

# TITLES OF ACTS

OF

## THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE AND OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

FOR THE YEAR 1924.

- I. An Act to amend the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, for certain purposes.
- II. „ to consolidate and amend the law relating to the administration of cantonments.
- III. „ to regulate the entry into and residence in British India of persons domiciled in other British Possessions.
- IV. „ to provide for the constitution of a Central Board of Revenue and to amend certain enactments for the purpose of conferring powers and imposing duties on the said Board.
- V. „ further to amend the Indian Penal Code for certain purposes.
- VI. „ to consolidate the law relating to Criminal Tribes.
- VII. „ to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments.
- VIII. „ further to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878, for certain purposes.
- IX. „ further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, for certain purposes.
- X. „ further to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, for certain purposes.
- XI. „ further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, for certain purposes.
- XII. „ to amend the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1918, for certain purposes.
- XIII. „ to provide for the modification of certain provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in their application to certain promissory notes and other instruments.
- XIV. „ to provide for the fostering and development of the steel industry in British India.
- XV. „ further to amend the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, for certain purposes.

II

- XVI. An Act further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, for certain purposes.
- XVII. „ to amend the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
- XVIII. „ further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the purpose of affording greater protection to persons under the age of eighteen years.
- XIX. „ to consolidate, amend and extend the law relating to the levy of duties of customs on articles imported or exported by land from or to territory outside India.

\*An Act to fix the duty on salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, certain parts of British India, to vary certain duties leviable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, to fix maximum rates of postage under the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, and to fix rates of income-tax.

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\*No number was given to this Act which was made by the Governor General under section 67B of the Government of India Act.

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| section 6 substituted                   | "                   | "                 |
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\*Also by s. 3 of the Indian Finance Act, 1924, which was made by the Governor General under section 67B of the Government of India Act and to which no number was given.

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\*By s. 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1924, which was made by the Governor General under section 67B of the Government of India Act and to which no number was given.

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\*By s. 5 of the Indian Finance Act, 1924, which was made by the Governor General under section 67B of the Government of India Act and to which no number was given.

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\*By s. 2 of the Indian Finance Act, 1924 which was made by the Governor General under section 67B of the Government of India Act and to which no number was given.

†This Act was made by the Governor General under section 67B of the Government of India Act.

‡No number was given to this Act.



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DELHI  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS  
1925

# ACT No. I OF 1924.

PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 16th  
February, 1924.)

## An Act to amend the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, for certain purposes.

**W**HEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Cotton  
Cess Act, 1923, for certain purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Cotton Cess (Amendment) Act, 1924. Short title.

2. To clause (a) of section 2 of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), after the word "situated" the following shall be added, namely:— Amendment of section 2, Act XIV of 1923.

"or any other officer appointed by the Local Government to perform the duties of a Collector under this Act".

3. Section 3 of the said Act shall be re-numbered as sub-section (1) of section 3, and to that section the following sub-section shall be added, namely:— Amendment of section 3, Act XIV of 1923.

"(2) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that the cess referred to in sub-section (1) shall be levied and collected on all cotton produced in India and exported by land from British India to any foreign territory outside India which may be specified in the notification."

4. Section 8 of the said Act shall be renumbered as sub-section (1) of section 8, and to that section the following sub-section shall be added, namely:— Amendment of section 8, Act XIV of 1923.

(2) In respect of cotton exported by land on which the cess is leviable, the cess shall be assessed and levied by such authorities and in such manner as may be prescribed."

5. In clause (r) of sub-section (2) of section 15 of the said Act, after the words "by sea" the words "or by land" shall be inserted. Amendment of section 15, Act XIV of 1923.

*Price One Anna.*

ACT NO. 1 OF 1951

Enacted by the Indian Council of Ministers  
(Enacted by the Indian Council of Ministers)

An Act to amend the Indian Council of Ministers  
Act, 1951

1. In section 2 of the Indian Council of Ministers  
Act, 1951, the definition of "Minister"  
shall be amended as follows:—

2. In section 3 of the Indian Council of Ministers  
Act, 1951, the definition of "Minister"  
shall be amended as follows:—

3. In section 4 of the Indian Council of Ministers  
Act, 1951, the definition of "Minister"  
shall be amended as follows:—

4. In section 5 of the Indian Council of Ministers  
Act, 1951, the definition of "Minister"  
shall be amended as follows:—

5. In section 6 of the Indian Council of Ministers  
Act, 1951, the definition of "Minister"  
shall be amended as follows:—

6. In section 7 of the Indian Council of Ministers  
Act, 1951, the definition of "Minister"  
shall be amended as follows:—

# ACT NO. II OF 1924.

PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 16th  
February, 1924.)

## THE CANTONMENTS ACT.

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An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the administration of cantonments.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the administration of cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Cantonments Act, 1924.

Short title,  
extent and  
commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan.

(3) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that this Act, or any provisions thereof which he may specify, shall come into force on such date as he may appoint in this behalf.

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

Definitions.

(i) "Assistant Health Officer" means the medical officer appointed by the Officer Commanding the District to be the Assistant Health Officer for a cantonment;

(ii) "Board" means a Cantonment Board constituted under this Act;

(iii) "brigade area" means one of the brigade areas, whether occupied by a brigade or not, into which India is for military purposes for the time being divided, and includes for all or any of the purposes of this Act any area which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be a brigade area for such purpose or purposes;

(iv) "building" means any house, hut, outhouse, shed, stable or other roofed structure, for whatever purpose or of whatever material constructed, or any part thereof, and includes a well, but does not include a tent or other portable and temporary shelter;

- (v) "Cantonment Authority" means a Board or, in the case of a cantonment where a Board has not been constituted or has ceased to exist, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment;
- (vi) "casual election" means an election held to fill a casual vacancy;
- (vii) "casual vacancy" means a vacancy occurring otherwise than by efflux of time in the office of an elected member of a Board;
- (viii) "Command" means one of the Commands into which India is for military purposes for the time being divided, and includes any area which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be a Command for all or any of the purposes of this Act;
- (ix) "Commanding Officer of the cantonment" means the military officer for the time being in command of the forces in a cantonment, or, if that officer is the Officer Commanding the District, the military officer who would be in command of those forces in the absence of the Officer Commanding the District;
- (x) "dairy" includes any farm, cattle-shed, milk-store, milk-shop or other place from which milk is supplied or in which milk is kept for purposes of sale or is manufactured for sale into butter, ghee, cheese or curds, and, in relation to a dairyman who does not occupy any premises for the sale of milk, includes any place in which he keeps the vessels used by him for the storage or sale of milk;
- (xi) "dairyman" includes the keeper of a cow, buffalo, goat, ass or other animal, the milk of which is offered or is intended to be offered for sale for human consumption, and any purveyor of milk and any occupier of a dairy;
- (xii) "Executive Engineer" means the Public Works officer of that grade, or the Military Works officer of the corresponding grade, having charge of the military works in a cantonment, and includes the officer of whatever grade in immediate executive engineering charge of a cantonment;

- (xiii) "Executive Officer" means the person appointed under this Act to be the Executive Officer of a cantonment;
- (xiv) "Health Officer" means the senior executive medical officer in military employ on duty in a cantonment;
- (xv) "hill cantonment" means any cantonment declared by the Local Government, by notification in the local official Gazette, to be a hill cantonment for the purposes of this Act;
- (xvi) "hut" means any building, no material portion of which above the plinth level is constructed of masonry or of squared timber framing or of iron framing;
- (xvii) "infectious or contagious disease" means cholera, leprosy, enteric, fever, small-pox, tuberculosis, diphtheria, plague, influenza, venereal disease, and any other epidemic, endemic or infectious disease which the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare to be an infectious or contagious disease for the purposes of this Act;
- (xviii) "inhabitant", in relation to a cantonment, or local area, means any person ordinarily residing or carrying on business or owning or occupying immovable property therein, and in case of a dispute means any person declared by the District Magistrate to be an inhabitant;
- (xix) "intoxicating drug" means opium, ganja, bhang, charas and any preparation or admixture thereof, and includes any other intoxicating substance, or liquid which the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare to be an intoxicating drug for the purposes of this Act;
- (xx) "market" includes any place where persons assemble for the purpose of selling meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, live-stock or any other article of food;

(xxi) "military officer" means—

- (a) a person who, being an officer within the meaning of the Army Act or the Indian Army Act, 1911, or the Air Force Act, is commissioned and in pay as an officer doing military or air force duty with His Majesty's military or air forces, or is an officer doing such duty in any arm, branch or part of those forces; or
- (b) a person doing military or air force duty as a warrant officer with either of those forces or with any arm, branch, or part thereof, whether he is or is not an officer within the meaning of the Army Act or the Indian Army Act, 1911, or the Air Force Act;

44 & 45  
Vict., c. 58.  
VIII of 1911.

44 & 45  
Vict., c. 58.  
VIII of 1911.

- (xxii) "nuisance" includes any act, omission, place or thing which causes or is likely to cause injury, danger, annoyance or offence to the sense of sight, smell or hearing, or which is or may be dangerous to life or injurious to health or property;
- (xxiii) "occupier" includes an owner in occupation of, or otherwise using, his own land or building;
- (xxiv) "Officer Commanding the District" means the Officer Commanding any one of the districts into which India is for military purposes for the time being divided, or any brigade area which does not form part of any such district, or any area which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be such a district for all or any of the purposes of this Act;
- (xxv) "ordinary election" means an election held to fill a vacancy in the office of an elected member of a Board arising by efflux of time;
- (xxvi) "owner" includes any person who is receiving or is entitled to receive the rent of any building or land whether on his own account or on behalf of himself and others or an agent or trustee, or who would so receive the rent or be entitled to receive it if the building or land were let to a tenant;
- (xxvii) "party wall" means a wall forming part of a building and used or constructed to be used for the sup-



port or separation of adjoining buildings belonging to different owners, or constructed or adapted to be occupied by different persons;

- (xxviii) "private market" means a market which is not maintained by a Cantonment Authority and which is licensed by a Cantonment Authority under the provisions of this Act;
- (xxix) "private slaughter-house" means a slaughter-house which is not maintained by a Cantonment Authority and which is licensed by a Cantonment Authority under the provisions of this Act;
- (xxx) "public market" means a market maintained by a Cantonment Authority;
- (xxxi) "public place" means any place which is open to the use and enjoyment of the public, whether it is actually used or enjoyed by the public or not;
- (xxxii) "public slaughter-house" means a slaughter-house maintained by a Cantonment Authority;
- (xxxiii) "shed" means a slight or temporary structure for shade or shelter;
- (xxxiv) "slaughter-house" means any place ordinarily used for the slaughter of animals for the purpose of selling the flesh thereof for human consumption;
- (xxxv) "soldier" means a person who is a soldier or airman within the meaning of the Army Act or the Air Force Act, or is subject to the Indian Army Act, 1911, and who is not a military officer;
- (xxxvi) "spirituous liquor" means any fermented liquor, any wine, or any alcoholic liquid obtained by distillation or the sap of any kind of palm tree, and includes any other liquid containing alcohol which the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare to be a spirituous liquor for the purposes of this Act;
- (xxxvii) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space in a cantonment, whether a thoroughfare or not and whether built upon or not, over which the public have a

right-of-way and also the road-way or foot-way over any bridge or causeway;

(xxviii) "vehicle" means a wheeled conveyance of any description which is capable of being used on a street, and includes a motor-car, motor lorry, motor-omnibus, cart, locomotive, tram-car, hand cart, truck, motor-cycle, bicycle, tricycle and rickshaw; and

(xxvix) "water-works" includes all lakes, tanks, streams, cisterns, springs, pumps, wells, reservoirs, aqueducts, water-trucks, sluices, mains, pipes, culverts, hydrants, stand-pipes, and conduits, and all machinery, lands, buildings, bridges and things, used for, or intended for the purpose of, supplying water to a cantonment.

## CHAPTER II.

### DEFINITION AND DELIMITATION OF CANTONMENTS.

Definition of cantonments.

3. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare any place or places in which any part of His Majesty's regular forces or regular air force is quartered or which, being in the vicinity of any such place or places, is or are required for the service of such forces to be a cantonment for the purposes of this Act and of all other enactments for the time being in force, and with the like sanction, may, by a like notification, declare that any cantonment shall cease to be a cantonment.

(2) The Local Government, with the like sanction, may, by a like notification, define the limits of any cantonment for the aforesaid purposes.

Alteration of limit of cantonments.

4. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare its intention to include within a cantonment any local area situated in the immediate vicinity thereof or to exclude from a cantonment any local area comprised therein.

(2) Any inhabitant of a cantonment or local area in respect of which a notification has been published under sub-

section (1) may, within six weeks from the date of the notification, submit in writing to the Local Government through the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, an objection to the notification, and the Local Government shall take such objection into consideration.

(3) On the expiry of six weeks from the date of the notification, the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, after considering the objections, if any, which have been submitted under subsection (2), by notification in the local official Gazette, include the local area in respect of which the notification was published under subsection (1), or any part thereof, in the cantonment or, as the case may be, exclude such area or any part thereof from the cantonment.

5. When, by a notification under section 4, any local area is included in a cantonment, such area shall thereupon become subject to this Act and to all other enactments for the time being in force throughout the cantonment and to all notifications, rules, regulations, bye-laws, orders and directions issued or made thereunder.

The effect of including area in cantonment.

6. (1) When, by a notification under section 3, any cantonment ceases to be a cantonment and the local area comprised therein is immediately placed under the control of a local authority, the balance of the cantonment fund and other property vesting in the Cantonment Authority shall vest in such local authority, and the liabilities of the Cantonment Authority shall be transferred to such local authority.

Disposal of cantonment fund when area ceases to be a cantonment.

(2) When, in like manner any cantonment ceases to be a cantonment and the local area comprised therein is not immediately placed under the control of a local authority, the balance of the cantonment fund and other property vesting in the Cantonment Authority shall vest in His Majesty, and the liabilities of the Cantonment Authority shall be transferred to the Secretary of State in Council.

7. (1) When, by a notification under section 4, any local area forming part of a cantonment ceases to be under the control of a particular Cantonment Authority and is immediately placed under the control of some other local authority, such portion of the cantonment fund and other property vesting in the Cantonment Authority, and such portion of the liabilities of the Cantonment Authority, as the Governor

Disposal of cantonment fund when area ceases to be included in a cantonment.

General in Council may, by general or special order, direct, shall be transferred to that other local authority.

(2) When, in like manner, any local area forming part of a cantonment ceases to be under the control of a particular Cantonment Authority and is not immediately placed under the control of some other local authority, such portion of the cantonment fund and other property vesting in the Cantonment Authority shall vest in His Majesty, and such portion of the liabilities of the Cantonment Authority shall be transferred to the Secretary of State in Council, as the Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, direct.

Application of funds and property transferred under sections 6 and 7.

8. Any cantonment fund or portion of a cantonment fund or other property of a Cantonment Authority vesting in His Majesty under the provisions of section 6 or section 7 shall be applied in the first place to satisfy any liabilities of the Cantonment Authority transferred under such provisions to the Secretary of State in Council, and in the second place for the benefit of the inhabitants of the local area which has ceased to be a cantonment or, as the case may be, part of a cantonment.

Limitation of operation of Act.

9. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, exclude from the operation of any part of this Act the whole or any part of a cantonment, or direct that any provision of this Act shall, in the case of any cantonment specified in the notification in which there is no Board, apply with such modifications as may be so specified.

### CHAPTER III.

#### CANTONMENT AUTHORITIES AND CANTONMENT BOARDS.

##### *Cantonment Authorities.*

Cantonment Authority and Executive Officer.

10. (1) For every cantonment beyond the limits of a Presidency-town there shall be a Cantonment Authority and an Executive Officer.

(2) Where a cantonment is situated within the limits of a Presidency-town, the functions assigned to any authority by or under this Act shall, subject to the provisions of any other law for the time being in force, be discharged by such author-

ity as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

11. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, order in respect of any cantonment that a Cantonment Board shall be constituted therein, and may, by a like notification, order that any Board so constituted shall cease to exist.

