki
17. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi
18. Shri Anantrao Patil
19. Shri Banamali Patnaik
20. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
21. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
22. Shri Vayalar Ravi
23. Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
24. Shri Shambu Nath
25. Shri Naval Kishore Sharma
26. Shri Shiva Chandika
27. Shri B. R. Shukla
28. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
29. Shri Tayyab Hussain
30. Shri C. C. Desai

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.

Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. S. Panigrahi, Deputy Secretary.

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

2. In the absence of the Chairman, Shri M. P. Shukla was voted to the Chair.

3. The Committee resumed clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The Committee first took up for consideration the held over clauses.

Clause 13

The clause was adopted in the following revised form:—

13. "*Special Judicial Magistrates.*—(1) The High Court may, if requested by the Central or State Government so to do, confer upon any person who holds or has held any post under the Union or a State, all or any of the powers conferred or conferrable by or under this Code on a Judicial Magistrate of the second class, in respect to particular cases or to particular classes of cases or to cases generally, in any district not being a metropolitan area:

Provided that no such power shall be conferred on a person unless he possesses such qualification or experience in relation to legal affairs as the High Court may, by rules, specify.

(2) Such Magistrates shall be called Special Judicial Magistrates and shall be appointed for such term, not exceeding one year at a time, as the High Court may, by general or special order, direct."

Clause 15

The clause was deleted.

Clause 19

The Committee was of the opinion that provision should be made in the clause limiting the sentencing power of a Special Metropolitan Magistrate to that of a Magistrate of the second class. The Legislative Counsel was authorised to incorporate suitable provision therefor in the clause. Subject to this, the clause was adopted in the following revised form:—

19. "*Special Metropolitan Magistrates.*—(1) The High Court may, if requested by the Central or State Government so to do, confer upon any person who holds or has held any post under the Union or a State, all or any of the powers conferred or conferrable by or under this Code on a Metropolitan Magistrate, in respect to particular cases or to particular classes of cases or to cases generally, in any metropolitan area;

Provided that no such power shall be conferred on a person unless he possesses such qualification or experience in relation to legal affairs as the High Court may, by rules, specify.

(2) Such Magistrates shall be called Special Metropolitan Magistrates and shall be appointed for such term, not exceeding one year at a time, as the High Court may, by general or special order, direct."

Clause 20

The clause was deleted.

Clause 108

The Committee considered the following draft of new sub-clause (3), furnished by Government:—

"(3) Every proceeding taken under this section shall be disposed of within six months from the date on which cause is shown by the person referred to in sub-section (1) and every such proceeding, which is not concluded within the said period, shall, on the expiry of that period, stand terminated."

As, however, varying views were expressed by Members as to the stage from which the period of six months mentioned in the sub-clause should be counted, the Committee requested Government to submit a fresh draft for its consideration in the light of the discussion held.

4. The Committee then adjourned at 1.10 P.M. to meet again at 9.00 A.M. on Tuesday, the 27th June, 1972.

XXX

Thirtieth Meeting

The Committee met at 9.10 A.M. on Tuesday, the 27th June, 1972.

Present

1. Shri M. P. Shukla—*in the Chair.*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri N. H. Kumbhare
3. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
4. Shri B. P. Nagaraja Murthy
5. Shri Anand Narain Mulla
6. Shri M. Ruthnaswamy
7. Shri Sardar Amjad Ali
8. Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad
9. Shrimati Sumitra G. Kulkarni
10. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Lok Sabha

11. Shri Somnath Chatterjee
12. Shri Madhu Dandavate
13. Shri P. K. Deo
14. Shri C. C. Desai
15. Shri Karan Singh Yadav
16. Shri Bhogendra Jha
17. Shri Liladhar Kotoki
18. Shri Anantrao Patil
19. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
20. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
21. Shri Vayalar Ravi
22. Shri Shambu Nath
23. Shri Naval Kishore Sharma
24. Shri Shiva Chandika
25. Shri B. R. Shukla
26. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
27. Shri Tayyab Hussain

Shri F. H. Mohsin, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs was present by special invitation.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.

Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. S. Panigrahi, Deputy Secretary.

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

2. In the absence of the Chairman Shri M. P. Shukla was voted to the Chair.

3. The Committee resumed clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

I. The Committee first took up for consideration the held over clauses.

Clause 110

The following further amendments were accepted:—

(1) Page 32, line 37, for the words “an offence, or” substitute “a cognizable offence”.

(2) Page 32, delete lines 38-40.

(3) Page 32, line 43, for the words “with sureties”, substitute “with or without sureties”.

Further consideration of the clause was held over.

Clause 111

The following further amendments were accepted:—

(1) Page 33, line 13, insert “or” at the end.

(2) Page 33, after line 13, add the following:—

“(g) habitually commits, or attempts to commit, or abets the commission of—

(i) any offence under one or more of the following Acts, namely:—

(a) the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940);

(b) the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 (7 of 1947);

(c) the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954);

(d) the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955);

(e) the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962);

(f) the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 (22 of 1955);

(g) the Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1955);

(ii) any offence punishable under any other law providing for the prevention of hoarding or profiteering or of adulteration of food or drugs or of corruption”.

Clause 128

The Committee considered a revised draft of the clause furnished by Government. As varying views were expressed by Members for enlargement of the scope of the clause, the Committee requested Government to submit a fresh draft for its consideration in the light of the discussions held.

Clause 130

The consideration of the clause was again held over pending a decision by the Committee on clause 128.

Clause 132

The following amendments were accepted.

(1) Page 39, line 38, after "station" add ", or in the absence of such officer in charge, any police officer not below the rank of a sub-inspector,".

(2) Page 40, line 1, for "officer in charge of a police station", substitute "police officer referred to in sub-section (1)".

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

II. The Committee thereafter took up for consideration the clauses not taken up so far.

Clause 28

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 29

The following amendments were accepted:—

(1) Page 10, line 6, for the word "fifteen" substitute "sixteen".

(2) Page 10, for lines 7-10, substitute the following:—

"Court of a Chief Judicial Magistrate or by any Court specially empowered under the Children Act, 1960, (60 of 1960), or under any other law for the time being in force providing for the treatment, training and rehabilitation of youthful offenders."

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 30

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 31

The following amendments were accepted:—

(1) Page 10, lines 22-23, delete the words "including such solitary confinement as is authorised by law,".

(2) Page 10, lines 26-27, delete the words "including such solitary confinement as is authorised by law,".

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 32

The following amendments were accepted:—

- (1) Page 10, line 32, delete the words "Court of".
- (2) Page 10, line 36, delete the words "Court of the".
- (3) Page 10, line 41, delete the words 'Court of the'.

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 33

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 33

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clauses 35 to 37

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 38

The clause was deleted.

Clause 39

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 40

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 41

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 42

The clause was adopted subject to the substitution of the following for lines 14-29, page 13:—

42. *"Public to give information of certain offences.—*(1) Every person, aware of the commission of, or of the intention of any other person to commit, any offence punishable under any of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), namely:—

(i) sections 121 to 126 (both inclusive) and section 130 (that is to say, offences against the State specified in Chapter VI of the said Code);

(ii) sections 143, 144, 145, 147 and 148 (that is to say, offences against the public tranquility specified in Chapter VIII of the said Code);

(iii) sections 161 to 165A (both inclusive) (that is to say, offences relating to illegal gratification);

(iv) sections 272 to 278 (both inclusive) (that is to say, offences relating to adulteration of food and drugs etc.);

(v) sections 302, 303 and 304 (that is to say, offences affecting life);

(vi) section 382 (that is to say, offence of theft after preparation made for causing death, hurt or restraint in order to the committing of the theft);

(vii) sections 392 to 399 (both inclusive) and section 402 (that is to say, offences of robbery and dacoity);

(viii) section 409 (that is to say, offence relating to criminal breach of trust by public servant, etc.);

(ix) sections 431 to 439 (both inclusive) (that is to say, offences of mischief against property);

(x) sections 449 and 450 (that is to say, offence of house-trespass);

(xi) sections 456 to 460 (both inclusive) (that is to say, offences of lurking house-trespass); and

(xii) sections 489A to 489E (both inclusive) (that is to say, offences relating to currency notes and bank notes),

shall, in the absence of any reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which excuse shall lie upon the person so aware, forthwith give information to the nearest Magistrate or police officer of such commission or intention."

Clause 43

The following amendments were accepted:—

(1) Page 13, for lines 33-48, substitute the following:—

43. "*Duty of officers employed in connection with the affairs of a village to make certain report.*—(1) Every officer employed in connection with the affairs of a village and every person residing in a village shall forthwith communicate to the nearest Magistrate or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station, whichever is nearer, any information which he may possess respecting—

(a) the permanent or temporary residence of any receiver or vendor of stolen property in or near such village.

(2) Page 14, for lines 31-35, substitute the following:—

"(3) The words "village officer employed in connection with affairs of the village" means a member of the Panchayat of the village and includes the headman and every officer or other person appointed to perform any function connected with the administration of the village".

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 44

The following amendments were accepted:—

(1) Page 15, lines 4-5, for the words "the Indian Army, Navy or Air Force" substitute "any of the Armed Forces of the Union".

(2) Page 15, for lines 22-34, substitute "arrest or cause to be arrested any person belonging to one or more of the categories specified in section 110 or section 111."

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clauses 45 and 46

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 47

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 48

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clauses 49 to 51

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 52

The clause was adopted subject to the insertion of the word "forthwith" after the word "shall" in line 22, page 17.

Clause 53

The clause was adopted subject to the addition of the words "and a receipt showing the articles taken in possession by the Police shall be given to the person arrested", after the word "him" in line 38, page 17.

New Clause 53-A

The Committee considered the following amendment seeking insertion of the new clause:—

Page 17, after line 40, add the following new clause:—

"53-A. The arrested person shall have the right to demand that his body be medically examined immediately after the search of his person and again when he is admitted to jail and during the period that he is in police custody by a doctor of his own choice."

The Committee agreed that the arrested person should have the right of being medically examined at his own request. As, however, no decision could be taken as to when and how this right could be exercised by him, the Committee decided to reconsider the matter along with clause 55.

Clause 54

The clause was adopted without any change.

4. The Committee then adjourned at 1.30 P.M. to meet again at 9.30 A.M. on Wednesday, the 28th June, 1972.

XXXI

Thirty-first Meeting

The Committee met at 9.30 A.M. on Wednesday, the 28th June, 1972.

PRESENT

1. Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy—*Chairman.*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri N. H. Kumbhare
3. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
4. Shri B. P. Nagaraja Murthy
5. Shri Anand Narain Mulla
6. Shri M. Ruthnaswamy
7. Shri Sardar Amjad Ali
8. Shrimati Sumitra G. Kulkarni
9. Shri M. P. Shukla
10. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha
11. Shri Suraj Prasad

Lok Sabha

12. Shri Somnath Chatterjee
13. Shri Madhu Dandavate
14. Shri Karan Singh Yadav
15. Shri Bhogendra Jha
16. Shri Liladhar Kotoki
17. Shri Anantrao Patil
18. Shri Banamali Patnaik
19. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
20. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
21. Shri Shambhu Nath
22. Shri Naval Kishore Sharma
23. Shri Shiva Chandika
24. Shri B. R. Shukla
25. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
28. Shri Tayyab Hussain

Shri F. H. Mohsin, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs was present by special invitation.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.

Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. S. Panigrahi, Deputy Secretary.

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

2. The Committee resumed clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 55

The consideration of the clause was held over.

Clause 56

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 57

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 58

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 59

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clauses 60 to 66

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 67

The clause was adopted subject to the deletion of the words "or of a Railway Company" in line 2, page 20.

