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NOTIFICATIONS

The Lakher Autonomous District (Administration of Justice) Rules, 1981.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-paragraph (4) of paragraph 4 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India, the Lakher Autonomous District Council with the previous approval of the Administrator of the Union Territory of Mizoram is pleased to make the following rules, namely:-

CHAPTER - I PRELIMINARY

1. (1) These rules may be called the Lakher Autonomous District (Administration of Justice) Rules, 1981;
(2) These rules shall apply to the whole of the Lakher Autonomous District;
(3) They shall come into force at once.
2. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires:-
 - (1) "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Union territory of Mizoram appointed by the President under article 239 of the Constitution;
 - (2) "Constitution" means the Constitution of India;
 - (3) "Deputy Commissioner" means the Deputy Commissioner of Chhimtuipui District;
 - (4) "District" means the Lakher Autonomous District;
 - (5) "District Council" means the District Council of the Lakher Autonomous District;
 - (6) "Executive Committee" means the Executive Committee of the Lakher District Council constituted under the provisions of the Mizoram Autonomous District Councils (Constitution and Conduct of Business of the District Councils) Rules, 1974, and the term "Chief Executive Member" and "Members of Executive Committee" shall be construed accordingly;
 - (7) "Gazette" means the Mizoram Gazette;
 - (8) "High Court" means the Gauhati High Court, Gauhati;
 - (9) "Schedule Tribes" means such Tribes as are specified by the President of India under article 342 (1) of the Constitution as modified by law made by the Parliament from time to time in so far as the specification pertains to Mizoram;
 - (10) "Village" means any area for which a Village Council is constituted under section 3 of the Lakher Autonomous District Council (Village Councils) Act, 1974;
 - (11) "Village Council" means a Village Council referred to in rule 4;

Note :- Any expression not defined in these rules but occurring therein, shall be deemed to have the same meanings in which they are used in the Constitution, or in the Indian Penal Code, 1860, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, or the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, as the case may be, in so far as they are consistent with the circumstances of the particular case or cases.

3. Except where the context otherwise requires, the General Clauses Act, 1897 shall apply for the interpretation of these rules, as they apply for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

CHAPTER—II CONSTITUTION OF VILLAGE COUNCILS

4. (1) Every Village Council constituted under section 3 of the Lakher Autonomous District (Village Councils) Act, 1974 shall be a village Council for the purposes of these rules.
- (2) The President of a Village Council elected under section 8 of the Lakher Autonomous District (Village Councils) Act, 1974 shall be the President of the Village Council for the purposes of these rules.
- (3) For the purpose of this rule, the District Council shall publish in the Mizoram Gazette a list of villages within its jurisdiction.

CHAPTER — III CONSTITUTION OF COURTS

5. There shall be three Classes of Courts, as specified below, in the areas within the District, to be constituted by the District Council for the trial of suits and between the parties all of whom belong to Scheduled Tribes within such areas, other than suits and cases to which the provisions of sub-paragraph 5 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution apply —

- (1) Village Courts ;
- (2) Subordinate District Council Courts ;
- (3) District Council Court.

I—VILLAGE COURTS

6. (1) The Village Council for each village shall sit as the Village Court ;

Provided that when the Village Council sits itself as a Court, the quorum to constitute a Court shall be as nearly as may be, one half of the total number of members of such Court, subject to the minimum of two.

(2) The jurisdiction of a Village Court shall extend to the hearing and trial of suits and cases arising within the territorial limits of the village.

II—SUBORDINATE DISTRICT COUNCIL COURTS

7. (1) There shall be one Subordinate District Council Court at Saiha and another Tuipang. Each Court shall be presided over by a Judicial Officer to be designated as Magistrate and to be appointed by the Executive Committee with the approval of the Administrator, and such Judicial Officer shall also act as Recorder of the Court ;

Provided that the Chief Executive Member or a Member of the Executive Committee or any Member of the District Council shall not be entitled to hold office as Judicial Officer and the Executive Committee or any Member of the District Council shall not interfere in any Judicial matters.

(2) The Jurisdiction of the Courts at Saiha and Tuipang shall extend to the hearing and trial of suits and cases including appeals arising within their respective territorial Jurisdiction as fixed by the Executive Committee.

