

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Special Department

Notification

2-3-74-SPL

In continuation of Govt. Notification of even number dated 30th July, 1974 published in the Official Gazette, Series I, no. 21 dated 22-8-1974, the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, (Department of Expenditure) Notification no. 5(8)-E.IV (A)/73 dated 19th July, 1974 regarding Central Civil Services (Leave) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974 is published for information and guidance.

M. K. Bhandare, Deputy Secretary (Appointments).

Panaji, 10th September, 1974.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Expenditure)

5(8)-E.IV(A)/73

New Delhi, the 19th July, 1974

Notification

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution and after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General in relation to the persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Central Civil Services (Leave) Rules, 1972, namely:—

1.(1) These rules may be called the Central Civil Services (Leave) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In sub-rule (4) of rule 13 of the Central Civil Services (Leave) Rules, 1972, after the words «outside India», the words «or under any international

organisation like the United Nations Organisation or any of its allied or affiliated organisations» shall be inserted.

C. N. SUDARSANAN

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Law and Judiciary Department

Notification

LD/390/74

The following Central Acts which were recently passed by the Parliament and assented to by the President of India are hereby published for general information of the public.

M. S. Borkar, Under Secretary (Law).

Panaji, 2nd February, 1974.

The Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973

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The Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973

AN
ACT

to provide for the constitution of a Central Council of Homoeopathy and the maintenance of a Central Register of Homoeopathy and for matters connected therewith.

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

CHAPTER I

Preliminary

1. **Short title, extent and commencement.**— (1) This Act may be called the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall come into force in a State on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf for such State and different dates may be appointed for different States and for different provisions of this Act.

2. **Definitions.**— (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "Board" means a Board, Council, Examining Body or Faculty of Homoeopathy (by whatever name called) constituted by the State Government under any law for the time being in force regulat-

ing the award of medical qualifications in, and registration of practitioners of, Homoeopathy;

(b) "Central Council" means the Central Council of Homoeopathy constituted under section 3;

(c) "Central Register of Homoeopathy" means the register maintained by the Central Council under this Act;

(d) "Homoeopathy" means the Homoeopathic system of medicine and includes the use of Biochemic remedies;

(e) "medical institution" means any institution within or without India which grants degrees, diplomas or licences in Homoeopathy;

(f) "prescribed" means prescribed by regulations;

(g) "recognised medical qualification" means any of the medical qualifications, in Homoeopathy, included in the Second or the Third Schedule;

(h) "regulation" means a regulation made under section 33;

(i) "State Register of Homoeopathy" means a register or registers maintained under any law for the time being in force in any State regulating the registration of practitioners of Homoeopathy;

(j) "University" means any University in India established by law and having a Faculty of Homoeopathy and includes a University in India established by law in which instruction, teaching, training or research in Homoeopathy is provided.

(2) Any reference in this Act to a law which is not in force in the State of Jammu and Kashmir shall, in relation to that State, be construed as a reference to the corresponding law, if any, in force in that State.

CHAPTER II

The Central Council and its Committees

3. **Constitution of Central Council.**— (1) The Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute for the purposes of this Act a Central Council consisting of the following members, namely:—

(a) such number of members not exceeding five as may be determined by the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of the First Schedule from each State in which a State Register of Homoeopathy is maintained, to be elected from amongst themselves by persons enrolled on that register as practitioners of Homoeopathy;

(b) one member from each University to be elected from amongst themselves by the members of the Faculty or Department (by whatever name called) of Homoeopathy of that University;

Provided that until any such Faculty or Department of Homoeopathy is started in at least seven Universities, the Central Government may nominate such number of members not exceeding seven as may be determined by the Central Government from amongst the teaching staff of medical institutions within India, so however, that the total number of members so nominated and elected under this clause shall in no case exceed seven;

(c) such number of members, not exceeding forty per cent of the total number of members elected under clauses (a) and (b), as may be nominated by the Central Government, from amongst persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of Homoeopathy or other related disciplines:

Provided that until members are elected under clause (a) or clause (b) in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules, made thereunder, the Central Government shall nominate such number of members, being persons qualified to be chosen as such under the said clause (a) or clause (b), as the case may be, as that Government thinks fit; and references to elected members in this Act shall be construed as including references to members so nominated.

(2) The President and the Vice-President of the Central Council shall be elected by the members of the Central Council from amongst themselves in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that for two years from the first constitution of the Central Council, the President and the Vice-President shall be nominated by the Central Government from amongst the members of the Central Council and the President and the Vice-President so nominated shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of section 7, hold office during the pleasure of the Central Government.

4. Mode of election. — (1) An election under clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 shall be conducted by the Central Government in accordance with such rules as may be made by it in this behalf.

(2) Where any dispute arises regarding any election to the Central Council, it shall be referred to the Central Government whose decision shall be final.

5. Restriction on elections and membership. — (1) No person shall be eligible for election to the Central Council unless he possesses any of the medical qualifications included in the Second or the Third Schedule, is enrolled on any State Register of Homoeopathy and resides in the State concerned.

(2) No person may at the same time serve as a member in more than one capacity.

6. Incorporation of Central Council. — The Central Council shall be a body corporate by the name of the Central Council of Homoeopathy having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire, hold and dispose of property, both movable and immovable, and to contract, and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

7. Term of office of President, Vice-President and members of Central Council. — (1) The President, Vice-President or a member of the Central Council shall hold office for a term of five years from the date of his election or nomination, as the case may be, or until his successor shall have been duly elected or nominated, whichever is longer.

(2) A person who holds, or who has held, office as President or Vice-President of the Central Council, shall be eligible for re-election to that office once, but only once.

(3) Members of the Central Council shall be eligible for re-election or re-nomination.

(4) An elected or nominated member shall be deemed to have vacated his seat if he is absent without excuse, sufficient in the opinion of the Central Council, from three consecutive ordinary meetings of the Central Council or, in the case of a member elected under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3, if he ceases to be enrolled on the concerned State Register of Homoeopathy, or in the case of a member elected under clause (b) of that sub-section, if he ceases to be a member of the Faculty or Department (by whatever name called) of Homoeopathy of the University concerned.

(5) A casual vacancy in the Central Council shall be filled by election or nomination, as the case may be, and the person elected or nominated to fill the vacancy shall hold office only for the remainder of the term for which the member whose place he takes was elected or nominated.

(6) Where the said term of five years is about to expire in respect of any member, a successor may be elected or nominated at any time within three months before the said term expires but he shall not assume office until the said term has expired.

8. Meetings of Central Council. — (1) The Central Council shall meet at least once in each year at such time and place as may be appointed by the Central Council.

(2) Unless otherwise prescribed, one-third of the total number of members of the Central Council shall form a quorum, and all the acts of the Central Council shall be decided by a majority of the members present and voting.

9. The Executive Committee and other committees. — (1) The Central Council shall constitute from amongst its members an Executive Committee and such other committees for general or special purposes as the Council deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) (i) The Executive Committee (hereafter in this section referred to as the Committee), shall consist of the President and Vice-President, who shall be members *ex officio*, and not less than five and not more than seven members who shall be elected by the Central Council from amongst its members.

(ii) The President and the Vice-President shall be the President and Vice-President respectively of the Committee.

(iii) In addition to the powers and duties conferred and imposed upon it by this Act, the Committee shall exercise and discharge such powers and duties as the Central Council may confer or impose upon it by any regulations which may be made in this behalf.

10. Meetings of committees. — (1) The committees constituted under section 9 shall meet at least twice in each year at such time and place as may be appointed by the Central Council.

(2) Unless otherwise prescribed, one-third of the total number of members of a committee shall form a quorum, and all the acts of the committee shall be decided by a majority of the members present and voting.

11. Officers and other employees of Central Council.—The Central Council shall—

(a) appoint a Registrar who shall also act as Secretary;

(b) employ such other persons as it deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act;

(c) require and take from the Registrar or from any other employee, such security for the due performance of his duties as the Central Council deems necessary; and

(d) with the previous sanction of the Central Government, fix the remuneration and allowances to be paid to the President, Vice-President and members of the Central Council and to the members of the committees thereof and determine the conditions of service of the employees of the Central Council.