Governor  
General in  
Council to  
decide whether  
Cantonment  
Board shall be  
constituted.

12. (1) Every Board shall, by the name of the Board of the place by reference to which the cantonment is known, be a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal with power to acquire and hold property both moveable and immoveable and to contract and shall, by the said name, sue and be sued.

Incorporation  
of Cantonment  
Authority.

(2) In the case of any cantonment where there is no Board, the Cantonment Authority shall be a corporation sole by the name of the Cantonment Authority of the place by reference to which the cantonment is known, and as such Cantonment Authority shall have perpetual succession and an official seal with power to acquire and hold property both moveable and immoveable and to contract and shall, by the said name, sue and be sued.

13. The Executive Officer of every cantonment shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council or by such person as the Governor General in Council may authorise in this behalf, and, in a cantonment where there is a Board, shall be the Secretary, but shall not be a member, thereof:

Appointment  
of Executive  
Officer.

Provided that, in the case of any cantonment where there is a Board, the Governor General in Council may direct that the Executive Officer may be appointed by the Board subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council may impose.

14. (1) Every Board shall consist of the following members, namely:—

Constitution of  
Cantonment  
Board.

- (a) the Commanding Officer of the cantonment;
- (b) a Magistrate of the first class nominated by the District Magistrate;
- (c) the Health Officer;
- (d) the Executive Engineer;

- (e) such military officers not exceeding four in number as may be nominated by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment by order in writing:

Provided that the Commanding Officer of the cantonment may, if he thinks fit, with the sanction of the Officer Commanding the District, nominate in place of any military officer whom he is empowered to nominate under this clause any person, whether in the service of the Government or not, who is ordinarily resident in the cantonment or in the vicinity thereof, to represent any interest or community not otherwise represented on the Board;

- (f) such number of members elected under this Act as is equal to the number of members appointed or nominated by or under clauses (b) to (e):

Provided that, in the case of any cantonment—

- (a) in which the total civil population is, according to the latest census, less than two thousand five hundred in number, or

- (b) which is situate in the North-West Frontier Province or in British Baluchistan,

the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that the provisions of clauses (e) and (f) shall not apply and may, with the concurrence of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, by a like notification, nominate as members of the Board not more than three persons who are resident in the cantonment or in the vicinity thereof and who either own land or house property in the cantonment or carry on business therein.

(2) Every election, nomination or appointment of a member of a Board and every vacancy in the membership thereof shall be notified by the Local Government in the local official Gazette.

Term of office  
of members.

15. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this section, the term of office of a member of a Board shall be three years and shall commence from the date of the notification of his election or nomination under sub-section (2) of section 14, or from the date on which the vacancy has occurred in which he is elected or nominated, whichever date is later.

(2) The term of office of an *ex-officio* member of a Board shall continue so long as he holds the office in virtue of which he is such a member.

(3) The term of office of a member elected to fill a casual vacancy shall commence from the date of election, and shall continue so long only as the member in whose place he is elected would have been entitled to hold office if the vacancy had not occurred.

(4) An outgoing member shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, continue in office until the election or nomination of his successor is notified under sub-section (2) of section 14.

(5) Any outgoing member may, if qualified, be re-elected or re-nominated.

16. (1) Vacancies arising by efflux of time in the office of an elected member of a Board shall be filled by an ordinary election to be held on such date as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct.

Filling of vacancies.

(2) A casual vacancy shall be filled by a casual election the date of which shall be fixed by the Local Government by notification in the local official Gazette, and shall be, as soon as may be, after the occurrence of the vacancy:

Provided that no casual election shall be held to fill a vacancy occurring within three months of any date on which the vacancy will occur by efflux of time, but such vacancy shall be filled at the next ordinary election.

17. (1) If from any cause at an ordinary election no member is elected, or if the elected member is unwilling to serve on the Board, the outgoing member shall, if qualified and willing to serve, be deemed to have been re-elected.

Vacancies in special cases.

(2) If in any such case the outgoing member is not qualified or is not willing to serve, or if at a casual election no member is elected, the vacancy shall be filled by nomination by the Local Government with the concurrence of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command.

(3) The term of office of a member nominated or deemed to have been re-elected under this section shall expire at the time at which it would have expired if he had been elected at the ordinary or casual election, as the case may be.

18. (1) Every person who is by virtue of his office, or who is nominated or elected to be, a member of a Board shall,

Oath or affirmation.

before taking his seat, make at a meeting of the Board an oath or affirmation of his allegiance to the Crown in the following form, namely:—

“ I, A. B., having <sup>become</sup> ~~been elected~~ a member of this Board, <sup>been nominated</sup>  
do solemnly swear (*or* affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, his heirs and successors, and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter.”

(2) If any such person fails to make the oath or affirmation within such time as the Local Government considers reasonable, the Local Government shall, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare his seat to be vacant.

Resignation.

19. (1) Any nominated or elected member of a Board who wishes to resign his office may forward his resignation in writing through the President of the Board to the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, who shall forward it for orders to the Local Government.

(2) If the Local Government accepts the resignation, such acceptance shall be communicated to the Board, and thereupon the seat of the member resigning shall become vacant.

President and Vice President.

20. (1) The Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall be the President of the Board.

(2) There shall be a Vice-President of every Board elected from among the members at a meeting thereof:

Provided that, where the Board includes elected members, the Vice-President shall be elected by those members only from among their number.

Term of office of Vice-President.

21. (1) The term of office of a Vice-President shall be—

- (a) in the case of a person who is not in the service of the Government, three years or the residue of his term of office as a member, whichever is less, or
- (b) in the case of a person in the service of the Government, the residue of the term of his office as a member.

(2) A Vice-President may resign his office by notice in writing to the President and, on the resignation being accepted by the Board, the office shall become vacant.



22. (1) It shall be the duty of the President of every Board— Duties of President.

- (a) unless prevented by reasonable cause, to convene and preside at all meetings of the Board and to regulate the conduct of business thereat;
- (b) to exercise supervision and control over the financial and executive administration of the Board;
- (c) to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers specifically imposed or conferred on the President by or under this Act; and
- (d) subject to any restrictions, limitations and conditions imposed by this Act, to exercise executive power for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act and to be directly responsible for the fulfilment of the purposes of this Act.

(2) The President may, by order in writing, empower the Vice-President to exercise all or any of the powers and duties referred to in clause (c) of sub-section (1) other than any power, duty or function which he is by resolution of the Board expressly forbidden to delegate.

(3) The exercise or discharge of any powers, duties or functions delegated by the President under this section shall be subject to such restrictions, limitations and conditions, if any, as may be laid down by the President and to the control of, and to revision by, the President.

(4) Every order made under sub-section (2) shall forthwith be communicated to the Board and to the Officer Commanding the District.

23. It shall be the duty of the Vice-President of every Board— Duties of Vice-President.

- (a) in the absence of the President and unless prevented by reasonable cause, to preside at meetings of the Board and when so presiding to exercise the authority of the President under sub-section (1) of section 22;
- (b) during the incapacity or temporary absence of the President or pending his appointment or succession, to perform any other duty and exercise any other power of the President; and

- (c) to exercise any power and perform any duty of the President which may be delegated to him under sub-section (2) of section 22.

Duties of the Executive Officer.

24. The Executive Officer shall perform all the duties imposed upon him by or under this Act, and shall be responsible for the custody of all the records of the Cantonment Authority, and shall arrange for the performance of such duties relative to the proceedings of the Board or of any Committee of the Board or of any Committee of Arbitration constituted under this Act, as those bodies may respectively impose on him, and shall comply with every requisition of the Cantonment Authority on any matter pertaining to the administration of the cantonment.

Special power of the Executive Officer.

25. The Executive Officer may, in cases of emergency, direct the execution of any work or the doing of any act which would ordinarily require the sanction of the Cantonment Authority and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing such work or doing such act shall be paid from the cantonment fund:

Provided that—

- (a) where there is a Board, he shall not act under this section without the previous sanction of the President or, in his absence, of the Vice-President;
- (b) he shall not act under this section in contravention of any order of the Cantonment Authority prohibiting the execution of any particular work or the doing of any particular act; and
- (c) he shall report forthwith the action taken under this section and the reasons therefor to the Cantonment Authority.

*Elections.*

Electoral rolls.

26. (1) Where a Board is to be constituted in any cantonment, otherwise than in accordance with the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 14, the Cantonment Authority shall prepare and publish an electoral roll showing the names of persons qualified to vote at elections to the Board. Such roll shall be prepared, revised and finally published in such

manner and on such date in each year as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

(2) Every person whose name appears in the final electoral roll shall, so long as the roll remains in force, be entitled to vote at an election to the Board, and no other person shall be so entitled.

(3) When a cantonment has been divided into wards, or the inhabitants into classes, the electoral roll shall be divided into separate lists for each ward or class, as the case may be.

(4) If a new electoral roll is not published in any year on the date prescribed, the Local Government may direct that the old electoral roll shall continue in operation until the new roll is published.

27. (1) The following persons shall, if not otherwise disqualified, be entitled to be enrolled as electors, namely:—

Qualification of electors.

- (a) every person who in any year has, on or before such date as may be fixed by the Local Government in this behalf by notification in the local official Gazette (hereinafter in this section referred to as the aforesaid date), been assessed directly and on his own account to taxes under this Act (other than octroi, toll or terminal tax), the aggregate value whereof is not less than such amount as the Local Government may by rule prescribe, and who on the aforesaid date is not in arrears in the payment of any such tax;
- (b) every person who has for a period of not less than twelve months immediately preceding the aforesaid date resided in the cantonment and on the aforesaid date—
  - (i) is the owner or the mortgagee in possession or the lessee of any building or land in the cantonment, of an annual value calculated in such manner and of not less than such amount, as the Local Government may by rule prescribe; or
  - (ii) is carrying on any business in the cantonment from which he derives an annual income calculated in such manner, and of not less than such amount, as the Local Government may by rule prescribe; or

(iii) is a graduate of any University established by law in British India; or

(iv) is a retired or pensioned officer, whether commissioned or non-commissioned, of His Majesty's forces;

(c) every person who has, during a period of not less than twelve months immediately preceding the aforesaid date, resided in the cantonment and has during that period been assessed to income-tax.

(2) A person, notwithstanding that he is otherwise qualified, shall not be entitled to be enrolled as an elector if he on the aforesaid date—

(i) is not a British subject, or

(ii) is less than 21 years of age, or

(iii) has been adjudged by a competent Court to be of unsound mind, or

(iv) is an undischarged insolvent, or

(v) has been sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or to transportation or has been ordered to find security for good behaviour under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or has been sentenced by a Criminal Court for any offence under Chapter IXA of the Indian Penal Code: v of 1898. XLV of 1860.

Provided that the Local Government may, by order in writing, remove any disqualification incurred by a person under clause (v).

(3) If any person having been enrolled as an elector in any electoral roll subsequently becomes subject to any of the disqualifications referred to in clauses (i), (iii), (iv) and (v) of sub-section (2), his name shall be removed from the electoral roll unless, in the case referred to in clause (v), the disqualification is removed by the Local Government.

Qualification  
for being a  
member of the  
Board.

28. (1) Save as hereinafter provided, every person, not being a military officer or soldier, whose name is entered on the electoral roll of a cantonment shall be qualified for election as a member of the Board in that cantonment.

(2) No person shall be qualified for election or nomination as a member of a Board, if he—

(a) has been dismissed from Government service and is debarred from re-employment therein, or is a dismissed servant of the Cantonment Authority;

- (b) is debarred from practising as a legal practitioner by order of any competent authority;
- (c) holds any place of profit in the gift or at the disposal of the Board, or is a stipendiary Magistrate or police officer, or is the servant or employer of a member of the Board; or
- (d) is interested in a subsisting contract made with, or in work being done for, the Board except as a shareholder (other than a director) in an incorporated company; or
- (e) is disqualified under any other provision of this Act:

Provided that—

- (i) any of the disqualifications referred to in clauses (a) and (b) may be removed by an order of the Local Government in this behalf, and
- (ii) a person shall not be deemed to have any interest in such a contract or work as is referred to in clause (d) by reason only of his having a share or interest in—
  - (a) any lease or sale or purchase of immoveable property or any agreement for the same; or
  - (b) any agreement for the loan of money or any security for the payment of money only; or
  - (c) any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the Board is inserted; or
  - (d) the sale to the Board of any articles in which he regularly trades or the purchase from the Board of any articles, to a value in either case not exceeding Rs. 1,500 in the aggregate in any year during the period of the contract or work.

29. For the purposes of sections 26, 27 and 28—

Interpretation.

- (a) "person" means an individual human being, and
- (b) a person shall be deemed to pay a tax directly if he pays the tax either himself or through a legally appointed agent.

30. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Local Government may make rules conferring on the

Joint families,  
etc.

manager or representative of an undivided family or of any company or firm or other association or body or on any trustee of any land a right to be enrolled as an elector or to be nominated as a candidate at elections to a Board.

31. The Local Government may, either generally or specially for any cantonment or group of cantonments, after previous publication, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate all or any of the following matters for the purpose of the holding of elections under this Act, namely:—

- (a) the division of a cantonment into wards, or of the inhabitants of a cantonment into classes, or both;
- (b) the determination of the number of members to be elected by each ward or class of persons;
- (c) the method by which the annual value of buildings and lands shall be calculated for the purposes of section 27;
- (d) the preparation, revision and final publication of electoral rolls;
- (e) the registration of electors, the nomination of candidates, the time and manner of holding elections and the method by which votes shall be recorded;
- (f) the authority by which and the manner in which disputes relating to electoral rolls or arising out of elections shall be decided, and the powers and duties of such authority and the circumstances in which such authority may declare a casual vacancy to have been created or any candidate to have been elected;
- (g) any other matter relating to elections or election disputes in respect of which the Local Government is empowered to make rules under this Chapter or in respect of which this Act makes no provision or makes insufficient provision and provision is, in the opinion of the Local Government, necessary.

#### *Members.*

32. No member of a Board shall vote at a meeting of the Board on any question relating to his own conduct or on any matter, other than a matter affecting generally the inhabitants of the cantonment, which affects his own pecuniary in-

terest or the valuation of any property in respect of which he is directly or indirectly interested, or of any property of or for which he is a manager or agent.

33. Every member of a Board shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to the Board if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct while such member; and a suit for compensation for the same may be instituted against him either by the Board or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Liability of members.

34. (1) The Local Government may remove from a Board any member thereof who—

Removal of members.

- (a) has absented himself for more than three consecutive months from the meetings of the Board and is unable to explain such absence to the satisfaction of the Board; or
- (b) is an undischarged insolvent; or
- (c) is adjudged by a competent Court to be of unsound mind, or is deaf and dumb or a leper; or
- (d) has been sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or to transportation, or has been ordered to furnish security for his good behaviour under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or has been sentenced by a Criminal Court for any offence under Chapter IXA of the Indian Penal Code; or
- (e) is interested in a subsisting contract made with, or in work being done for, the Board in such a manner as to be disqualified under section 28 for election or nomination as a member; or
- (f) has knowingly contravened the provisions of section 32; or
- (g) being a legal practitioner, acts or appears on behalf of any other person against the Board in any legal proceeding or against the Secretary of State in Council in any such proceeding relating to any matter in which the Board is or has been concerned, or acts or appears on behalf of any person in any criminal proceeding instituted by or on behalf of the Board against such person.

v of 1898.

XLV of 1860.

(2) The Local Government may remove from a Board any member who, in the opinion of the Local Government, has so flagrantly abused in any manner his position as a member of the Board as to render his continuance as a member detrimental to the public interests.

(3) No member shall be removed from a Board under this section unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against his removal.

Consequences  
of removal.

35. (1) A member removed under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 34 shall, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for re-election or nomination.

(2) A member removed under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 34 shall not be eligible for re-election or nomination until he has obtained his discharge.

(3) A member removed under sub-section (2) of section 34 shall not be eligible for re-election or nomination until the expiry of three years from the date of his removal.

(4) A member removed under any other provision of section 34 shall not be eligible for re-election or nomination until he is declared so eligible by the Local Government by notification in the local official Gazette.

