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EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 2

PART II—Section 2

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके ।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed
as a separate compilation.

RAJYA SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 28th March, 1972:—

I

BILL NO. VI OF 1972

A Bill further to amend the Administrators-General Act, 1963.

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

1. (1) This Act may be called the Administrators-General (Amendment) Act, 1972. Short title and commencement.
- (2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 25th day of February, 1972.
2. In section 9, section 10, section 29 and section 36 of the Administrators-General Act, 1963 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), for the words "five thousand", wherever they occur, the words "fifteen thousand" shall be substituted. Amendment of sections 9, 10, 29 and 36.
3. (1) The Administrators-General (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972, is hereby repealed. Repeal and savings.
- (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.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Section 29 of the Administrators-General Act, 1963, provides for issue of a certificate to a claimant claiming the assets of a deceased otherwise than as a creditor. The Administrator-General is empowered to issue such a certificate only if the assets of the deceased, excluding any sum of money deposited in a Government Savings Bank or in any provident fund to which the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1925, apply, did not at the date of death exceed in the whole five thousand rupees in value.

2. The Widows Association of Chandigarh represented on behalf of widows in general and war widows in particular that the aforesaid monetary limit of rupees five thousand should be increased. The difficulties pointed out by the Widows Association were found genuine requiring sympathetic consideration. This is all the more so in view of the duty which the nation owes to war widows.

3. In order to provide the much needed relief to widows who have been bereaved due to the recent war, the Administrators-General Act, 1963, was amended by an Ordinance promulgated by the President under article 123 of the Constitution on the 25th February, 1972.

4. The present Bill seeks to replace the said Ordinance by an Act of Parliament.

NEW DELHI;
The 12th March, 1972.

H. R. GOKHALE.

II

BILL NO. VIII OF 1972

A Bill further to amend the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1959.

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

1. (1) This Act may be called the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) (Delhi Amendment) Act, 1972.

Short
title,
extent
and com-
mence-
ment.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Union territory of Delhi.

(3) It shall be deemed to have effect from the 1st day of January, 1971.

29 of 1959. 2. In section 3 of the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1959 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), as in force in the Union territory of Delhi, for the words, figures and letters "the 31st day of December, 1970", the words, figures and letters "the 31st day of December, 1972" shall be substituted.

Amend-
ment of
section 3.

3 of 1972. 3. (1) The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) (Delhi Amendment) Ordinance, 1972, is hereby repealed.

Repeal
and
savings.

(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.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1959 was enacted with a view to extend the period of limitation up to the 15th August, 1967 in respect of suits for recovering possession of immovable properties forming part of public wakfs which were under adverse possession. The period of limitation was subsequently extended up to the 31st December, 1968 and then again up to the 31st December, 1970 by parliamentary legislation.

2. The extension in the period of limitation was primarily intended to enable the Wakf Boards constituted under the Wakf Act, 1954 to institute suits for recovery of such properties after a survey of the wakfs was made under Chapter II of the said Act. It has been reported by the Delhi Administration that despite this extension it has not been possible to complete the survey of wakf properties. Unless the survey is completed and the ultimate findings are known, it is not possible for the Delhi Wakf Board to institute legal proceedings for the recovery of possession of such properties. Under the circumstances, the period of limitation was further extended retrospectively by two years by an Ordinance promulgated by the President under article 123 of the Constitution for the purpose of amending the public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1959 in its application to the Union territory of Delhi.

3. The Bill seeks to replace the afore-mentioned Ordinance by an Act of Parliament.

NEW DELHI;
The 16th March, 1972.

FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED.

B. N. BANERJEE,
Secretary.