12. Vacancies in the Central Council and committees thereof not to invalidate acts, etc.—No act or proceeding of the Central Council or any committee thereof shall be called in question on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of the Central Council or the committee, as the case may be.

CHAPTER III

Recognition of Medical Qualifications

13. Recognition of medical qualifications granted by certain medical institutions in India.—(1) The medical qualifications granted by any University, Board or other medical institution in India which are included in the Second Schedule shall be recognised medical qualifications for the purposes of this Act.

(2) Any University, Board or other medical institution in India which grants a medical qualification not included in the Second Schedule may apply to the Central Government to have any such qualification recognised, and the Central Government, after consulting the Central Council, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the Second Schedule so as to include such qualification therein, and any such notification may also direct that an entry shall be made in the last column of the Second Schedule against such medical qualification only when granted after a specified date.

14. Recognition of medical qualifications granted by medical institutions in States or countries outside India.—(1) The medical qualifications granted by medical institutions outside India which are included in the Third Schedule shall be recognised medical qualifications for the purposes of this Act.

(2) (a) The Central Council may enter into negotiations with the authority in any State or country outside India, which by the law of such State or country is entrusted with the maintenance of a Register of practitioners of Homoeopathy, for settling of a scheme of reciprocity for the recognition of medical qualifications in Homoeopathy, and in pursuance of any such scheme, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the Third Schedule so as to include therein any medical qualification which the Central Council has decided should be recognised, and any such notification may also direct that an entry shall be made in the last column of the Third Schedule against such medical qualification declaring that it shall be

a recognised medical qualification only when granted after a specified date.

(b) Where the Council has refused to recommend any medical qualification which has been proposed for recognition by any authority referred to in clause (a) and that authority applies to the Central Government in this behalf, the Central Government, after considering such application and after obtaining from the Council a report, if any, as to the reasons for any such refusal, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare that such qualification shall be a recognised medical qualification and the provisions of clause (a) shall apply accordingly.

15. Rights of persons possessing qualifications included in Second or the Third Schedule to be enrolled.—(1) Subject to the other provisions contained in this Act, any medical qualification included in the Second or the Third Schedule shall be sufficient qualification for enrolment on any State Register of Homoeopathy.

(2) No person, other than a practitioner of Homoeopathy who possesses a recognised medical qualification and is enrolled on a State Register or the Central Register of Homoeopathy,—

(a) shall hold office as Homoeopathic physician or any other office (by whatever designation called) in Government or in any institution maintained by a local or other authority;

(b) shall practise Homoeopathy in any State;

(c) shall be entitled to sign or authenticate a medical or fitness certificate or any other certificate required by any law to be signed or authenticated by a duly qualified medical practitioner;

(d) shall be entitled to give any evidence at any inquest or any court of law as an expert under section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 on any matter relating to Homoeopathy. 1 of 1872.

(3) Nothing contained in sub-section (2) shall affect—

(a) the right of a practitioner of Homoeopathy enrolled on a State Register of Homoeopathy to practise Homoeopathy in any State merely on the ground that, on the commencement of this Act, he does not possess a recognised medical qualification;

(b) the privileges (including the right to practise Homoeopathy) conferred by or under any law relating to registration of practitioners of Homoeopathy for the time being in force in any State, on a practitioner of Homoeopathy enrolled on a State Register of Homoeopathy;

(c) the right of a person to practise Homoeopathy in a State in which, on the commencement of this Act, a State Register of Homoeopathy is not maintained if, on such commencement, he has been practising Homoeopathy for not less than five years;

(d) the rights conferred by or under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 102 of 1956. [including the right to practise medicine as defined in clause (f) of section 2 of the said Act] or the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 of persons 48 of 1970. possessing any qualifications included in the respective Schedules to the said Act.

(4) Any person who acts in contravention of any provision of sub-section (2) shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

16. Power to require information as to courses of study and examinations.— Every University, Board or medical institution in India which grants a recognised medical qualification shall furnish such information as the Central Council may, from time to time, require as to the courses of study and examinations to be undergone in order to obtain such qualification, as to the ages at which such courses of study and examinations are required to be undergone and such qualification is conferred and generally as to the requisites for obtaining such qualification.

17. Inspectors at examinations.— (1) The Central Council shall appoint such number of medical inspectors as it may deem requisite to inspect any medical college, hospital or other institution where education in Homoeopathy is given, or to attend any examination held by any University, Board or medical institution for the purpose of recommending to the Central Government recognition of medical qualifications granted by that University, Board or medical institution.

(2) The medical inspector shall not interfere with the conduct of any training or examination, but shall report to the Central Council on the adequacy of the standards of education including staff, equipment, accommodation, training and other facilities prescribed for giving education in Homoeopathy, as the case may be, or on the sufficiency of every examination which they attend.

(3) The Central Council shall forward a copy of any such report to the University, Board or medical institution concerned, and shall also forward a copy with the remarks of the University, Board or medical institution thereon, to the Central Government.

18. Visitors at examinations.— (1) The Central Council may appoint such number of visitors as it may deem requisite to inspect any medical college, hospital or other institution where education in Homoeopathy is given or to attend any examination for the purpose of granting recognised medical qualification.

(2) Any person, whether he is a member of the Central Council or not, may be appointed as a visitor under this section but a person who is appointed as an inspector under section 17 for any inspection or examination shall not be appointed as a visitor for the same inspection or examination.

(3) The visitors shall not interfere with the conduct of any training or examination, but shall report to the President of the Central Council on the adequacy of the standards of education including staff, equipment, accommodation, training and other facilities prescribed for giving education in Homoeopathy or on the sufficiency of every examination which they attend.

(4) The report of a visitor shall be treated as confidential unless in any particular case the President of the Central Council otherwise directs:

Provided that if the Central Government requires a copy of the report of a visitor, the Central Council shall furnish the same.

19. Withdrawal of recognition.— (1) When upon report by the inspector or the visitor, it appears to the Central Council—

(a) that the courses of study and examination to be undergone in, or the proficiency required from candidates at any examination held by, any University, Board or medical institution, or

(b) that the staff, equipment, accommodation, training and other facilities for instruction and training provided in such University, Board or medical institution or in any college or other institution affiliated to the University,

do not conform to the standard prescribed by the Central Council, the Central Council shall make a representation to that effect to the Central Government.

(2) After considering such representation, the Central Government may send it to the Government of the State in which the University, Board or medical institution is situated and the State Government shall forward it along with such remarks as it may choose to make to the University, Board or medical institution, with an intimation of the period within which the University, Board or medical institution may submit its explanation to the State Government.

(3) On the receipt of the explanation, or, where no explanation is submitted within the period fixed, then, on the expiry of that period, the State Government shall make its recommendations to the Central Government.

(4) The Central Government, after making such further inquiry, if any, as it may think fit, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that an entry shall be made in the Second Schedule against the said medical qualification declaring that it shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted before a specified date, or that the said medical qualification if granted to students of a specified college or institution affiliated to any University shall be recognised medical qualification only when granted before a specified date or, as the case may be, that the said medical qualification shall be recognised medical qualification in relation to a specified college or institution affiliated to any University only when granted after a specified date.

20. Minimum standards of education in Homoeopathy.— (1) The Central Council may prescribe the minimum standards of education in Homoeopathy, required for granting recognised medical qualifications by Universities, Boards or medical institutions in India.

(2) Copies of the draft regulations and of all subsequent amendments thereof shall be furnished by the Central Council to all State Governments and the Central Council shall, before submitting the regulations or any amendment thereof, as the case may be, to the Central Government for sanction, take into consideration the comments of any State Government received within three months from the furnishing of the copies as aforesaid.

CHAPTER IV

The Central Register of Homoeopathy

21. The Central Register of Homoeopathy.— (1) The Central Council shall cause to be maintained in the prescribed manner, a register of practitioners

of Homoeopathy to be known as the Central Register of Homoeopathy which shall contain —

(a) in Part I, the names of all persons who are for the time being enrolled on any State Register of Homoeopathy and possess any of the recognised medical qualifications;

(b) in Part II, the names of all persons, other than those included in Part I, who are for the time being enrolled on any State Register of Homoeopathy.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Central Council to keep and maintain the Central Register of Homoeopathy in accordance with the provisions of this Act and of any orders made by the Central Council, and from time to time to revise the register and publish it in the Gazette of India and in such other manner as may be prescribed.