8. The conditions of service of the Judicial Officer in the Subordinate District Council Courts and the staff appointed therefore shall be regulated by the rules or orders made or issued as the case may be, in this behalf by the District Council under rule 16 of the Mizoram Autonomous District Councils (Constitutions and Conduct of Business of the District Councils) Rules, 1974.

III—DISTRICT COUNCIL COURTS

9. (1) There shall be one District Council Court for the District which shall be called the Lakher District Council Court. The Court shall consist of three Judicial Officers one of whom shall be appointed by the District Council as the President and the Recorder of the Court.

(2) Any two or more Judicial Officers shall sit together as a Bench and the District Council may, by order, invest such Bench with any of the powers conferable by or under these rules on a Judicial

Officer and direct it to exercise such powers in such class or classes of the cases as the District Council think fit.

Provided that in case of difference of opinion between the two Judicial Officers sitting together as a Bench the case shall be referred to the third Judicial Officer and the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

10. The Executive Committee shall appoint Judicial Officers of the District Council Court subject to the approval of the Administrator :

Provided that the Chief Executive Member or a Member of the Executive Committee or any Member of the District Council shall not be entitled to hold office as Judicial Officer and the Executive Committee or any member of the District Council shall not interfere in any Judicial matters.

11. The District Council Court shall ordinarily sit at Saiha. The Court may sit at such other place or places as may be directed by general or special order by the District Council for the disposal of a particular case or cases or class or classes of cases specified in the order.

12. The condition of service of the Judicial Officers of the District Council Court shall be regulated by the rules or orders made or issued, as the case may be, in this behalf by the District Council under rule 16 of the Mizoram Autonomous District Councils (Constitution and Conduct of Business of the District Councils) Rules, 1974.

CHAPTER — IV POWERS OF COURTS I — VILLAGE COURTS

13. A Village Court shall try suits and cases of the following nature in which both the parties belong to Scheduled Tribes resident within its jurisdiction :—

- (a) Cases of Civil and Miscellaneous nature falling within the purview of village or tribal laws and customs ;
- (b) Criminal cases falling within the purview of tribal laws and customs and offences of petty nature, such as petty theft and pilfering, mischief and trespass of petty nature, simple assault and hurt, affray and affray of whatever kind, drunken or disorderly brawling, public nuisance and simple cases of wrongful restraint ;

Provided that the Village Court shall not be competent to try offences in respect of which the punishment of imprisonment is obligatory under the Indian Penal Code.

14. (1) A Village Court shall not be competent to pass a sentence of imprisonment in any criminal case. It shall have power to impose a fine for any offence it is competent to try, upto a limit of Rs. 60 (Rupees sixty only). It may award payment in restitution or compensation to the aggrieved or injured party in accordance with the customary law.

(2) In civil case, a Village Court shall have power to award all costs, as also compensation to those against whom unfounded or vexatious suits and cases have been instituted before the Court.

(3) The fines and payments imposed and ordered under sub-rule (1) and (2) may be enforced by distraint of the property on the offender.

15. A Village Court shall have power to order attendance of the accused and the witnesses to be examined in the case and to impose a fine not exceeding Rs. 25/- (Rupees twenty five only) on any person wilfully failing to attend when so ordered.

16. If any person on whom fine or any payment has been imposed by a Village Court fails to deposit the amount at once or within such time as the Village Court may allow, the Court shall report the matter to the Chief Executive Member for necessary action to realise the fine or dues in such manner as he may deem fit unless the accused person gives notice to appeal against such decision.

17. Where a Village Court is of opinion that the sentence it is competent to pass is insufficient in the circumstances of the case, it shall, without delay, refer the case to the competent Court and that Court shall dispose of the case in accordance with law.

