

The Legal Practitioners Act, 1879

UNION OF INDIA

India

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Act 18 of 1879

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The Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 ACT NO. 18 OF 1879 [29th October, 1879] An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Legal Practitioners. WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Legal Practitioners in [certain Provinces, and empower the Provincial Government of every other Province to extend thereto] such portions of this Act as such Government may think fit. It is hereby enacted as follows:

1. Short title, commencement.

This Act may be called the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879; and shall come into force on the first day of January, 1880. Local extent. This section and section 2 extend to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The rest of this Act extends, in the first instance, only to the territories which, immediately before the 1st November, 1956, were comprised in West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Orissa and Delhi. But the State Government of any State may, from time to time, by notification in the Official Gazette, extend all or any of the provisions of the rest of this Act to the whole or any part of that State to which such provisions do not extend.

2. Repeal of enactments.

Repealed by the Repealing Act, 1938 (1 of 1938), sec. 2 and sch.

3. Interpretation clause.

In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, "Judge" means the presiding judicial officer in every Civil and Criminal Court, by whatever title he is designated: "subordinate Court" means all Courts subordinate to the High Court, including Courts of Small Causes established under Act No. 9 of 1850 or Act No. 11 of 1865: "revenue-office" includes all Courts (other than Civil Courts) trying suits under any Act for the time being in force relating to

land-holders and their tenants or agents:"the legal practitioner" means an advocate, vakil or attorney of any High Court, a pleader, mukhtar or revenue-agent:"tout" means a person-(a)who procures, in consideration of any remuneration moving from any legal practitioner, the employment of the legal practitioner in any legal business; or who proposes to any legal practitioner or to any person interested in any legal business to procure, in consideration of any remuneration moving from either of them, the employment of the legal practitioner in such business; or(b)who for the purposes of such procurement frequents the precincts of Civil or Criminal Courts or of revenue-offices, or railway stations, landing stages, lodging places or other places of public resort.

36. Power to frame and publish lists of touts.

(1)Every High Court, District Judge, Sessions Judge, District Magistrate and Presidency Magistrate, every Revenue Officer, not being below the rank of a Collector of a District, and the Chief Judge of every Presidency Small Cause Court (each as regards their or his own Court and the Courts, if any, subordinate thereto) may frame and publish lists of persons proved to their or his satisfaction, or to the satisfaction of any subordinate Court as provided in sub-section (2A) by evidence of general repute or otherwise, habitually to act as touts, and may, from time to time, alter and amend such lists.Explanation.- The passing of a resolution, declaring any person to be or not to be a tout, by a majority of the members present at a meeting, specially convened for the purpose, of an association of persons entitled to practice as legal practitioners in any Court or revenue-office, shall be evidence of the general repute of such person for the purposes of this sub-section.(2)No person's name shall be included in any such list until he shall have had an opportunity of showing cause against such inclusion.(2A)Any authority empowered under sub-section (1) to frame and publish a list of touts may send to any Court subordinate to such authority the names of any persons alleged or suspected to be touts, and order that Court to hold an inquiry in regard to such persons; and the subordinate Court shall thereupon hold an inquiry into the conduct of such persons and, after giving each such an opportunity of showing cause as provided in sub-section (2), shall report to the authority with has ordered the inquiry the name of each such person who has been proved to the satisfaction of the subordinate Court to be a tout; and that authority may include the name of any such person in the list of touts framed and published by that authority:Provided that such authority shall hear any such person who, before his name has been so included, appears before it and desires to be heard.(3)A copy of every such list shall be kept hung up in every Court to which the same relates.(4)The Court or Judge may, by general or special order, exclude from the precincts of the Court any person whose name is included in such list.(5)Every person whose name is included in any such list shall be deemed to be proclaimed as a tout within the meaning of section 13, clause (e), and section 22, clause (d).(6)Any person who acts as a tout whilst his name is included in any such list shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.