(3) Such register shall be deemed to be a public document within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and may be proved by a copy published in the Gazette of India. 1 of 1872

22. Supply of copies of State Register of Homoeopathy. — Each Board shall supply to the Central Council three printed copies of the State Register of Homoeopathy as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act and subsequently after the first day of April of each year, and each Board shall inform the Central Council without delay of all additions to, and other amendments in, the State Register of Homoeopathy made from time to time.

23. Registration in the Central Register of Homoeopathy. — The Registrar of the Central Council may on receipt of the report of registration of a person in a State Register of Homoeopathy or on application made in the prescribed manner by any person, enter his name in the Central Register of Homoeopathy, provided that the Registrar is satisfied that the person concerned is eligible under this Act for such registration.

24. Professional conduct. — (1) The Central Council may prescribe standards of professional conduct and etiquette and a code of ethics for practitioners of Homoeopathy.

(2) Regulations made by the Central Council under sub-section (1) may specify which violations thereof shall constitute infamous conduct in any professional respect, that is to say, professional misconduct, and such provision shall have effect notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force.

25. Removal of names from the Central Register of Homoeopathy. — (1) If the name of any person enrolled on a State Register of Homoeopathy is removed therefrom in pursuance of any power conferred by or under any law relating to registration of practitioners of Homoeopathy for the time being in force in any State, the Central Council shall direct the removal of the name of such person from the Central Register of Homoeopathy.

(2) Where the name of any person has been removed from a State Register of Homoeopathy on any ground other than that he is not possessed of the requisite medical qualifications or where any application by the said person for restoration of his

name to the State Register of Homoeopathy has been rejected, he may appeal in the prescribed manner and subject to such conditions, including conditions as to the payment of a fee, as may be prescribed, to the Central Government whose decision, which shall be given after consulting the Central Council, shall be binding on the State Government and on the authorities concerned with the preparation of the State Register of Homoeopathy.

26. Privileges of persons who are enrolled on the Central Register of Homoeopathy. — (1) Subject to the conditions and restrictions laid down in this Act regarding practice of Homoeopathy by persons possessing certain recognised medical qualifications, every person whose name is for the time being borne on Part I of the Central Register of Homoeopathy shall be entitled according to his qualifications to practise Homoeopathy, in any part of India and to recover in due course of law in respect of such practice any expenses, charges in respect of medicaments or other appliances or any fees to which he may be entitled.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 15, any person whose name is for the time being borne on Part II of the Central Register of Homoeopathy, may practise Homoeopathy in any State, other than the State where he is enrolled on the State Register of Homoeopathy, with the previous approval of the Government of the State where he intends to practise.

27. Registration of additional qualifications. — (1) If any person whose name is entered in the Central Register of Homoeopathy obtains any title, diploma or other qualification for proficiency in Homoeopathy, which is a recognised medical qualification, he shall, on application made in this behalf in the prescribed manner, be entitled to have an entry stating such other title, diploma or other qualification made against his name in the Central Register of Homoeopathy either in substitution for or in addition to any entry previously made.

(2) The entries in respect of any such person in a State Register of Homoeopathy shall be altered in accordance with the alterations made in the Central Register of Homoeopathy.

28. Persons enrolled on Central Register of Homoeopathy, to notify change of place of residence or practice. — Every person registered in the Central Register of Homoeopathy shall notify any transfer of the place of his residence or practice to the Central Council and to the Board concerned, within ninety days of such transfer, failing which his right to participate in the election of members to the Central Council or a Board shall be liable to be forfeited by order of the Central Government either permanently or for such period as may be specified therein.

CHAPTER V Miscellaneous

29. Information to be furnished by Central Council and publication thereof. — (1) The Central Council shall furnish such reports, copies of its minutes, abstracts of its accounts, and other information to the Central Government as that Government may require.

(2) The Central Government may publish in such manner as it may think fit, any report, copy, abstract or other information furnished to it under this section or under section 18.

30. Commission of inquiry.— (1) Whenever it is made to appear to the Central Government that the Central Council is not complying with any of the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may refer the particulars of the complaint to a commission of inquiry consisting of three persons, two of whom shall be appointed by the Central Government, one being a Judge of a High Court, and one by the Central Council, and such commission shall proceed to inquire in a summary manner and to report to the Central Government as to the truth of the matters charged in the complaint, and in case of any charge of default or of improper action being found by the commission to have been established, the commission shall recommend the remedies, if any, which are in its opinion necessary.

(2) The Central Government may require the Central Council to adopt the remedies so recommended within such time as, having regard to the report of the commission, it may think fit, and if the Central Council fails to comply with any such requirement, the Central Government may amend the regulations of the Central Council, or make such provision or order or take such other steps as may seem necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the commission.

(3) A commission of inquiry shall have power to administer oaths, to enforce the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, and shall have all such other necessary powers for the purpose of any inquiry conducted by it as are exercised by a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

5 of 1908

31. Protection of action taken in good faith.— No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Government, the Central Council or a Board or any committee thereof or any officer or servant of the Government or the Central Council or the Board or the committee aforesaid for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

32. Power to make rules.— (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) Every rule made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

33. Power to make regulations.— The Central Council may, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, make regulations generally to carry out the purposes of this Act, and, without prejudice to the generality of this power, such regulations may provide for—

(a) the manner of election of the President and the Vice-President of the Central Council;

(b) the management of the property of the Central Council and the maintenance and audit of its accounts;

(c) the resignation of members of the Central Council;

(d) the powers and duties of the President and Vice-President;

(e) the summoning and holding of meetings of the Central Council and the committees thereof, the times and places where such meetings are to be held, and the conduct of business thereat and the number of members necessary to constitute a quorum;

(f) the functions of the committees constituted under section 9;

(g) the tenure of office, and the powers and duties of the Registrar and other officers and servants of the Central Council;

(h) the qualifications, appointment, powers and duties of, and procedure to be followed by, inspectors and visitors;

(i) the courses and period of study of practical training to be undertaken, the subjects of examination and the standards of proficiency therein to be obtained, in any University, Board or medical institution for grant of recognised medical qualification;

(j) the standards of staff, equipment, accommodation, training and other facilities for education in Homoeopathy;

(k) the conduct of professional examinations, qualifications of examiners and the conditions of admission to such examinations;

(l) the standards of professional conduct and etiquette and code of ethics to be observed by practitioners of Homoeopathy;

(m) the particulars to be stated, and the proof of qualifications to be given in applications for registration under this Act;—

(n) the manner in which and the conditions subject to which an appeal under section 25 may be preferred;

(o) the fees to be paid on applications and appeals under this Act; and

(p) any matter for which under this Act provision may be made by regulations.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

[See section 3 (1) (a)]

1. The Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, determine the number of seats allocated in the Central Council of Homoeopathy in each State on the following basis, namely:—

(a) Where the number of persons enrolled on a State Register of Homoeopathy system exceeds 100 but does not exceed 10,000 1 seat.

(b) Where the number of persons enrolled on a State Register of Homoeopathy system exceeds 10,000 but does not exceed 20,000 ... 2 seats.

(c) Where the number of persons enrolled on a State Register of Homoeopathy system exceeds 20,000 but does not exceed 30,000 ... 3 seats.

(d) Where the number of persons enrolled on a State Register of Ho-

moeopathy system exceeds 30,000 but does not exceed 40,000 ... 4 seats.

(e) Where the number of persons enrolled on a State Register of Homoeopathy system exceeds 40,000 ... 5 seats.