18. Subject to the provisions of rule 30, an appeal shall lie to the Subordinate District Council Court from a Village Court within the jurisdiction of the Subordinate District Council Court concerned, against

any order or sentence in a criminal case or any decision in any other case, provided the appeal is preferred within sixty days of the order sentence or decision of the Village Court excluding the time for obtaining copies of the order or decision appealed against. The subordinate District Council Court while hearing the appeal may either decide the appeal after perusal of the records of the case or may try the case de novo—

II—SUBORDINATE DISTRICT COUNCIL COURTS

19. Save as otherwise provided in the Constitution and in these rules, a Judicial Officer appointed under rule 7 shall exercise such powers as defined in Chapter III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No 2 of 1974) as may be invested with by the Executive Committee with the approval of the Administrator.

20. Subordinate District Council Court shall have original jurisdiction in all suits and cases in which both the parties do not fall within the local jurisdiction of the same Village Court, but within the areas under the jurisdiction of the Subordinate District Council Court and also in suits and cases referred to it by a Village Court under rule 17.

21. A Subordinate District Council Court shall be competent to try all suits and cases arising within its jurisdiction other than suits and cases referred to in rule 22.

22. (1) A Subordinate District Council Court shall not be competent to try suits and cases:—

- (a) to which the provisions of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 5 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution apply, unless the Court has been authorised by the Administrator to exercise such powers for the trial of particular class or classes of suits and cases specified in that behalf by the Administrator as required under the said sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 5 of the Sixth Schedule;
- (b) in which one of the parties is a person not belonging to the Scheduled Tribes;
- (c) in respect of offences—
 - (i) under sections 124—A, 147 and 153 of the Indian Penal Code;
 - (ii) under Chapter X of the same Code in so far as they relate to the contempt of lawful authority other than an authority constituted by the District Council;
 - (iii) of giving or fabricating false evidence as specified in section 193 of the same Code in any case triable by a Court other than a Court constituted by the District Council under these rules.

2. Unless specially empowered by the Administrator by notification in the Gazette, a Subordinate District Council Court shall not be competent to exercise powers in—

- (a) cases relating to the security for keeping the peace and good behaviour similar to those contemplated under section 107 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973;
- (b) cases relating to the security for good behaviour from persons disseminating seditious matter similar to those contemplated under section 108 of the same Code;
- (c) cases relating to the security for good behaviour from suspected persons similar to those contemplated under section 109 of the same Code;
- (d) cases relating to the security for good behaviour from habitual offenders similar to those contemplated under section 110 of the same Code;
- (e) urgent cases of nuisance of apprehended danger similar to those contemplated under section 144 of the same Code;
- (f) disputes as to immoveable property of the nature similar to that contemplated under section 145 of the same Code;
- (g) cases in which a public servant who is not removable from his office save by or with the sanction of the Government or some higher authority is accused of any offence alleged to have been committed by him while acting or purporting to act in the discharge of his official duty.

23. (1) Suits and cases referred to in rule 22 shall continue to be tried and dealt with by the existing Courts until such time as the Administrator deems fit to invest the Subordinate District Council Court with such powers by notification in the Gazette.

(2) For the purposes of this rule "existing Courts" mean the Courts of the Deputy Commissioner and his assistants.

24. Whenever there is any likelihood of breach of peace or whenever any person accused of any offence involving a breach of peace, or of abetting the same or any person accused of committing criminal int-

midation is convicted of such offence by any Court of the District Council and such Court is of opinion that it is necessary to require such person to execute a bond for keeping the peace, the matter shall be referred to the Deputy Commissioner who shall take necessary action in accordance with law.