Clauses 68—73

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 74

The consideration of the clause was held over.

Clauses 75 and 76

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 77

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 78

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 79

The clause was adopted subject to the addition of the following new sub-clause after line 8, page 22:—

“(2) While sending a warrant of arrest to be executed outside the local jurisdiction of the Court issuing it, the FIR of the case or other relevant documents or copy thereof showing the allegation against him shall also be sent therewith by the Chief Judicial Magistrate concerned.”

The Legislative Counsel was authorised to make suitable drafting changes in the new sub-clause.

Clause 80

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 81

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 82

The clause was adopted subject to the addition of the following new proviso after line 41, page 22:—

“Provided further that it shall be lawful for the Chief Judicial Magistrate or the Sessions Judge to release such person even if accused of or suspected to be concerned in a non-bailable offence for a limited period directing him to appear before the Court having jurisdiction to inquire into or try the offence in which he is required and provisions regarding bail, hereinafter contained, shall apply to such case.”

The Legislative Counsel was authorised to make suitable drafting changes in the new proviso.

Clause 83

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 84

The consideration of the clause was held over.

Clauses 85 to 91

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 92

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 93

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 94

The clause was adopted subject to the addition of the words "or counterfeit currency note" after "coin" in line 24, page 27.

Clause 95

The following amendments were accepted:—

(1) Page 27, lines 40—44 delete the words "seditious or obscene matter or any matter which promotes or is intended to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of the citizens of India or which is deliberately and maliciously intended to outrage the religious feelings of any class by insulting the religion or the religious beliefs of that class, that is to say, any".

(2) Page 27, line 45, after the words and figures "or section 153A" add "or section 153B".

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 96

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 97

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 98

The clause was adopted subject to the addition of the words "whether Executive or Judicial" after "first class" in line 4, page 29.

Clauses 99 and 100

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 101

The following amendments were accepted:—

(1) Page 29, line 26, after the words "two or more" add "Independent and".

(2) Page 29, line 27, after the word "situate" add "or of any other locality, if no such inhabitant of the said locality is available".

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clauses 102 to 106

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 140

The clause was adopted subject to the deletion of the word "Civil" in line 4, page 43.

3. The Committee then adjourned at 1.30 P.M. to meet again at 9.30 A.M. on Thursday, the 29th June, 1972.

XXXII

Thirty-second Meeting

The Committee met at 9.45 A.M. on Thursday, the 29th June, 1972.

Present

1. Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy—*Chairman*.

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri N. H. Kumbhare
3. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
4. Shri B. P. Nagaraja Murthy
5. Shri Anand Narain Mulla
6. Shri M. Ruthnaswamy
7. Shri Sardar Amjad Ali
8. Shri Suraj Prasad
9. Shrimati Sumitra G. Kulkarni
10. Shri M. P. Shukla
11. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Lok Sabha

12. Shri Madhu Dandavate
13. Shri Karan Singh Yadav
14. Shri Bhogendra Jha
15. Shri Liladhar Kotoki
16. Shri Anantrao Patil
17. Shri Banamali Patnaik
18. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
19. Shri Shambhu Nath
20. Shri Naval Kishore Sharma
21. Shri Shiva Chandika
22. Shri B. R. Shukla
23. Shri Tayyab Hussain

Shri F. H. Mohsin, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs was present by special invitation.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law

- Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.
Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. S. Panigrahi, Deputy Secretary.

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

2. The Committee resumed clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 141

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 142

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clauses 143 to 145

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 146

The following amendments were accepted:—

(1) Page 44, lines 21-22, for the words "police report", substitute "report of a police officer".

(2) Page 45, line 3, for the words "police report", substitute "report of a police officer".

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 147

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 148

The following amendments were accepted:—

(1) Page 46, lines 26-27, for the words "police report", substitute "report of a police officer".

(2) Page 47, lines 13-14, for the words "police report", substitute "report of a police officer".

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 149

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 150

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clauses 151 to 153

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 154

After some discussion the Committee decided to consider the clause further later on.

Clauses 155 & 156

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 157

The clause was adopted subject to the addition of the words "or cause to be entered" after "enter" in line 18, page 49.

(At this stage Shri M. P. Shukla took the Chair).

Clause 158

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 159

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 160

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 161

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 162

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 163

The clause was adopted subject to the substitution of the following for lines 4—6, page 51:—

"(2) The State Government may, by rules made in this behalf, provide for the payment by the police, of reasonable expenses of every person attending under sub-section (1) at any place other than his residence."

Clause 164

The clause was under consideration when the Committee adjourned for lines 4—6 page 51:—

3. The Committee adjourned at 1.30 P.M. to meet again at 9.30 A.M. on Friday, the 30th June, 1972.

XXXIII

Thirty-third Meeting

The Committee met at 9.30 A.M. on Friday, the 30th June, 1972.

Present

1. Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy—*Chairman*.

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri N. H. Kumbhare
3. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
4. Shri B. P. Nagaraja Murthy
5. Shri Anand Narain Mulla
6. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
7. Shri M. Ruthnaswamy
8. Shri Sardar Amjad Ali
9. Shri Suraj Prasad
10. Shrimati Sumitra G. Kulkarni
11. Shri M. P. Shukla
12. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Lok Sabha

13. Shri Madhu Dandavate
14. Shri Karan Singh Yadav
15. Shri Bhogendra Jha
16. Shri Liladhar Kotoki
17. Shri Anantrao Patil
18. Shri G. S. Mishra
19. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
20. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
21. Shri Shambu Nath
22. Shri Shiva Chandika
23. Shri B. R. Shukla
24. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
25. Shri Tombi Singh
26. Shri Tayyab Hussain

Shri F. H. Mohsin, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs was present by special invitation.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.
Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. S. Panigrahi, Deputy Secretary.

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

2. At the outset the Committee considered its future programme of sittings and decided to meet on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th July, 1972, for further clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

3. The Committee then resumed clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 164—contd.

Further consideration of the clause was held over.

Clause 165

The consideration of the clause was held over.

Clause 166

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 167

The following amendments were accepted:—

(1) Page 52, line 3, after the words "Judicial Magistrate" add "not being a police officer".

(2) Page 52, after line 13, add the following new sub-clause:—

"(2A) If at any time before the confession is recorded, the person appearing before the Magistrate states that he is not willing to make the confession, such person shall not be remanded to custody of the police."

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

(At this stage Shri M. P. Shukla took the Chair).

Clauses 168 and 169

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 170

The following amendments were accepted:—

(1) Page 54, after line 24, add the following:—

"Provided further that no Magistrate shall authorise the detention of the accused in custody for a period exceeding ninety days from the

date on which the accused was arrested unless the Magistrate, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, is satisfied that the detention of the accused in custody for period exceeding the said period of ninety days is necessary in the interests of justice, and where the Magistrate does not authorise the detention of the accused in custody for a period exceeding ninety days, he shall, if the accused is prepared to give bail, release him on bail, whether the offence with which the accused has been charged is bailable or not."

(2) Page 54, after line 29, add the following new sub-clause:—

"(5) If in any case triable by a Magistrate as a summons case the investigation is not concluded within a period of six months from the date on which the accused was arrested, the Magistrate shall make an order discharging the accused and stopping further investigation into the offence unless the officer making the investigation satisfies the Magistrate that for special reasons and in the interests of justice the continuation of the investigation beyond the period of six months is necessary."

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 171

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 172

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 173

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 174

The clause was adopted subject to the substitution of the words "any Court" for "the Court of the Magistrate" in lines 27-28, page 55.

Clause 175

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 176

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clauses 177 to 181

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 182

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 183

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 184

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 185

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clauses 186 & 187

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 188

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 189

After some discussion, further consideration of the clause was held over. The Committee, however, requested Government to submit a draft of the clause for its consideration in the light of the discussion held.

Clause 190

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 191

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 192 & 193

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 194

The clause was adopted subject to the substitution of the words "this Code" for "section 214" in line 4, page 62.

Clause 195

After some discussion further consideration of the clause was held over. The Committee, however, requested Government to submit a draft of the clause for its consideration in the light of the discussion held.

Clause 196

The clause was adopted without any change.

The following amendments were accepted:—

(1) Page 63, line 10, after the figures and letter "153A", add "section 153B".

(2) Page 63, for lines 14-15, substitute "except with the previous sanction of the Central or the State Government."

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 198

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 199

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 200

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clauses 201 to 209

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 210

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 211

The following amendments were accepted:—

(1) Page 67, line 37, for the words "Magistrate may," substitute "Magistrate shall, except for reasons to be recorded,".

(2) Page 67, line 42, for the words "the summons" substitute "the summons or if he desires to appear by pleader and to plead guilty to the charge through such pleader, to authorise, in writing, the pleader to plead guilty to the charge on his behalf".

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 212

The clause was adopted subject to the substitution of the words and figures "sub-section (3) of section 164", for "sub-section (4) of section 167", in line 6, page 68.

Clause 213

The clause was still under consideration when the Committee adjourned.

4. The Committee adjourned at 1.30 P.M. to meet again at 10.00 A.M. on Saturday, the 22nd July, 1972.

XXXIV

Thirty-fourth Meeting

The Committee met at 10.15 A.M. on Saturday, the 22nd July, 1972.

Present

1. Shri M. P. Shukla—*in the Chair*.

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri G. R. Patil
3. Shri N. H. Kumbhare
4. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
5. Shri B. P. Nagaraja Murthy
6. Shri Anand Narain Mulla
7. Shri M. Ruthnaswamy
8. Shrimati Sumitra G. Kulkarni
9. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha.

Lok Sabha

10. Shri Madhu Dandavate
11. Shri C. C. Desai
12. Shri Karan Singh Yadav
13. Shri Bhogendra Jha
14. Shri Liladhar Kotoki
15. Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma
16. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi
17. Shri Anantrao Patil
18. Shri Banamali Patnaik
19. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasad Rao
20. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
21. Shri Shambu Nath
22. Shri Shiva Chandika
23. Shri B. R. Shukla
24. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
25. Shri Tombi Singh
26. Shri Tayyab Hussain
27. Shri Tulsidas Dasappa.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.

Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. S. Panigrahi, Deputy Secretary.

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

2. In the absence of the Chairman, Shri M. P. Shukla was voted to the Chair.

3. The Committee resumed clause-by clause consideration of the Bill

Clause 213—contd.

The following amendments were accepted:—

(1) Page 68, line 29, for the words “instituted on a complaint”, substitute “instituted otherwise than on a police report”.

(2) Page 68, line 35, after the word “section”, add “164 or section”.

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 214

The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 69, line 1, for the words “on a complaint”, substitute “otherwise”.

The Committee considered the following amendment:—

Page 69, for lines 6—8, substitute the following:—

“(b) subject to the provisions of taking bail under this Code, remand the accused to custody until and during trial;”

After some discussion, further consideration in this regard was held over.

Clauses 215 to 223

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 224

The following amendments were accepted:—

(1) Page 72, line 34, delete the words “except in the cases mentioned in sections 225, 226, 227 and 229”.

(2) Renumber the clause, as amended by (1) above, as sub-clause (1) thereof.

(3) After line 38, add the following new sub-clause:—

“(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to the cases mentioned in sections 225, 226, 227 and 229”.

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clauses 225 to 228

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 229 ..

The following amendments were accepted:—

(1) Page 76, lines 24-25, after the word “extortion” add “cheating”.

(2) Page 76, last line, after the word “thereby” add “and it is expedient so to do”.