*Servants.*

Disqualification  
of person as  
servant of  
Cantonment  
Authority.

36. (1) No person who has directly or indirectly by himself or his partner any share or interest in a contract with, by or on behalf of a Cantonment Authority or in any employment under, by or on behalf of a Cantonment Authority, otherwise than as a servant of the Cantonment Authority, shall become or remain a servant of such Cantonment Authority.

(2) A servant of a Cantonment Authority who knowingly acquires or continues to have directly or indirectly by himself or his partner any share or interest in a contract with, by or on behalf of the Cantonment Authority or, in any employment under, by or on behalf of, the Cantonment Authority, otherwise than as a servant of the Cantonment Authority, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.

(3) Nothing in this section shall apply to any share or interest in any contract with, by or on behalf of, or employment under, by or on behalf of a Cantonment Authority if the same is a share in a company contracting with, or em-



ployed by, or on behalf of, the Cantonment Authority or is a share or interest acquired or retained with the permission of the Officer Commanding the District in any lease or sale to, or purchase by, the Cantonment Authority of land or buildings or in any agreement for the same.

*Procedure.*

37. (1) Every Board shall ordinarily hold at least one <sup>Meetings.</sup> meeting in every month on such day as may be fixed, and of which notice shall be given in such manner as may be provided, by regulations made by the Board under this Chapter.

(2) The President may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition in writing by not less than one-fourth of the members of the Board, convene a special meeting.

(3) Any meeting may be adjourned until the next or any subsequent day, and an adjourned meeting may be further adjourned in like manner.

38. Subject to any regulation made by the Board under <sup>Business to be transacted.</sup> this Chapter, any business may be transacted at any meeting :

Provided that no business relating to the imposition, abolition or modification of any tax shall be transacted at a meeting unless notice of the same and of the date fixed therefor has been sent to each member not less than seven days before that date.

39. (1) The quorum necessary for the transaction of busi- <sup>Quorum.</sup> ness at a meeting of a Board shall be five or one-half of the number of members of the Board actually holding office at the time, whichever is the greater number.

(2) If a quorum is not present, the President shall adjourn the meeting and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting if there had been a quorum present thereat shall be brought before, and may be transacted at, an adjourned meeting, whether there is a quorum present or not.

40. In the absence of both the President and the Vice- <sup>Presiding officer.</sup> President from any meeting, the members present shall elect one from among their own number to preside.

41. (1) Minutes of the proceedings of each meeting shall <sup>Minutes.</sup> be recorded in a book and shall be signed by the President before the close of the meeting, and shall, at such times and

in such place as may be fixed by the Board, be open to inspection free of charge by any inhabitant of the cantonment.

(2) Copies of the minutes shall, as soon as possible after each meeting, be forwarded for information to the Officer Commanding the District, the Officer Commanding the brigade area, and the District Magistrate.

42. Every meeting of a Board shall be open to the public unless in any case the President, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes, otherwise directs.

43. (1) All questions coming before a meeting shall be decided by the majority of the votes of the members present and voting.

(2) In the case of an equality of votes, the President shall have a second or casting vote.

(3) The dissent of any member from any decision of the Board shall, if the member so requests, be entered in the minutes, together with a short statement of the grounds for such dissent.

44. (1) A Board may make regulations consistent with this Act and with the rules made thereunder to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:--

- (a) the time and place of its meetings;
- (b) the manner in which notice of the meeting shall be given;
- (c) the conduct of proceedings at meetings and the adjournment of meetings;
- (d) the custody of the common seal of the Board and the purposes for which it shall be used; and
- (e) the appointment of committees for any purpose and the determination of all matters relating to the constitution and procedure of such committees, and the delegation to such committees, subject to any conditions which the Board thinks fit to impose, of any of the powers or duties of the Board under this Act other than a power to make regulations or bye-laws.

(2) No regulation made under clause (e) of sub-section (1) shall take effect until it has been approved by the Local Government.

Meetings to be public.

Method of deciding questions.

Power to make regulations.

(3) No regulation made under this section shall take effect until it has been published in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

45. (1) A Cantonment Authority may—

Joint action  
with other  
local authority.

(a) join with any other local authority—

(i) in appointing a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested and in appointing a chairman of such committee,

(ii) in delegating to such committee power to frame terms binding on the Cantonment Authority and such other local authority as to the construction and future maintenance of any joint work or to exercise any power which might be exercised by either of the said authorities; and

(iii) in making rules for regulating the proceedings of any such committee relating to the purposes for which it has been appointed; or

(b) with the previous sanction of the Local Government, enter into an agreement with any other local authority regarding the levy of any tax or toll whereby the said tax or toll respectively leviable by the authorities so contracting may be levied together instead of separately within the limits of the aggregate area comprising the areas subject to the control of the said authorities.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between any authorities acting together under this section, the decision thereon of the Local Government or of an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf shall be final.

(3) When any agreement such as is referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1) has been entered into, then—

(a) where the agreement relates to an octroi or terminal tax or toll, the other local authority with which the Cantonment Authority has made such agreement shall have the same powers to establish octroi limits and octroi stations and places for the collection of the terminal tax and terminal toll within the cantonment, as it has within the area ordinarily subject to its control;

- (b) such other local authority shall have the same power of collecting such tax or toll in the cantonment, and the provisions of any enactment in force relating to the levy of such tax or toll by such other local authority shall apply in the same manner, as if the cantonment were comprised within the area ordinarily subject to its control; and
- (c) the total of the collection of such tax and toll made in the cantonment and in the area ordinarily subject to the control of such other local authority and the costs thereby incurred shall be divided between the cantonment fund and the fund subject to the control of such other local authority, in such proportion as may have been determined by the agreement.

*Control.*

46. The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may at any time require a Cantonment Authority—

- (a) to produce any record, correspondence, plan or other document in its possession or under its control; .
- (b) to furnish any return, plan, estimate, statement, account or statistics relating to its proceedings, duties or works;
- (c) to furnish or obtain and furnish any report.

47. The Officer Commanding the District may depute any person in the service of the Government to inspect or examine any department of the office of, or any service or work undertaken by, or thing belonging to, a Cantonment Authority, and to report thereon, and the Cantonment Authority and its officers and servants shall be bound to afford the person so deputed access at all reasonable times to the premises and property of the Cantonment Authority and to all records, accounts and other documents the inspection of which he may consider necessary to enable him to discharge his duties.

48. The Officer Commanding the District may, by order in writing,—

- (a) call for any book or document in the possession or under the control of the Cantonment Authority;

- (b) require the Cantonment Authority to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents relating to its proceedings, duties or works as he thinks fit.

49. If, on receipt of any information or report obtained under section 47 or section 48, the Officer Commanding the District is of opinion—

Power to require execution of work, etc.

- (a) that any duty imposed on a Cantonment Authority by or under this Act has not been performed or has been performed in an imperfect, inefficient or unsuitable manner, or
- (b) that adequate financial provision has not been made for the performance of any such duty,

he may, with the concurrence of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, and of the Local Government, direct the Cantonment Authority, within such period as he thinks fit, to make arrangements to his satisfaction for the proper performance of the duty, or, as the case may be, to make financial provision to his satisfaction for the performance of the duty:

Provided that, unless in the opinion of the Officer Commanding the District, the immediate execution of such order is necessary, he shall, before making any direction under this section, give the Cantonment Authority an opportunity of showing cause why such direction should not be made.

50. If, within the period fixed by a direction made under section 49, any action the taking of which has been directed under that section has not been duly taken, the Officer Commanding the District may make arrangements for the taking of such action, and may direct that all expenses connected therewith shall be defrayed out of the cantonment fund.

Power to provide for enforcement of direction under section 49.

51. (1) If the President dissents from any decision of the Board, which he considers prejudicial to the health, welfare or discipline of the troops in the cantonment, he may, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes, by order in writing, direct the suspension of action thereon for any period not exceeding one month and, if he does so, shall forthwith refer the matter to the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, through the Officer Commanding the District, who may make such recommendations thereon as he thinks fit.

Power to override decision of Board.

(2) If the District Magistrate considers any decision of a Cantonment Authority to be prejudicial to the public health, safety or convenience, he may, after giving notice in writing of his intention to the Cantonment Authority, refer the matter to the Local Government; and, pending the disposal of the reference to the Local Government, no action shall be taken on the decision.

(3) If any Magistrate who is a member of a Board, being present at a meeting, dissents from any decision which he considers prejudicial to the public health, safety or convenience, he may, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes and after giving notice in writing of his intention to the President, report the matter to the District Magistrate; and the President shall, on receipt of such notice, direct the suspension of action on the decision for a period sufficient to allow of a communication being made to the District Magistrate and of his taking proceedings as provided by sub-section (2).

52. (1) The Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, may at any time on a recommendation made to him in this behalf by the Officer Commanding the District—

- (a) direct that any matter or any specific proposal other than one which has been referred to the Local Government under sub-section (2) of section 51 be considered or re-considered by the Cantonment Authority; or
- (b) direct the suspension, for such period as may be stated in the order, of action on any decision of a Cantonment Authority, other than a decision which has been referred to him under sub-section (1) of section 51, and thereafter cancel the suspension or direct that the decision shall not be carried into effect or that it shall be carried into effect with such modifications as he may specify.

(2) When any decision of a Board has been referred to him under sub-section (1) of section 51, the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, may, by order in writing,—

- (a) cancel the order given by the President directing the suspension of action; or
- (b) extend the duration of the order for such period as he thinks fit; or

- (c) direct that the decision be carried into effect by the Board with such modifications as he may specify.

53. When any decision of a Cantonment Authority has been referred to the Local Government under sub-section (2) of section 51, the Local Government may, after consulting the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, by order in writing,—

Powers of Local Government on a reference made under section 51.

- (a) direct that no action be taken on the decision; or  
 (b) direct that the decision be carried into effect either without modification or with such modifications as it may specify.

54. (1) If, in the opinion of the Local Government, any Board is not competent to perform or persistently makes default in the performance of the duties imposed on it by or under this Act or otherwise by law, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by an order published, together with the statement of the reasons therefor, in the local official Gazette, declare the Board to be incompetent or in default or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for such period as may be specified in the order:

Supersession of Board.

Provided that no Board shall be superseded unless a reasonable opportunity has been given to it to shew cause against the supersession.

(2) When a Board is superseded by an order under sub-section (1)—

- (a) all members of the Board shall, on such date as may be specified in the order, vacate their offices as such members but without prejudice to their eligibility for election or nomination under clause (c);  
 (b) during the supersession of the Board, all powers and duties conferred and imposed upon the Board by or under this Act or otherwise by law shall be exercised and performed by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment subject to such reservation, if any, as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf; and  
 (c) before the expiry of the period of supersession elections shall be held and nominations made for the purpose of reconstituting the Board.

*Validity of Proceedings.*

Validity of  
proceedings,  
etc.

55. (1) No act or proceeding of a Board or of any committee of a Board shall be invalid by reason only of the existence of a vacancy in the Board or committee.

(2) No disqualification or defect in the election, nomination or appointment of a person acting as the President or a member of a Board or of any such committee shall vitiate any act or proceeding of the Board or committee if the majority of the persons present at the time of the act being done or the proceeding being taken were duly qualified members thereof.

(3) Any document or minutes which purport to be the record of the proceedings of a Board or of any committee of a Board shall, if made and signed substantially in the manner prescribed for the making and signing of the record of such proceedings, be presumed to be a correct record of the proceedings of a duly convened meeting, held by a duly constituted Board or committee, as the case may be, whereof all the members were duly qualified.

## CHAPTER IV.

## SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS AND INTOXICATING DRUGS.

Unauthorised  
sale of  
spirituous liquor  
or intoxicating  
drug.

56. If within a cantonment, or within such limits adjoining a cantonment as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, define, any person not subject to military or air-force law or any person subject to military or air-force law otherwise than as a military officer or a soldier knowingly barter, sells or supplies, or offers or attempts to barter, sell or supply, any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug to or for the use of any soldier or follower or soldier's wife or minor child without the written permission of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment or of some person authorised by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to grant such permission, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

Unauthorised  
possession of  
spirituous  
liquor.

57. If within a cantonment, or within any limits defined under section 56,—

- (a) any person subject to military or air-force law otherwise than as a military officer or a soldier, or
- (b) the wife or servant of any such person or of a soldier,



has in his or her possession, except on behalf of the Government or for the private use of a military officer, more than one quart of any spirituous liquor, other than fermented malt-liquor, without the written permission of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment or of some person authorised by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to grant such permission, he or she shall be punishable, in the case of a first offence, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

58. (1) Any police officer or excise officer may, without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person whom he finds committing an offence under section 56 or section 57, and may seize and detain any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug in respect of which such an offence has been committed and any vessels or coverings in which the liquor or drug is contained.

Arrest of persons and seizure and confiscation of things for offences against the two last foregoing sections.

(2) Where a person accused of an offence under section 56 has been previously convicted of an offence under that section, an officer in charge of a police station may, with the written permission of a Magistrate, seize and detain any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug within the cantonment or within any limits defined under that section which, at the time of the alleged commission of the subsequent offence, belonged to, or was in the possession of, such person.

(3) The Court convicting a person of an offence under section 56 or section 57 may order the confiscation of the whole or any part of anything seized under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2).

(4) Subject to the provisions of Chapter XLIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, anything seized under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) and not confiscated under sub-section (3) shall be restored to the person from whom it was taken.

59. The foregoing provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to the sale or supply of any article in good faith for medicinal purposes by a medical practitioner, chemist or druggist authorised in this behalf by a general or special order of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

Saving of articles sold or supplied for medicinal purposes.

## CHAPTER V.

## TAXATION.

*Imposition of Taxation.*

General power  
of taxation.

**60.** The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, impose in any cantonment any tax which, under any enactment in force on the date of the notification, may be imposed in any municipality within the province.

Framing of  
preliminary  
proposals.

**61.** (1) When the Local Government proposes to impose any tax under section 60, it shall, by notification in the local official Gazette, and in such other manner as is in its opinion best suited for the purpose, give notice of its intention.

(2) Every notification issued under sub-section (1) shall specify—

- (a) the tax which it is proposed to impose;
- (b) the persons or classes of persons to be made liable and the description of the property or other taxable thing or circumstance in respect of which they are to be made liable; and
- (c) the rate at which the tax is to be levied.

Objections.

**62.** Any inhabitant of the cantonment may, within thirty days from the date of the notification under section 61, submit to the Local Government an objection in writing to all or any of the proposals framed therein, and the Local Government shall take any objection so submitted into consideration.

Consideration  
of objections  
and imposition  
of tax.

**63.** After the expiry of thirty days from the date of the notification and after considering all objections submitted thereto under section 62, the Local Government may impose the tax either in the original form or, if any such objection has been so submitted, in that form or in such modified form as it thinks fit.

Definition of  
"annual value."

**64.** For the purposes of this Chapter, "annual value" means—

- (a) in the case of railway stations, hotels, colleges, schools, hospitals, factories and any other buildings which

a Cantonment Authority decides to assess under this clause, one-twentieth of the sum obtained by adding the estimated present cost of erecting the building to the estimated value of the land appertaining thereto, and

- (b) in the case of a building or land not assessed under clause (a), the gross annual rent for which such building (exclusive of furniture or machinery therein) or such land is actually let or, where the building or land is not let or in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority is let for a sum less than its fair letting value, might reasonably be expected to let from year to year:

Provided that, where the annual value of any building is, by reason of exceptional circumstances, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, excessive if calculated in the aforesaid manner, the Cantonment Authority may fix the annual value at any less amount which appears to it to be just.

65. (1) Save as otherwise expressly provided in the notification imposing the tax, every tax on the annual value of buildings or lands or of both shall be leviable primarily upon the actual occupier of the property upon which the said tax is assessed, if he is the owner of the buildings or lands or holds them on a building or other lease from the Secretary of State in Council or from the Cantonment Authority or on a building lease from any person.

Incidence of  
taxation.

