

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

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9452

LOK SABHA

Friday, 5th August, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12 NOON

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

Shri M. A. Ayyangar (Tirupatt):
Sir I beg to present the Twenty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee

LAW COMMISSION

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): Sir, with your leave I should like to make an announcement about the Law Commission.

Suggestions have been made from time to time, both in Parliament and outside, that a Law Commission should be appointed for revising our statute law and suggesting ways and means of improving the system of judicial administration in the country. A few months ago we had a discussion in this House on a resolution to that effect moved by Shri Thimmaiah. On that occasion, the Prime Minister accepted the resolution in principle and stated that Government were considering what exactly the terms of reference to the Law Commission

201 L.S.D.—1.

should be, what should be its personnel, and various other details.

The Government of India have now decided to appoint a Law Commission consisting of the following members:

- (1) Shri M. C. Setalvad, Attorney-General of India (Chaman),
- (2) Shri M. C. Chagla, C Justice of the Bombay High Court,
- (3) Shri K. N. Wanchoo, C Justice of the Rajasthan High Court,
- (4) Shri G. N. Das, Retired Judge of the Calcutta High Court,
- (5) Shri P. Satyanarayana Rao, Retired Judge of the Madras High Court,
- (6) Dr. N. C. Sen Gupta, Advocate, Calcutta,
- (7) Shri V. K. T. Chari, Advocate-General, Madras,
- (8) Shri Narasa Raju, Advocate-General, Andhra,
- (9) Shri S. M. Sikri, Advocate-General, Punjab,
- (10) Shri G. S. Pathak, Advocate, Allahabad, and
- (11) Shri G. N. Joshi, Advocate, Bombay.

The terms of reference to the Commission will be—firstly, to review the system of judicial administration in all its aspects and suggest ways and means for improving it and making it speedy and less expensive; and secondly, to examine the Central Acts of general application and importance, and recommend the lines on which they should be amended, revised, consolidated or otherwise brought up-to-date.