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

New Clause 229A

The Committee considered the following amendment seeking insertion of the new clause:—

Page 76, after line 44, add the following new clause:—

“229A. (a) No Magistrate before whom a case instituted otherwise than on a police report is pending either for commitment, inquiry or trial, shall proceed with it if he has information, that the matter is already under investigation by police and after the receipt of a police report under section 176, he shall proceed with the case as if instituted on police report.

(b) In case the police does not choose to prosecute the alleged offender, the Magistrate may proceed with the case already pending before him.

(c) If there are more proceedings than one, relating to the same offence whether pending before the same Court or different Courts, they shall be transferred to one Court, which shall proceed with only one case, which appears to it more *bona fide* than others provided the Court may examine any persons desirous to be so examined in support of the prosecution case, notwithstanding that such persons do not figure as complainants or witnesses.

(d) In case it appears to the Court before which proceeding relating to an offence is pending otherwise than on a police report and the police is deliberately delaying the submission of the chargesheet or is colluding with the offender, the Court may proceed with the proceeding already pending before it notwithstanding the provision contained in sub-section (a) of section 229 (A).”

After some discussion further consideration of the new clause was held over.

Clauses 230 to 232

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 233

The clause was adopted subject to the addition of the words "or if the Judge considers that there is sufficient ground for proceeding against the accused and that the offence is not exclusively triable by a Court of Session, he may, by order, transfer the case for trial to the Chief Judicial Magistrate, and the Chief Judicial Magistrate to whom the case is transferred, shall have jurisdiction to try the offence and such trial shall be held in accordance with the procedure laid down in this Code for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates." after the words "so doing" in line 24, page 77.

Clauses 234 to 236

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 237

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clauses 238 to 242

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 243

The consideration of the clause was held over.

Clauses 244 to 248

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 249

After some discussion the Committee decided to reconsider the clause along with clause 321.

Clauses 250 to 260

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 261

The following amendments were accepted:—

(1) Page 83, lines 9-10, for the words "may thereupon convict the accused in his absence" substitute "may, in his discretion, convict the accused in his absence,".

(2) Page 83, line 12, after the word "fine" add "or where a pleader authorised by the accused in this behalf pleads guilty on behalf of the accused, the Magistrate shall record the plea as nearly as possible in the words used by the pleader and may, in his discretion, convict the accused on such plea and sentence him as aforesaid."

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clauses 262 & 263

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 264

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clauses 265 and 266

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 267

After some discussion, the Committee decided to reconsider the clause along with clause 307.

New Clause 267A

The following new clause was adopted:—

267A. *“Power of Court to convert summons cases into warrant cases.—* When in the course of the trial of summons case relating to an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, it appears to a Magistrate that in the interests of justice, the offence should be tried in accordance with the procedure for the trial of warrant cases, such Magistrate may proceed to rehear the case in the manner provided by this Code for the trial of warrant cases and may recall any witness who may have been examined.”

Clause 268

The following amendments were accepted:—

- (1) Page 84, lines 20—22, for brackets and letters “(a)”, “(b)” and “(c)” substitute “(i)”, “(ii)” and “(iii)”, respectively.
- (2) Page 84, delete lines 24—26.
- (3) Page 84, line 30, for the words “one year” substitute “two years”
- (4) Page 84, delete lines 34—36.
- (5) Page 84, delete line 43.
- (6) Page 84, line 44, delete the figures “451, 453”.
- (7) Page 85, lines 10-11, delete the words “or Bench”.

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 269

The following amendments were accepted:—

- (1) Page 85, line 14, delete the words “Bench of”.
- (2) Page 85, for lines 16—25, substitute “summarily any offence which is punishable only with fine or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months with or without fine, and any abetment of or attempt to commit any such offence.”

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 270

The consideration of the clause was held over.

Clause 271

The following amendments were accepted:—

- (1) Page 85, lines 31-32, delete the words “or Bench of Magistrates”.
- (2) Page 86, line 4, delete the words “or Bench”.

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 272

The following amendments were accepted:—

- (1) Page 86, line 9, for the words "Chief Judicial Magistrate", substitute "High Court".
- (2) Page 86, lines 9-10, for the words "Bench of Magistrates" substitute "Magistrate".
- (3) Page 86, lines 13-14, for the words "each member of the Bench taking part in the proceedings", substitute "such Magistrate".
- (4) Page 86, delete lines 15—18.

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 273

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 274

The clause was adopted subject to the addition of the words "or for any proceeding against him" after the words "an offence" in line 32, page 86.

The Legislative Counsel was, however, authorised to make consequential changes in the clause.

Clauses 275 to 279

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 280

The Committee decided that an explanation be added to the clause to the effect that the word "accused" should also include any person against whom proceeding under Chapter VIII is taken, and authorised the Legislative Counsel to take necessary action to give effect to the decision. Subject to this the clause was adopted.

4. The Committee then adjourned at 1.00 P.M. to meet again at 10.00 A.M. on Sunday, the 23rd July, 1972.

XXXV

Thirty-fifth Meeting

The Committee met at 10.15 A.M. on Sunday, the 23rd July, 1972.

Present

1. Shri M. P. Shukla—*in the Chair.*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri G. R. Patil
3. Shri N. H. Kumbhare
4. Shri B. P. Nagaraja Murthy
5. Shri Anand Narain Mulla
6. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Lok Sabha

7. Shri Madhu Dandavate
8. Shri Bhogendra Jha
9. Shri Liladhar Kotoki
10. Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma
11. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi
12. Shri Anantrao Patil
13. Shri Banamali Patnaik
14. Shri G. S. Mishra
15. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
16. Shri Shambu Nath
17. Shri Naval Kishore Sharma
18. Shri Shiva Chandika
19. Shri B. R. Shukla
20. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
21. Shri Tombi Singh
22. Shri Tayyab Hussain
23. Shri Tulsidas Dasappa.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law

- Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.
Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. S. Panigrahi, Deputy Secretary.

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

2. In the absence of the Chairman, Shri M. P. Shukla was voted to the Chair.

3. The Committee resumed clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 281

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 282

The clause was adopted subject to the addition of the words "if the Magistrate is physically or otherwise not in a position to record the evidence by himself he shall append a certificate to that effect" after the word "behalf" in line 33, page 88.

The Legislative Counsel was authorised to make suitable drafting changes in the amendment.

Clauses 283 to 290

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 291

The following amendments were accepted:—

(1) Page 90, line 38, after the word "Court" add "or Magistrate".

(2) Page 90, line 42, after the word "Court" add "or Magistrate".

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 292

The clause was adopted subject to the substitution of the words "or an area" for the words "or area", in line 9, page 91.

Clauses 293 to 297

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 298

The Committee decided that the right of cross-examination should be given to the accused and that sub-clause (2) of the clause should be re-drafted on the lines of sub-clause (2) of clause 303. The Legislative Counsel was authorised to take necessary action to give effect to the decision. Subject to this the clause was adopted.

Clause 299

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 300

The clause was adopted subject to the addition of the following, after line 21, page 93:—

"(f) The Serologist to the Government."

Clause 301

The clause was adopted in the following revised form:—

“301. (1) All documents filed by the prosecution and the defence shall be accompanied by a list to be prescribed under rules made in this behalf by the State Government and on the date of production, the opposite parties or their pleaders, if any, shall be asked to admit or deny the same.

(2) In case the genuineness of any document is admitted by the opposite party, formal proof of the same may be dispensed with.”

The Legislative Counsel was however authorised to further revise the clause from the drafting point of view.

Clauses 302 and 303

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 304

The clause was adopted subject to the addition of the words “or Court of Session” after the words “High Court”, in line 4, page 94.

Clause 305

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 306

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clauses 267 and 307

The clauses were considered together.

Clause 267.—The Committee decided that stoppage of proceedings should have the effect of discharge or acquittal depending upon the stage at which the proceedings were stopped and the Legislative Council was authorised to make suitable provision in this regard in the clause, Subject to this the clause was adopted.

Clause 307.—(1) The Committee decided that the provision contained in sub-clause (2) should be made subject to the consent of the State Government. The Legislative Council was authorised to make necessary amendment in the sub-clause to give effect to the decision.

(2) The following amendments were also accepted:—

(i) Page 95, after line 23, add the following new sub-clause:—

“(4A) A person discharged under sub-section (4) of section 170 shall not be tried again for the same offence except with the consent of the court by which he was discharged.”

(ii) Page 95,—

(a) line 26, after the word “complaint” add “or”.

(b) line 27, delete the words “or the stopping of proceedings under section 267”.

The clause was still under consideration when the Committee adjourned for the day.

4. The Committee adjourned at 1.05 P.M. to meet again at 10.00 A.M. on Monday, the 24th July, 1972.

XXXVI

Thirty-sixth Meeting

The Committee met at 10.15 A.M. on Monday, the 24th July, 1972.

PRESENT

1. Shri M. P. Shukla—*in the Chair*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri G. R. Patil
3. Shri B. P. Nagaraja Murthy
4. Shri Anand Narain Mulla
5. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
6. Shri M. Ruthnaswamy
7. Shri Suraj Prasad
8. Shrimati Sumitra G. Kulkarni
9. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Lok Sabha

10. Shri Somnath Chatterjee
11. Shri Madhu Dandavate
12. Shri C. C. Desai
13. Shri Karan Singh Yadav
14. Shri Liladhar Kotoki
15. Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma
16. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi
17. Shri Anantrao Patil
18. Shri Banamali Patnaik
19. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
20. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
21. Shri Vayalar Ravi
22. Shri Shambu Nath
23. Shri Naval Kishore Sharma
24. Shri Shiva Chandika
25. Shri B. R. Shukla
26. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
27. Shri Tombi Singh
28. Shri Tayyab Hussain
29. Shri Krishna Chandra Pant

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.

Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. S. Panigrahi, Deputy Secretary.

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

2. In the absence of the Chairman, Shri M. P. Shukla was voted to the Chair.

3. The Committee resumed clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 307—contd.

The following further amendment was accepted:—

Page 95, delete lines 34—37.

The clause, as further amended, was adopted.

Clause 308

The Committee decided that the clause should also provide for the submission of written argument by the private pleader at the close of the evidence, with the permission of the Court. The Legislative Counsel was authorised to take necessary action to give effect to the decision. Subject to this the clause was adopted.

Clause 309

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 310

The clause was adopted subject to the addition of the words "of his choice", after the word "pleader" in line 26, page 96.

Clause 311

The clause was adopted subject to the substitution of the words "by a pleader, and where it appears to the Court that the accused has not sufficient means to engage a pleader," for the words "by a pleader," in line 28, page 96.

Clause 312

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 313

The clause was adopted subject to the addition of the words "or if the Magistrate taking cognizance is the Chief Judicial Magistrate," after the words "by that Court" in line 15, page 98.

Clauses 314 and 315

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 316

The clause was adopted subject to the substitution of the words "an offence or commencement of trial," for the words "an offence" in line 19, page 99.

Clause 317

The clause was adopted subject to the addition of the words "or any other party to the case" after the word "accused" in line 44, page 99.

The Legislative Counsel was, however, authorised to make suitable drafting changes in the amendment.

Clause 318

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clauses 319 and 320

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clauses 249 and 321

The clauses were considered together.

Clause 249.—The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 321.—The clause was adopted subject to the substitution of the words "in the case, address oral arguments and" for the word "but" in line 32, page 100.

The Legislative Counsel, was, however, authorised to make suitable drafting changes in the amendment.

Clause 322

The clause was adopted subject to the addition of the words and figures "or section 109 or section 110 or section 111" after the words and figures "section 108" in line 6, page 101.

Clauses 323 and 324

The Clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 325

The Clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 326

The Clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 327

The Clause was adopted without any change.

Clauses 328 to 332

The Clauses were adopted without any change.