(2) In any other case, the tax shall be primarily leviable as follows, namely:—

- (a) if the property is let, upon the lessor;
- (b) if the property is sub-let, upon the superior lessor;
- (c) if the property is unlet, upon the person in whom the right to let the same vests.

(3) On failure to recover any sum due on account of such tax from the person primarily liable, there may be recovered from the occupier of any part of the buildings or lands in respect of which the tax is due such portion of the sum due as bears to the whole amount due the same ratio which the rent annually payable by such occupier bears to the aggregate amount of rent so payable in respect of the whole of the

said buildings or lands, or to the aggregate amount of the letting value thereof, if any, stated in the authenticated assessment list.

(4) An occupier who makes any payment for which he is not primarily liable under this section shall, in the absence of any contract to the contrary, be entitled to be reimbursed by the person primarily liable for the payment, and, if so entitled, may deduct the amount so paid from the amount of any rent from time to time becoming due from him to such person.

*Assessment List.*

Assessment list. **66.** When a tax on the annual value of buildings or lands or both is imposed, the Cantonment Authority shall cause an assessment list of all buildings or lands in the cantonment, or of both, as the case may be, to be prepared in such form as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

Publication of assessment list. **67.** When the assessment list has been prepared, the Cantonment Authority shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the list or a copy thereof may be inspected, and every person claiming to be the owner, lessee or occupier of any property included in the list, and any authorised agent of such person, shall be at liberty to inspect the list and to make extracts therefrom free of charge.

Revision of assessment list. **68.** (1) The Cantonment Authority shall, at the same time, give public notice of a date, not less than one month thereafter, when it will proceed to consider the valuations and assessments entered in the assessment list, and, in all cases in which any property is for the first time assessed or the assessment is increased, it shall also give written notice thereof to the owner and to any lessee or occupier of the property.

(2) Any objection to a valuation or assessment shall be made in writing to the Cantonment Authority before the date fixed in the notice, and shall state in what respect the valuation or assessment is disputed, and all objections so made shall be recorded in a register to be kept for the purpose by the Cantonment Authority.

(3) The objections shall be inquired into and investigated, and the persons making them shall be allowed an opportunity of being heard either in person or by authorised agent, by

an Assessment Committee appointed by the Cantonment Authority.

(4) The Assessment Committee shall consist of not less than three persons, and, where there is a Board, it shall not be necessary to appoint to the Assessment Committee any member thereof.

69. (1) When all objections made under section 68 have been disposed of, and the revision of the valuation and assessment has been completed, the assessment list shall be authenticated by the signature of the members of the Assessment Committee who shall, at the same time, certify that they have considered all objections duly made and have amended the list so far as is required by their decisions on such objections.

Authentication  
of assessment  
list.

(2) The assessment list so authenticated shall be deposited in the office of the Cantonment Authority, and shall there be open, free of charge, during office hours to all owners, lessees and occupiers of property comprised therein or the authorised agents of such persons, and a public notice that it is so open shall forthwith be published.

70. Subject to such alterations as may thereafter be made in the assessment list under the provisions of this Chapter and to the result of any appeal made thereunder, the entries in the assessment list authenticated and deposited as provided in section 69 shall be accepted as conclusive evidence—

Evidential  
value of  
assessment list.

- (i) for the purpose of assessing any tax imposed under this Act, of the annual value or other valuation of all buildings and lands to which such entries respectively refer, and
- (ii) for the purposes of any tax imposed on buildings or lands, of the amount of each such tax leviable thereon during the year to which such list relates.

71. (1) The Cantonment Authority may, at any time, amend the assessment list by inserting the name of any person whose name ought to have been or ought to be inserted, or by inserting any property which ought to have been or ought to be inserted, or by altering the assessment on any property which has been erroneously valued or assessed through fraud, accident or mistake, whether on the part of the Cantonment Authority or of the Assessment Committee or of the assessee, or, in the case of a tax payable by an occupier, by a change

Amendment of  
assessment list.

in the tenancy, after giving notice to any person affected by the amendment of a time, not less than one month from the date of service, at which the amendment is to be made:

Provided that no person shall by reason of any such amendment become liable to pay any tax or increase of tax in respect of any period prior to the commencement of the financial year in which the amendment is made.

(2) Any person interested in any such amendment may tender an objection to the Cantonment Authority in writing before the time fixed in the notice, and shall be allowed an opportunity of being heard in support of the same in person or by authorised agent.

Preparation of  
new assessment  
list.

**72.** The Cantonment Authority shall prepare a new assessment list at least once in every three years, and for this purpose the provisions of sections 66 to 71 shall apply in like manner as they apply for the purpose of the preparation of an assessment list for the first time.

Notice of  
transfers.

**73. (1)** Whenever the title of any person primarily liable for the payment of a tax on the annual value of any building or land to or over such building or land is transferred, the person whose title is transferred and the person to whom the same is transferred shall, within three months after the execution of the instrument of transfer or after its registration, if it is registered, or after the transfer is effected, if no instrument is executed, give notice of such transfer to the Executive Officer.

(2) In the event of the death of any person primarily liable as aforesaid, the person on whom the title of the deceased devolves shall give notice of such devolution to the Executive Officer within six months from the death of the deceased.

(3) The notice to be given under this section shall be in such form as the Executive Officer may direct, and the transferee or other person on whom the title devolves shall, if so required, be bound to produce before the Executive Officer any documents evidencing the transfer or devolution.

(4) Every person who makes a transfer as aforesaid without giving such notice to the Executive Officer shall continue liable for the payment of all taxes assessed on the property transferred until he gives notice or until the transfer has been recorded in the registers of the Cantonment Authority, but

nothing in this section shall be held to affect the liability of the transferee for the payment of the said tax.

74. (1) If any building is erected or re-erected within the meaning of section 179, the owner shall give notice thereof to the Executive Officer within thirty days from the date of its completion or occupation, whichever is earlier.

Notice of  
erection of  
buildings.

(2) Any person failing to give the notice required by subsection (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or ten times the amount of the tax payable on the said building, as erected or re-erected, as the case may be, in respect of a period of three months, whichever is greater.

*Remission and Refund.*

75. If any building is wholly or partly demolished or destroyed or otherwise deprived of value, the Cantonment Authority may, on the application of the owner, remit or refund such portion of the tax payable thereon as it thinks fit.

Demolition,  
etc., of build-  
ings.

76. In a cantonment other than a hill cantonment, when any building or land has remained vacant and unproductive of rent for ninety or more consecutive days during any year, the Cantonment Authority shall remit or refund, as the case may be, such portion of the tax payable thereon in respect of that year as may be proportionate to the number of days during which the said building or land has remained vacant and unproductive of rent.

Remission of  
tax.

77. For the purpose of obtaining a partial remission or refund of tax, the owner of a building composed of separate tenements may request the Cantonment Authority, at the time of the assessment of the building, to enter in the assessment list, in addition to the annual value of the whole building, a note recording in detail the annual value of each separate tenement. When any tenement, the annual value of which has been thus separately recorded, has remained vacant and unproductive of rent for ninety or more consecutive days during any year, such portion of the tax payable in respect of that year on the whole building shall be remitted or refunded as would have been remitted or refunded if the tenement had been separately assessed:

Power to  
require entry  
in assessment  
list of details  
of buildings.

Provided that no such remission shall be made unless notice in writing of the circumstances in which it is claimed

has been given to the Cantonment Authority, and no remission or refund shall take effect in respect of any period commencing more than fifteen days before the delivery of such notice.

What buildings, etc., are to be deemed vacant.

**78.** (1) For the purposes of sections 76 and 77 no building, tenement or land shall be deemed vacant if maintained as a pleasure resort or town or country house, or be deemed unproductive of rent if let to a tenant who has a continuing right of occupation thereof, whether he is in actual occupation or not.

(2) The burden of proving all facts entitling any person to claim relief under section 75, or section 76, or section 77, shall be upon him.

Notice to be given of every occupation of vacant building or house.

**79.** (1) The owner of any building, tenement or land in respect of which a remission or refund of tax has been given under section 76 or section 77 shall give notice of the re-occupation of such building or land within fifteen days of such re-occupation.

(2) Any owner failing to give the notice required by subsection (1) shall be punishable with fine which shall not be less than twice the amount of the tax payable on such building, tenement or land in respect of the period during which it has been re-occupied and which may extend to fifty rupees, or to ten times the amount of the said tax, whichever sum is greater.

*Charge on Immoveable Property.*

Tax on buildings and land to be a charge thereon.

**80.** A tax assessed on the annual value of any building or land shall, subject to the prior payment of the land-revenue, if any, due to the Government thereon, be a first charge upon the building or land.

*Octroi, Terminal Tax and Toll.*

Inspection of imported goods, etc.

**81.** Every person bringing or receiving any goods, vehicles or animals within the limits of any cantonment in which octroi or terminal tax or toll is leviable, shall, when so required by an officer duly authorised by the Cantonment Authority in this behalf, so far as may be necessary for ascertaining the amount of tax chargeable—

(a) permit that officer to inspect, examine or weigh such goods, vehicles or animals; and



- (b) communicate to that officer any information, and exhibit to him any bill, invoice or document of a like nature, which such person may possess relating to such goods, vehicles or animals.

82. (1) Any person who takes or attempts to take past any octroi station or any other place appointed within a cantonment for the collection of octroi, terminal tax or toll any goods, vehicles or animals, on account of which octroi, terminal tax or toll is leviable and thereby evades, or attempts to evade, the payment of such octroi, terminal tax or toll, and any person who abets any such evasion or attempt at evasion, shall be punishable with fine which may extend either to ten times the value of such octroi, terminal tax or toll, or to fifty rupees, whichever is greater, and which shall not be less than twice the value of such octroi, terminal tax or toll, as the case may be.

Evasion of  
octroi or  
terminal tax.

(2) In case of non-payment of any octroi or terminal tax or toll on demand, the officer empowered to collect the same may seize any goods, vehicles or animals on which the octroi, terminal tax or toll is chargeable or any part or number thereof which is of sufficient value to satisfy the demand.

(3) The Cantonment Authority, after the lapse of five days from the seizure, and after the issue of a notice in writing to the person in whose possession the goods, vehicles or animals were at the time of seizure, fixing the time and place of sale, may cause the property so seized, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold by auction to satisfy the demand and any expenses occasioned by the seizure, custody and sale thereof, unless the demand and expenses are in the meantime paid:

Provided that the Executive Officer may, in any case, order that any article of a perishable nature which cannot be kept for five days without serious risk of damage, or which cannot be kept save at a cost which, together with the amount of octroi, terminal tax or toll, is likely to exceed its value, shall be sold after the lapse of such shorter time as he may, having regard to the nature of the article, think proper.

(4) If, at any time before the sale has begun, the person whose property has been seized tenders to the Executive Officer the amount of all expenses incurred and of the octroi, terminal tax or toll, the Executive Officer shall release the property seized.

(5) The surplus, if any, of the sale-proceeds shall be credited to the cantonment fund, and shall, on application made to the Cantonment Authority within one year after the sale, be paid to the person in whose possession the property was at the time of seizure, and, if no such application is made, shall be the property of the Cantonment Authority.

Lease of octroi,  
terminal tax  
or toll.

83. It shall be lawful for the Cantonment Authority, with the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding the District, to lease the collection of any octroi, terminal tax or toll for any period not exceeding one year; and the lessee and all persons employed by him in the management and collection of the octroi, terminal tax or toll shall, in respect thereof,—

- (a) be bound by any orders made by the Cantonment Authority for their guidance;
- (b) have such powers exercisable by officers or servants of the Cantonment Authority under this Act as the Cantonment Authority may confer upon them; and
- (c) be entitled to the same remedies and be subject to the same responsibilities as if they were employed by the Cantonment Authority for the management and collection of the octroi, terminal tax or toll, as the case may be :

Provided that no article distrained may be sold except under the orders of the Cantonment Authority.

#### *Appeals.*

Appeals against  
assessment.

84. (1) An appeal against the assessment or levy of, or against the refusal to refund, any tax under this Act shall lie to the District Magistrate or to such other officer as may be empowered by the Local Government in this behalf :

Provided that, where there is a Board and the person to whom the appeal would ordinarily lie is, or was when the tax was imposed, a member of the Board, the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division, or, in a province where there are no Commissioners, to the District Judge.

(2) If, on the hearing of an appeal under this section, any question as to the liability to, or the principle of assessment of, a tax arises on which the officer hearing the appeal entertains reasonable doubt, he may, either of his own motion or

on the application of the appellant, draw up a statement of the facts of the case and the point on which doubt is entertained, and refer the statement with his own opinion on the point for the decision of the High Court.

(3) On a reference being made under sub-section (2), the subsequent proceedings in the case shall be, as nearly as may be, in conformity with the rules relating to references to the High Court contained in Order XLVI of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

85. In every appeal the costs shall be in the discretion of the officer hearing the appeal. Costs of appeal.

86. If the Cantonment Authority fails to pay any costs awarded to an appellant within ten days after the date of the order for payment thereof, the officer awarding the costs may order the person having the custody of the balance of the cantonment fund to pay the amount. Recovery of costs from Cantonment Authority.

87. No appeal shall be heard or determined under this Chapter unless— Conditions of right to appeal.

- (a) the appeal is, in the case of a tax assessed on the annual value of buildings or lands or both, brought within thirty days next after the date of the authentication of the assessment list under section 69 (exclusive of the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the relevant entries therein), or, as the case may be, within thirty days of the date on which an amendment is finally made under section 71, and, in the case of any other tax, within thirty days next after the date of the receipt of the notice of assessment or of alteration of assessment or, if no notice has been given, within thirty days next after the date of the presentation of the first bill in respect thereof:

Provided that an appeal may be admitted after the expiration of the period prescribed therefor by this section if the appellant satisfies the Court before whom the appeal is preferred that he had sufficient cause for not preferring it within that period;

- (b) the amount, if any, in dispute in the appeal has been deposited by the appellant in the office of the Cantonment Authority.

88. The order of an appellate authority confirming, setting aside or modifying an order in respect of any valuation or assessment or liability to assessment or taxation shall be final:

Provided that it shall be lawful for the appellate authority, upon application or on its own motion, to review any order passed by it in appeal if application in this behalf is made within three months from the date of the original order.

*Payment and Recovery of Taxes.*

89. Save as otherwise expressly provided under this Act, any tax imposed under the provisions of this Act shall be payable on such dates and in such instalments, if any, as the Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, direct.

90. (1) When any tax has become due, the Executive Officer shall cause to be presented to the person liable for the payment thereof a bill for the amount due.

(2) Every such bill shall specify the particulars of the tax and the period for which the charge is made.

91. (1) If the amount of the tax for which any bill has been presented is not paid to the Cantonment Authority within thirty days from the presentation thereof, the Executive Officer may cause to be served upon the person liable for the payment of the same a notice of demand in the form set forth in Schedule I.

(2) For every notice of demand which the Executive Officer causes to be served on any person under this section, a fee of such amount, not exceeding one rupee, as shall in each case be fixed by the Executive Officer, shall be payable by the said person and shall be included in the costs of recovery.

92. (1) If the person liable for the payment of any tax does not, within thirty days from the service of the notice of demand, pay the amount due, or show sufficient cause for non-payment of the same to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer, such sum, with all costs of recovery, may be recovered under a warrant, issued in the form set forth in Schedule II, by distress and sale of the moveable property of the defaulter:

Provided that the Executive Officer shall not recover any sum the liability for which has been remitted on appeal under this Chapter.

(2) Every warrant issued under this section shall be signed by the Executive Officer.

93. (1) It shall be lawful for any servant of the Cantonment Authority to whom a warrant issued under section 92 is addressed to distress, wherever it may be found, any moveable property of the person therein named as defaulter, subject to the following conditions, exceptions and exemptions, namely:—

(a) the following property shall not be distrained:—

- (i) the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of the defaulter, his wife and children,
- (ii) tools of artisans,
- (iii) books of account, or
- (iv) when the defaulter is an agriculturist, his implements of husbandry, seed-grain, and such cattle as may be necessary to enable the defaulter to earn his livelihood;

(b) the distress shall not be excessive, that is to say, the property distrained shall be as nearly as possible equal in value to the amount recoverable under the warrant, and if any property has been distrained which, in the opinion of the Executive Officer, should not have been distrained, it shall forthwith be returned.