2. For every subsequent election to the Central Council under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3, the Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, determine the number of seats allocated in the Central Council of Homoeopathy on the basis laid down in paragraph 1 above.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(See section 13)

Recognised medical qualifications in Homoeopathy granted by Universities, Boards or Medical Institutions in India

Name of University, Board or Medical Institution	Recognised medical qualification	Abbreviation for registration	Remarks
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1. Andhra Provincial Homoeopathic Medical College, Gudivada.	Diploma in Homoeopathic Medicine.	D.H.M.	April, 1949 to March, 1969.
2. Dr. Gururaju Government Homoeopathic Medical College, Gudivada.	Diploma in Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery.	D.H.M.S.	From April, 1970 onwards.
3. Board of Indian Medicine, Hyderabad.	Diploma in Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery.	D.H.M.S.	From October, 1971.
BIHAR			
4. Bihar State Board of Homoeopathic Medicine.	Diploma in Medicine and Surgery.	D.M.S.	Since 1961.
	Diploma in Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery.	D.H.M.S.	From 1971 onwards.
DELHI			
5. Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicine, Delhi.	Diploma in Homoeopathic Science.	D.H.S.	From 1965 to 1970-71.
	Diploma in Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery.	D.H.M.S.	From 1971 onwards.
KARNATAKA			
6. The Homoeopathic Medical College, Belgaum.	Licentiate of the Court of Examiners in Homoeopathy.	L.C.E.H.	From June, 1971 to December, 1971.
7. Court of Examiners in Homoeopathic Education, Bangalore.	Licentiate of the Court of Examiners in Homoeopathy.	L.C.E.H.	From January, 1973.
	Graduate of the Court of Examiners in Homoeopathy.	G.C.E.H.	From January, 1973.
KERALA			
8. Board of Examiners in Homoeopathy, Government of Kerala.	Diploma in Homoeopathic Medicine.	D.H.M.	From 1962 onwards.
9. Royal College of Homoeopathic Physicians, Ernakulam.	Licentiate of Royal College of Homoeopathic Physicians.	L.R.C.H.P.	Up to 1966-67.
MADHYA PRADESH			
10. The Board of Homoeopathic and Biochemic Systems of Medicine, Madhya Pradesh.	Diploma in Homoeopathy and Biochemistry.	D.H.B.	From 1960 onwards.
MAHARASHTRA			
11. The Court of Examiners of Homoeopathic and Biochemic Systems of Medicine, Bombay.	Licentiate of the Court of Examiners in Homoeopathy.	L.C.E.H.	From December, 1961 onwards.
	Diploma in Homoeopathy and Biochemistry.	D.H.B.	From October, 1955 onwards.
12. Court of Examiners in Homoeopathy.	Fellow of the Court of Examiners in Homoeopathy.	F.C.E.H.	In May, 1958 only.
ORISSA			
13. Orissa Board of Homoeopathic Medicine, Bhubaneswar.	Diploma in Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery.	D.H.M.S.	From 1972 onwards.

1	2	3	4
UTTAR PRADESH			
14. State Board of Homoeopathic Medicine, U. P., Lucknow.	Graduate of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery.	G.H.M.S.	In 1961 to 1963.
	Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery.	B.M.S.	From 1958 to 1960 and from 1970 onwards.
	Certificate of Homoeopathic Practice.	C.H.P.	..
15. Agra University, Agra.	Graduate of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery.	G.H.M.S.	From 1965 to 1967.
16. Kanpur University, Kanpur.	Graduate of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery.	G.H.M.S.	From 1967 onwards.
17. National Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Lucknow.	..	H.L.M.S.	From 1923 to 1936.
		H.M.D.	From 1925 to 1942.
		H.M.B.	From 1924 to 1949.
		B.M.S.	From 1950 to 1957.
18. Homoeopathic Medical College, Lucknow.	..	H.M.B.	From 1931 to 1936.
WEST BENGAL			
19. The Council of Homoeopathic Medicine, West Bengal.	Diploma in Medicine and Surgery.	D.M.S.	From 1965 onwards.
20. General Council and State Faculty of Homoeopathic Medicine, West Bengal.	Diploma in Medicine and Surgery.	D.M.S.	From 1943 to 1964.
21. Calcutta Homoeopathic Medical College, Calcutta.	Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine.	H.M.B.	Up to 1936.
	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.	B.M.B.S.	From 1936 to 1942.
22. Bengal Allen Homoeopathic Medical College, Calcutta.	Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery.	B.H.M.S.	Up to 1942.
	Master of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery.	M.H.M.S.	Up to 1942.
	Licentiate in Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery.	L.H.M.S.	Up to 1942.
23. Dunham Homoeopathic Medical College, Calcutta.	Member of Dunham College of Homoeopathy.	M.D.C.H.	Up to 1942.
24. Ashutosh Homoeopathic Medical College, Calcutta.	Practitioner of Rational System of Medicine.	P.R.S.M.	Up to 1942.
	Practitioner of Healing Art.	P.H.A.	Up to 1942.
25. Herring Homoeopathic Medical College, Calcutta.	Licentiate of the Rational Homoeopathic Society.	L.R.H.S.	Up to 1942.
26. Regular Homoeopathic Medical College, Calcutta.	Licentiate in Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery.	H.L.M.S. H.L.M.S.	Up to 1942. 1910.
27. Central Homoeopathic College, Calcutta.	..	H.M.B.	1910.
28. Bengal Homoeopathic Medical College, Calcutta.	Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine.	H.M.B.	Up to 1942.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(See section 14)

Qualifications Granted by Medical Institutions Outside India

Name of University, Board or Medical Institution	Recognised medical qualification	Abbreviation for registration	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1. Faculty of Homoeopathy, London.	Diploma of the Faculty of Homoeopathy.	D.F.Hom.	..
2. Faculty of Homoeopathy, London.	Member of the Faculty of Homoeopathy.	M.F.Hom.	..
3. Faculty of Homoeopathy, London.	Fellow of the Faculty of Homoeopathy.	F.F.Hom.	..

The Advocates (Amendment) Act, 1973

AN
ACT

further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961.

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

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This Act may be called the Advocates (Amendment) Act, 1973.

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

2. Amendment of section 1.—In section 1 of the Advocates Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act, — 25 of 1961.

(a) for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) It extends to the whole of India.”;

(b) in sub-section (3), for the words “shall come into force”, the words, brackets and figure “shall, in relation to the territories other than those referred to in sub-section (4), come into force” shall be substituted;

(c) after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(4) This Act shall, in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf, and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act.”.

3. Amendment of section 2.—Section 2 of the principal Act shall be re-numbered as sub-section (1) of that section, and

(1) in sub-section (1) as so re-numbered,—

(a) clause (f) shall be omitted;

(b) in clause (g),—

(i) after the words, brackets and figure “except in sub-section (1)”, the words, brackets, figure and letter “and sub-section (1A)” shall be inserted;

(ii) in sub-clause (ii), for the words “the High Court of Punjab”, the words “the High Court of Delhi” shall be substituted;

(2) after sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2) Any reference in this Act to a law which is not in force in the State of Jammu and Kashmir or in the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, shall, in relation to that State or that territory, be construed as a reference to the corresponding law, if any, in force in that State or that territory, as the case may be.”.

4. Amendment of section 3.—In section 3 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1),—

(i) in clause (a), after the word “Gujarat”, the words “Jammu and Kashmir,” shall be inserted;

(ii) in clause (ccc), for the words “the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli”, the words “the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu,” shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (2),—

(i) in clause (a), after the words “the Additional Solicitor-General of India, *ex-officio*,” the words “in the case of the State Bar Council of Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura, the Advocate-General of each of the States of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura, *ex-officio*; in the case of the State Bar Council of Punjab and Haryana, the Advocate-General of each of the States of Punjab and Haryana, *ex-officio*,” shall be inserted;

(ii) for clause (b), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(b) in the case of a State Bar Council with an electorate not exceeding five thousand, fifteen members, in the case of a State Bar Council with an electorate exceeding five thousand but not exceeding ten thousand, twenty members, and in the case of a State Bar Council with an electorate exceeding ten thousand, twenty-five members, elected in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote from amongst advocates on the electoral roll of the State Bar Council:”;

(c) after sub-section (5), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(6) Nothing in clause (b) of sub-section (2) shall affect the representation of elected members in any State Bar Council as constituted immediately before the commencement of the Advocates (Amendment) Act, 1973, until that State Bar Council is reconstituted in accordance with the provisions of this Act.”.