25. Whenever any Court of the District Council is informed that —

- (a) any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace or disturb public tranquility, or to do any wrongful act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, or disturb the public tranquility,
- (b) there is within the limits of its jurisdiction any person who, within or without such limits, either orally or in writing or in any other manner, intentionally disseminates or attempts to disseminate, or in anywise abets the dissemination of —
 - (i) any seditious matters, that is to say, any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 124—A or section 153—A of the Indian Penal Code, or
 - (ii) any matter concerning a judge which amounts to Criminal intimidation or defamation under the Indian Penal Code,
- (c) any person taking precautions to conceal his presence within the local limits of such Court's jurisdiction, and there is reason to believe that such person is taking such precautions with a view to committing any offence,
- (d) there is any person within such limits who has no ostensible means of subsistence or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, or
- (e) any person within the local limits of the Court's jurisdiction —
 - (i) is by habit a robber, house-breaker, thief or forger, or
 - (ii) is by habit a receiver of stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen, or
 - (iii) habitually protects or harbours thieves or aids in the concealment or disposal of stolen or
- (iv) habitually commits, or attempts to commit or abets the commission of the offence of kidnapping, abducting, extortion, cheating or mischief or any offence punishable under Chapter XII of the Indian Penal Code or under section 489—A, section 489—B, section 489—C or section 489—D of that Code, or
- (v) habitually commits, or attempts to commit or abets the commission of the offences involving a breach of the peace, or
- (vi) is so desperate and dangerous as to render his being at large without security hazardous to the community, the Court shall refer the matter to the Chief Executive Member for reference to the Deputy Commissioner, who shall, on such reference being made to him, deal with the case in accordance with law.

26. In cases where in the opinion of the Court of the District Council, there is sufficient ground for proceeding under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, and immediate preventive or speedy remedy is desirable, such a Court shall refer the matter to the Chief Executive Member for making a reference to the Deputy Commissioner who shall, on such a reference being made to him, take such action as he considers necessary under the said section.

27. Whenever a Court of the District Council is satisfied that a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace exists concerning any land or water or the boundaries thereof, within the local limits of its jurisdiction, such Court shall refer the matter to the Deputy Commissioner through the Chief Executive Member and the Deputy Commissioner, whenever such reference is made to him, shall take such action as he considers necessary under the law.

28. In Criminal cases the Subordinate District Council Court may, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and of these rules, pass any sentence authorised by any law for the time being in force. Whenever such a Court is of opinion, after hearing the evidence for the prosecution and the accused, that the accused is guilty, and that he ought to receive a punishment different in kind from, or more severe than, that which it is empowered to inflict it may record the opinion and submit its proceedings to the competent Court.

29. An appeal shall lie to the District Council Court from the decision of a Subordinate District Council Court in any case, civil or criminal.

Provided that such appeals are accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against and a clear statement of the grounds of appeal and are filed within sixty days of the date of the order, excluding the time required for obtaining a copy of the order appealed against.

III—DISTRICT COUNCIL COURT

30. Subject to the provisions of rules 32 and 33, the District Council Court shall be a Court of appeal in respect of all suits and cases triable by the Subordinate District Council Courts.

31. (1) The District Council Court may, subject to the provisions of these rules, pass any order on appeal authorised by any law for the time being in force.

(2) The District Council Court may call for and examine the record of any proceedings of the Subordinate District Council Court or of a Village Court and may enhance, reduce, cancel or modify any sentence or finding passed by such Court or remand the case for retrial.

32. (1) If it appears to the District Council Court—

- (a) that a fair and impartial inquiry or trial cannot be had in any Village Court or Subordinate District Council Court, or
- (b) that some question of law, tribal or otherwise, of unusual difficulty is likely to arise, or
- (c) that such an order is expedient for the ends of justice or is required by any provisions of these rules or any law applicable to the case, it may order—
 - (i) that any offence be inquired into or tried by another Village Court or Subordinate District Council Court;
 - (ii) that any particular case or classes of cases be transferred from one Village Court to another Village Court or from one Village Court to the Subordinate District Council Court or from one Subordinate District Council Court to another Subordinate District Council Court;
 - (iii) that any particular case or cases be transferred to and tried before itself.
- (2) When the District Council Court withdraws for trial before itself any case from any Court, it shall observe in such trial the same procedure which that Court would have observed, if the case had not been so withdrawn.
- (3) The District Council Court may act either on the report of the lower Court or on the application of a party interested or on its own initiative.

33. (1) When any person is convicted of an offence which the District Council Court is competent to try under these rules, and no previous conviction is proved against the offender, if it appears to that Court, regard being had to the age, character or antecedents of offender, and to the circumstances that the offender should be released on probation of good conduct, the Court may, instead of sentencing him at once to any punishment, direct that he be released on his entering into a bond with or without sureties to appear and receive sentence when called upon during such period not exceeding three years the Court may direct and in the mean time to keep the peace and be of good behaviour :

Provided that, where any first offender is convicted by a Subordinate District Council Court and the Court is of opinion that the powers conferred by this rule should be exercised, it shall record its opinion to that effect, and submit the proceeding to the District Council Court forwarding the accused to, or taking bail for his appearance before such Court which shall dispose of the case in manner provided by rule 34.