(2) The person charged with the execution of a warrant of distress shall forthwith make an inventory of the property which he seizes under such warrant, and shall, at the same time, give a written notice in the form set forth in Schedule III to the person in possession thereof at the time of seizure that the said property will be sold as therein mentioned.

94. (1) When the property seized is subject to speedy and natural decay, or when the expense of keeping it in custody is, when added to the amount to be recovered, likely to exceed its value, the Executive Officer shall give notice to the person in whose possession the property was at the time of seizure that it will be sold at once, and shall sell it accordingly by public auction unless the amount mentioned in the warrant is forthwith paid.

(2) If the warrant is not in the meantime suspended by the Executive Officer, or discharged, the property seized shall,

after the expiry of the period named in the notice served under sub-section (2) of section 93, be sold by public auction by order of the Executive Officer.

(3) The surplus of the sale-proceeds, if any, shall forthwith be credited to the cantonment fund, and notice of such credit shall be given at the same time to the person from whose possession the property was taken, and, if the same is claimed by written application to the Cantonment Authority within one year from the date of the notice, a refund thereof shall be made to such person. Any surplus not claimed within one year as aforesaid shall be the property of the Cantonment Authority.

(4) For every distraint made under this Chapter a fee of such amount, not exceeding one rupee, as shall in each case be fixed by the Executive Officer shall be charged, and the said fee shall be included in the costs of recovery.

Recovery from a person about to leave cantonment.

95. (1) If the Executive Officer has reason to believe that any person from whom any sum is due on account of any tax is about to remove from the cantonment, he may direct the immediate payment by such person of the sum so due or about to become due, and cause a bill for the same to be served on such person.

(2) If, on the service of such bill, such person does not forthwith pay the sum so due or about to become due, the amount shall be leviable by distress and sale in the manner hereinbefore provided in this Chapter, except that it shall not be necessary to serve upon the defaulter any notice of demand and the warrant for distress and sale may be issued and executed without any delay.

Power to institute suit for recovery.

96. Instead of proceeding against a defaulter by distress and sale as hereinbefore provided in this Chapter, or after a defaulter has been so proceeded against unsuccessfully or with only partial success, any sum due or the balance of any sum due, as the case may be, from such defaulter on account of a tax may be recovered from him by a suit in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

*Special Provisions relating to Taxation.*

Power to prohibit or exempt from taxation.

97. Every Cantonment Authority shall be deemed to be a Municipal Committee for the purposes of the Municipal Taxation Act, 1881.

XI of 1881.

98. A Cantonment Authority may make special provision for the cleansing of any factory, hotel, club or group of buildings or lands used for any one purpose and under one management, and may fix a special rate and the dates and other conditions for periodical payment thereof, which shall be determined by a written agreement with the person liable for the payment of the conservancy or scavenging tax in respect of such factory, hotel, club or group of buildings or lands;

Power to make special provision for conservancy in certain cases.

Provided that, in fixing the amount, proper regard shall be had to the probable cost to the Cantonment Authority of the services to be rendered.

99. (1) When, in pursuance of section 98, a Cantonment Authority has fixed a special rate for the cleansing of any factory, hotel, club or group of buildings or lands, such premises shall be exempted from the payment of any conservancy or scavenging tax imposed in the cantonment.

Exemption in the case of buildings.

(2) The following buildings and lands shall be exempt from any tax on property, namely:—

- (a) places set apart for public worship and either actually so used or used for no other purpose;
- (b) buildings used for educational purposes and public libraries, play-grounds and dharmshalas which are open to the public and from which no income is derived;
- (c) hospitals and dispensaries maintained wholly by charitable contributions;
- (d) burning and burial grounds, not being the property of Government or a Cantonment Authority, which are controlled under the provisions of this Act;
- (e) buildings or lands vested in a Cantonment Authority; and
- (f) any buildings or lands, used or acquired for the public service or for any public purpose, which are the property of, or in the occupation of, the Government.

100. A Cantonment Authority may exempt, for a period not exceeding one year at a time from the payment of any tax or any portion of a tax imposed under this Act, any person who is in its opinion by reason of poverty unable to pay the same.

Exemption of poor persons.

Composition.

101. (1) A Cantonment Authority may, with the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding the District, allow any person to compound for any tax.

(2) Every sum due by reason of the composition of a tax under sub-section (1) shall be recoverable as if it were a tax.

Irrecoverable debts.

102. A Cantonment Authority may write-off any sum due on account of any tax or of the costs of recovering any tax if such sum is, in its opinion, irrecoverable.

Obligation to disclose liability.

103. (1) The Executive Officer may, by written notice, call upon any inhabitant of the cantonment to furnish such information as may be necessary for the purpose of ascertaining—

- (a) whether such inhabitant is liable to pay any tax imposed under this Act;
- (b) at what amount he should be assessed; or
- (c) the annual value of the building or land which he occupies and the name and address of the owner or lessee thereof.

(2) If any person, when called upon under sub-section (1) to furnish information, neglects to furnish it or furnishes information which is not true to the best of his knowledge or belief, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Immaterial error not to affect liability.

104. No assessment and no charge or demand on account of any tax or fee shall be impeached or affected by reason only of any mistake in the name of any person liable to pay such tax or fee, or in the description of any property or thing, or any mistake in the amount of the assessment, charge or demand, if the directions contained in this Act and the rules and bye-laws made thereunder have in substance and effect been complied with; but any person who sustains any special damage by reason of any such mistake shall be entitled to recover compensation for the same by suit in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Distraint not to be invalid by reason of immaterial defect.

105. No distress levied under this Chapter shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any person making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account only of any defect of form in the notice of demand, warrant of distress or other proceeding relating thereto; nor shall any such person be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards



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committed by him, but any person who sustains any special damage by reason of any such irregularity shall be entitled to recover compensation for the same by suit in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

CHAPTER VI.

CANTONMENT FUND AND PROPERTY.

*Cantonment Fund.*

106. There shall be formed for every cantonment a cantonment fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof the following sums, namely:—

- (a) the balance, if any, of the cantonment fund formed for the cantonment under the Cantonments Act, 1910,
- (b) all sums received by or on behalf of the Cantonment Authority, and
- (c) subject to any deductions made under section 545 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or under any other law for the time being in force, or under any order of the Local Government, all fines recovered from persons convicted of offences committed within the cantonment—
  - (i) under this Act or any rule or bye-law made thereunder, or
  - (ii) under section 34 of the Police Act, 1861, or under any corresponding enactment for the time being in force, or
  - (iii) under Chapter XIII or Chapter XIV of the Indian Penal Code, or
  - (iv) under section 156 of the Army Act, or
  - (v) under the provisions of any enactment wherein or whereunder provision is made for a fine being credited to the cantonment fund, or
  - (vi) under any other enactment for the time being in force in respect of which the Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, direct that fines realised thereunder shall be credited to the cantonment fund.

Custody of  
cantonment  
fund.

107. (1) Where in or near a cantonment there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury, or a branch of the Imperial Bank of India, the cantonment fund shall be kept in such treasury, sub-treasury or bank, as the case may be.

(2) Where there is no such treasury, sub-treasury or bank, the cantonment fund may be deposited with any bank to which the Government treasury business has been entrusted, and, in the absence of such a bank, with any banker or person acting as a banker who has given such security for the safe custody of the fund and the payment on demand of the funds so deposited as the Local Government may in each case direct.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), a Cantonment Authority may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, place in fixed deposit with the Imperial Bank of India any surplus funds in its hands which may not be required for immediate use, or may invest the same in securities of the Government of India or a Local Government or in such other securities as the Local Government may approve in this behalf, and may vary such investments for others of a like nature, and may dispose of such securities as may be necessary.

(4) The income resulting from any fixed deposit or from any such security as is referred to in sub-section (3) or from the proceeds of the sale of any such security shall be credited to the cantonment fund.

*Property.*

Property.

108. Subject to any special reservation made by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, all property of the nature hereinafter in this section specified which has been acquired or provided or is maintained by a Cantonment Authority shall vest in and belong to that Cantonment Authority, and shall be under its direction, management and control, that is to say,—

- (a) all markets, slaughter-houses, manure and nightsoil depôts, and buildings of every description;
- (b) all water-works for the supply, storage or distribution of water for public purposes and all bridges, buildings, engines, materials, and things connected therewith or appertaining thereto;

- (c) all sewers, drains, culverts and water-courses, and all works, materials and things appertaining thereto;
- (d) all dust, dirt, dung, ashes, refuse, animal matter, filth and rubbish of every kind, and dead bodies of animals collected by the Cantonment Authority from the streets, houses, privies, sewers, cess-pools or elsewhere, or deposited in places appointed by the Cantonment Authority for such purpose;
- (e) all lamps and lamp-posts and apparatus connected therewith or appertaining thereto;
- (f) all land or other property transferred to the Cantonment Authority by His Majesty, or by gift, purchase or otherwise for local public purposes; and
- (g) all streets and the pavements, stones and other materials thereof, and also all trees, erections, materials, implements, and things existing on or appertaining to streets.

109. The cantonment fund and all property vested in a Cantonment Authority shall be applied for the purposes, whether express or implied, for which, by or under this Act or any other law for the time being in force, powers are conferred or duties or obligations are imposed upon the Cantonment Authority:

Application of  
cantonment  
fund and pro-  
perty.

Provided that the Cantonment Authority shall not incur any expenditure for acquiring or renting land beyond the limits of the cantonment or for constructing any work beyond such limits except—

- (a) with the sanction of the Local Government, and
- (b) on such terms and conditions as the Local Government may impose:

Provided, further, that priority shall be given in the order hereinafter set forth to the following liabilities and obligations of a Cantonment Authority, that is to say,—

- (a) to the liabilities and obligations arising from a trust legally imposed upon or accepted by the Cantonment Authority;
- (b) to the repayment of, and the payment of interest on, any loan incurred under the provisions of the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914;

- (c) to the payment of establishment charges;
- (d) to the payment of such expenses on account of pauper lunatics sent from the cantonment to public lunatic asylums and mental hospitals as the Local Government directs the Cantonment Authority to pay; and
- (e) to the payment of any sum the payment of which is expressly required by the provisions of this Act or any rule or bye-law made thereunder.

Acquisition of immoveable property.

**110.** When there is any hindrance to the permanent or temporary acquisition upon payment of any land required by a Cantonment Authority for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may, at the request of the Cantonment Authority, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and, on payment by the Cantonment Authority of the compensation awarded under that Act and of the charges incurred by the Government in connection with the proceedings, the land shall vest in the Cantonment Authority.

Power to make rules regarding cantonment fund and property.

**111.** The Governor General in Council may make rules consistent with this Act to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the conditions on which property may be acquired by Cantonment Authorities or on which property vested in a Cantonment Authority may be transferred by sale, mortgage, lease, exchange or otherwise; and
- (b) any other matter relating to the cantonment fund or cantonment property in respect of which no provision or insufficient provision is made by or under this Act, and provision is, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, necessary.

## CHAPTER VII.

### CONTRACTS.

Contracts by whom to be executed.

**112.** Subject to the provisions of this Chapter, every Cantonment Authority shall be competent to enter into and perform any contract necessary for the purposes of this Act.

**113.** (1) Every contract—

Sanction.

- (a) for which budget provision does not exist, or
- (b) which involves a value or amount exceeding one hundred rupees,

shall require the sanction of the Cantonment Authority.

(2) Every contract other than a contract such as is referred to in sub-section (1) shall be sanctioned by the Cantonment Authority or by the Executive Officer on behalf of the Cantonment Authority.

**114.** (1) Every contract made by or on behalf of a Cantonment Authority, the value or amount of which exceeds fifty rupees, shall be in writing, and every such contract shall, where there is a Board, be signed by two members, of whom the President or the Vice-President shall be one, and be countersigned by the Executive Officer and be sealed with the common seal of the Board, or, where there is no Board, be signed by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment and be sealed with the official seal of the Cantonment Authority:

Execution of contracts.

Provided that, where there is a Board, the Executive Officer may in a case of urgency, with the previous sanction of the President of the Board, execute on behalf of the Board any contract the value or amount of which does not exceed two hundred rupees.

(2) Where an Executive Officer executes a contract on behalf of a Board under sub-section (1), he shall submit a report of his action and of the reasons therefor to the Board at its next meeting.

**115.** If any contract is executed by or on behalf of a Cantonment Authority otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of this Chapter, it shall not be binding on the Cantonment Authority.

Contracts improperly executed not to be binding on a Cantonment Authority.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### DUTIES AND DISCRETIONARY FUNCTIONS OF CANTONMENT AUTHORITIES.

**116.** It shall be the duty of every Cantonment Authority, so far as the funds at its disposal permit, to make reasonable provision within the cantonment for—

Duties of Cantonment Authority.

- (a) lighting streets and other public places;

- (b) watering streets and other public places;
- (c) cleansing streets, public places and drains, abating nuisances and removing noxious vegetation;
- (d) regulating offensive, dangerous or obnoxious trades, callings and practices;
- (e) removing, on the ground of public safety, health or convenience, undesirable obstructions and projections in streets and other public places;
- (f) securing or removing dangerous buildings and places;
- (g) acquiring, maintaining, changing and regulating places for the disposal of the dead;
- (h) constructing, altering and maintaining streets, culverts, markets, slaughter-houses, latrines, privies, urinals, drains, drainage works and sewerage works;
- (i) planting and maintaining trees on roadsides and other public places;
- (j) providing or arranging for a sufficient supply of pure and wholesome water, where such supply does not exist, guarding from pollution water used for human consumption, and preventing polluted water from being so used;
- (k) registering births and deaths;
- (l) establishing and maintaining a system of public vaccination;
- (m) establishing and maintaining or supporting public hospitals and dispensaries, and providing public medical relief;
- (n) establishing and maintaining primary schools;
- (o) rendering assistance in extinguishing fires, and protecting life and property when fires occur;
- (p) maintaining and developing the value of property vested in, or entrusted to the management of, the Cantonment Authority; and
- (q) fulfilling any other obligation imposed upon it by or under this Act or any other law for the time being in force.

**117.** A Cantonment Authority may, within the cantonment, make provision for—

Discretionary  
functions of  
Cantonment  
Authority.

- (a) laying out in areas, whether previously built upon or not, new streets, and acquiring land for that purpose and for the construction of buildings, and compounds of buildings, to abut on such streets;
- (b) constructing, establishing or maintaining public parks, gardens, offices, dairies, bathing or washing places, drinking fountains, tanks, wells and other works of public utility;
- (c) reclaiming unhealthy localities;
- (d) furthering educational objects by measures other than the establishment and maintenance of primary schools;
- (e) taking a census and granting rewards for information which may tend to secure the correct registration of vital statistics;
- (f) making a survey;
- (g) giving relief on the occurrence of local epidemics by the establishment or maintenance of relief works or otherwise;
- (h) securing or assisting to secure suitable places for the carrying on of any offensive, dangerous or obnoxious trade, calling or occupation;
- (i) establishing and maintaining a farm or other place for the disposal of sewage;
- (j) constructing, subsidising or guaranteeing tramways or other means of locomotion, and electric lighting or electric power works;
- (k) adopting any measure, other than a measure specified in section 116 or in the foregoing provisions of this section, likely to promote the safety, health or convenience of the inhabitants of the cantonment; or
- (l) the doing of anything on which expenditure is declared by the Local Government, or by the Cantonment Authority, with the sanction of the Local Government, to be an appropriate charge on the cantonment fund.

## CHAPTER IX.

## PUBLIC SAFETY AND SUPPRESSION OF NUISANCES.

*General Nuisances.*

Penalty for  
causing  
nuisances.

