

## **SOLDIERS (LITIGATION) ACT, 1925**

**4 of 1925**

**[24th February, 1925]**

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STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS "In May 1915 an Ordinance was made and promulgated for the special protection in respect of civil and revenue litigation of Indian soldiers serving under war conditions. The Ordinance was replaced in the first instance by an Act passed in 1915, and the provisions of that Act were re-enacted, with certain amendments, in the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1918. The Act applies to Indian soldiers serving under war conditions and provides inter alia for the postponement in certain circumstances of civil and revenue proceedings in which

an unrepresented Indian soldier is a party and for the deduction from periods of limitation in suits, appeals or applications by Indian soldiers of the periods during which they have been serving under war conditions. The Act applies to service under war conditions during the war and for six months thereafter, and to other service which is declared by the Governor-General in Council to be service under war conditions. It was suggested that the protection required in these matters by Indian soldiers serving under war conditions was also required by Indian soldiers serving on garrison duty overseas and in certain areas in India. Local Governments and Administrations were accordingly consulted in regard to the working of the existing Act. They unanimously accept the suggestion to extend its operation and are of opinion that it has been found to be of real benefit to the absent Indian soldier, and that the hardship caused to the general public has been negligible. Certain of the authorities consulted were, however, of opinion that the Act should not apply to suits, appeals or applications to enforce a right of pre-emption, nor to cases in which the interests of the soldier in the proceeding are either identical with or are adequately represented by another party to the proceeding. The former restriction on the application of the Act may be compared with the exception in S.8 of the Limitation Act, 1908, and the restriction was proposed because of the insecurity of tenure which is involved by the present law in such cases. The Bill has been prepared to give effect to these suggestions, and it has been considered expedient to provide for them by consolidating and amending the law on the subject."- Gaiette of India, 1924, Part V, page 119. AllcndmgAct23of1970.- The Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1925 gives special protection to soldiers by way of postponement of proceedings initiated against them before Civil and Revenue Courts and provides for the setting aside of decrees and orders passed against them ex parte on occasions when they cannot be relieved from their Units while they work under special conditions. Some defects have been noticed in the course of working of this Act. At present Rent Controller, Tribunals and such other quasi-judicial authorities are outside the definition of the term "Court". The Act is not directly applicable to Naval personnel, though by a notification issued under section 14 such persons have been brought under its provisions. There appears to be no need now to treat Naval personnel on a separate footing and it is proposed to widen the scope of the definition of "Indian Soldiers" in the Act so as to include persons subject to the Navy Act, 1957, as well. Again protection is available at present

only when the soldiers are serving under war conditions or overseas or at a place beyond India, and soldiers who are located in remote operational areas within India, do not get the protection under the Act. The difficulty was overcome during the period of last emergency by the issue of a notification under clause (b) of section 3 of the Act declaring that the services of soldiers during the period of emergency shall be deemed to be service under war conditions. It is proposed to amend the Act so as to bring soldiers serving in remote operational areas as may be specified by the Central Government within its scope. The Bill seeks to achieve the above purposes.-Gaz. of Ind., 26-8-1968, Pt. 11-section 2, Ext., p. 1043.

### **1. Short title, extent and commencement :-**

(1) This Act may be called The Indian Soldiers(Litigation) Act, 1925.

**1**(2) It extends to the whole of India **2** [\*\*\*].]

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1925.

1. Substituted for the former clause by A. L. O., 1950 (26-1-1950).  
2. The words "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" were omitted by the Jammu and Kashmir (Extension of Laws) Act, 1956 (62 of 1956), section 2 and Schedule (1-11-1956). The Act has been extended to the Union territory of Pondicherry subject to the modifications that (i) a reference to a law not in force or to a functionary not in existence in Pondicherry shall be construed as a reference to corresponding law in force or to corresponding functionary inexistence, in Pondicherry, and (ii) sub-section (3) shall be omitted - See S. O. 4. Gaz. of India, 1963. Pt. II, section 3 (ii), p. 3.

### **2. Definitions :-**

In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,- [

**1**(a) "Court" means a Court other than a Criminal Court and includes any such tribunal or other authority as may be specified by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette being a tribunal or authority which is empowered by law to receive evidence on any matter pending before it and on the basis of such evidence to determine, after hearing the parties before it, the rights and obligations of the parties in relation to such matter]:

(b) "Indian soldier" means any person subject to **2**[the Army Act, 1950 , or theAir Force Act, 1950], **3** [or Navy Act, 1957 ];

1. Substituted for former clause (a) by the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Amendment Act, 1970 (23 of 1970), section 2 (29-5-1970).
2. Substituted for the words and figures "the Indian Army Act, 1911, or the Indian Air Force Act, 1932" by Act 3 of 1951, section 3 and schedule (I-4-1951).
3. Inserted by Act 23 of 1970, section 2 (29-5-1970).