(2) In any case in which a person is convicted of theft in a building, dishonest misappropriation, cheating or any offence under the Indian Penal Code punishable with not more than two years imprisonment and no previous conviction is proved against him, the District Council Court before which he is so convicted may, if it thinks fit, having regard to the age, character, antecedents or physical or mental condition of the offender and to the trivial nature of offence or any extenuating circumstances under which the offence was committed, instead of sentencing him to any punishment released him after due admonition :

Provided that, where a person is convicted of such offence by the Subordinate District Council Court and no previous conviction is proved against him, and the Court is of opinion that the powers conferred by this rule should be exercised, it shall record its opinion to that effect and submit the proceedings to the District Council Court forwarding the accused to, or taking bail for his appearance before such Court which shall dispose of the case in the manner provided by rule.

(3) The provisions of sections 121, 124 and 372 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 shall apply, mutatis mutandis, in the case of sureties offered in pursuance of the provisions of this rule.

34. Where proceedings are submitted to the Dist. Council Court under rule 33, such Court may thereupon pass such sentence or make such orders as it might have passed or made if the case had originally

been heard by it and, if it thinks further inquiry or additional evidence on any point to be necessary it may make such enquiry or take such evidence itself or direct such inquiry or evidence to be made or taken.

35. (1) If the Court which convicted the offender or a Court which could have dealt with the offender in respect of his original offence, is satisfied that the offender has failed to observe any of the conditions of his recognisance, it may issue a warrant for his apprehension.

(2) An offender when apprehended on any such warrant shall be brought before the Court issuing the warrant as soon as may be within a period of twenty four hours of apprehension excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of apprehension to such Court and such Court may either remand him in custody until the case is heard or admit him to bail with a sufficient surety conditioned on his appearing for sentence. Such Court may, after hearing the case, pass sentence.

(3) A warrant for the apprehension of an offender under sub-rule (1) shall ordinarily be directed to a police officer but the Court may, if its immediate execution is necessary, direct it to any other person or persons, and such person or persons shall execute the same.

36. The Court directing the release of an offender under sub-rule (1) of rule 33 shall be satisfied that the offender or his surety, if any, has a fixed place of abode or regular occupation in the place for which the Court acts or in which the offender is likely to live during the period named for the observance of the conditions.

37. (1) in a criminal case the District Council or the Administrator may direct an appeal to be presented to the District Council Court from any order passed by a Village Court or a Subordinate District Council Court.

(2) An appeal under Sub-rule (1) shall be presented within ninety days of the date of order appealed against, excluding the time needed for obtaining a copy of the order.

CHAPTER—V PROCEDURE I VILLAGE COURTS

38. A Village Court shall try all suits and cases in accordance with the customary laws of the village.

39. A Village Court shall try all cases in open Darbar in the presence of the complainant and the accused and their witnesses, if any. After hearing both parties and their witnesses, if any, it shall decide the issue by a simple majority of votes and pronounce the decision as soon as possible.

40. Except where a Village Court otherwise decides, only verbal notice is required to be given by the Village Court to parties to a suit and their witnesses for a fixed date not exceeding eight days from the day it is given. If a case be postponed, it shall be fixed for a day not exceeding fifteen days from the date of the order of postponement, and the case may be subsequently adjourned for a period not exceeding seven days at a time on good cause shown. The order shall be made known to the person concerned or to some adult member of his family, and failing this, shall be openly proclaimed at the place where he is or was known to be, or shall be communicated to him or any member of his family by a written notice, giving sufficient time to allow him to appear.

41. (1) The full proceedings of a Village Court need not be recorded in writing but the Subordinate District Council Court concerned may require a Village Court or Courts to report its or their proceedings in any way which appears to it suitable.

(2) Registers of all suits and cases disposed of by a Village Court shall be kept by the Courts in the form as provided in Appendix—I.