5. Amendment of section 4.—In section 4 of the principal Act,—

(a) after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(1A) No person shall be eligible for being elected as a member of the Bar Council of India unless he possesses the qualifications specified in the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 3.”;

(b) in clause (i) of sub-section (3), after the words “his election”, the words “or till he ceases to be a member of the State Bar Council, whichever is earlier” shall be inserted.

6. Amendment of section 6.—In section 6 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), after clause (e), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(ee) to conduct seminars and organise talks on legal topics by eminent jurists and publish journals and papers of legal interest;

(eee) to organise legal aid to the poor in the prescribed manner;”;

(b) for sub-section (2), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) A State Bar Council may constitute one or more funds in the prescribed manner for the purpose of—

(a) giving financial assistance to organise welfare schemes for the indigent, disabled or other advocates;

(b) giving legal aid or advice in accordance with the rules made in this behalf.

(3) A State Bar Council may receive any grants, donations, gifts or benefactions for all or any of the purposes specified in sub-section (2) which shall be credited to the appropriate fund or funds constituted under that sub-section.”

7. Amendment of section 7.—Section 7 of the principal Act shall be re-numbered as sub-section (1) of that section, and

(a) in sub-section (1) as so re-numbered,—

(i) clause (a) shall be omitted;

(ii) after clause (a), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(ia) to conduct seminars and organise talks on legal topics by eminent jurists and publish journals and papers of legal interest;

(ib) to organise legal aid to the poor in the prescribed manner;

(ic) to recognise on a reciprocal basis foreign qualifications in law obtained outside India for the purpose of admission as an advocate under this Act;”;

(b) after sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2) The Bar Council of India may constitute one or more funds in the prescribed manner for the purpose of—

(a) giving financial assistance to organise welfare schemes for indigent, disabled or other advocates;

(b) giving legal aid or advice in accordance with the rules made in this behalf.

(3) The Bar Council of India may receive any grants, donations, gifts or benefactions for all or any of the purposes specified in sub-section (2) which shall be credited to the appropriate fund or funds constituted under that sub-section.”

8. Insertion of new section 7A.—After section 7 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“7A. **Membership in international bodies.**—The Bar Council of India may become a member of international legal bodies such as the International Bar Association or the International Legal Aid Association, contribute such sums as it thinks fit to such bodies by way of subscription or otherwise and authorise expenditure on the participation of its representatives in any international legal conference or seminar.”

9. Insertion of new section 9A.—After section 9 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“9A. **Constitution of legal aid committees.**—

(1) A Bar Council may constitute one or more legal aid committees each of which shall consist of such number of members, not exceeding nine but not less than five, as may be prescribed.

(2) The qualifications, the method of selection and the term of office of the members of a legal aid committee shall be such as may be prescribed.”

10. Insertion of new section 10A.—Section 10A of the principal Act shall be re-numbered as section 10B and before section 10B as so re-numbered, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“10A. **Transaction of business by Bar Councils and Committees thereof.**—(1) the Bar Council of India shall meet at New Delhi.

(2) A State Bar Council shall meet at its headquarters.

(3) The Committees other than disciplinary committees constituted by the Bar Councils shall meet at the headquarters of the respective Bar Councils.

(4) Every Bar Council and every committee thereof except the disciplinary committees shall observe such rules of procedure in regard to the transaction of business at their meetings as may be prescribed.

(5) The disciplinary committees constituted under section 9 shall meet at such times and places and shall observe such rules of procedure in regard to the transaction of business at their meetings as may be prescribed.”

11. Amendment of section 12.—In section 12 of the principal Act, for sub-section (3), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

“(3) As soon as may be practicable at the end of each financial year, but not later than the 31st day of December of the year next following, a State Bar Council shall send a copy of its accounts together with a copy of the report of the auditors thereon to the Bar Council of India and shall cause the same to be published in the Official Gazette.

(4) As soon as may be practicable at the end of each financial year, but not later than the 31st day of December of the year next following, the Bar Council of India shall send a copy of its accounts together with a copy of the report of the auditors thereon to the Central Government and shall cause the same to be published in the Gazette of India.”

12. Amendment of section 15.—In section 15 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2),—

(a) for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(a) the election of members of the Bar Council by secret ballot including the conditions subject to which persons can exercise the right to vote by postal ballot, the preparation and

revision of electoral rolls and the manner in which the results of election shall be published;";

(b) clause (b) shall be omitted;

(c) after clause (g), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

"(ga) the constitution of one or more funds by a Bar Council for the purpose of giving financial assistance or giving legal aid or advice referred to in sub-section (2) of section 6 and sub-section (2) of section 7;

(gb) organisation of legal aid and advice to the poor, constitution and functions of committees and sub-committees for that purpose and description of proceedings in connection with which legal aid or advice may be given;";

(d) in clause (h), the words "the times and places where such meetings are to be held" shall be omitted.

13. Amendment of section 16.—In section 16 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), for the words "experience and standing at the Bar", the words "standing at the Bar or special knowledge or experience in law" shall be substituted.

14. Amendment of section 17.—In section 17 of the principal Act,—

(a) in clause (a) of sub-section (1), for the words "and who, within the prescribed time", the words, figures and letters "including persons, being citizens of India, who before the 15th day of August, 1947, were enrolled as advocates under the said Act in any area which before the said date was comprised within India as defined in the Government of India Act, 1935, and who at any time" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (3), clause (c) shall be omitted.

15. Substitution of new section for section 20.—For section 20 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"20. Special provision for enrolment of certain Supreme Court advocates.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Chapter, every advocate who was entitled as of right to practise in the Supreme Court immediately before the appointed day and whose name is not entered in any State roll may, within the prescribed time, express his intention in the prescribed form to the Bar Council of India for the entry of his name in the roll of a State Bar Council and on receipt thereof the Bar Council of India shall direct that the name of such advocate shall, without payment of any fee, be entered in the roll of that State Bar Council, and the State Bar Council concerned shall comply with such direction.

(2) Any entry in the State roll made in compliance with the direction of the Bar Council of India under sub-section (1) shall be made in the order of seniority determined in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 17.

(3) Where an advocate referred to in sub-section (1) omits or fails to express his intention within the prescribed time, his name shall be entered in the roll of the State Bar Council of Delhi."

16. Amendment of section 21.—In section 21 of the principal Act, for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) Subject as aforesaid, if any dispute arises with respect to the seniority of any person, it shall be referred to the State Bar Council concerned for decision."

17. Substitution of new section for section 22.—For section 22 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"22. Certificate of enrolment.—(1) There shall be issued a certificate of enrolment in the prescribed form by the State Bar Council to every person whose name is entered in the roll of advocates maintained by it under this Act.

(2) Every person whose name is so entered in the State roll shall notify any change in the place of his permanent residence to the State Bar Council concerned within ninety days of such change."

18. Amendment of section 24.—In section 24 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1),—

(i) in clause (c),—

(I) in sub-clause (i), for the figures, letters and words "28th day of February, 1963", the figures, letters and words "12th day of March, 1967" shall be substituted;

(II) for sub-clause (iii), the following sub-clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

"(iii) after the 12th day of March, 1967, save as provided in sub-clause (iv), after undergoing a three-year course of study in law from any University in India which is recognised for the purposes of this Act by the Bar Council of India; or

(iv) after undergoing a course of study in law, the duration of which is not less than two academic years commencing from the academic year 1967-68 or any earlier academic year from any University in India which is recognised for the purposes of this Act by the Bar Council of India; or";

(III) for the words "he is a barrister", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"he is a barrister and is called to the Bar on or before the 31st day of December, 1976; or has obtained such other foreign qualification in law as is recognised by the Bar Council of India for the purpose of admission as an advocate under this Act";

(ii) clause (d) shall be omitted;

(iii) for clause (f), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(f) he has paid, in respect of the enrolment, stamp duty, if any, chargeable under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, and an enrolment fee 2 of 1899. payable to the State Bar Council of two hundred and fifty rupees:

Provided that where such person is a member of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes and produces a certificate to that effect from such authority as may be

prescribed, the enrolment fee payable by him to the State Bar Council shall be one hundred and twenty-five rupees.”;

(b) in sub-section (3),—

(i) after clause (a), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(aa) before the 1st day of December, 1961, was entitled otherwise than as an advocate to practise the profession of law (whether by way of pleading or acting or both) by virtue of the provisions of any law, or who would have been so entitled had he not been in public service on the said date; or”;

(ii) clause (b) shall be omitted.