**3. Circumstances in which an Indian soldier shall be deemed to be serving under special conditions :-**

For the purposes of this Act, an Indian soldier shall be deemed to be or, as the case may be, to have been serving -

(a) under special conditions (when he is or has been serving under war conditions), or overseas, or at any place .

(b) under war conditions - when he is or has been, at any time during the continuance of any hostilities declared by the [Central Government] by notification in the '[Official Gazette]' to constitute a state of war for the purposes of this Act or at any time during a period of six months thereafter,-

(i) serving out of India,

(ii) under orders to proceed on field service,

(iii) serving with any unit which is for the time being mobilised, or

(iv) serving under conditions which, in the opinion of the prescribed authority, preclude him from obtaining leave of absence to enable him to attend a Court as a party to any proceeding or when he is or has been at any other time serving under conditions service under which has been declared by the by notification in the to be service under war conditions', and

(c) overseas - when he is or has been serving in any place outside India (other than Ceylon) the ourney between which and '[India]' is ordinarily undertaken wholly or in part by sea.]

**4. Particulars to be furnished in plaints, applications or appeals to Court :-**

If any person presenting any plaint, application or appeal to any Court has reason to believe that any adverse party is an Indian soldier who is serving under special conditions, he shall state the fact in his plaint, application or appeal.

**5. Power of Collector to intervene in case of unrepresented**

**Indian soldier :-**

If any Collector has reason to believe that any Indian soldier, who ordinarily resides or has property in his district and who is a party to any proceeding pending before any Court, is unable to appear therein, the Collector may certify the facts in the prescribed manner to the Court.

**6. Notice to be given in case of unrepresented Indian soldier :-**

1. If a Collector has certified under section 5 , or if the Court has reason to believe, that an Indian soldier, who is a party to any proceeding pending before it, is unable to appear therein, and if the soldier is not represented by any person duly authorised to appear, plead or act on his behalf, the Court shall suspend the proceeding and shall give notice thereof in the prescribed manner to the prescribed authority : Provided that the Court may refrain from suspending the proceeding and issuing notice if-

(a) the proceeding is a suit, appeal or application instituted or made by the soldier, alone or conjointly with others with the object of enforcing a right of pre-emption, or

(b) the interests of the soldier in the proceeding are, in the opinion of the Court, either identical with those of any other party to the proceeding and adequately represented by such other party or merely of a formal nature.

[(2) If it appears to the Court before which any proceeding is pending that an Indian soldier though not a party to the proceeding is materially concerned in the outcome of the proceeding and that his interests are likely to be prejudiced by his inability to attend, the Court may suspend the proceeding and shall give notice thereof in the prescribed manner to the prescribed authority.]

**7. Postponement of proceedings :-**

If, on receipt of a notice under section 6 , the prescribed authority certifies in the prescribed manner to the Court in which the proceeding is pending that the- soldier in respect of whom the notice was given is serving under special conditions, and that a postponement of the proceeding in respect of the soldier is necessary, in the interests of justice, Court shall thereupon postpone the proceeding in respect of the soldier for the prescribed period, or, if no period has been prescribed, for such period as it

thinks fit.

**8. Court may proceed when no certificate received :-**

If, after issue of notice under section 6 , the prescribed authority either certifies that the soldier is not serving under special conditions or that such postponement is not necessary, or fails to certify, in the case of a soldier resident in the district in which the Court is situate within two months or, in any other case, within three months, from the date of the issue of the notice that such postponement is necessary, the Court may, if it thinks fit, continue the proceeding,

**9. Postponement of proceedings against Indian soldier on leave :-**

When any document purporting to be signed by the Commanding Officer of an Indian soldier who is a party to any proceeding is produced by or on behalf of the soldier before the Court in which the proceeding is pending and is to the effect that the soldier-

(a) is on leave of absence for a period not exceeding two months, and is on the expiration of his leave to rejoin his unit with a view to proceeding on service under special conditions, or

(b) is on sick leave for a period not exceeding three months, and is on the expiration of his leave to rejoin his unit with a view to proceeding on service under special conditions, the proceeding in respect of such soldier may, in any case such as is referred to in the proviso to <sup>1</sup> [sub- section (1) of section 6 ] and shall, in any other case, be postponed in the manner provided in section 7 .

1. Substituted for the word and figure "section 6" by the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Amendment Ordinance, 1942 (64 of 1942), section 4 (12-12-1942).