**118.** (1) Whoever—

- (a) in any street or other public place within a cantonment,—
- (i) is drunk and disorderly or drunk and incapable of taking care of himself; or
  - (ii) uses any threatening, abusive or insulting words, or behaves in a threatening or insulting manner with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, or whereby a breach of the peace is likely to be occasioned; or
  - (iii) exposes himself, or wilfully or indecently exposes his person; or
  - (iv) loiters, or begs importunately, for alms; or
  - (v) exposes or exhibits, with the object of exciting charity, any deformity or disease or any offensive sore or wound; or
  - (vi) carries meat exposed to public view; or
  - (vii) is found gaming; or
  - (viii) pickets animals, or collects carts; or
  - (ix) being engaged in the removal of night-soil or other offensive matter or rubbish, wilfully or negligently permits any portion thereof to spill or fall, or neglects to sweep away or otherwise effectually to remove any portion thereof which may spill or fall in such street or place; or
  - (x) without proper authority affixes upon any building, monument, post, wall, fence, tree or other thing, any bill, notice or other document; or
  - (xi) without proper authority defaces or writes upon or otherwise marks any building, monument, post, wall, fence, tree or other thing; or



- (xii) without proper authority removes, destroys, defaces or otherwise obliterates any notice or other document put up or exhibited under this Act; or
- (xiii) without proper authority displaces, damages, or makes any alteration in, or otherwise interferes with, the pavement, gutter, stormwater-drain, flags or other materials of any such street, or any lamp, bracket, direction-post, hydrant or water-pipe maintained by the Cantonment Authority in any such street or public place, or extinguishes a public light; or
- (xiv) carries any corpse not decently covered or without taking due precautions to prevent risk of infection or injury to the public health or annoyance to passers by or to persons dwelling in the neighbourhood; or
- (xv) carries night-soil or other offensive matter or rubbish at any hour prohibited by the Cantonment Authority by public notice, or in any pattern of cart or receptacle which has not been approved for the purpose by the Cantonment Authority, or fails to close such cart or receptacle when in use; or
- (b) carries night-soil or other offensive matter or rubbish along any route in contravention of any prohibition made in this behalf by the Cantonment Authority by public notice; or
- (c) deposits, or causes or permits to be deposited, earth or materials of any description, or any offensive matter or rubbish, in any place not intended for the purpose in any street or other public place or waste or unoccupied land under the management of the Cantonment Authority; or
- (d) having charge of a corpse fails to bury, burn or otherwise lawfully dispose of the same within twenty-four hours after death; or
- (e) makes any grave or buries or burns any corpse in any place not set apart for such purpose; or
- (f) keeps or uses, or knowingly permits to be kept or used, any place as a common gaming house, or assists

in conducting the business of any common gaming house; or

- (g) at any time or place at which the same has been prohibited by the Cantonment Authority by public or special notice, beats a drum or tom-tom; or blows a horn or trumpet, or beats any utensil, or sounds any brass or other instrument, or plays any music; or
- (h) disturbs the public peace or order by singing, screaming or shouting; or
- (i) lets loose any animal so as to cause, or negligently allows any animal to cause, injury, danger, alarm or annoyance to any person; or
- (j) being the occupier of any building or land in or upon which an animal dies, neglects within three hours of the death of the animal, or, if the death occurs at night, within three hours after sunrise, either—
  - (i) to report the occurrence to the Executive Officer or to an officer, if any, appointed by him in this behalf with a view to securing the removal and disposal of the carcass by the public conservancy establishment, or
  - (ii) to remove and dispose of the carcass in accordance with any general directions given by the Cantonment Authority by public notice or any special directions given by the Executive Officer on receipt of such report as aforesaid; or
- (k) save with the written permission of the Cantonment Authority and in such manner as it may authorise, stores or uses night-soil, manure, rubbish or any other substance emitting an offensive smell; or
- (l) uses or permits to be used as a latrine any place not intended for that purpose;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(2) Whoever does not take reasonable means to prevent any child under the age of twelve years being in his charge from easing himself in any street or other public place within the cantonment shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty-five rupees.

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(3) The owner or keeper of any animal found picketed or straying without a keeper in a street or other public place in a cantonment shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

(4) Any animal found picketed as aforesaid may be removed by any officer or servant of the Cantonment Authority or by any police officer to a pound as if the animal had been found straying.

*Dogs.*

119. (1) A Cantonment Authority may make bye-laws to provide for the registration of all dogs kept within the cantonment. Registration and control of dogs.

(2) Such bye-laws shall—

(a) require the registration, by the Officer Commanding each military unit, of all dogs kept in the lines occupied by that unit;

(b) require that every registered dog shall wear a collar to which shall be attached a metal token to be issued by the registration authority, and fix the fee payable for the issue thereof;

(c) require that any dog which has not been registered or which is not wearing such token shall, if found in any public place, be detained at a place set apart for the purpose; and

(d) fix the fee which shall be charged for such detention and provide that any such dog shall be liable to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of unless it is claimed and the fee in respect thereof is paid within one week;

and may provide for such other matters as the Cantonment Authority thinks fit.

(3) A Cantonment Authority may—

(a) cause to be destroyed, or to be confined for such period as that Authority may direct, any dog or other animal which is, or is reasonably suspected to be, suffering from rabies, or which has been bitten by any dog or other animal suffering or suspected to be suffering from rabies;

(b) by public notice direct that, after such date as may be specified in the notice, dogs which are without collars or without marks distinguishing them as private property and are found straying on the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of their owners, if any, may be destroyed, and cause them to be destroyed accordingly.

(4) No damages shall be payable in respect of any dog or other animal destroyed or otherwise disposed of under this section.

(5) Whoever, being the owner or person in charge of any dog, neglects to restrain it so that it shall not be at large in any street without being muzzled and without being secured by a chain lead in any case in which—

(a) he knows that the dog is likely to annoy or intimidate any person, or

(b) the Cantonment Authority has, by public notice during the prevalence of rabies, directed that dogs shall not be at large without muzzles and chain leads,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(6) Whoever in a cantonment—

(a) allows any ferocious dog which belongs to him or is in his charge to be at large without being muzzled, or

(b) sets on or urges any dog or other animal to attack, worry or intimidate any person, or

(c) knowing or having reason to believe that any dog or animal belonging to him or in his charge has been bitten by an animal suffering or reasonably suspected to be suffering from rabies, neglects to give immediate information of the fact to the Executive Officer or gives information which is false,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

*Traffic.*

**120.** Whoever in driving, leading or propelling a vehicle along a street fails, except in a case of actual necessity,—

(a) to keep to the left when passing a vehicle coming from the opposite direction, or

(b) to keep to the right when passing a vehicle going in the same direction as himself, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

*Prevention of Fire, etc.*

**121.** (1) A Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, direct that within such limits in the cantonment as may be specified in the notice, the roofs and external walls of huts or other buildings shall not, without the permission in writing of the Cantonment Authority, be made or renewed of grass, mats, leaves or other inflammable materials, and may, by notice in writing, require any person who has disobeyed any such direction as aforesaid to remove or alter the roofs or walls so made or renewed.

Use of inflammable materials for building purposes.

(2) A Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner of any building in the cantonment which has an external roof or wall made of any such material as aforesaid to remove such roof or wall within such time as may be specified in the notice, notwithstanding that a public notice under sub-section (1) has not been issued or that such roof or wall was made with the consent of the Cantonment Authority or before the issue of such public notice:

Provided that, in the case of any such roof or wall in existence before the issue of such a public notice or made with the consent of the Cantonment Authority, that authority shall make compensation, not exceeding the original cost of constructing the roof or wall, for any damage caused by the removal.

**122.** A Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, prohibit in any case where such prohibition appears to it to be necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property, the stacking or collecting of wood, dry grass, straw or other inflammable materials, or the placing of mats or thatched huts or the lighting of fires in any place in the cantonment, or within any limits therein, which may be specified in the notice.

Stacking or collecting inflammable materials.

**123.** No person shall set a naked light on or near any building in any street or other public place in a cantonment in such manner as to cause danger of fire:

Care of naked lights.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit the use, subject to the permission in writing of the

Cantonment Authority, of lights for purposes of illumination on the occasion of a festival or public or private entertainment.

Regulation of cinematographic and dramatic performances.

**124.** (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Cinematograph Act, 1918, no exhibition of pictures or other optical effects by means of a cinematograph or other like apparatus for the purpose of which inflammable films are used, and no public dramatic performance or pantomime, shall be given in any cantonment elsewhere than in premises for which a licence has been granted by the Cantonment Authority under this section. II of 1918.

(2) If the owner of a cinematograph or other apparatus uses the apparatus or allows it to be used, or if any person takes any part in any public dramatic performance or pantomime, in contravention of the provisions of this section, or if the occupier of any premises allows them to be used in contravention of the provisions of this section or of any condition of any licence granted under this section, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each day after the first during which the offence continues.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit the giving of any exhibition or any dramatic performance or pantomime in any theatre or institute which is the property of Government where the exhibition, performance or pantomime is held with the permission and under the control of the military authorities.

Discharging fireworks, fire-arms, etc.

**125.** Whoever in a cantonment discharges any fire-arm or lets off fire-works or fire-balloons, or engages in any game in such manner as to cause or to be likely to cause danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood or risk of injury to property shall be liable to fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Power to require buildings, wells, etc to be rendered safe.

**126.** Where in a cantonment any building, or wall, or any thing affixed thereto, or any well, tank, reservoir, pool, depression, or excavation, or any bank or tree, is, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, for want of sufficient repairs, protection or enclosure, dangerous to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same in such manner

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as it thinks necessary; and, if the danger is, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, imminent, it shall forthwith take such steps as it thinks necessary to avert the same.

127. A Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or part owner, or person claiming to be the owner or part owner, of any building or land in the cantonment, or the lessee or the person claiming to be the lessee of any such land, which, by reason of disuse or disputed ownership or other cause, has remained unoccupied and has become the resort of idle and disorderly persons or of persons who have no ostensible means of subsistence or cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves, or is used for gaming or immoral purposes, or otherwise occasions or is likely to occasion a nuisance, to secure and enclose the same within such time as may be specified in the notice.

Enclosure of waste land used for improper purposes.

CHAPTER X.

SANITATION AND THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF DISEASE.

*Sanitary Authorities.*

128. The following officers shall, for the purposes of sanitation, have control over, and be responsible for maintaining in a sanitary condition, those parts of a cantonment, respectively, which are specified in the case of each, that is to say:—

Responsibility for sanitation.

- (a) the Commanding Officer of the cantonment—all buildings and lands which are occupied or used for military purposes;
- (b) the Officer Commanding the air forces in the cantonment—all buildings and lands which are occupied or used for air-force purposes;
- (c) the head of any civil department or railway administration occupying as such any part of the cantonment—all buildings and lands in his charge as head of that department or administration.

129. (1) The Health Officer shall exercise a general sanitary supervision over the whole cantonment, and shall submit monthly to the Cantonment Authority a report as to

General duties of Health Officer.

the sanitary condition of the cantonment, together with such recommendations in connection therewith as he thinks fit.

(2) The Assistant Health Officer shall perform such duties in connection with the sanitation of the cantonment as are, subject to the control of the Cantonment Authority, allotted to him by the Health Officer.

*Conservancy and Sanitation.*

Public latrines, urinals, and conservancy establishments.

**130.** All public latrines and urinals provided or maintained by a Cantonment Authority shall be so constructed as to provide separate compartments for each sex and not to be a nuisance, and shall be provided with all necessary conservancy establishments, and shall regularly be cleansed and kept in proper order.

Power of Cantonment Authority to undertake private conservancy arrangements.

**131.** (1) On the application or with the consent of the occupier of any building or land, or, where the occupier of any building or land fails to make arrangements to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority for the matters referred to in this section, without such consent, and after giving notice in writing to the occupier, a Cantonment Authority may undertake the house scavenging of any building or land in the cantonment for such period as it thinks fit on such terms as it may prescribe in this behalf.

(2) Where the Cantonment Authority has undertaken the duties referred to in this section, all matter removed in the performance of such duties shall be the property of that Authority.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "house scavenging" means the removal of filth or rubbish or other offensive matter from a privy, latrine, urinal, drain, cesspool, or other common receptacle for such matter.

Deposit and disposal of rubbish, etc.

**132.** (1) Every Cantonment Authority shall provide or appoint, in proper and convenient situations, public receptacles, depôts or places for the temporary deposit or disposal of household rubbish, offensive matter, carcasses of dead animals and sewage.

(2) The Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, issue directions as to the time at which, the manner in which, and the conditions subject to which, any matter referred to in sub-section (1) may be removed along a street or may be deposited or otherwise disposed of.



(3) All matter deposited in receptacles, depôts or places provided or appointed under this section shall be the property of the Cantonment Authority.

133. The Executive Officer of any cantonment may, by notice in writing,—

Cesspools,  
receptacles for  
filth, etc.

(a) require any person having the control whether as owner, lessee or occupier of any land or building in the cantonment—

(i) to close any cesspool appertaining to the land or building which is, in the opinion of the Executive Officer, a nuisance, or

(ii) to keep in a clean condition, in such manner as may be prescribed by the notice, any receptacle for filth or sewage accumulating on the land or in the building, or

(iii) to prevent the water of any private latrine, urinal, sink or bath-room, or any other offensive matter, from soaking, draining or flowing, or being put, from the land or building upon any street or other public place, or into any water-course or into any drain not intended for the purpose; or

(iv) to collect and deposit for removal by the conservancy establishment of the Cantonment Authority, within such time and in such receptacle or place, situate at not more than one hundred feet from the nearest boundary of the premises, as may be specified in the notice, any offensive matter or rubbish which such person has allowed to accumulate or remain under, in or on such building or land; or

(b) require any person to desist from making or altering any drain leading into a public drain; or

(c) require any person having the control of a drain in the cantonment to cleanse, purify, repair or alter the same, or otherwise put it in good order, within such time as may be specified in the notice.

134. (1) Where any well, tank, cistern, reservoir, receptacle, or other place in the cantonment where water is stored or accumulates, whether within any private enclosure or not,

Filling up of  
tank, etc.

is in such a condition as to create a nuisance or, in the opinion of the Health Officer, or the Assistant Health Officer, is or is likely to be a breeding place for mosquitoes, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier thereof within such period as may be specified in the notice, to fill up or cover the well, cistern, reservoir or receptacle, or to fill up the tank, or to drain off or remove the water, as the case may be.

(2) The Cantonment Authority may, if it thinks fit, with the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding the District, meet the whole or any portion of the expenses incurred in complying with a requisition under sub-section (1).

Provision of  
latrines, etc.

**135.** A Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or lessee of any building or land in the cantonment to provide, in such manner as may be specified in the notice, any latrine, urinal, cesspool, dust-bin or other receptacle for filth, sewage, or rubbish, or any additional latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle as aforesaid, which should, in its opinion, be provided for the building or land.

Sanitation in  
factories, etc.

**136.** Every person employing, whether on behalf of the Government or otherwise, more than ten workmen or labourers, and every person managing or having control of a market, school, theatre or other place of public resort, in a cantonment shall give notice of the fact to the Cantonment Authority, and shall provide such latrines and urinals, and shall employ such number of sweepers, as the Cantonment Authority thinks fit, and shall cause the latrines and urinals to be kept clean and in proper order:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply in the case ~~of~~ of 1911. of a factory to which the Indian Factories Act, 1911, applies.

Private  
latrines.

**137.** A Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing,—

- (a) require the owner or other person having the control of any private latrine, or, urinal in the cantonment not to put the same to public use; or
- (b) where any plan for the construction of private latrines or urinals has been approved by the Cantonment Authority, and copies thereof may be obtained free of charge on application,—
  - (i) require any person repairing or constructing any private latrine or urinal not to allow the same

to be used until it has been inspected by or under the direction of the Health Officer and approved by him as conforming with such plan; or

- (ii) require any person having control of any private latrine or urinal to re-build or alter the same in accordance with such plan; or
- (c) require the owner or other person having the control of any such private latrine or urinal which, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, constitutes a nuisance, to remove the latrine or urinal; or
- (d) require any person having the control whether as owner, lessee or occupier of any land or building in the cantonment—
  - (i) to have any latrines provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood, or
  - (ii) to cleanse in such manner as the Cantonment Authority may specify in the notice any latrine or urinal belonging to the land or building;
- (e) require any person being the owner and having the control of any drain in the cantonment to provide, within ten days from the service of the notice, such covering as may be specified in the notice.