376

Clause 333

After some discussion, further consideration of the clause was held over.

Clause 334

The clause was deleted.

Clause 335

The clause was adopted without any change.

4. The Committee thereafter discussed its future programme of sittings. It was decided not to have any sitting on Tuesday, the 25th July, 1972, as originally fixed but to sit daily from Monday, the 18th to Saturday, the 23rd September, 1972, for further clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

5. The Committee decided to ask for further extension of time up to the last day of the Eighty-second Session of the Rajya Sabha for the presentation of its Report and authorised the Chairman or in his absence, Shri M. P. Shukla to move the necessary motion in the House.

6. The Committee then adjourned at 12.55 P.M. to meet again at 10.00 A.M. on Monday, the 18th September, 1972.

XXXVII

Thirty-seventh Meeting

The Committee met at 10.20 A.M. on Monday, the 18th September, 1972.

Present

1. Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri G. R. Patil
3. Shri B. P. Nagaraja Murthy
4. Shri Anand Narain Mulla
5. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
6. Shri M. Ruthnaswamy
7. Shri Sardar Amjad Ali
8. Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad
9. Shrimati Sumitra G. Kulkarni
10. Shri M. P. Shukla
11. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Lok Sabha

12. Shri Satya Charan Besra
13. Shri P. K. Deo
14. Shri C. C. Desai
15. Shri Karan Singh Yadav
16. Shri Bhogendra Jha
17. Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma
18. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi
19. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
20. Shri Vayalar Ravi
21. Shri Naval Kishore Sharma
22. Shri Shiva Chandika
23. Shri B. R. Shukla
24. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
25. Shri Tayyab Hussain

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law

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Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

2. The Committee resumed clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 336 and 337

The Committee considered the clauses together. The Committee was of the opinion that the two clauses should be combined and desired that Government should prepare draft thereof in the light of the discussions held and submit the same for Committee's consideration.

(At this stage Shri M. P. Shukla took the Chair).

Clauses 338 and 339

The Committee was of the opinion that these two clauses should also be re-drafted in the light of the draft of the clause to be prepared in respect of clauses 336 and 337.

Clause 340

The clause was adopted subject to the substitution of the words "and consequently incapable of" for the words "and incapable of" in line 34, page 110.

Clause 341

The following amendments were accepted:—

(i) Page 110, line 37, for the words "unsound mind" substitute "sound mind".

(ii) Page 110, line 44, for the word "send", substitute "commit".

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clauses 342 to 347

The clauses were adopted without any change.

The Committee, however, authorised the Legislative Counsel to make suitable changes in the clauses contained in Chapter XXV, which may be necessitated consequent upon revision of clauses 336 and 337.

Clauses 348 to 350

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 351

The clause was adopted subject to the insertion of the words "as far as may be", after the word "proceed" in line 36, page 113.

Clause 352

After some discussion further consideration of the clause was held over. The Committee desired that Government should consider the matter in the light of the following amendment moved by Shri B. R. Shukla and also the discussions held and submit a revised draft of the clause for consideration of the Committee:—

"352. (1) If, while writing a judgement in any trial before a Court of Session or of a Magistrate 1st Class, such Court finds that a witness who has appeared before it and made an intentionally false statement on oath or on solemn affirmation and which contradicts his previous statement on oath or on solemn affirmation recorded u/s 167 or section 205 or section 282 or section 283 and that it is necessary and expedient in the interest of justice that such witness should be prosecuted for the offence of giving false evidence during the course of trial before it, it shall record a clear finding to that effect and shall order the filing of complaint for such offence before a Court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) Such a complaint shall be deemed for the purposes of trial or enquiry as a case instituted on police report and the procedure hereinafter prescribed for such cases shall as nearly as may be practicable be applicable to such case.

(3) The Court in which such complaint is pending for trial or enquiry shall stay the proceeding of the case till the disposal of an appeal or revision against the original order or judgment of the Court filing the complaint is pending."

Clause 353

The clause was adopted subject to the addition of the words "after giving the offender an opportunity of showing cause why he should not be punished under this section," after the word "offence and" in line 23, page 114.

Clause 354

The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 114, lines 47-48, for the words "the complaint against the accused person in the manner provided in Chapter XV", substitute "as far as may be as if it were instituted on a police report."

The Committee desired that the possibility of incorporating sub-clause (2) of this clause in clause 351 may be considered.

Clauses 355 and 356

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 357

The clause was adopted subject to the insertion of the words "after giving the offender an opportunity of showing cause why action should not be taken against him under this section and" after "Court may", in line 16, page 115.

Clause 358

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 359

The clause was adopted subject to the substitution of the words "contained in this Code" for "hereinafter contained", in line 39, page 115.

Clause 360

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 361

The following amendments were accepted:—

(i) Page 116, line 20, after the word “judgment” add “in a language which the accused or his pleader understands”.

(ii) Page 116, line 43, for the word “some” substitute “one or more”.

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 362

The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 117, line 25, after the word “awarded” add “and, in case of sentence of death, the special reasons for such sentence”.

The clause was under consideration when the Committee adjourned for the day.

3. The Committee adjourned at 1.05 p.m. to meet again at 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday, the 19th September, 1972.

XXXVIII

Thirty-eighth Meeting

The Committee met at 10.15 A.M. on Tuesday, the 19th September, 1972.

Present

1. Shri M. P. Shukla—*in the Chair.*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. G. R. Patil
3. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
4. Shri Anand Narain Mulla
5. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
6. Shri M. Ruthnaswamy
7. Shri Sardar Amjad Ali
8. Shri Suraj Prasad
9. Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad
10. Shrimati Sumitra G. Kulkarni
11. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Lok Sabha

12. Shri Satya Charan Besra
13. Shri P. K. Deo
14. Shri Karan Singh Yadav
15. Shri Bhogendra Jha
16. Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma
17. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi
18. Shri S. Radhakrishnan
19. Shri G. S. Mishra
20. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
21. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
22. Shri Naval Kishore Sharma
23. Shri Shiva Chandika
24. Shri B. R. Shukla
25. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
26. Shri Tombi Singh
27. Shri Tayyab Hussain

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Ministry of Law

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Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary. ..

2. In the absence of the Chairman, Shri M. P. Shukla was voted to the Chair.

3. The Committee resumed further clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 362—contd.

The Committee further considered the clause in the light of an amendment moved seeking to provide for the option of writing of judgment in Hindi also. On an assurance from Government that the legal and other aspects of the amendment would be considered in detail for which they would require time, further consideration of the matter was held over.

The Committee also considered the following amendment moved by Shri B. R. Shukla:—

Page 117, after line 26, add the following new sub-clause:—

“(5) A judgment or order relating to an inquiry other than relating to the trial of an offence, shall also contain main points for determination, decision thereon and reasons therefor.”

The Committee desired that instead of a general provision as proposed in the amendment, Government may consider making this provision in the concerned clauses.

Except paragraph (a) of sub-clause (1) other provisions of the clause were adopted subject to amendment already accepted.

New Clause 362A

The Committee considered the following amendment seeking insertion of the new clause:—

Page 117, after line 27, add the following new clause:—

“362A. *Restriction on short-term imprisonments.*—(1) Where the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, the Court may impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term of less than three months only if it is satisfied, for special reasons to be recorded by it in writing, that such sentence of imprisonment would meet the ends of justice.

(2) Where, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1), the Court proposes to impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term

of less than three months, it may impose a sentence of imprisonment till the rising of the Court or fine only where the offence is punishable with fine."

After some discussion the Committee desired that Government should reconsider the matter in the light of discussions held.

Clause 363

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 364

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 365

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 366

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 367

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 368

The clause was adopted subject to the substitution of the words "the Children Act, 1960, or any other law for the treatment, training or rehabilitation of youthful offenders" for "section 31 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897", in lines 6-7, page 121.

New Clause 368A

The following new clause was adopted:—

"368A. *Special reasons to be recorded in certain cases.*—When in any case the court could have dealt with an accused person under the provisions of section 368 or of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 (20 of 1958), or the Children Act, 1960 (60 of 1960), or any other law for the training, treatment or rehabilitation of youthful offenders, but has not done so, it shall record in the judgment the special reasons for not having done so."

Clause 369

The clause was adopted subject to the addition of the words "or final order disposing of a case" after "judgment" in line 3, page 121.

Clause 370

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 371

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 372

The clause was adopted subject to the addition of the words "or a Chief Judicial Magistrate", after "Court of Session", in line 34, page 121.

Clause 373

After some discussion, the Committee directed that Government should re-draft the clause in the light of the discussions held and submit the same for committee's consideration.

Clauses 374 to 377

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 378

The clause was adopted in the following revised form:—

*"378. Procedure in case of difference of opinion.—*Where any such case is heard before a Bench of Judges and such Judges are equally divided in opinion, the case shall be decided in the manner provided by section 402."

Clauses 379 and 380

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 381

The clause was adopted without any change. The Legislative Counsel was, however, authorised to incorporate the provisions of the clause at a place where considered more appropriate.

Clauses 382 and 883

The clauses were adopted, as a single clause, in the following revised form:—

*"382. Appeal from orders requiring security or refusal to accept or rejecting surety for keeping peace or good behaviour.—*Any person,—

(i) who has been ordered under section 118 to give security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour. or

(ii) who is aggrieved by any order refusing to accept or rejecting a surety under section 122,

may appeal against such order to the Court of Session:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to persons the proceedings against whom are laid before a Sessions Judge in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) or sub-section (4) of section 123."

Clause 384

After some discussion the consideration of the clause was held over.

Clause 385

After some discussion the consideration of the clause was held over.

Clause 386

The clause was under consideration when the Committee adjourned for the day.

4. The Committee adjourned at 12.50 P.M. to meet again at 10.30 A.M. on Wednesday, the 20th September, 1972

XXXIX

Thirty-ninth Meeting

The Committee met at 10.30 A.M on Wednesday, the 20th September, 1972.

PRESENT

1. Shri M. P. Shukla—*in the Chair*.

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri G. R. Patil
3. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
4. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
5. Shri M. Ruthnaswamy
6. Shri Suraj Prasad
7. Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad
8. Shrimati Sumitra G. Kulkarni
9. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Lok Sabha

10. Shri Satya Charan Besra
11. Shri Madhu Dandavate
12. Shri P. K. Deo
13. Shri Karan Singh Yadav
14. Shri Bhogendra Jha
15. Shri Liladhar Kotoki
16. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasad Rao
17. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
18. Shri Shambu Nath
19. Shri Shiva Chandika
20. Shri B. R. Shukla
21. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
22. Shri Tombi Singh
23. Shri Tayyab Hussain
24. Shri Tulsidas Dasappa

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Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Deputy Secretary.

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

2. In the absence of the Chairman, Shri M. P. Shukla was voted to the Chair.

3. The Committee resumed clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill

Clause 386—contd.

The clause was adopted subject to the substitution of the words "one hundred" for "two hundred", in line 11, page 124.

Clause 387

The consideration of the clause was held over.

Clause 388

The following amendments were accepted:—

(1) Page 124, line 43, after the words "the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946" add "or by any other agency empowered to make investigation into an offence under any Central Act other than this Code,".

(2) Page 125, for line 7, substitute the following:—

"after the expiry of six months in cases where the complainant is a public servant, and sixty days in other cases, computed from the date of that order of acquittal."

The Committee also considered the following amendment moved by Shri Shyam Lal Yadav:—

Page 124, line 40, after the words "High Court" add "and the High Court shall entertain such an appeal only when special leave for presenting the appeal has been granted by it."

After some discussion, the Committee deferred further consideration of the amendment to a later date in order to enable the Government to consider the matter.

..

