

Bengal Act X of 1932

[THE BENGAL OPIUM SMOKING ACT, 1932.]¹

(a) The Government of India
(Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937. AIMS*TED .. (b) The Indian
Independence

(Adaptation of Bengal and
Punjab Acts) Order, 1948. (c)
The Adaptation of Laws Order,
1950.

[2Dih October, 1932. |

An Act to provide for the control of the practice of smoking prepared opium;

WHEREAS it is expedient to control the practice of smoking prepared opium in
Bengal;

AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor General has been obtained
under sub-section (3) of section 80A of the Government of India Act to the
passing of this Act;

It is hereby enacted as follows:

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1 (1) This Act may be called the Bengal Opium Smoking Act, 1932.

(2) It extends to the whole of -[West Bengal].

(3) It shall come into force in such local areas and on such dates as the
¹[State Government] may, by notification^ direct, and the -"[State Govern mm cm]
may, by notification, withdraw ih is Act from any local area.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or Definitions, context

(1) "notification" means a notification published in the *Official Gazette*,

For Statement of Objects and Reasons, see the *Calcutta Gazette* (1931. Pt. IV, page 5-);
for report of the Select Committee, *ibid.* 1932. Pt. IV, page 92; and for Proceedings in Council, see the
Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council. Vol. XXXVI, page 133.
Vol. XXXVII, No. 1, page 364 and Vol. XXXIX. No. 2, page 18.

The words "West Bengal" were substituted for the word "Bengal" by An. 3(2) of the Indian Independence (Adaptation of Bengal and Punjab Acts) Order, 1948.

The words "Provincial Government" were originally substituted for the words "Local Government" by paragraph 1(i) of the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937, and thereafter the word "State" was substituted for the word "Provincial" by paragraph 4(1) of the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950.

This Act came into force on the 1st June, 1933, except in the district of Darjeeling vide notification No. 1753E*.. dated the 2nd March, 1933 published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

This Act came into force in Darjeeling on the 1st June, 1935 vide notification No. 99T-R. dated the 27th April, 1935, published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 9th May, 1935. Pt. I, page 839.

The words within square brackets were substituted for the words "*Calcutta Gazette*" by paragraph 5(1) of the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.

Tim Bengal Opium Smoking Act, 1932.

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(Sections 3-5.)

- (2) "prepared opium" means any product of opium obtained by any series of operations designed to transform opium into an extract suitable for smoking and includes the dross or other residue remaining after opium is smoked;
- (3) "registered" means registered under [the provision of this Act as a smoker of prepared opium;
- (4) "place" includes a building, house, shop, booth, tent, vessel, raft and vehicle and any pan (hereof;
- (5) "Collector" means
 - (i) in the Calcutta district, any person appointed under clause (b) of section 7 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909, to exercise all the powers and to perform all the duties of the Collector in that district under that Act; and
 - (ii) elsewhere, the chief officer in charge of the revenue administration of a district.

Ben. ACL V
of 1909.

Smoking of
prepared
opium.

3. Whoever, not being registered, smokes prepared opium shall be punished for the first offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both, and for every such subsequent offence with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Presumption in
case of finding
prepared opium
in
possession.

4. If any person, not being registered, is found in possession of prepared opium or of any apparatus used for the smoking of, or in the manufacture of, prepared opium, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that such person smokes prepared opium.

Manufacture
or possession of
prepared opium.

5. Whoever manufactures, possesses, sells, keeps or exposes for sale or attempts to sell any prepared opium, or assists any other person, whether an opium smoker or not, in the manufacture of prepared opium shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or both.

Exception. Manufacture or possession for his own use by a registered opium smoker of prepared opium not exceeding one *tola* in weight or such other lesser quantity as the [State Government] may, by notification, direct, shall not be an offence under this section.

¹See footnote 3 on page 195, ante.

of 15-32.]

(Sections 6-10.)

6. Whoever opens, keeps or uses any place or permits, any place to be used, for the purpose of enabling two or more persons, whether registered or not, to meet together to smoke prepared opium or has the care or management of, or in any way assists in conducting the business of, any place used or kept for the said purpose shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend, to two years, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both.

Keeping or having in place used for smoking prepared opium.

7. If two or more persons, whether registered or not, assemble in any place for the purpose of smoking prepared opium, each such person shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Smoking of prepared opium in assembly or two or more.

8. If any prepared opium or any apparatus used for smoking, or in the manufacture of, prepared opium is found in any place where two or more persons, whether registered or not, are assembled, it shall be presumed until the contrary is proved that the place is used, and that the persons are present in such place, for the purpose of smoking prepared opium.