42. A Village Court may carry out its decision or may, subject to the provisions of rule 55, order attachment of property as soon as judgement is pronounced, but in no case the property so attached shall be sold, if the party concerned claims to appeal within sixty days, without the orders of the District Council.

II SUBORDINATE DIST. COUNCIL COURTS AND DISTRICT COUNCIL COURT

43. (1) In criminal cases the procedure of the Subordinate District Council Courts and the District Council Court shall, subject to the provisions of this rule, be in the spirit of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, so far as it is applicable to the circumstances of the District and not inconsistent with these rules.

(2) Whenever a Court constituted under these rules requires, in course of the discharge of its functions, the services of the regular police which is at the disposal of the District Council Court may send a requisition for such services who will generally comply with such requisition unless he considers the compliance to be not possible for any special reasons.

(3) Summons on any person residing outside the jurisdiction of the District or on a person who does not belong to the Scheduled Tribes shall be issued by a Court other than the High Court through the Deputy Commissioner of the District.

(4) A note of the substance of all the proceedings in cases tried before them must be kept by the District Council Court and Subordinate District Council Courts in the form prescribed in Appendix—II. In cases in which a sentence of imprisonment of not less than three months is imposed full note of the evidence and proceedings must be kept.

(5) There shall be no preliminary enquiries by regular or village police unless the District Council Court or the Subordinate District Council Court sees fit to direct one.

(6) Recognisance to appear need not be taken unless it seems necessary to the District Council Court or the Subordinate District Council Court.

(7) Examinations and proceedings in the Subordinate District Council Courts or District Council Court generally shall be in English or in any of the recognised languages of the District.

(8) It shall not be necessary to examine witnesses upon oath or affirmation unless the accused so desires. It shall suffice if the District Council Court or the Subordinate District Council Court at the commencement of any trial, informs the accused that, if he so requires, the witnesses will be put on oath. It is however, at all times optional with the Court to put witnesses on oath or affirmation, but witnesses whether on oath or affirmation or not, shall be punishable for giving false evidence.

44. In addition to such other Registers as may be directed by the High Court, the following Registers shall be kept in the District Council Court and the Subordinate District Council Courts in the forms prescribed in Appendix—III :—

- (1) Register of petitions, etc.
- (2) Register of Crimes.
- (3) Register of Criminal cases disposed of, and
- (4) Register of Fines.

45. (1) In all civil cases the District Council Court, and the Subordinate District Council Courts shall adjudicate according to law, justice, equity and good conscience consistent with the circumstances of the case.

(2) It shall be discretionary to examine that they are liable to punishment for perjury if they state that which they know to be false.

46. Any Court before which on appeal in a civil suit is filed may, before admitting the appeal, order the deposit by the appellant of all reasonable expenses likely, in the opinion of the Court, to be incurred by the respondent in the appeal or may order security to be given for such expenses, and if the appellant be a judgement debtor, may also order security to be given for part or the whole of the decretal amount.

47. In civil cases, the procedure of the Dist. Council Court or the Subordinate District Council Courts shall be guided by the spirit, but not bound by the letter, of the Code of the Civil Procedure, 1908 in all matters not covered by recognised customary laws or usages of the District.

48. The decree of the appellate Court in a Civil case shall be transferred to the Court passing the original order for execution as a decree of its own.

49. There shall be no imprisonment for debt, except in cases where the District Council Court or the Subordinate District Council Court is satisfied that fraudulent disposal or concealment of property has taken place and in such case the debtor may be detained for a period not exceeding six months.

50. Any legal practitioner may appear in any case before the District Council Court or the Subordinate District Council Courts.

Provided that in cases where an accused is not arrested, the legal practitioner shall take previous permission of the District Council.

51. Whenever, in the course of an inquiry, trial or other proceedings under these rules before any Court it appear that a commission ought to be issued for examination of witness whose evidence is necessary for the ends of justice and that the attendance of such witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, such Court shall apply to the Deputy Commissioner stating the reasons for the application, and the Deputy Commissioner may either issue a commission or reject the application.