**10. Power to set aside decrees and orders, passed against an Indian soldier serving under war or special conditions :-**

(1) In any proceeding before a Court in which a decree or order has been passed against any Indian soldier <sup>1</sup>[\*\*\*] whilst he was serving under any special conditions, the soldier [or, if he is dead, his legal representative] may apply to the Court which passed the decree or order for an order to set aside the same, and, if the Court after giving an opportunity to the opposite party of being heard, is satisfied that the interests of justice require that the decree or order should be set aside as against the soldier, the Court shall,

subject to such conditions, if any, as it thinks fit to impose, make an order accordingly.

**2** [(2) The period of limitation for an application under sub-section (1) shall be ninety days from the date of the decree or order, or where the summons or notice was duly served on the soldier in the proceeding in which the decree or order was passed, from the date on which the applicant had knowledge of the decree or order; and the provisions of S.5 of the Limitation Act, 1908 shall apply to such applications.]

(3) When the decree or order in respect of which an application under sub-section (1) is made is of such a nature that it cannot be set aside as against the soldier only, it may be set aside as against all or any of the parties against whom it has been made.

(4) Where a Court sets aside a decree or order under this section, it shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit, appeal or application, as the case may be.

1. The words "whilst he was serving under war conditions or at any time after the 1st day of April, 1925" were omitted by the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Amendment Ordinance, 1942 (64 of 1942), section 5 (12-12-1942).

2. Substituted, by the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Amendment Ordinance, 1942 (64 of 1942), section 5 (12-12-1942).

**11. Modification of law of limitation where Indian soldier or his legal representative is a party :-**

In computing the period of limitation prescribed by sub-section (2) of section 10 of this Act, Limitation Act, 1908, or any other law for the time being in force, for any suit, appeal or application to a Court, any party to which is or has been an Indian soldier, or is the legal representative of an Indian soldier, the period during which the soldier has been serving under any special conditions, and, if the soldier has died while so serving, the period from the date of his death to the date on which official intimation thereof was sent to his next-of-kin by the authorities in India, shall be excluded : Provided that this section shall not apply in the case of any suit, appeal or application instituted or made with the object of enforcing a right of pre-emption <sup>1</sup>[except where the said right accrues in such circumstances, and is in respect of agricultural land and village immovable property situated in any such area) as the Central Government may, by notification<sup>2</sup> in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf]. ]

1. Added, , 1944(14 of 1944), section 2 (29-4-1944).
2. Substituted for the words "except in such areas, and subject to such modifications, if any" by the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Amendment Act, 1946 (18 of 1946), section 2 (18-4-1946).

**12. Power of Court to refer questions to prescribed authorities :-**

If any Court is in doubt whether, for the purposes of section 10 or section 11 , an Indian soldier is or was at any particular time serving under special conditions, or has died while so serving, or as to the date of such death or as to the date on which official intimation of such death was sent to his next-of-kin by the authorities in India, the Court may refer the point for the decision of the prescribed authority, and the certificate of that authority shall be conclusive evidence on the point.]

**13. Rule-making power :-**

The <sup>1</sup>[Central Government] may, by notification in the make <sup>2</sup>rules to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :-

- (a) the manner and form in which any notice or certificate under this Act shall be given;
- (b) the period for which proceedings or any class of proceedings shall be postponed under section
- (c) the persons who shall be the prescribed authorities for the purposes of this Act;
- (d) any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed: and
- (e) generally any matters incidental to the purposes of this Act.

<sup>3</sup> (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.]

1. Substituted for "Local Government" and "local official Gazette",

respectively, by A.O., 1937.

2. Words "after consulting the High Court concerned", omitted by the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Amendment Act. 1970 (23 of 1970), S. 4 (29-5-1970).

3. For Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Rules, 1938, see Gaz. of Ind., 1938, Pt. I, p. 968 and for the Indian Seamen (Litigation) Rules, see Gaz. of Ind., 1945, Pt. I, p. 622. (See General Statutory Rules and Orders, Vol. 2 (1961), pp. 262-271.)

**14. Power to apply the provisions of the Act to other person in the service of the Government :-**

As respects the State Public Services, the State Government, and in other cases, the Central Government] may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that all or any of the provisions of this Act shall apply to any other class of persons in the service of Government specified in such notification in the same manner as they apply to Indian soldiers.

(2) Where, under this section, the State Government has directed that all or any of the provisions of this Act shall apply to any class of persons in the service of Government, the powers vested in the Central Government by section 3 and section 13 shall be exercised in respect of that class of persons by the