Clause 389

The Committee considered the clause in the light of the following amendment moved by Shri Shyam Lal Yadav:—

Page 125, lines 12-13, delete the words "and sentenced him to death or to imprisonment for life".

After some discussion further consideration of the clause was held over.

Clause 390

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 391

After some discussion, further consideration of the clause was held over.

Clauses 392 and 393

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 394

The consideration of the clause was deferred to a later date.

Clause 395

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 396

The consideration of the clause was held over to enable the Government to reconsider the clause in the light of the discussions held.

Clauses 397 and 398

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 399

The consideration of the clause was held over to enable the Government to reconsider the clause in the light of the discussions held.

Clause 400

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 401

The clause was adopted subject to the substitution of the following for lines 23-24, page 128:—

“(3) The accused or his pleader shall have the right to be present when the additional evidence is taken”.

Clause 402

The following amendments were accepted:—

Page 128,—

- (i) line 28, delete the word “two”;
- (ii) line 32, for the word “either”, substitute “one”; and
- (iii) lines 34-35, for the words “by a Bench of three or Judges”, substitute “by a larger Bench of Judges”.

The clause as amended was adopted.

Clause 403

The Clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 404

After some discussion consideration of the clause was held over.

New Clause 404A

The Committee deferred consideration of the following amendment, moved by Shri B. R. Shukla, seeking insertion of a new clause 404A:—

Page 129, after line 11 add the following new clause 404A:—

“404A. Appeal against a conviction shall not abate on the death of the appellant if the order of conviction entails loss of precuniary advantage such as pension, provident fund, gratuity, or other emoluments to which his legal representatives are entitled under the provisions of any law for the time being in force and such representatives shall have the right to continue the appeal in case he applies for substitution of his name within sixty days after the death of the original appellant.”

Clause 405

The following amendments were accepted:—

Page 129,—

(i) lines 23-24, delete the words “of the Bengal, Bombay or Madras Code or Regulation”;

(ii) line 25, for the words “of a State”, substitute “of the State concerned.”

The Clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 406

The Clause was adopted without any change.

4. The Committee then adjourned at 1.15 P.M. to meet again at 10.30 A.M. on Thursday, the 21st September, 1972.

XL

Fourtieth Meeting

The Committee met at 10.45 A.M. on Thursday, the 21st September, 1972.

PRESENT

1. Shri M. P. Shukla—*in the Chair*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri G. R. Patil
3. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
4. Shrai Shyam Lal Yadav
5. Shri M. Ruthnaswamy
6. Shri Sardar Amjad Ali
7. Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad
8. Shrimati Sumitra G. Kulkarni
9. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Lok Sabha

10. Shri Satya Charan Besra
11. Shri Somnath Chatterjee
12. Shri Madhu Dandavate
13. Shri Karan Singh Yadav
14. Shri Liladhar Kotoki
15. Shri S. Radhakrishnan
16. Shri G. S Mishra
17. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
18. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
19. Shri Shambu Nath
20. Shri Shiva Chandika
21. Shri B. R. Shukla
22. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
23. Shri Tayyab Hussain
24. Shri Tulsidas Dasappa

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.
Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

2. In the absence of the Chairman, Shri M. P. Shukla was voted to the Chair.

3. The Committee resumed further clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 407 to 412

The Committee desired that these clauses should be redrafted incorporating the following points:—

(1) Sessions Judges should be given the power to dispose of revision cases taken up by them and the extent of their powers should be the same as that of the High Court.

(2) If an application for revision has been made by a party either to the Sessions Judge or the High Court, no further application shall be entertained by the other of them.

(3) The Order of the Sessions Judge in revision is final and no further revision by the High Court should be permitted.

(4) In case one of several accused persons moves the High Court and any other accused person moves the Sessions Court on the same matter in revision, the High Court shall decide which of the two courts should deal with the matter, having regard to the general convenience of the parties and the importance of the questions involved; and thereupon all proceedings in respect of the same matter pending in the other court shall stand transferred.

(5) Executive District Magistrates need not have powers of revision over Subordinate Executive Magistrates. The Sessions Judge should have the powers of revision in such cases.

(6) A provision should be made that if the hearing of any revision application has already commenced, the petition shall not be dismissed merely on the ground that an appeal was open and should have been filed by the party, if the court is satisfied that the appeal was not filed due to any erroneous belief and that it is otherwise in the interests of justice to continue the proceedings.

The Legislative Counsel was authorised to take necessary action in this regard.

Clauses 413 to 420

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 421

The following amendments were accepted:—

Page 134,—

(i) for lines 15-16, substitute the following:—

“(a) make over, for disposal, any proceeding which has been started before him, to any Magistrate subordinate to him;”;

(ii) lines 18-19, for the words “inquire into such case” substitute “dispose of such proceeding”;

(iii) line 19, for the word “inquiry” substitute “disposal”.

The clause as amended, was adopted.

Clause 422

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clauses 423 to 430

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 431

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 432

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 433

The clause was adopted subject to the substitution of the words “in any territory to which this Code does not extend,” for “the State of Jammu and Kashmir” in line 3, page 137.

Clauses 434 and 435

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 436

The clause was adopted subject to the substitution of the following for lines 6—12, page 138:—

“(3) For the purposes of sub-section (2), a sentence of rigorous imprisonment shall be deemed to be severer in kind than a sentence of simple imprisonment.”

Clause 437

The clause was adopted without any change.

New Clause 437A

The following new clause was adopted:—

“437A. Period of detention undergone by the accused to be set off against the sentence of imprisonment. Where an accused has, on conviction, been sentenced to imprisonment for a term, the period of detention undergone by him, if any, before the date of such conviction, shall be set off against the term of imprisonment imposed on him to the extent of the said term and his liability to undergo imprisonment on conviction shall be restricted to the remainder, if any, of the term of imprisonment.”

Clauses 438 to 443

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 444

The following amendments were accepted:—

(i) Page 140, for line 19, substitute the following:—

“1946, or by any other agency empowered to make investigation into an offence under any Central Act other than this Code or”.

(ii) Page 140, lines 25-26, for the words “with the concurrence of” substitute “after consultation with”.

The clause as amended was adopted.

Clause 445

The clause was adopted subject to the deletion of the words “who was once released on bail”, in line 15, page 141.

Clause 446

After some discussion, further consideration of the clause was held over.

New Clause 446A

The Committee deferred consideration of the following amendment moved by Shri B. R. Shukla seeking insertion of the New Clause:—

Page 142, after line 19, add the following new clause:—

“446A. When a person accused of or suspected of the commission of a non-bailable offence which is exclusively triable by a Court of Session such person shall be admitted to bail only by an order of the Sessions Court.”

Clause 447

The clause was adopted subject to the substitution of the following for the word “fit” in line 27, page 142:—

“fit, including—

(i) a condition that the person shall make himself available for interrogation by an officer of the police as and when required;

(ii) a condition that the person shall not, directly, or indirectly, make any inducement, threat or promise to any person acquainted with the facts of the case so as to dissuade him from disclosing such facts to the Court or to an officer of the police;

(iii) a condition that the person shall not leave India; or

(iv) any condition of the nature specified in sub-section (3) of section 446.”

Clause 448

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 449

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 450

After some discussion, further consideration of the clause was held over.

Clause 451 to 457

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 458

The clause was adopted in the following revised form:—

“458. Appeal from orders under section 455.—All orders passed under section 455 shall be appealable—

(i) in the case of an order made by a Magistrate, to the Sessions Judge;

(ii) in the case of an order made by a Sessions Judge, to the Court to which an appeal lies from an order made by such Sessions Judge”.

Clause 459

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 460

The following amendments were accepted:—

Page 145,—

(i) lines 12—14, delete the words “regarding which any offence appears to have been committed or which appears to have been used for the commission of any offence”;

(ii) after line 20, insert the following:—

“*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section, “property” includes—

(a) property of any kind or document which is produced before the Court or which is in its custody;

(b) any property regarding which any offence appears to have been committed or which appears to have been used for the commission of any offence.”

The clause as amended was adopted.

Clauses 461 to 468

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Chapter XXXV

Consideration of the clauses in this chapter was deferred.

New Chapter XXXVA

The following new chapter was added:—

“LIMITATION FOR TAKING COGNIZANCE OF OFFENCES

475-A. *Definitions.*—For the purpose of this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “period of limitation” means the period of limitation for taking cognizance of an offence, specified in section 475-B;

(b) “prescribed period” means the period of limitation, computed in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.

475-B. *Bar to taking cognizance after lapse of time.*—(1) Subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, no Court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Code after the expiry of the prescribed period.

(2) The period of limitation for taking cognizance of an offence shall be—

(a) six months, if the offence is punishable with fine only;

(b) one year, if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year; and

(c) three years, if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

475-C. *Commencement of the period of limitation.*—(1) The period of limitation commences, in relation to any offender, from the day on which his participation in the offence first comes to the knowledge of a person aggrieved by the offence or of an officer investigating the offence.

(2) In computing the said period, the day from which such period is to be reckoned shall be excluded.

475-D. *Exclusion of time in certain cases.*—(1) In computing the period of limitation, the time during which any person has been prosecuting with due diligence another prosecution, whether in a court of first instance or in a court of appeal or revision, against the offender, shall be excluded, where the prosecution relates to the same facts and is prosecuted in good faith in a court which from defect of jurisdiction or other cause of a like nature, is unable to entertain it.

(2) Where the institution of the prosecution in respect of an offence has been stayed by an injunction or order, then, in computing the period of limitation, the time of the continuance of the injunction or order, the day on which it was issued or made, and the day on which it was withdrawn, shall be excluded.

(3) Where notice of prosecution for an offence has been given, or where for prosecution for an offence the previous consent or sanction of the Government or any other authority is required, in accordance with the requirements of any law for the time being in force, then in comput-

ing the period of limitation for taking cognizance of the offence, the period of such notice or, as the case may be, the time required for obtaining such consent or sanction, shall be excluded.

Explanation.—In excluding the time required for obtaining the consent or sanction of the Government or any other authority, the date on which the application was made for obtaining the consent or sanction and the date of receipt of the order of the Government or other authority shall both be counted.

(4) In computing the period of limitation, the time which the offender—

(a) has been absent from India and from the territories outside India under the administration of the Central Government, or

(b) has avoided arrest by absconding or concealing himself, shall be excluded.

475-E. *Exclusion of date on which court is closed.*—Where the prescribed period for taking cognizance of an offence expires on a day when the court is closed, the court may take cognizance on the day when the court re-opens.

Explanation.—A court shall be deemed to be closed on any day within the meaning of this section, if, during any part of its normal working hours, it remains closed on that day.

475-F. *Continuing offence.*—In the case of a continuing offence, a fresh period of limitation begins to run at every moment of the time during which the offence continues.

475-G. *Extension of prescribed period in certain cases.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter any Court may take cognizance of an offence after the prescribed period, if it is satisfied on the facts and in the circumstances of the case that the delay has been properly explained or that it is necessary to do so in the interests of justice.”

Chapter XXXVI

The consideration of the clauses in this Chapter was deferred.

4. The Committee thereafter took up for consideration the held-over clauses of the Bill.

Clause 55

The clause was adopted subject to the insertion of the following new sub-clause after line 11, page 18:—

“(1A) When a person, who is arrested alleges, at the time when he is produced before a Magistrate or at any time during the period of his detention in custody, that the examination of his body will afford evidence which will disprove the commission by him of the offence with which he is charged or which will establish the commission by any other person of any offence against his body, the Magistrate shall, if requested by the arrested person so to do, direct the examination of the body of such person by a registered medical practitioner unless the Magistrate considers that the request is made for the purpose of vexation or delay or for defeating the ends of justice.”