CHAPTER VI EXECUTION OF SENTENCES, DECREES AND ORDERS OF EXECUTION :

52. (1) Whenever a Village Court has sentenced an offender to pay a fine in a criminal case or has passed an order for the payment of any money by a person in a civil suit the Court may, subject to the provisions of rule 37—

- (a) issue a parwana for the payment of the amount by the offender or the person concerned,
- (b) apply, in writing to the Chief Executive Member of District Council to realise the amount by execution according to civil process against the moveable or immoveable property or both of the defaulter.

(2) Where an application is made under clause (b) of Sub-rule (1) to the Chief Executive Member, the application shall be deemed to be a decree and the Chief Executive Member to be the decreeholder. The Chief Executive member or any officer not below the rank of an Assistant Revenue Officer authorised by the Chief Executive Member in writing shall get the decree executed according to the spirit of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

(3) In the event of non-recovery of the amount of the execution, the Chief Executive Member may, by an application, move the Subordinate District Council Court for the arrest and detention of the offender or the person concerned in execution of the decree.

(4) Whenever an application is made under sub-rule (3), the said Court may order for the arrest and detention of the offender or the person concerned as if he has defaulted payment of fine, according to the spirit of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

53. (1) Subject to the provisions of rules 42 and 43 the Subordinate District Council Court or the District Council Court shall cause a sentence, order or decree passed by it, to be carried into effect in accordance with the procedure, prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 or the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, as the case may be, reference therein to the "Collector of the District" being construed as referring to the "Chief Executive Member of the District Council."

(2) Every warrant for the execution of sentence of imprisonment shall be directed to officer incharge of the jail maintained by the Mizoram Government in which the prisoner is to be confined through the Deputy Commissioner.

54. Whenever a parwana (warrant) is issued by a Court against a person, who is absconding or is concealing himself in connection with any criminal proceedings, any property, moveable or immoveable belonging to him is liable to attachment according to the civil process prescribed in rule 55 of these rules.

ATTACHMENT OF PROPERTY

55. (1) Property, moveable or immovable, belonging to the judgement debtor over which or the profits of which he has a disposing power which he may exercise for his own benefit, where the same be held in the name of the judgement debtor or by another person in trust for him or in his behalf is liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree :

Provided that only those moveable and immovable properties should be attached as are permitted by Tribal Custom.

(2) Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to exempt houses and other buildings (with the materials and the sites thereof and the lands immediately appurtenant thereto and necessary for their enjoyment) from attachment or sale in execution of decrees for rent of any such house, building, site or land, if themselves be subject of the suit.

(3) Subject to the provisions of rules 47 and 52 the procedure for the attachment of the property shall be in the spirit of the Code of the Criminal Procedure, 1973 or the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, as the case may be.

CHAPTER VII MISCELLANEOUS

56. Whenever, any Court passes any order for the detention of a lunatic accused the District Council shall refer the matter to the Deputy Commissioner who shall deal with the case following the spirit of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and in accordance with rules made by the Government of Mizoram under the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912.

57. No Judicial Officer shall, except with the permission of the Court to which an appeal lies from his Court, try or commit for trial, any case to or in which he is a party, or personally interested, and no Judicial Officer shall hear an appeal from any judgement or order passed or made by himself.

Explanation :— A Judicial Officer shall not be deemed to be a party, or personally interested, within meaning of this rule, to or in any case by reason only that he is a Member of any Town Committee (or a Municipal Board) or otherwise concerned therein in a public capacity, or by reason only that he has viewed the place in which an offence is alleged to have been committed, or any other place in which any other transaction material to the case is alleged to have occurred, and made an inquiry in connection with the case.

58. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules and the laws made by the District Council under paragraph 3 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, the Judicial Officers of the Subordinate District Council Court, and of the District Council Court, as the case may be, shall exercise such other functions as may be entrusted to them from time to time by the Executive Committee by a notification to dispose of matters falling within the competence of the Executive Committee by virtue of the provisions of any law made under paragraph 3 of the said Schedule.

REPEAL AND SAVINGS

59. (1) The Pawl Lakher Autonomous Region (Administration of Justice) Rules, 1954 is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, all actions taken, orders made or directions given under the provisions of the Pawl Lakher Region (Administration of Justice) Rules, 1954, shall be deemed to be taken, made or given under the respective regard to any action, order or direction shall be in accordance with the provisions of these rules.