19. Insertion of new section 24A.—After section 24 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“24A. **Disqualification for enrolment.**—(1) No person shall be admitted as an advocate on a State roll—

(a) if he is convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude;

(b) if he is convicted of an offence under the provisions of the Un-touchability (Offences) Act, 1955: 22 of 1955.

Provided that the disqualification for enrolment as aforesaid shall cease to have effect after a period of two years has elapsed since his release.

(2) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall apply to a person who having been found guilty is dealt with under the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.”. 20 of 1958.

20. Substitution of new section for section 26A.—For section 26A of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“26A. **Power to remove names from roll.**—A State Bar Council may remove from the State roll the name of any advocate who is dead or from whom a request has been received to that effect.”.

21. Amendment of section 28.—In section 28 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2),—

(a) for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(a) the time within which and form in which an advocate shall express his intention for the entry of his name in the roll of a State Bar Council under section 20;”;

(b) clause (b) shall be omitted.

22. Amendment of section 30.—In section 30 of the principal Act, for the words “common roll”, the words “State roll” shall be substituted.

23. Amendment of section 34.—In section 34 of the principal Act, after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(1A) The High Court shall make rules for fixing and regulating by taxation or otherwise the fees payable as costs by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary’s advocate upon all

proceedings in the High Court or in any Court subordinate thereto.”.

24. Amendment of section 35.—In section 35 of the principal Act, —

(a) after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(1A) The State Bar Council may, either of its own motion or on application made to it by any person interested, withdraw a proceeding pending before its disciplinary committee and direct the inquiry to be made by any other disciplinary committee of that State Bar Council.”;

(b) in sub-section (2), the words “, if it does not summarily reject the complaint,” shall be omitted;

(c) in the *Explanation*, after the words “In this section”, the words and figures “section 37 and section 38” shall be inserted.

25. Amendment of section 36.—In section 36 of the principal Act, —

(a) in sub-section (1), the words “on the common roll” shall be omitted;

(b) in sub-section (2), for the words “of its own motion”, the words “either of its own motion or on a report by any State Bar Council or on an application made to it by any person interested” shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-section (4), for the words “before the Bar Council of India”, the words “before the disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India” shall be substituted.

26. Insertion of new section 36A and 36B.—After section 36 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

“36A. **Changes in constitution of disciplinary committees.**—Whenever in respect of any proceedings under section 35 or section 36, a disciplinary committee of the State Bar Council or a disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India ceases to exercise jurisdiction and is succeeded by another committee which has and exercises jurisdiction, the disciplinary committee of the State Bar Council or the disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India, as the case may be, so succeeding may continue the proceedings from the stage at which the proceedings were so left by its predecessor committee.

36B. **Disposal of disciplinary proceedings.**—(1) The disciplinary committee of a State Bar Council shall dispose of the complaint received by it under section 35 expeditiously and in each case the proceedings shall be concluded within a period of one year from the date of the receipt of the complaint or the date of initiation of the proceedings at the instance of the State Bar Council, as the case may be, failing which such proceedings shall stand transferred to the Bar Council of India which may dispose of the same as if it were a proceeding withdrawn for inquiry under sub-section (2) of section 36.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where on the commencement of the Advocates (Amendment) Act, 1973, any proceedings in respect of any disciplinary matter

against an advocate is pending before the disciplinary committee of a State Bar Council, that disciplinary committee of the State Bar Council shall dispose of the same within a period of six months from the date of such commencement or within a period of one year from the date of the receipt of the complaint or, as the case may be, the date of initiation of the proceedings at the instance of the State Bar Council, whichever is later, failing which such proceedings shall stand transferred to the Bar Council of India for disposal under sub-section (1)."

27. Amendment of section 37.— In section 37 of the principal Act, —

(a) in sub-section (1), after the words and figures "under section 35", the words "or the Advocate-General of the State" shall be inserted;

(b) in sub-section (2), —

(i) after the words "such order", the brackets and words "(including an order varying the punishment awarded by the disciplinary committee of the State Bar Council)" shall be inserted;

(ii) the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely: —

"Provided that no order of the disciplinary committee of the State Bar Council shall be varied by the disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India so as to prejudicially affect the person aggrieved without giving him reasonable opportunity of being heard."

28. Amendment of section 38.— In section 38 of the principal Act, —

(a) after the words and figures "or section 37", the words "or the Attorney-General of India or the Advocate-General of the State concerned, as the case may be," shall be inserted;

(b) after the words "such order", the brackets and words "(including an order varying the punishment awarded by the disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India)" shall be inserted;

(c) the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely: —

"Provided that no order of the disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India shall be varied by the Supreme Court so as to prejudicially affect the person aggrieved without giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard."

29. Substitution of new section for section 39.— For section 39 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely: —

"**39. Application of sections 5 and 12 of Limitation Act, 1963.**— The provisions of sections 5 and 12 of the Limitation Act, 1963, shall, so far as may be, apply to appeals under section 37 and section 38." 36 of 1963.

30. Amendment of section 40.— Section 40 of the principal Act shall be re-numbered as sub-section (1) of that section, and after sub-section (1) as so re-

-numbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely: —

"(2) Where an application is made for stay of the order before the expiration of the time allowed for appealing therefrom under section 37 or section 38, the disciplinary committee of the State Bar Council, or the disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India, as the case may be, may, for sufficient cause, direct the stay of such order on such terms and conditions as it may deem fit."

31. Amendment of section 41.— In section 41 of the principal Act, —

(a) in sub-section (1), —

(i) clause (b) shall be omitted; and

(ii) the words "or the common roll, as the case may be" shall be omitted;

(b) sub-section (2) shall be omitted.

32. Amendment of section 42.— In section 42 of the principal Act, after sub-section (3), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely: —

"(4) Notwithstanding the absence of the Chairman or any member of a disciplinary committee on a date fixed for the hearing of a case before it, the disciplinary committee may, if it so thinks fit, hold or continue the proceedings on the date so fixed and no such proceedings and no order made by the disciplinary committee in any such proceedings shall be invalid merely by reason of the absence of the Chairman or member thereof on any such date:

Provided that no final orders of the nature referred to in sub-section (3) of section 35 shall be made in any proceeding unless the Chairman and other members of the disciplinary committee are present.

(5) Where no final orders of the nature referred to in sub-section (3) of section 35 can be made in any proceedings in accordance with the opinion of the Chairman and the members of a disciplinary committee either for want of majority opinion amongst themselves or otherwise, the case, with their opinion thereon, shall be laid before the Chairman of the Bar Council concerned or if the Chairman of the Bar Council is acting as the Chairman or a member of the disciplinary committee, before the Vice-Chairman of the Bar Council, and the said Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the Bar Council, as opinion and the final order of the disciplinary committee shall follow the case may be, after such hearing as he thinks fit, shall deliver his such opinion."

33. Insertion of new section 42A.— After section 42 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely: —

"**42A. Powers of Bar Council of India and other committees.**— The provisions of section 42 shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to the Bar Council of India, the enrolment committee, the election committee, the legal aid committee, or any other committee of a Bar Council as they apply in relation to the disciplinary committee of a Bar Council."

34. Amendment of section 44.—In section 44 of the principal Act, after the words "review any order", the words "within sixty days of the date of that order," shall be inserted.

35. Insertion of new section 46A.—After section 46 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"46A. Financial assistance to State Bar Council.—The Bar Council of India may, if it is satisfied that any State Bar Council is in need of funds for the purpose of performing its functions under this Act, give such financial assistance as it deems fit to that Bar Council by way of grant or otherwise."