Clause 74

The clause was adopted subject to the substitution of the word "person" for "land holder, farmer or manager of land", in lines 16-17, page 21.

Clause 79

The clause was reconsidered and the following amendments were accepted:—

- (i) Page 22, line 1, after the figures "79", insert "(1)".
- (ii) Page 22, after line 8, insert the following:—

"(2) The Court issuing a warrant under sub-section (1) shall forward, along with the warrant, the substance of the information against the person to be arrested together with such documents, if any, as may be sufficient to enable the Court acting under section 82 to decide whether bail should or should not be granted to the person."

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 82

The clause was reconsidered and adopted subject to the insertion of the following after line 41, page 22:—

"Provided further that if the offence is a non-bailable one, it shall be lawful for the Chief Judicial Magistrate (subject to the provisions of Section 446) or the Session Judge, of the district in which the arrest is made on consideration of the information and the documents referred to in sub-section (2) of section 79, to release such person on bail."

Clause 84

The following amendments were accepted:—

Page 23,—

- (i) line 20, after the word "time" insert "after the issue of the proclamation",
- (ii) after line 21, insert the following:—

"Provided that where at the time of the issue of the proclamation the Court is satisfied, by affidavit or otherwise, that the person in relation to whom the proclamation is to be issued,—

(a) is about to dispose of the whole or any part of his property,
or

(b) is about to remove the whole or any part of his property from the local jurisdiction of the Court, it may order the attachment simultaneously with the issue of the proclamation."

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 86

The clause was reconsidered and adopted subject to insertion of the following new sub-clause after line 9, page 25:—

"(4) Any person whose application under sub-section (3) for the delivery of property or the proceeds of the sale thereof has been rejected by any Court, may appeal to the Court to which appeals ordinarily lie from the sentences, of the first-mentioned Court."

Clauses 108 and 110

The consideration of the clauses was again held over.

Clause 117

The clause was reconsidered and adopted subject to the insertion of the following new sub-clause after line 35, page 34:—

“(6) The inquiry under this section shall be completed within a period of six months from the date of its commencement, and if such inquiry is not so completed, the proceedings under this Chapter shall, on the expiry of the said period, stand terminated unless, for special reasons to be recorded in writing, the Magistrate otherwise directs:

Provided that where any person has been kept in detention pending such inquiry, the proceeding against that person, unless terminated earlier, shall stand terminated on the expiry of a period of six months of such detention.”

Clause 128

The clause was adopted subject to the substitution of the following for lines 9—16, page 38:—

“128. *Order for maintenance of wives, children and parents.*—(1) If any person having sufficient means neglects or refuses to maintain—

(a) his wife, unable to maintain herself, or

(b) his legitimate or illegitimate minor child, whether married or not, unable to maintain itself, or

(c) his legitimate or illegitimate child (not being a married daughter) who has attained majority, where such child is, by reason of any physical or mental abnormality or injury, unable to maintain itself, or

(d) his father or mother, unable to maintain himself or herself,

a Magistrate of the first class may, upon proof of such neglect or refusal, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child, father or mother, at such monthly rate not exceeding five hundred rupees in the whole, as such Magistrate thinks fit, and to pay the same to such person as the Magistrate may from time to time direct:—

Provided that the Magistrate may order the father of a minor girl referred to in clause (b) to make a monthly allowance for her maintenance, until she attains her majority, if the Magistrate is satisfied that the husband of such minor girl is not possessed of sufficient means.

Explanations.—For the purposes of this sub-section,—

(a) “minor” means a person who, under the provisions of the Indian Majority Act, 1875 is deemed not to have attained his majority.

(b) “wife” includes a woman who has been divorced by, or has obtained a divorce from, her husband, so long as she has not remarried after such divorce.

(1A) Where the father of a child referred to in clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (1) is dead or is not possessed of sufficient means and

the mother of such child is possessed of sufficient means, the provisions of sub-section (1) shall apply in relation to the mother of such child as they apply in relation to its father."

Clause 130

The clause was reconsidered in the light of the amendments made in clause 128 and was adopted subject to the addition of the following new sub-clauses after line 27, page 39:—

"(3) Where any order has been made under section 128 in favour of a woman who has been divorced by, or has obtained a divorce from her husband, the Magistrate shall, if he is satisfied that the woman, has, after the date of such order, remarried cancel such order as from the date of remarriage.

(4) At the time of making any decree for the recovery of any maintenance or dowry by any person, to whom a monthly allowance has been ordered to be paid under section 128, the Civil Court shall take into account the sum which has been paid to, or recovered by, such person as monthly allowance in pursuance of the said order."

Clause 154

The clause was under consideration when the Committee adjourned for the day.

4. The Committee then adjourned at 1.30 P.M. to meet again at 10.30 A.M. on Friday, the 22nd September, 1972.

XLI

Forty-first Meeting

The Committee met at 10.45 A.M. on Friday, the 22nd September, 1972.

PRESENT

1. Shri M. P. Shukla—*in the Chair.*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri G. R. Patil
3. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
4. Shri B. P. Nagaraja Murthy
5. Shri Anand Narain Mulla
6. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
7. Shri M. Ruthnaswamy
8. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha
- 8A. Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad

Lok Sabha

9. Shri Satya Charan Besra
10. Shri Somnath Chatterjee
11. Shri Madhu Dandavate
12. Shri Karan Singh Yadav
13. Shri S. Radhakrishnan
14. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
15. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
16. Shri Shambhu Nath
17. Shri Naval Kishore Sharma
18. Shri Shiva Chandika
19. Shri B. R. Shukla
20. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
21. Shri Tombi Singh
22. Shri Tayyab Hussain
23. Shri Tulsidas Dasappa

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.
Shrimati V. S. Ram Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Deputy Secretary.

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

2. In the absence of the Chairman, Shri M. P. Shukla was voted to the Chair.

3. The Committee resumed consideration of the held-over clauses of the Bill.

Clause 154

The following amendments were accepted:—

(i) Page 48, line 42, for "154", substitute "154.(1)".

(ii) Page 48, after line 45, insert the following:—

"(2) The provisions of this Code relating to the arrest of a person by a police officer without a warrant and his release on bail shall, as far as may be, apply to a person arrested under sub-section (1), and if no proceedings are initiated against such persons under section 108, section 110 or section 111 or any other provision of this Code, such person shall be released under the orders of a Magistrate."

The clause, as amended, was adopted. The Legislative Counsel was, however, authorised to make drafting changes, if necessary.

Clause 164

The clause was adopted subject to the deletion of the words "and where the person can read the statement so recorded, obtained his signature thereon after he has read it", in lines 19-20, page 51.

Clause 165

The Committee desired that the clause should be redrafted in the light of the following amendment:—

Page 51, after line 40, add the following:—

"*Explanation.*—An omission in the statement referred to in sub-section (1) of this section may amount to contradiction if the same appears to be significant and otherwise relevant having regard to the context in which such omission occurs. What omission amounts to a contradiction in a particular context would always be a question of fact."

Clause 189

The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 60, for lines 37 and 38 substitute the following:—

"such offence is not punishable with death or imprisonment for life and such person is ready and willing to give bail to the satisfaction of the Magistrate acting under this section, take a bond with or without sureties for his appearance before the Magistrate having such jurisdiction."

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 195

The following amendments were accepted:—

(i) Page 62, lines 15 and 17, for the word “subordinate”, substitute “administratively subordinate”.

(ii) Page 62, after line 20, add the following:—

“Provided that no such withdrawal shall be ordered if the trial in the court of first instance has concluded.”

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 214

The following amendments were accepted:—

(i) Page 69, line 1, for the words “on a complaint”, substitute “otherwise”.

(ii) Page 69, for lines 6—8, substitute the following:—

“(b) subject to the provisions of taking bail under this Code, remand the accused to custody until and during trial;”.

The clause, as amended, was adopted. The Legislative Counsel was, however, authorised to make drafting changes in the clause, if necessary.

New Clause 229A

The Committee desired that the clause should be redrafted incorporating the following points:—

“(1) If in the course of an inquiry or trial of a case instituted otherwise than on a police report (hereinafter called a complaint case) the Magistrate has information that the offence which is the subject matter of that case is under investigation by a police officer, the Magistrate shall stay the proceedings in such inquiry or trial and call for a report on the matter from the police officer.

(2) If the police officer files a report under section 176 and if on such report the Magistrate takes cognizance of an offence against any person who is also an accused person in the complaint case, the Magistrate shall try the two cases together as if they were both instituted on a police report.

(3) If the Magistrate does not take cognizance of any offence on the police report or if such report does not relate to any accused in the complaint case, he shall proceed to dispose of the complaint case in accordance with the other provisions of this Code.”

The Legislative Counsel was authorised to take necessary action in this regard.

Clause 243

The following amendment was accepted:—

“Page 78, lines 34—36, for the words “under this Chapter as if it had been committed to it by a Magistrate taking cognizance of the offence upon a complaint” substitute “in accordance with the procedure prescribed for trial of warrant cases instituted on a complaint before a Court of Magistrate”.

The clause, as amended, was adopted. The Legislative Counsel was authorised to make consequential changes in clause 204 also.

Clause 270

The clause was adopted subject to the substitution of the word "Three" for "Six" in line 29, page 85.

Clause 333

The clause was adopted subject to the deletion of the words "Judge or" wherever they occur in sub-clause (1). The Committee also authorised the Legislative Counsel to make drafting changes, if necessary and to make consequential changes in sub-clause (2).

Clause 362

The Committee considered the following amendment in the names of Shrimati T. Lakshmi Kanthamma, Shri B. R. Shukla and Shri Shambhu Nath:—

Page 117, line 10, after the word "English" add "Hindi".

Further consideration of the clause was deferred.

New Clause 362A

The Committee, on reconsideration, decided not to adopt new clause 362A as proposed earlier.

Clause 373

The following amendments were accepted:—

Page 21—

(i) re-number the existing clause as sub-clause (1) thereof; and

(ii) after line 42, insert the following:—

"(2) The High Court may by rules provide for the grant of copies of any judgement or order of a Criminal Court to any other person on payment of such fees and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed."

The clause, as amended, was adopted. The Legislative Counsel was, however, authorised to make drafting changes in the clause, if necessary.

Clause 388

The following further amendment was accepted:—

Page 124, line 40, after the words "High Court" add "and the High Court shall entertain such an appeal only when special leave for presenting the appeal has been granted by it."

The clause, as amended, was adopted. The Legislative Counsel was authorised to make drafting changes in the clause, if necessary.

Clause 389

The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 125, line 13, after the words "imprisonment for life", insert "or to imprisonment for a period of not less than ten years."

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 391

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 394

The Committee further considered the clause in the light of the following amendment moved by Shri Tayyab Hussain:—

Page 125, line 37, delete the words and figures "presented under section 492".

The consideration of the clause was again held over.

Clause 399

The following amendments were accepted:—

Page 127,—

(i) line 46, after the words "that sentence", insert the following:—

"or when any person who is on bail during trial is sentenced to imprisonment for a term exceeding three years or when the offence of which he is convicted is bailable."

(ii) line 47, for the word "may" substitute "shall" and add the following thereafter:—

"unless there are special reasons for refusing bail".

The clause, as amended, was adopted. The Legislative Counsel was, however, authorised to make drafting changes in the clause, if necessary.

Clause 404

The clause was adopted without any change.

New Clause 404A

The Committee, on reconsideration, decided not to adopt new clause 404A as proposed earlier.