APPENDIX -- I
 (Vide rule 41 (2))
 I -- Register of Petitions

1. Date.
2. Name of petitioner.
3. Subject of petition.
4. Name of defendant.
5. Date for hearing.
6. Date of disposal and how disposal of, viz :-- Decree for plaintiff or decree for defendant, or withdrawn, as the case may be.

II -- REGISTER OF CASES

1. Name of parties.
2. Subject of claim.
3. Before what Court tried.
4. In case proceeded with ex parte-whether notice on defendant is proved, or where both or all parties are present or represented, that they are so present or represented.
5. Statement of Plaintiff.
6. Statement of Defendant.
7. Evidence for plaintiff.
8. Evidence for defendant.
9. Judgment and finding of the Court.
10. Order as to costs.

III -- REGISTER OR EXECUTIONS

1. Date.
2. Name of decree-holder.
3. Name of judgement-debtor.
4. Name of property to be attached.
5. Date of issue of attachment
6. Date fixed for sale (and date to which sale may be postponed).
7. Date of satisfaction of decree by sale of property or payment of amount due and receipt of decree-holders.

APPENDIX-III
(Vide rule 44)
I-REGISTER OF PETITIONS, ETC.

Date	S. No.	No. of case if any, to which petition relates	Nature of DOCUMENT if a petition, what for.	Name of petitioner	Address of petitioner	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

II REGISTER OF CRIMES (See rule 44)

Serial Number date and section of First Information Report, name (and if necessary) address of complainant.	Date and time of occurrence with phase of moon and day of week	Offence, modus operandi, cause or object of crime, nature of weapons and implements used.	Value of property stolen.	Recovered.	Names with aliases, parentage, castes and residence of persons accused or suspected with full grounds for suspicious and cross reference if any.	Full name and rank of Investigating officer, result of case with name of Judicial Officer and date of disposal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

III-REGISTER OF CRIMINAL CASE DISPOSED OF (see rule 44)

1	Serial number of record.	Serial number of case in
2	Name of Judicial Officer.	
3	Register of Complaints of Offence	
4	Judicial Officer's General Register of Cases cognisable by the Police.	
5	Register of Unimportant Cases cognisable by the Police in which the First information Report is not used.	
6	Register of Miscellaneous Cases.	
7	Name of complainants.	
8	Name of accused.	
9	Nature of the case with the section of the penal code or other Act applicable.	
10	Final order passed and details of sentence.	
11	Result of appeal or revision.	
12	Dated of decision.	
13	Name of proclaimed offenders not arrested.	
14	Date when disposed of and shelved the record-room.	
15	Number of shelf and rack in the record room.	
16	Date of destruction of files, and initials of Officers superintending destruction.	
17	REMARKS.	

Date of despach.
Date of receipt.

N.B. This is to be written
in English.
Signature of the officer
of despatching Court
Signature of Record- Keeper

IV REGISTER OF FINES (See rule 44)

1	Consecutive number in month
2	Number of case
3	Name of Officer imposing.
4	Name and place of residence of offender
5	Offence and date of sentence.
6	Amount of fine.
7	Substantive
	In default of fine.
8	Imprisonment
9	Date of issue of warrant.
10	Thana to which issued.
11	Date of return of warrant.
12	Amount realized and date of realization.
13	Balance.
14	Amount paid into District Fund and date of payment.
15	Signature of cashier.
16	Signature of Clerk in charge of the Fine Register
17	Signature of Fine Muharir of Court to which the entry relates
18	Signature of Judicial Officer.
19	Date on which the notice of realization of fine is sent to Jail.
20	Date on which the notice is received back from Jail after amendment of warrant.
21	Remarks

I do hereby certify that the above bill namely, the Lakher District Council (Administration of Justice) Rules, 1981 was passed by the Lakher District Council in its meeting held on the 6th April, 1981.

AND

in authentication thereof, I give my signature this day twenty fifth of April. 1981.

Date Saiha,
the 25th April, '81 .

Roma
Lakher District Council,
Saiha.