Presumption of presence of prepared opium, etc., in certain places.

9. The [State Government] may, by notification, make rules providing for—

- (1) the registration of persons who are opium smokers and for their identification, and
- (2) the method of registration, the fee payable for such registration, and the form of the register and the maintenance thereof:

Power of State Government to make rules for registration of opium smokers.

Provided that no person shall be registered as an opium smoker who is below the age of twenty-five years:

Provided also that, subject to such exceptions as the [State Government] may by rule prescribe, no person shall be registered as an opium smoker after a date to be fixed in this behalf, by notification, by the [State Government].

10. If a Collector, a Presidency Magistrate, or a Magistrate of the first class, upon information received and after such inquiry, if any, as he considers necessary, has reason to believe that any place is used for the commission of an offence under this Act, he may, after recording the substance of the information, issue a warrant to an Excise Officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector authorizing him—

Power to enter and search any place and to seize articles and to arrest persons found in such place.

- (a) to enter such place by day or night with such assistants as such officer may consider necessary;

See footnote 3 on page 195. ame.

(Sections 11-13.)

- (b) [o search all parts of such place in which such officcr has reason to believe that any prepared opium or any apparatus for llie smoking of such opium or for the manufacture thereof, isconcealcd and all or any persons whom lie may find in such place;
- (c) to arrest any person Found in such place whom he has reason to believe to be yuilty of an offcnce under this Act; and
- (d) to seize all prepared opium and apparatus for the smoking or for the manufacture thereof which may be found in such place.

II. (1) The provisions of the Code ofCriminal Procedure, 1898, shall apply to the execution of warrants and to searches made under section 10.

(2) For the purposes of the said provisions of the said Code, a Collector shall be deemed u> be a court.

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12. Whencverany officermnkesnn arrest or seizure underihik Act, he shall without delay, and in any case within i wen Ly-four hours, forward every person arrested and every thing seized with Full particulars or the arrest or seizure lo the Collector or to the Magistrate, as the ease may be, by whom die warrant was issued. In ease of an airesl or seizure under a warrant issued by the Colcctetor-ihc sard oFficcr shall, unless the Collector proceeds under section 13, within the aforesaid period of twenty-four hours, forward the person or thing produced before the Collector to a Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the case together with Full particulars of the arrest or seizure.

13. (I) AColJectormay.wiouthicorderofaMagisirate. investigate any offence punishable under this Act which a Coun having jurisdiction over the IncaJ area within the limits of the Collector's jurisdiction would have power to try.

(>) A Collector may, after recording in writing his reason for suspecting the commission of an offence which he is empowered lo inve jlignle, exercise any of the powers conferred upon a police officer making an investigation, or upon an officcr in charge of a pnlice-slaion, by sections 160 to 171 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1S98.

(3) A Collector may without reference to a Magistrate, and Tor reasons lo be recorded by him in writing, stop further proeedings against any persons concerned, or supposed to be concerncd, in any offence which he has investigated.

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of 1932.]

(Sections 14-19.)

(4) As soon as an investigation by a Collector has been completed if it appears to him that there is sufficient evidence to justify the forwarding of the accused to a Magistrate, the Collector shall submit a report (which shall, for the purposes of section 190 of the Code of

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Criminal Procedure,

1898, be deemed to be a police report) to a Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the case and empowered to take cognizance of offences on police reports.

(4. Whenever any person arrested under this Act is prepared to furnish and furnish bail to the satisfaction of the officer making the arrest, he shall be ^{SLI} released on bail, or at the discretion of the officer making the arrest on his own bond.

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of 1909.

15. Every officer mentioned in section 71 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909, shall be bound to give reasonable aid to an Excise officer in carrying out the provisions of this Act upon request made by such officer.

Aid to
Excise
officer.

16. On the conclusion of a trial for an offence under this Act the Magistrate may order that any prepared opium and any instrument or appliance in respect of, or by means of which such offence has been committed, or appears to have been committed, or any receptacle, package or covering in which such prepared opium, instrument or appliance was found, and any other contents of such receptacle, package or covering shall be confiscated or destroyed.

Power of Magi-
strate to
confiscate or
destroy articles
>c/c/d.

17. No Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence punishable under this Act.

Offences
triable by
Presidency
Magistrate or
Magistrate of
the first
class

18. No Magistrate shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act except on the complaint or report of an Excise officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector.

Cognizance of
offences.

19. No suit, prosecution or legal proceeding whatever shall lie against any person in respect of anything which is, in good faith, done or intended to be done under this Act.

(Indemnity).