**138.** (1) Where it appears to a Cantonment Authority that any block of buildings in the cantonment is in an unhealthy condition by reason of the manner in which the buildings are crowded together, or of the narrowness or closeness of the street, or of the want of proper drainage or ventilation, or of the impracticability of cleansing the buildings or other similar cause, it may cause the block to be inspected by a committee consisting of—

- (a) the Health Officer,
- (b) the Civil Surgeon of the district or, if his services are not available, some other medical officer of the Government,
- (c) the Executive Engineer or a person deputed by the Executive Engineer in this behalf, and

Removal of  
congested  
buildings.

(d) where there is a Board, two non-official members thereof.

(2) The committee shall make a report in writing to the Cantonment Authority regarding the sanitary condition of the block, and, if it considers that the condition thereof is likely to cause risk of disease to the inhabitants of the building or of the neighbourhood or otherwise to endanger the public health, it shall clearly indicate on a plan verified by the Executive Engineer or the person deputed by him to serve on the committee, the buildings which should in its opinion wholly or in part be removed in order to abate the unhealthy condition of the block.

(3) If, upon receipt of such report, the Cantonment Authority is of opinion that all or any buildings indicated should be removed, it may, by notice in writing, require the owners thereof to remove them :

Provided that the Cantonment Authority shall make compensation to the owners for any buildings so removed which may have been erected under proper authority :

Provided, further, that the Cantonment Authority may, if it considers it equitable in the circumstances so to do, pay to the owners such sum as it thinks fit as compensation for any buildings so removed which have not been erected under proper authority.

(4) For the purposes of this section " buildings " includes enclosure walls and fences appertaining to buildings.

Overcrowding  
of dwelling  
houses.

**139.** (1) Where it appears to a Cantonment Authority that any building or part of a building in the cantonment which is used as a dwelling house is so overcrowded as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof, it may, after such inquiry as it thinks fit, by notice in writing require the owner or occupier of the building or part thereof, as the case may be, within such time not being less than one month as may be specified in the notice, to abate the overcrowding of the same by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants, or other inmates to such number as may be specified in the notice.

(2) Any person who fails, without reasonable cause, to comply with a requisition made upon him under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, to an additional

fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the failure has continued.

**140.** (1) Where any building in a cantonment is so ill-constructed or dilapidated as to be, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, in an insanitary state, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, within such time as may be specified in the notice, to execute such repairs or to make such alterations as it thinks necessary for the purpose of removing such defects.

Power to require repair or alteration of building.

(2) A copy of every notice issued under sub-section (1) shall be conspicuously posted on the building to which it relates.

(3) A notice issued under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to have been complied with if the owner of the building to which it relates has, instead of executing the repairs or making the alterations directed by the notice, removed the building.

**141.** (1) The Executive Officer may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of any building or land in the cantonment, which appears to him to be in a filthy or insanitary state, within twenty-four hours to cleanse the same or otherwise put it in a proper state, in such manner as may be specified in the notice.

Power to require land or building to be cleansed.

(2) If, within three months from the date of the service of a notice under sub-section (1), any building or land in respect of which the notice was issued is again in a filthy or insanitary state, the owner, lessee or occupier, as the case may be, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

**142.** If a Cantonment Authority is satisfied that any building or part of a building in the cantonment which is intended for or used as a dwelling place is unfit for human habitation, it may cause a notice to be posted on some conspicuous part of the building prohibiting the owner or occupier thereof from using the building or room for human habitation, or allowing it to be so used, until it has been rendered fit for such use to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority.

Power to order disuse of house.

**143.** A Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee, or occupier of any land in the cantonment to clear away and remove any thick or noxious vegetation or undergrowth which appears to it to be injurious to health or offensive to persons residing in the neighbourhood.

Removal of noxious vegetation.

Agriculture and  
irrigation.

**144.** Where, in the opinion of a Cantonment Authority, the cultivation in the cantonment of any description of crop or the use therein of any kind of manure or the irrigation of any land therein in any specified manner is likely to be injurious to the health of persons dwelling in the neighbourhood, the Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, prohibit such cultivation, use or irrigation after such date as may be specified in the notice, or may, by a like notice, direct that it shall be carried out subject to such conditions as the Cantonment Authority thinks fit:

Provided that if, when a notice is issued under this section, any land to which it relates has been lawfully prepared for cultivation or any crop is sown therein or is standing thereon, the Cantonment Authority shall, if it directs that the notice is to take effect on a date earlier than that by which the crop would ordinarily be sown or reaped, as the case may be, make compensation to all persons interested in the land or crop for the loss, if any, incurred by them respectively by reason of compliance with the notice.

*Burial and Burning Grounds.*

Power to call  
for information  
regarding burial  
and burning  
grounds.

**145.** A Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or person in charge of any burial or burning ground in the cantonment to supply such information as may be specified in the notice concerning the condition, management or position of such ground.

Permission for  
use of new  
burial or burn-  
ing ground.

**146.** (1) No place in a cantonment which has not been used as a burial or burning ground before the commencement of this Act shall be so used without the permission in writing of the Cantonment Authority.

(2) Such permission may be granted subject to any conditions which the Cantonment Authority thinks fit to impose for the purpose of preventing annoyance to, or danger to the health of, persons residing in the neighbourhood.

Power to  
require closing  
of burial or  
burning ground.

**147.** (1) Where a Cantonment Authority, after making or causing to be made local inquiry, is of opinion that any burial or burning ground in the cantonment has become offensive to, or dangerous to the health of, persons living in the neighbourhood, it may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, by notice in writing, require the owner or person

in charge of such ground to close the same from such date as may be specified in the notice.

(2) Where the Local Government sanctions the issue of any notice under sub-section (1), it shall declare the conditions on which the burial or burning ground may be re-opened, and a copy of such declaration shall be annexed to the notice.

(3) Where the Local Government sanctions the issue of any such notice, it shall require a new burial or burning ground to be provided at the expense of the cantonment fund, or, if the community concerned is willing to provide a new burial or burning ground, the Local Government shall require a grant to be made from the cantonment fund towards the cost of the same.

(4) No corpse shall be buried or burnt in any burial or burning ground in respect of which a notice issued under this section is for the time being in force.

148. The provisions of sections 145, 146 and 147 shall not apply in the case of any burial ground which is for the time being managed by or on behalf of the Government.

Exemption from operation of sections 145 to 147.

149. A Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, prescribe routes in the cantonment by which alone corpses may be removed to burial or burning grounds.

Removal of corpses.

*Prevention of Infectious or Contagious Diseases.*

150. Whoever, being in charge of, or in attendance, whether as a medical practitioner or otherwise, upon any person in a cantonment whom he knows or has reason to believe to be suffering from a contagious or infectious disease, or being the owner, lessee or occupier of any building in a cantonment in which he knows that any such person is so suffering, shall, if he fails to give information, or if he gives false information, to the Cantonment Authority respecting the existence of such disease, be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees:

Obligation to give information of infectious or contagious diseases.

Provided that no person shall be punishable under this section for failure to give information if he had reasonable cause to believe that the information had already been duly given:

Provided further, that this section shall not apply in the case of venereal disease where the person suffering therefrom

is under specific and adequate medical treatment and is, by reason of his habits and conditions of life and residence unlikely to spread the disease.

Special measures in case of outbreak of infectious or epidemic diseases.

**151.** (1) In the event of a cantonment being visited or threatened by an outbreak of any infectious or contagious disease among the inhabitants thereof or of any epidemic disease among any animals therein, the Officer Commanding the District, if he thinks that the provisions of this Act or of any law for the time being in force in the cantonment are insufficient for the purpose, may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government,—

- (a) take such special measures, and
- (b) by public notice, make such temporary regulations to be observed by the public or by any class or section of the public,

as he thinks necessary to prevent the outbreak or the spread of the disease:

Provided that, where in the opinion of the Officer Commanding the District immediate measures are necessary, he may take action without such sanction as aforesaid and, if he does so, shall forthwith report such action to the Local Government.

(2) Whoever commits a breach of any temporary regulation made under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.

Power to require names of dairyman's customers.

**152.** Where it is certified to the Executive Officer by a medical practitioner that the outbreak or spread of any infectious or contagious disease in the cantonment is, in the opinion of such medical practitioner, attributable to the milk supplied by any dairyman, the Executive Officer may, by notice in writing, require the dairyman, within such time as may be specified in the notice, to furnish him with a full and complete list of the names and addresses of all his customers within the cantonment, or to give him such information as will enable him to trace the persons to whom the dairyman has sold milk.

Power to require names of a washerman's customers.

**153.** Where it is certified to the Executive Officer by the Health Officer that it is desirable, with a view to prevent the spread of any infectious or contagious disease in the cantonment, that the Health Officer should be furnished with a list



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*Cantonments.*

of the customers of any washerman, the Executive Officer may, by notice in writing, require the washerman, within a time to be specified in the notice, to furnish the Health Officer with a full and complete list of the names and addresses of all owners within the cantonment of clothes and other articles which the washerman washes or has washed during the six weeks immediately preceding the date of the notice.

**154.** Where, after inspection, the Health Officer is of opinion that any infectious or contagious disease is caused or is likely to arise in the cantonment from the consumption of the milk supplied from a dairy or from the washing of clothes or other articles in any place, or from any process employed by a washerman, he shall report the matter to the Executive Officer.

Report after inspection of dairy or washerman's place of business.

**155.** Upon receipt of a report submitted by the Health Officer under section 154, the Executive Officer may, by notice in writing,—

Action on report submitted by Health Officer.

- (a) prohibit the supply of milk from the dairy until the notice has been withdrawn; or
- (b) prohibit the washerman from washing clothes or other articles in any such place or by any such process as aforesaid until the notice has been withdrawn or unless he uses such place in such manner, or washes by such process, as the Executive Officer may direct in the notice.

**156.** The Health Officer may take possession of any milk, clothes or other articles which are or have recently been in the possession of any dairyman on whom a notice has been served under section 152, or of any clothes or other articles which are or have recently been in the possession of any washerman, on whom a notice has been served under section 153, and may subject the same or cause the same to be subjected to such chemical or other process as he may think necessary; and the Cantonment Authority shall pay from the cantonment fund all the costs of the process and shall also pay to the owner of the milk, clothes or their articles such sum as compensation for any loss occasioned by such process as may appear to it to be reasonable.

Examination of milk or washed clothes.

**157.** Whoever in a cantonment—

- (a) uses a public conveyance while suffering from an infectious or contagious disease, or

Contamination of public conveyance.

- (b) uses a public conveyance for the carriage of a person who is suffering from any such disease, or
- (c) uses a public conveyance for the carriage of the corpse of a person who has died from any such disease,

shall be bound to take proper precautions against the communication of the disease to other persons using or who may thereafter use the conveyance and to notify such use to the owner, driver or person in charge of the conveyance, and further to report without delay to the Executive Officer the number of the conveyance and the name of the person so notified.

Disinfection of public conveyance.

**158.** (1) Where any person suffering from, or the corpse of any person who has died from, an infectious or contagious disease has been carried in a public conveyance which ordinarily plies in a cantonment, the driver thereof shall forthwith report the fact to the Executive Officer who shall forthwith cause the conveyance to be disinfected if that has not already been done.

(2) No such conveyance shall be brought again into use until the Executive Officer has granted a certificate stating that it can be used without causing risk of infection.

Penalty for failure to report.

**159.** Whoever fails to make to the Executive Officer any report which he is required to make by section 157 or section 158, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Driver of conveyance not bound to carry person suffering from infectious or contagious disease.

**160.** Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, no owner, driver or person in charge of a public conveyance shall be bound to convey or to allow to be conveyed in such conveyance in or in the vicinity of a cantonment any person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease or the corpse of any person who has died from such disease unless and until such person pays or tenders a sum sufficient to cover any loss and expense which would ordinarily be incurred in disinfecting the conveyance.

Disinfection of building or articles therein.

**161.** Where a Cantonment Authority is, upon the advice of the Health Officer, of opinion that the cleansing and disinfection of any building or part of a building in the cantonment or of any articles in any such building or part which are likely to retain infection, or the renewal of the flooring of any such building or part of such building, would tend to prevent or check the spread of any infectious or contagious disease,

he may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier to cleanse and disinfect the said building, part or articles, as the case may be, or to renew the said flooring, within such time as may be specified in the notice:

Provided that where, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, the owner or occupier is from poverty or any other cause unable effectually to carry out any such requisition, the Cantonment Authority may, at the expense of the cantonment fund, cleanse and disinfect the building, part or articles, or, as the case may be, renew the flooring.

**162.** (1) Where the destruction of any hut or shed in a cantonment is, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, necessary to prevent the spread of any infectious or contagious disease, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner to destroy the hut or shed and the materials thereof within such time as may be specified in the notice. Destruction of infectious hut or shed.

(2) Where the President of a Board or, where there is no Board, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, is satisfied that the destruction of any hut or shed in the cantonment is immediately necessary for the purpose of preventing the spread of any infectious or contagious disease, he may order the owner or occupier of the hut or shed to destroy the same forthwith, or may himself cause it to be destroyed after giving not less than two hours' notice to the owner or occupier thereof.

(3) The Cantonment Authority shall pay compensation to the owner of any hut or shed destroyed under this section.

**163.** The Cantonment Authority shall provide free of charge temporary shelter or house accommodation for the members of any family in which an infectious or contagious disease has appeared who have been compelled to leave their dwelling by reason of any proceedings taken under section 161 or section 162, and who desire such shelter or accommodation as aforesaid to be provided for them. Temporary shelter for inmates of disinfected or destroyed building or shed.

**164.** (1) Where in a cantonment any building or part of a building is intended to be let in which any person has, within the six weeks immediately preceding, been suffering from an infectious or contagious disease, the person letting the building or part shall before doing so disinfect the same in such manner as the Cantonment Authority may, by public or special notice, direct, together with all articles therein liable to retain infection. Disinfection of building before letting the same.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the keeper of an hotel, lodging house or sarai shall be deemed to let to any person who is admitted as a guest therein that part of the building in which such person is permitted to reside.

Disposal of  
infected article  
without disin-  
fection.

**165.** No person shall, without previous disinfection of the same, give, lend, sell, transmit or otherwise dispose of to another person any article or thing which he knows or has reason to believe has been exposed to contamination by any infectious or contagious disease and is likely to be used in, or taken into, a cantonment.

Means of  
disinfection.

**166.** (1) Every Cantonment Authority shall—

(a) provide proper places with necessary attendants and apparatus for the disinfection of conveyances, clothing, bedding or other articles which have been exposed to infection;

(b) cause conveyances, clothing or other articles brought for disinfection to be disinfected either free of charge or on payment of such charges as it may fix.

(2) A Cantonment Authority may notify places at which articles of clothing, bedding, conveyances or other articles which have been exposed to infection shall be washed, and, if it does so, no person shall wash any such thing at any place not so notified without having previously disinfected such thing.

(3) The President of a Board or, where there is no Board, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, may direct the destruction of any clothing, bedding or other article in the cantonment likely to retain infection, and may give such compensation as he thinks fit for any article so destroyed.

Making or  
selling of food,  
etc., or washing  
clothes by in-  
fected person.

**167.** Whoever, while suffering from, or in circumstances in which he is likely to spread, any infectious or contagious disease,—

(a) makes, carries or offers for sale in a cantonment or takes any part in the business of making, carrying or offering for sale therein any article of food or drink or any medicine or drug for human consumption, or any article of clothing or bedding for personal use or wear, or

- (b) takes any part in the business of the washing or carrying of clothes,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

168. When a cantonment is visited or threatened by an outbreak of any infectious or contagious disease, the Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, restrict in such manner or prohibit for such period, as may be specified in the notice, the sale or preparation of any article of food or drink for human consumption specified in the notice or the sale of any flesh of any description of animals so specified.

Power to restrict or prohibit sale of food or drink.

169. (1) If a Cantonment Authority is of opinion that the water in any well, tank or other place is likely, if used for drinking, to engender, or cause the spread of, any disease, it may,—

Control over wells, tanks, etc.