Clause 446

The following amendment was accepted:

Page 141, after line 30, add the following:—

"Provided further that the mere fact that an accused person may be required for being identified by witnesses during investigation shall not be sufficient ground for refusing to grant bail if he is otherwise entitled to be released on bail and gives an undertaking that he shall take precautions to conceal himself from witness."

3. The Chairman informed the Committee that he has received news about the sad demise of Shri C. C. Desai, a Member of the Committee in the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi today. The Committee then observed a two-minute silence as a mark of respect to the memory of late Shri Desai. The Chairman directed that heart-felt condolences of the Committee may be conveyed to the members of the bereaved family.

The Committee then adjourned without transacting further business.

4. The Committee adjourned at 1-05 P.M. to meet again at 10-30 A.M. on Saturday, the 23rd September, 1972.

XLII

Forty-second Meeting

The Committee met from 10-45 A.M. to 1.55 P.M. and again from 3.40 P.M. to 4.50 P.M. on Saturday, the 23rd September, 1972.

PRESENT

1. Shri M. P. Shukla—*in the Chair*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
3. Shri B. P. Nagaraja Murthy
4. Shri Anand Narain Mulla
5. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
6. Shri Sardar Amjad Ali
7. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Lok Sabha

8. Shri Satya Charan Besra
9. Shri Madhu Dandavate
10. Shri Karan Singh Yadav
11. Shri Bhogendra Jha
12. Shri Banamali Patnaik
13. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
14. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
15. Shri Shambhu Nath
16. Shri Naval Kishore Sharma,
17. Shri Shiva Chandika
18. Shri B. R. Shukla
19. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
20. Shri Tayyab Hussain

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel
Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Deputy Secretary.

Shri M. K. Jain, Under Secretary.

2. In the absence of the Chairman, Shri M. P. Shukla was voted to the Chair.

3. The Committee resumed further clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 469

The clause was adopted subject to the substitution of "outside the limits of such jurisdiction" for the words "such limits" in line 45, page 147.

Clauses 470 to 473

The clauses were adopted without any change

Clause 474

The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 149, line 23, after the words "under this Code", add "or any error, or irregularity in any sanction for the prosecution."

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 475

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 476

The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 149, line 36, after the words "High Court" add "otherwise than under section 417."

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 477

The following amendments were accepted:—

(i) Page 149, line 41, for the words "similar law" substitute "other law relating to the Armed Forces of the Union".

(ii) Page 149, line 42, after the word "law" add "or other law relating to the Armed Forces of the Union".

(iii) Page 150, line 7, for the words "or detachment" substitute "detachment group, battalion or company" and the word "Court-Martial" includes any tribunal with similar powers constituted under the relevant law applicable to the Armed Forces.

(iv) Page 150, line 9, after the word "any" add "unit or".

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clauses 478 and 479

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 480

The following amendments were accepted:—

- (i) Page 150, line 35, delete the words "it may,".
- (ii) Page 150, line 36, for the words "First Class Magistrate" substitute "Judicial Magistrate of the First Class".
- (iii) Page 150, line 37, delete the words "of the First Class".
- (iv) Page 150, line 39, for the words "an Executive Magistrate" substitute "a Judicial Magistrate".

The Committee desired that the powers under this clause should be exercised by the State Governments after consultation with the High Court as well as approval by the State Legislatures concerned by resolutions. The Legislative Counsel was authorised to make necessary provision in the clause accordingly. Subject to this, the clause was adopted.

Clause 481

The clauses was adopted without any change.

Clauses 482—484

The clauses were adopted without any change.

Clause 485

The following amendments were accepted:—

Page 151,—

- (i) for the figures "485", substitute "485(1)";
 - (ii) for lines 16—19, substitute inclusive), no member of the Armed Forces of the Union shall be arrested for anything done or purported to be done by him in the discharge of his official duty except after obtaining the consent of the Central Government".
- (2) The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that the provisions of sub-section (1) shall apply to such class or category of the members of the Forces charged with the maintenance of public orders as may be specified therein, wherever they serve, and thereupon the said provisions shall so apply with the words "State Government" substituted for the words "Central Government".

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 486

The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 151, for the clause substitute the following:—

"486. (1) When any person who is a member of the Armed Forces of the Union is accused of any offence alleged to have been committed by him while acting or purporting to act in the discharge of his official duty, no Court shall take cognizance of such offence except with the previous sanction of the Central Government;

(2) The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that the provisions of sub-section (1) shall apply to

such class or category of the members of the Forces charged with the maintenance of public order, as may be specified therein, wherever they serve, and thereupon the said provisions shall so apply with the words "State Government" substituted for the words "Central Government".

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 487

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 488

The following amendments were accepted:—

Page 151,—

(i) for line 28, substitute the following:—

“(2) Notwithstanding such repeal,—

(a) if immediately before the date on”;

(ii) line 34, after figures “1898”, insert (hereinafter referred to as the “old Code”);

(iii) after line 35, insert the following:—

“Provided that (a) every inquiry under Chapter XVIII of the old Code, which is pending at the commencement of this Code, shall be dealt with and disposed of in accordance with the corresponding provisions of this Code;

(b) all notifications published, proclamations issued, powers conferred, forms prescribed, local jurisdictions defined, sentences passed and orders, rules and appointments, not being appointments as Special Magistrates, made under the old Code and which are in force immediately before the commencement of this Code, shall be deemed, respectively, to have been published, issued, conferred, prescribed, defined, passed or made under the corresponding provisions of this Code;

(c) any sanction accorded or consent given under the old Code in pursuance of which no proceeding was commenced under that Code, shall be deemed to have been accorded or given under the corresponding provisions of this Code and proceedings may be commenced under this Code in pursuance of such sanction or consent.

(3) Where the period prescribed for an application or other proceeding under the old Code had expired on or before the commencement of this Code, nothing in this Code shall be construed as enabling any such application to be made or proceeding to be commenced under this Code by reason only of the fact that a longer period therefor is prescribed by this Code or provision is made in this Code for the extension of time.”

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

4. The Committee then resumed further consideration of the held over clauses of the Bill.

New Clause 43A

In view of the amendment accepted in clause 55, the Committee did not agree to new clause 53A as proposed earlier.

Clause 108

The clause was adopted without any change.

Clause 110

The clause was adopted subject to the amendments already accepted.

Clause 336

The following amendments were accepted:—

- (i) Page 109, line 24, for the word "Magistrate" substitute "Court".
- (ii) Page 109, line 33, for the word "Magistrate" substitute "Court".

The clause, as amended, was adopted. The Legislative Counsel was, however, authorised to make drafting changes in the clause, and consequential changes in other clauses, if necessary.

Clause 337

The clause was deleted.

Clause 338

The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 110, line 2, after the word "and" insert "consequently".

The clause, as amended, was adopted. The Legislative Counsel was authorised to make drafting changes in the clause, if necessary.

Clause 339

The clause was adopted subject to amendments being made therein consequent upon the deletion of clause 337 and adoption of clause 338, as amended.

Clause 352

The following amendments were accepted:—

- (i) Page 114, for sub-clause (1), substitute the following:—

"(1) "If, at the time of the delivery of judgment or final order disposing of any judicial proceeding, a Court of Sessions or a Magistrate of the first class is of opinion that any person appearing before it as a witness has, at any stage of the proceedings, intentionally given false evidence or intentionally fabricated false evidence for the purpose of being used in such proceedings, and if the court is satisfied that it is necessary and expedient in the interests of justice, that the witness should be tried summarily and punished for the offence, it may take cognizance of the offence, and, after giving the offender an opportunity of showing cause why he should not be punished under this section, sentence him to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or fine not exceeding Rs. 500 or both."

The Legislative Counsel was authorised to make drafting changes, if necessary.

- (ii) Page 114, after line 17, insert the following:—

"(4) The Court in which such complaint is pending for trial or enquiry shall stay the proceeding of the case till the disposal of an appeal or revision against the original order or judgement".

The clause as amended was adopted. The Legislative Counsel was authorised to make drafting changes in the clause, if necessary.

Clause 362

The following amendments were accepted:—

- (i) Page 117, line 10, delete the words "or in English".
- (ii) Page 117, line 25, after the word "awarded", insert "and, in case of sentence of death, the special reasons for such sentence."
- (iii) Page 116, line 40 for the word "some" substitute "one or more".

The Committee decided that provision should be made for the recording of brief reasons in support of any final order in an inquiry under clauses 118, 123(3), 128 or 140. The Legislative Counsel was authorised to take necessary action to give effect to the decision of the Committee. Subject to this, the clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 384

The following amendments were accepted:—

- (i) Page 123, line 29, after the words "first class" add "or of the second class".
- (ii) Page 123, delete line 34-35.

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 385

The clause was adopted without any change. The Legislative Counsel was, however, authorised to make drafting changes in the clause, if necessary.

Clause 387

The following amendments were accepted:—

- (i) Page 124.—(i) Line 27, after the words "an appeal" insert "to the High Court".
- (ii) Line 30, after the word "Establishment" add "or by any other agency empowered to make investigation into an offence under any Central Act other than this Code".
- (iii) Line 32, after the words "an appeal" insert "to the High Court".
- (iv) Delete sub-clause (3).

The clause, as amended, was adopted. The Legislative Counsel was, however, authorised to make drafting changes in the clause, if necessary.

Clause 388

The clause was reconsidered. The following further amendment was accepted:—

Page 124, after line 45, insert the following:—

"(2a) No appeal under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall be entertained except with the leave of the High Court."

The clause, as amended, was adopted. The Legislative Counsel was, however, authorised to make drafting changes in the clause, if necessary.

Clause 391

The clause was reconsidered. The following amendments were accepted:—

Page 125—

(i) after line 20, insert the following:—

“Provided that an appeal against conviction on a trial held by a Magistrate of the second class may be heard and disposed of by the Chief Judicial Magistrate, or an Asstt. Sessions Judge”.

(ii) Line 21, after the words “Additional Sessions Judge” insert “or a Chief Judicial Magistrate or an Asstt. Sessions Judge”.

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 394

The following amendments were accepted:—

(i) Page 125, after line 39, add the following:—

“(aa) no appeal presented under section 393 shall be dismissed without giving the appellant a reasonable opportunity of being heard in support of the same, unless the appellate court considers that the appeal is frivolous or that the production of the accused in custody before the court would involve inconvenience disproportionate in the circumstances of the case”.

(ii) Page 126, line 5, delete the words “but shall not be bound to do so”.

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 396

The Committee desired that this and other connected clauses should be re-drafted to incorporate the following points:—

(i) Appeals for enhancement of sentence should be entertained only by the High Court;

(ii) In appeals against conviction enhancement of sentence can be ordered only by the High Court and the accused should have the opportunity of showing cause against such enhancement;

(iii) In showing cause against the enhancement, the accused may urge that he should be acquitted or that the punishment should be reduced.

The Legislative Counsel was authorised to incorporate suitable amendments to give effect to the above.

Clause 446

The clause, as amended earlier, was adopted.

New Clause 446A

The Committee on further consideration decided not to adopt new clause 446A as proposed earlier.

Clause 450

The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 143, for lines 21—24, substitute the following:—

“For the purpose of determining whether the sureties are fit or sufficient, the court may accept affidavits in proof of the facts contained therein relating to the sufficiency or fitness of the sureties, or, if it considers it necessary, may either hold an inquiry itself or cause an inquiry to be made by a Magistrate subordinate to the Court, as to such sufficiency or fitness”.

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

5. The Committee then considered amendments to the clauses which had been adopted earlier:—

Clause 2

No further amendment in the clause was accepted.

Clause 19

The following further amendment was accepted:—

Page 7, after line 36, add the following:—

“(3) Notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere in this Code, a Special Metropolitan Magistrate shall not impose a sentence which a Judicial Magistrate of the Second class is not competent to impose outside the Metropolitan area”.