36. Amendment of section 48.—In section 48 of the principal Act, after the words "a member of a Bar Council", the words "or any committee thereof" shall be inserted.

37. Insertion of new section 48AA.—After section 48A of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"48AA. Review.—The Bar Council of India or any of its committees, other than its disciplinary committee, may of its own motion or otherwise review any order, within sixty days of the date of that order, passed by it under this Act."

38. Amendment of section 49.—Section 49 of the principal Act shall be re-numbered as sub-section (1) of that section, and

(a) in sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, —

(1) for clause (af), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(af) the minimum qualifications required for admission to a course of degree in law in any recognised University;"

(2) after clause (g), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(gg) the form of dresses or robes to be worn by advocates, having regard to the climatic conditions, appearing before any court or tribunal;"

(3) in the existing proviso, —

(i) for the words "Provided that", the words "Provided further that" shall be substituted,

(ii) before the proviso as so amended, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that no rules made with reference to clause (c) or clause (gg) shall have effect unless they have been approved by the Chief Justice of India:"

(b) after sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the first proviso to sub-section (1), any rules made with reference to clause (c) or clause (gg) of the said sub-section and in force immediately before the commencement of the Advocates (Amendment) Act, 1973, shall continue in force until altered or repealed or amended in accordance with the provisions of this Act."

39. Amendment of section 49A.—In section 49A of the principal Act, for sub-section (5), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(5) Every rule made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule."

40. Insertion of new sections 58AC, 58AD, 58AE and 58AF.—After section 58AB of the principal Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

"58AC. Special provisions with respect to certain persons enrolled by Uttar Pradesh State Bar Council.—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any judgement, decree or order of any court, every person who was enrolled as an advocate by the High Court during the period beginning with the 2nd day of January, 1962 and ending on the 25th day of May, 1952 and was subsequently admitted as an advocate on the State roll by the State Bar Council of Uttar Pradesh shall be deemed to have been validly admitted as an advocate on that State roll from the date of his enrolment by the High Court and accordingly entitled to practise the profession of law (whether by way of pleading or acting or both).

58AD. Special provisions with respect to certain persons migrating to India.—Notwithstanding the repeal by this Act of the provisions of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, or of any other law relating to the admission and enrolment of legal practitioners (hereafter in this section referred to as such Act or law), every person who migrates to the territory of India from any area which, before the 15th day of August, 1947, was comprised within India as defined in the Government of India Act, 1935, and who has, before such migration, been a pleader mukhtar or revenue agent in any such area under any law in force therein, may be admitted and enrolled under the relevant provisions of such Act or law as a pleader, mukhtar or, as the case may be, revenue agent, if he —

(a) makes an application for the purpose to the appropriate authority under such Act or law; and

(b) is a citizen of India and fulfils other conditions, if any specified in this behalf by the appropriate authority aforesaid,

and notwithstanding the repeal by this Act of the relevant provisions of such Act or law, every pleader, mukhtar or revenue agent so enrolled shall have the same rights as respects practice in any court or revenue office or before any other authority or person and be subject to the disciplinary jurisdiction of the same authority to which

he would be subject under the relevant provisions of such Act or law as if they had not been repealed and accordingly, those provisions shall have effect in relation to such persons.

58AE. Special provisions in relation to the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.— (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, all persons who, immediately before the date on which the provisions of Chapter III are brought into force in the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, were entitled to practise the profession of law (whether by way of pleading or acting or both) under any law in force in the said Union territory or who would have been so entitled had they not been in public service on the said date, shall, for the purpose of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 17, be deemed to be persons who were entered as advocates on the roll of a High Court under the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926, 38 of 1926, and every such person may, on an application made in this behalf within such time as may be specified by the Bar Council of Maharashtra, be admitted as an advocate on the State roll maintained in respect of the said Union territory:

Provided that the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply to any person who, on the date of the application aforesaid, was not a citizen of India.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, every person who, immediately before the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV are brought into force in the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, was practising the profession of law (whether by way of pleading or acting or both or in any other way) by virtue of the provisions of any law in force in the said Union territory, or who does not elect to be or is not qualified to be enrolled as an advocate under sub-section (1), shall, notwithstanding the repeal by this Act of the relevant provisions of such law, continue to enjoy the same rights as respects practice in any court or revenue office or before any other authority or person and be subject to the disciplinary jurisdiction of the same authority which he enjoyed, or, as the case may be, to which he was subject, immediately before the said date and accordingly the relevant provisions of the law aforesaid shall have effect in relation to such persons as if they had not been repealed.

(3) On the date on which this Act or any part thereof comes into force in the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, the law in force in that Union territory which corresponds to this Act or such part and which does not stand repealed by virtue of the provisions of section 50 of this Act, shall also stand repealed.

58AF. Special provisions in relation to Jammu and Kashmir.— (1) Notwith-

standing contained in this Act, all advocates who, immediately before the date on which the provisions of Chapter III are brought into force in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, were entitled to practise in the High Court of that State, or who would have been so entitled had they not been in public service on the said date, shall, for the purpose of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 17, be deemed to be persons who were entered as advocates on the roll of a High Court under the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926, 38 of 1926, and every such person may, on an application made in this behalf within such time as may be specified by the Bar Council of India, be admitted as an advocate on the State roll maintained in respect of the said State.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, every person who, immediately before the date on which the provisions of Chapter III are brought into force in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, was entitled otherwise than as an advocate to practise the profession of law (whether by way of pleading or acting or both) by virtue of the provisions of any law in force in the said State, or who would have been so entitled had he not been in public service on the said date, may be admitted as an advocate on the State roll maintained in respect of the said State, if he—

(i) makes an application for such enrolment in accordance with the provisions of this Act; and

(ii) fulfils the conditions specified in clauses (a), (b), (e) and (f) of sub-section (1) of section 24.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, every person who, immediately before the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV are brought into force in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, was practising the profession of law (whether by way of pleading or acting or both or in any other way) by virtue of the provisions of any law in force therein, or who does not elect to be or is not qualified to be enrolled as an advocate under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), shall, notwithstanding the repeal by this Act of the relevant provisions of such law, continue to enjoy the same rights as respects practice in any court or revenue office or before any other authority or person and be subject to the disciplinary jurisdiction of the same authority which he enjoyed, or, as the case may be, to which he was subject, immediately before the said date and accordingly the relevant provisions of the law aforesaid shall have effect in relation to such persons as if they had not been repealed.

(4) On the date on which this Act or any part thereof comes into force in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the law in force in that State which corresponds to this Act or such part thereof which does not stand repealed by virtue of the provisions of section 50 of this Act, shall also stand repealed."

The Payment of Bonus (Second Amendment) Act, 1973

AN
ACT*further to amend the payment of Bonus Act, 1965.*

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

1. **Short title.**— This Act may be called the Payment of Bonus (Second Amendment) Act, 1973.

2. **Amendment of section 19.**— In section 19 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), sub-section (8) shall be omitted and shall be deemed to have been omitted with effect from the 1st day of September, 1973.

3. **Portion of bonus credited in the provident fund account to be refunded.**— Where, in pursuance of the provisions of section 19 of the principal Act, any portion of the bonus paid to an employee in respect of the accounting year commencing on any day in the year 1972 had been remitted by the employer before the commencement of this Act to the authority maintaining the provident fund account of such employee for crediting the same in that account, such authority shall, notwithstanding anything contained in any other law (including any scheme) for the time being in force, refund such portion to the employee.

The Central Excises and Salt (Second Amendment) Act, 1973

AN
ACT*further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.*

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

1. **Short title and commencement.**— (1) This Act may be called the Central Excises and Salt (Second Amendment) Act, 1973.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 3rd day of November, 1973.

2. **Amendment of the First Schedule.**— In the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act),—

(i) in Item No. 6, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Two thousand rupees per kilolitre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer." shall be substituted;

(ii) in Item No. 7, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Four hundred and sixty-five rupees per kilolitre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer." shall be substituted.

3. **Repeal and saving.**— (1) The Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Ordinance, 1973, is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the principal Act, as

amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the principal Act as amended by this Act.

The Press Council (Amendment) Act, 1973

AN
ACT*further to amend the Press Council Act, 1965.*

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

1. **Short title and commencement.**— (1) This Act may be called the Press Council (Amendment) Act, 1973.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 27th day of September, 1973.

2. **Amendment of section 5.**— In section 5 of the Press Council Act, 1965 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), for sub-section (1A), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1A) Notwithstanding the expiry of the period of office specified by sub-section (1), the Chairman and other members holding office as such on the 30th day of September, 1973, shall continue to hold such office until the 30th day of June, 1974:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to a member—

(a) who ceases to be a member before the 30th day of June, 1974, by reason of the provisions of sub-section (2); or

(b) whose term of office expires before that date by reason of the provisions of sub-section (3); or

(c) who is deemed to have vacated his seat before that date by reason of the provisions of sub-section (3A); or

(d) who is deemed to have vacated his office before that date by reason of the provisions of sub-section (4)."

3. **Repeal and saving.**— (1) The Press Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1973, is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the principal Act, as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the principal Act, as amended by this Act.

The Indian Railways (Second Amendment) Act, 1973

AN
ACT*further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890.*

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

1. **Short title.**— This Act may be called the Indian Railways (Second Amendment) Act, 1973.

9 of 1890.

2. **Amendment of section 82A.**—In section 82A of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in sub-section (2), for the words "twenty thousand rupees", the words "fifty thousand rupees" shall be substituted.

3. **Amendment of section 82J.**—In section 82J of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (2), for clauses (ii) and (iii), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

"(ii) the compensation payable for death;

(iii) the nature of the injuries for which compensation shall be paid and the amount of such compensation;"

(b) in sub-section (3)—

(i) for the words "or in two successive sessions", the words "or in two or more successive sessions" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words "in which it is laid or the session immediately following", the words "immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid" shall be substituted.

Notification

LD/4813/74

The following Order which was recently issued by the Government of India is hereby published for general information of the public.

M. S. Borkar, Under Secretary (Law).

Panaji, 11th October, 1974.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture)

New Delhi 5th August, 1974

Notification

G. S. R. 360(E) In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955) the Central Government hereby makes the following order further to amend the Fertiliser (Movement Control) Order, 1973, namely:—

1. (1) This order may be called the Fertiliser (Movement Control) (Third Amendment) Order, 1974.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Schedule to the Fertiliser (Movement Control) Order, 1973, after S. No. 39 and the entries

relating thereto, the following S. No. and entry shall be inserted, namely:—

Sr. No.	Name of the Manufacturer
"40	Premier Fertiliser Ltd., Madras"

Sd/-

KUMARI ANNA R. GEORGE
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.

(No. 10-15/74-MPR-STU)

Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu

Legislature Department

LA/B/7/1766/74

The following Bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu on 8th October, 1974 is hereby published for general information in pursuance of the provisions of Rule 136 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Legislative Assembly.

THE GOA, DAMAN AND DIU APPROPRIATION (EXCESS EXPENDITURE) BILL, 1974

(Bill No. 17 of 1974)

A BILL to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the year 1971-72 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that period.

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. **Short title.**—This Act may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Act, 1974.

2. **Issue of Rs. 1,07,432 out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu to meet excess expenditure for the year 1971-72.**—From and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, the sums specified in column 5 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of one lakh, seven thousand, four hundred and thirty two rupees shall be deemed to have been authorised to be paid and applied to meet the amount spent for defraying the charges in respect of the services specified in column 2 of the Schedule for the year 1971-72 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that period.

3. **Appropriation.**—The sums deemed to have been authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu under this Act, shall be deemed to

have been appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule for the year 1971-72.

THE SCHEDULE
(See Sections 2 & 3)

No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Assembly	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu	Total excess/over grants/appropriation
1	2	3	4	5
26.	Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health ...	40,471	—	40,471
33.	Capital Outlay on Forests ...	66,961	—	66,961
	Total ...	1,07,432	—	1,07,432

Financial Memorandum

The provision of Rs. 1,07,432 included in the Bill relates to the amounts appropriated for certain services and purposes expressed in the Schedule during the year 1971-72, over and above the amounts granted for the services for the said period. The amounts mentioned above consist of Rs. 1,07,432 on Capital Account for the said year.

Statement of Objects and Reasons

The Demands for Excess Grants for the expenditure of this Union Territory for the year 1971-72 were presented to the Legislative Assembly on 30th September, 1974. They have since been discussed and voted by the Assembly. This Appropriation Bill is, therefore, introduced in pursuance of Section 29(1) of the Government of Union territories Act, 1963 to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the year 1971-72 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that period.

The Administrator has, in pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 23 of the Act *ibid*, recommended to the Legislative Assembly, the introduction and consideration of the Bill.

Panaji, SMT. SHASHIKALA KAKODKAR
October, 1974. Chief Minister

Assembly Hall, M. M. NAIK
Panaji, Secretary to the Legislative Assembly
10th October, 1974. of Goa, Daman and Diu

LA/B/7/1767/74

The following Bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu on 8th October, 1974 is hereby published for general information in pursuance of the provisions of Rule 136 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Legislative Assembly.

THE GOA, DAMAN AND DIU SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1974

(Bill No. 18 of 1974)

A Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu for the services and purposes of the financial year 1974-75.

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. **Short title.**— This Act may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Supplementary Appropriation Act, 1974.

2. **Issue of Rs. 1,42,71,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu for the financial year 1974-75.**— From and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 5 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of one crore, forty two lakhs and seventy one thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1974-75 in respect of the services and purposes specified in column 2 of the Schedule.

3. **Appropriation.**— The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE
(See Sections 2 and 3)

No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Assembly	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu	Total
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Union Territory Legislature and Elections ...	64,800	—	64,800
2	Miscellaneous General Services ...	14,97,300	22,000	15,19,300
3	Administration of Justice ...	2,23,000	50,000	2,73,000
4	Land Revenue, Stamps and Registration ...	2,02,900	—	2,02,900
5	State Excise, Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties ...	4,20,100	—	4,20,100
6	Taxes on Vehicles ...	77,000	—	77,000
8	Jails ...	1,68,000	—	1,68,000
9	Stationery and Printing ...	2,00,000	—	2,00,000
12	Public Works, Housing and Urban Development ...	8,49,600	—	8,49,600
13	Roads and Bridges	5,95,800	—	5,95,800
14	Education, Art and Culture ...	6,60,800	—	6,60,800

1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15	Medical, Family Planning and Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	39,69,600	—	39,69,600
16	Information and Publicity	38,000	—	38,000
17	Labour and Employment	1,60,300	—	1,60,300
18	Social Security and Welfare, Relief on account of Natural Calamities and Food and Nutrition ...	96,500	—	96,500
19	Cooperation, Community Development and Compensations and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	8,42,100	—	8,42,100
20	Other Economic Services and Mines and Minerals	1,94,000	—	1,94,000
21	Agriculture and Allied Services	20,68,100	—	20,68,100
22	Irrigation and Power Projects	11,51,100	—	11,51,100
23	Industries	1,21,000	—	1,21,000
24	Road and Water Transport Services (including Ports) ...	5,37,000	—	5,37,000
25	Tourism	62,000	—	62,000
	Total	1,41,99,000	72,000	1,42,71,000

Financial Memorandum

Provision is made in the Bill to appropriate for certain services and purposes expressed in the Schedule during the financial year ending 31st March,

1975, a sum of Rs. 1,42,71,000 over and above the amounts granted for those services for the financial year 1974-75. The amount mentioned above consists of Rs. 1,39,92,500 on Revenue Account and Rs. 2,78,500 on Capital Account.

Statement of Objects and Reasons

This Bill is introduced in pursuance of section 29(1) of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, to provide for the Supplementary Appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu of the moneys required to meet the amounts required on certain services during the financial year, 1974-75 in excess of the amounts granted for those services.

Panaji, SMT. SHASHIKALA KAKODKAR
October, 1974 Chief Minister

Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu

A BILL

To give effect to the financial proposal of the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu, for the financial year 1974-75.

The Administrator has, in pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 23 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, recommended to the Legislative Assembly, the introduction and consideration of the Bill.

M. M. NAIK
Secretary, Legislature Department.