The clause, as further amended, was adopted.

Clause 107

The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 31, line 25, after the words and figures “section 153A”, insert “or section 153B”.

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 109

The following further amendment was accepted:—

Page 32, line 14, after “or section 153A”, insert “or section 153B”.

The clause, as further amended, was adopted.

Clauses 112 to 120, 123 and 127

No further amendments in these clauses were accepted.

Clause 136

The following amendment was accepted—

Page 41, line 17, for the words “police report” substitute “report of a police officer”.

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Clause 170

The following further amendment was accepted in principle:—

Page 54, in sub-clause (2) for the second proviso newly inserted by the Committee substitute the following:—

“Provided further that no Magistrate shall authorise the detention of the accused in custody for a total period exceeding ninety days, unless the Magistrate, for reason to be recorded by him in writing, is satisfied that the detention of the accused in custody for a period exceeding the said period of ninety days is necessary in the interests of justice, and where the Magistrate does not authorise the detention as aforesaid, the accused shall be entitled to be released on bail, whether the offence with which the accused has been charged is bailable or not”.

The Committee, however, desired that the proviso accepted above should be redrafted so as to make it clear that in no case shall the total remand period exceed ninety days unless the Magistrate is satisfied as aforesaid. The Legislative Counsel was authorised to take necessary action in the matter.

Clause 311

No further amendment in the clause was accepted.

Clause 96

The Committee desired that the period of limitation of two months for application to the High Court, stipulated in sub-clause (1) of the clause, should commence from the date of publication of the Gazette, notifying the declaration under clause 95 and authorised the Legislative Counsel to make necessary drafting changes in the clause to make the intention clear.

6. The Committee then took up for consideration the Schedules and Clause 1, Short title and Enacting Formula.

The First and the Second Schedules

The Committee agreed that offences under sections 188, 345 and 374 of the Indian Penal Code should be made cognizable. The detailed consideration of the Schedules was, however, held over for the next meeting of the Committee. The Committee desired that in the meantime, Govt. should circulate draft amendments in the Schedules for the information of the members. Members were also requested to send their suggestions in the matter.

Clause 1, Short Title and Enacting Formula

The following amendments were accepted:—

(i) Page 1, line 1, for the word “Twenty-first” substitute “Twenty-third”.

(ii) Page 1, line 5, for the figures “1970” substitute “1972”.

(iii) Page 1, lines 6—12, substitute the following:—

“(2). It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir:

Provided that the provisions of this Code, other than those relating to Chapters VIII, X and XI thereof, shall apply.

(i) to the State of Nagaland only subject to the provisions in Article 371A of the Constitution;

(ii) to the tribal areas, only if the State Government by notification extends any such provision to the whole or part of such area, with such supplemental, incidental or consequential modifications as it may deem fit to make.

Explanation—In this Section, the expression “tribal areas” means the territories which immediately before the 21st of January, 1972 were included in the tribal areas of Assam as referred to in paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, other than those within the municipality of Shillong.

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of July, 1973.”

Clause 1, Short Title and Enacting Formula, as amended, were adopted.

7. The Committee authorised the Legislative Counsel to carry out changes of drafting and of consequential nature, if necessary, in the Bill.

8. The Committee decided to meet again on the 3rd and 4th November, 1972, either at Jaipur, subject to the permission of the Chairman or New Delhi, to consider and adopt the Schedules, the Bill as amended, and the Draft Report of the Committee.

9. The Committee then adjourned at 4.50 P.M. to meet again on Friday the 3rd November, 1972.

XLIII

Forty-Third Meeting

The Committee met at 3-00 P.M. on Friday, the 3rd November, 1972.

PRESENT

1. Shri M. P. Shukla—*in the Chair.*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri M. H. Kumbhare
3. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
4. Shri B. P. Nagaraja Murthy
5. Shri Anand Narain Mulla
6. Shri M. Ruthnaswamy
7. Shri Sardar Amjad Ali
8. Shri Suraj Prasad
9. Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad
10. Shrimati Sumitra G. Kulkarni
11. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Lok Sabha

12. Shri Madhu Dandavate
13. Shri Karan Singh Yadav
14. Shri Liladhar Kotoki
15. Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma
16. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi
17. Shri Banamali Patnaik
18. Shri S. Radhakrishnan
19. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasad Rao
20. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
21. Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
22. Shri Erasmo de Sequeira
23. Shri Shambu Nath
24. Shri Naval Kishore Sharma
25. Shri B. R. Shukla
26. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
27. Shri Tombi Singh
28. Shri Tayyab Hussain

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.
Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri S. S. Bhalerao, Joint Secretary.

2. In the absence of the Chairman, Shri M. P. Shukla was voted to the Chair.

3. The Chairman made a reference to the passing away of Shri Shiva Chandika, a Member of the Committee, in New Delhi on 15-10-1972. The Committee then observed a minute's silence as a mark of respect to the memory of late Shri Shiva Chandika. The Chairman directed that the condolences of the Committee may be conveyed to the members of the bereaved family.

4. The Committee then took up the detailed consideration of the First Schedule. The following further amendments were accepted in the First Schedule:—

(i) Offence u/s 124A IPC was made cognizable.

(ii) Offence u/s 129 IPC was made cognizable and bailable.

(iii) Offence u/s 153A IPC was made cognizable.

(iv) Reference to (new) offence u/s 153B IPC was inserted in the Schedule.

(v) Offence u/s 160 IPC was made cognizable.

(vi) Offences u/ss 161, 162, 163, 164, 165 and 165A IPC were made non-bailable.

(vii) Offence u/s 167 IPC was made cognizable.

(viii) offence u/s 170 IPC was made non-bailable.

(ix) Offence u/s 201 IPC was made cognizable or non-cognizable, as the case may be.

[The Legislative Counsel was, however, authorised to redraft the relevant entry to give effect to the Committee's decision.]

(x) Offence u/s 212 IPC was made triable by the Magistrate of the first class.

(xi) Offence u/s 218 IPC was cognizable.

(xii) Offences u/ss 211 & 222 IPC were made cognizable or non-cognizable, as the case may be.

[The Legislative Counsel was, however, authorised to redraft the relevant entries to give effect to the Committee's decision.]

(xiii) Offence u/s 227 IPC was made cognizable.

(xiv) Offences u/s 255, 256, 257 and 258 IPC were made non-bailable.

(xv) Offence u/s 267 IPC was made cognizable and non-bailable.

(xvi) Offence u/s 271 IPC was made non-cognizable.

(xvii) Offence u/s 284 IPC was made cognizable,

- (xviii) Offence u/s 295 IPC was made non-bailable.
- (xix) Offence u/s 295A IPC was made cognizable.
- (xx) Offence u/s 304A IPC was made bailable.
- (xxi) Offence u/s 309 IPC was made bailable.
- (xxii) Offences u/ss 313, 314 and 315 IPC were made cognizable.
- (xxiii) Offence u/s 316 IPC was made cognizable.
- (xxiv) Offence u/s 345 IPC was made cognizable.
- (xxv) Offence u/s 356 IPC was made bailable.

The consideration of the First Schedule was inconclusive when the Committee adjourned for the day.

The Committee adjourned at 5.05 P.M. to meet again at 11.00 A.M. on Saturday, the 4th November, 1972.

XLIV

Forty-Fourth Meeting

The Committee met at 11.15 A.M. on Saturday, the 4th November, 1972.

PRESENT

1. Shri M. P. Shukla—*in the Chair*

MEMBERS

Rajya Sabha

2. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
3. Shri B. P. Nagaraja Murthy
4. Shri Anand Narain Mulla
5. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
6. Shri M. Ruthnaswamy
7. Shri Sardar Amjad Ali
8. Shri Suraj Prasad
9. Shrimati Sumitra G. Kulkarni
10. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Lok Sabha

11. Shri Madhu Dandavate
12. Shri Karan Singh Yadav
13. Shri Lilidhar Kotoki
14. Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma
15. Shri Banamali Patnaik
16. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
17. Shri Erasmo de Sequeira
18. Shri Shambu Nath
19. Shri B. R. Shukla
20. Shri Mukhtiar Singh
21. Shri Tayyab Hussain.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES

Ministry of Law and Justice

Shri S. K. Maitra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel.
Shrimati V. S. Rama Devi, Deputy Legislative Counsel.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri S. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri S. S. Bhalerao, Joint Secretary.

2. In the absence of the Chairman, Shri M. P. Shukla was voted to the Chair.

3. The Committee resumed consideration of the First Schedule. The following further amendments were accepted in the Schedule:—

- (i) Offence u/s 384 IPC was made cognizable and non-bailable.
- (ii) Offences u/ss 385-389 were made cognizable
- (iii) Offence u/s 420 IPC was made non-bailable.
- (iv) Offence u/s 421 IPC was made bailable.
- (v) Offence u/s 440 IPC was made bailable.
- (vi) Offence u/s 468 IPC was made cognizable.
- (vii) Offence u/s 472 IPC was made cognizable.

The First Schedule, as amended, was adopted.

4. The Committee then considered the Second Schedule and adopted the same subject to the insertion of New Form No. 30 and other amendments of clarifying nature in Forms Nos. 35 and 39. The Committee, however, desired that all the Forms contained in the Schedule should be closely scrutinized so that no errors, typographical or otherwise, creep therein.

5. The Committee then considered the Bill, as amended. The following further amendments were accepted.

(i) *Clause 116(6)*—The Committee desired that a provision should be made in the Code for an appeal against the order recorded by the Magistrate for continuing the proceedings beyond a period of six months for “the special reasons”.

(ii) *Clause 151(2)*—The following words were deleted:—

“and every such person shall be released from custody under the orders of a Magistrate, if no proceeding under section 107, section 108 or section 110 or any other provision of this Code is initiated against him within seven days from the date on which he is arrested under sub-section (1)”.

(iii) *Clause 300(5)*—The Committee desired that the provisions of clause 300(5) be made subject to the powers of revision or appeal of superior courts.

(iv) *Clause 389(3)*—The Committee desired that the expression “the Court” occurring in the first two lines of this sub-clause should be qualified to refer to the trial court.

The Bill, as further amended, was adopted.

6. The Committee then considered the Draft Report and adopted the same. The Committee also inserted a paragraph therein regarding the changes made by it in the First Schedule.

7. The Committee chose Shri M. P. Shukla to sign the Report of the Committee on its behalf, in the absence of the Chairman of the Committee.

8. The Committee decided that the whole of the oral evidence tendered before it might be laid on the Table in both the Houses.

9. The Committee decided that the Report might be presented to the Rajya Sabha and laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha sometime during the first week of December, 1972. The Chairman or in his absence Shri M. P. Shukla was, however, authorised to fix the exact date for the presentation of the Report and the laying of Evidence on the Table.

10. The Committee decided that the Minutes of Dissent, if any, may be sent so as to reach the Rajya Sabha Secretariat by the 30th November, 1972.

11. The Committee authorised the Chairman or, in his absence Shri M. P. Shukla or Shri A. N. Mulla to present the Report on its behalf and to lay the Evidence on the Table of the Rajya Sabha after the representation of the Report.

12. The Committee also authorised Shri B. R. Shukla or, in his absence, Shri Tayyab Hussain to lay the Report and the Evidence on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

13. The Committee authorised the Legislative Counsel to carry out amendments in the Bill to give effect to the decisions of the Committee taken in this meeting.

14. Members expressed their appreciation and thanks to Shri M.P. Shukla who had been chairing the Committee in the absence of the Chairman.

The Committee then adjourned at 1.30 P.M.