- (a) by public notice, prohibit the removal or use of such water for drinking;
- (b) by notice in writing, require the owner or person having control of such well, tank or place to take such steps as may be directed by the notice to prevent the public from having access to or using such water; or
- (c) take such other steps as it may consider expedient to prevent the outbreak or spread of any such disease.

(2) In the event of a cantonment or any part of a cantonment being visited or threatened by an outbreak of any infectious or contagious disease, the Health Officer or any person authorised by him in this behalf may, without notice and at any time, inspect and disinfect any well, tank or other place from which water is, or is likely to be, taken for the purposes of drinking, and may further take such steps as he thinks fit to ensure the purity of the water or to prevent the use of the same for drinking purposes.

170. Where any person has died in a cantonment from any infectious or contagious disease, the Executive Officer may, by notice in writing,—

Disposal of infectious corpse.

- (a) require any person having charge of the corpse to convey the same to a mortuary, thereafter to be disposed of in accordance with law; or

- (b) prohibit the removal of the corpse from the place where death occurred except for the purpose of being buried or burned or of being conveyed to a mortuary.

*Hospitals and Dispensaries.*

**171.** (1) A Cantonment Authority may—

- (a) provide and maintain either within or without the cantonment as many hospitals and dispensaries as it thinks fit; or
- (b) make, upon such terms as it thinks fit to impose, a grant-in-aid to any hospital or dispensary, whether within or without the cantonment, not maintained by it.

(2) Every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under sub-section (1) shall have attached to it a ward or wards for the treatment of persons suffering from infectious or contagious diseases.

(3) A medical officer, appointed in such manner as the Local Government may direct, shall be in charge of every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under this section.

**172.** (1) Every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 171 shall be maintained in accordance with any general or special orders of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government for the conduct of hospitals and dispensaries or in accordance with the said orders modified in such manner as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, thinks fit.

(2) The Cantonment Authority shall cause every such hospital or dispensary to be provided with all requisite drugs, instruments, apparatus, furniture and appliances and with sufficient cots, bedding and clothing for in-patients.

**173.** At every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 171, the sick poor of the cantonment, and other inhabitants of the cantonment suffering from infectious or contagious diseases, and, with the sanction of the Cantonment Authority, any other sick persons, may receive medical treatment free of cost, and, if treated as in-patients, shall be either dieted gratuitously or, if the medical officer in charge so directs, shall be granted subsistence allowance on such scale as the Cantonment Authority may fix:

Provided that the subsistence allowance shall not be less than the lowest allowance for the time being fixed for the subsistence of judgment debtors by the Local Government under section 57 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

**174.** Any sick person who is ineligible to receive medical Paying patients. treatment free of cost in any hospital or dispensary under section 173 may be admitted to treatment therein upon such terms as the Cantonment Authority thinks fit.

**175. (1)** If the Health Officer or the medical officer in charge of a hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 171 has reason to believe that any person living in the cantonment is suffering from an infectious or contagious disease, he may, by notice in writing, call upon such person to attend for examination at any such hospital or dispensary at such time as may be specified in the notice and not to quit it without the permission of the medical officer in charge; and, on the arrival of such person at the hospital or dispensary, the medical officer in charge thereof may examine him for the purpose of satisfying himself whether or not such person is suffering from an infectious or contagious disease: Power to order person to attend hospital or dispensary.

Provided that, if, having regard to the nature of the disease or the condition of the person suffering therefrom, or the general environment and circumstances of such person, the Health Officer or medical officer, as the case may be, considers that the attendance of such person at a hospital or dispensary is likely to prove unnecessary or inexpedient, he shall examine such person at such person's own residence.

(2) If any person, on examination under sub-section (1), is found to be suffering from an infectious or contagious disease, the Health Officer or medical officer, as the case may be, may cause him to be detained in hospital until he is free from the infection or contagion:

Provided that, if having regard to the nature of the disease or the condition of the person suffering therefrom, or the general environment and circumstances of such person, he considers that the detention of such person at a hospital or dispensary is unnecessary or inexpedient, he shall discharge such person and take such measures or give such directions in the matter as he thinks necessary.

**176. (1)** If the Health Officer or the medical officer in charge of a hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under Power to exclude from cantonment per-

sons refusing to attend hospital or dispensary.

section 171 reports in writing to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment that any person having received a notice under section 175 has refused or omitted to attend at the hospital or dispensary, specified in the notice, or that such person, having attended the hospital or dispensary, has quitted it without the permission of such medical officer, or that any person has failed to comply with any direction given to him under section 175, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment may, by order in writing, direct such person to remove from the cantonment within twenty-four hours and not to re-enter it without his permission in writing.

(2) No person who has under sub-section (1) been ordered to remove from and not to re-enter a cantonment shall enter any other cantonment in British India without the written permission of the Commanding Officer of that cantonment.

*Control of Traffic for Hygienic Purposes.*

Routes for pilgrims and others.

**177.** (1) A Cantonment Authority may provide or prescribe suitable routes for the use of persons passing through the cantonment—

- (a) on their way to or from fairs or places of pilgrimage or other places of public resort; or
- (b) during times when an infectious or contagious disease is prevalent;

and may, by public notice, require such persons as aforesaid to use such routes and no others.

(2) All routes provided or prescribed under sub-section (1) shall be clearly and sufficiently indicated by the Cantonment Authority.

*Special Conditions regarding Essential Services.*

Conditions of service of sweepers.

**178.** (1) Whoever, being a sweeper employed by a Cantonment Authority, in the absence of a written contract authorising him so to do and without reasonable cause, resigns his employment or absents himself from his duty without having given one month's notice to the Cantonment Authority, or neglects or refuses to perform his duties, or any of them, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one month.



(2) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that on and from such date as may be specified in the notification, the provisions of this section shall apply in the case of any specified class of servants employed by a Cantonment Authority whose functions intimately concern the public health or safety.

(3) For the purpose of this section, "sweeper" includes any menial servant employed by a Cantonment Authority in the removal or disposal of filth or rubbish.

## CHAPTER XI.

### CONTROL OVER BUILDINGS, STREETS, BOUNDARIES, TREES, ETC.

#### *Buildings.*

**179.** (1) Whoever intends to erect or re-erect any building in a cantonment shall give notice in writing of his intention to the Cantonment Authority. Notice of new buildings.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, a person shall be deemed to erect or re-erect a building who—

- (a) makes any material alteration or enlargement of any building, or
- (b) converts into a place for human habitation any building not originally constructed for that purpose, or
- (c) converts into more than one place for human habitation a building originally constructed as one such place, or
- (d) converts two or more places of human habitation into a greater number of such places, or
- (e) converts into a stable, cattle-shed or cowhouse any building originally constructed for human habitation, or
- (f) makes any alteration which there is reason to believe is likely to affect prejudicially the stability or safety of any building or the condition of any building in respect of drainage, sanitation or hygiene, or

(g) makes any alteration to any building which increases or diminishes the height of, or area covered by, or the cubic capacity of, the building, or which reduces the cubic capacity of any room in the building below the minimum prescribed by any bye-law made under this Act.

Conditions of valid notice.

**180.** (1) A person giving the notice required by section 179 shall specify the purpose for which it is intended to use the building to which such notice relates.

(2) No notice shall be valid until the information required under sub-section (1) and any further information and plans which may be required under bye-laws made under this Act have been furnished to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority along with the notice.

Power of Cantonment Authority to sanction or refuse.

**181.** The Cantonment Authority may either refuse to sanction the erection or re-erection, as the case may be, of the building, or may sanction it either absolutely or subject to such directions as it thinks fit to make in writing in respect of all or any the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the free passage or way to be left in front of the building;
- (b) the space to be left about the building to secure free circulation of air and facilitate scavenging and the prevention of fire;
- (c) the ventilation of the building, the minimum cubic area of the rooms and the number and height of the storeys of which the building may consist;
- (d) the provision and position of drains, latrines, urinals, cesspools or other receptacles for filth;
- (e) the level and width of the foundation, the level of the lowest floor and the stability of the structure;
- (f) the line of frontage with neighbouring buildings if the building abuts on a street;
- (g) the means to be provided for egress from the building in case of fire;
- (h) the materials and method of construction to be used for external and party walls for rooms, floors, fireplaces and chimneys;
- (i) the height and slope of the roof above the uppermost floor upon which human beings are to live or cooking operations are to be carried on; and

- (j) any other matter affecting the ventilation and sanitation of the buildings;

and the person erecting or re-erecting the building shall obey all such written directions in every particular.

(2) If the Cantonment Authority decides to refuse to sanction the erection or re-erection of the building, it shall communicate in writing the reasons for such refusal to the person by whom the notice was given.

(3) Where the Cantonment Authority neglects or omits, for one month after the receipt of a valid notice, to make and deliver to the person who has given the notice any order of any nature specified in this section, and such person thereafter, by a written communication, sent by registered post to the Cantonment Authority calls the attention of the Cantonment Authority to the neglect or omission, then, if such neglect or omission continues for a further period of fifteen days from the date of such communication, the Cantonment Authority shall be deemed to have given sanction to the erection or re-erection, as the case may be, unconditionally.

(4) The Cantonment Authority may refuse to sanction the erection or re-erection of any building either on grounds affecting the particular building or in pursuance of a general scheme sanctioned by the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, restricting the erection or re-erection of buildings within specified limits for the prevention of overcrowding or in the interests of persons residing within such limits or for any other public purpose.

**182.** (1) No compensation shall be claimable by any person for any damage or loss which he may sustain in consequence of the refusal of the Cantonment Authority of sanction to the erection of any building or in respect of any direction issued by it under sub-section (1) of section 181. Compensation.

(2) The Cantonment Authority shall make compensation to the owner of any building for any actual damage or loss sustained by him in consequence of the prohibition of the re-erection of any building or of its requiring any land belonging to him to be added to the street:

Provided that the Cantonment Authority shall not be liable to make any compensation in respect of the prohibition of the re-erection of any building which for a period of three years

or more immediately preceding such refusal has not been in existence or has been unfit for human habitation.

Lapse of sanction.

**183.** Every sanction for the erection or re-erection of a building given or deemed to have been given by the Cantonment Authority as hereinbefore provided shall be available for one year from the date on which it is given, and, if the building so sanctioned is not begun by the person who has obtained the sanction or some one lawfully claiming under him within that period, it shall not thereafter be begun without fresh sanction obtained in the manner hereinbefore provided.

Illegal erection and re erection.

**184.** Whoever begins, continues or completes the erection or re-erection of a building—

- (a) without having given a valid notice as required by sections 179 and 180, or before the building has been sanctioned or is deemed to have been sanctioned, or
- (b) without complying with any direction made under sub-section (1) of section 181, or
- (c) when sanction has been refused, or has ceased to be available,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Power to stop erection or re-erection or to demolish.

**185.** A Cantonment Authority may, at any time, by notice in writing, direct the owner, lessee or occupier of any land in the cantonment to stop the erection or re-erection of a building in any case in which the Cantonment Authority considers that such erection or re-erection is an offence under section 184, and may in any such case in like manner direct the alteration or demolition, as it thinks necessary, of the building, or any part thereof, so erected or re-erected :

Provided that the Cantonment Authority may, instead of requiring the alteration or demolition of any such building or part thereof, accept by way of composition such sum as it thinks reasonable.

Power to make bye-laws.

**186.** A Cantonment Authority may make bye-laws prescribing—

- (a) the manner in which notice of the intention to erect or re-erect a building in the cantonment shall be given to the Cantonment Authority and the information and plans to be furnished with the notice;

(b) the type or description of buildings which may or may not, and the purpose for which a building may or may not, be erected or re-erected in any specified area or areas;

(c) the minimum cubic capacity of any room or rooms in a building which is to be erected or re-erected; and

(d) the fees payable on provision by the Cantonment Authority of plans or specifications of the type of buildings which may be erected in the cantonment or any part thereof.

**187.** (1) No owner or occupier of any building in a cantonment shall, without the permission in writing of the Cantonment Authority, add to or place against or in front of the building any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into, or encroaching on, any street or any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein.

Projections and obstructions.

(2) The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier of any such building to alter or remove any such projection or encroachment as aforesaid:

Provided that, in the case of any projection or encroachment lawfully in existence at the commencement of this Act, the Cantonment Authority shall make compensation for any damage caused by the removal or alteration.

(3) The Cantonment Authority may, by order in writing, give permission to the owners or occupiers of buildings in any particular street to put up open verandahs, balconies or rooms projecting from any upper storey thereof to an extent beyond the line of the plinth or basement wall at such height from the level ground or street as may be specified in the order.

**188.** A Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require any person who has, without its permission in writing, newly erected or re-erected any building over any public sewer, drain, culvert, water-course or water-pipe in the cantonment to pull down or otherwise deal with the same as it thinks fit.

Unauthorised buildings over drains, etc.

**189.** (1) A Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or lessee of any building or land in any street, at his own expense and in such manner as the Cantonment Authority thinks fit, to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying rain water from the building or land and for discharging the

Drainage and sewer connections.

same or to establish and maintain any other connection or communication between such building or land and any drain or sewer.

(2) For the purpose of efficiently draining any building or land in the cantonment, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or lessee of the building or land—

- (a) to pave, with such materials and in such manner as it thinks fit, any courtyard, ally or passage between two or more buildings, or
- (b) to keep any such paving in proper repair.

Power to attach brackets for lamps.

**190.** A Cantonment Authority may attach to the outside of any building, or to any tree in the cantonment, brackets for lamps in such manner as not to occasion injury thereto or inconvenience.

*Streets.*

Temporary occupation of street, land, etc.

**191.** A Cantonment Authority may, by order in writing, permit the temporary occupation of any street, or of any land vested in the Cantonment Authority, for the purpose of depositing any building materials or making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe for the safety or convenience of the public, and may charge a fee for such permission and may in its discretion withdraw such permission.

Closing and opening of streets.

**192.** (1) A Cantonment Authority shall not permanently close any street or open any new street without the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding the District.

(2) A Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, temporarily close any street or any part of a street for repair or for the purpose of carrying out any work connected with drainage, water-supply or lighting or any other work which it is by or under this Act required or permitted to carry out:

Provided that where, owing to any works or repairs or from any other cause, the condition of any street or of any water-works, drain, culvert or premises vested in the Cantonment Authority, is such as to be likely to cause danger to the public, the Cantonment Authority shall—

- (a) take all reasonable means for the protection of the adjacent buildings and land and provide reasonable means of access thereto;

- (b) cause sufficient barriers or fences to be erected for the security of life and property, and cause such barriers or fences to be sufficiently lighted from sunset to sunrise.

193. (1) A Cantonment Authority may cause a name to be given to any street and to be affixed on any building in the cantonment in such place as it thinks fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to any such building.

Names of streets and numbers of buildings.

(2) Whoever destroys, pulls down, defaces or alters any such name or number or puts up any name or number differing from that put up by the order of the Cantonment Authority shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

*Boundaries and Trees.*

194. (1) No boundary wall, hedge or fence of any material or description shall be erected in a cantonment without the permission in writing of the Cantonment Authority.

Boundary walls, hedges and fences.

(2) A Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or lessee of any land in the cantonment—

- (a) to remove from the land any boundary wall, hedge or fence which is, in its opinion, unsuitable, unsightly or otherwise objectionable; or
- (b) to construct on the land sufficient boundary walls, hedges or fences of such material, description or dimensions as may be specified in the notice; or
- (c) to maintain the boundary walls, hedges or fences of such lands in good order:

Provided that, in the case of any such boundary wall, hedge or fence which was erected with the consent or under the orders of the Cantonment Authority, or which was in existence at the commencement of this Act, the Cantonment Authority shall make compensation for any damage caused by the removal thereof.

(3) The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of any such land to cut or trim any hedge on the land in such manner and within such time as may be specified in the notice.

195. (1) Where, in the opinion of a Cantonment Authority, the felling of any tree of mature growth standing in a

Felling, lopping and trimming of trees.

private enclosure in the cantonment is necessary for any reason, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of the land to fell the tree within such time as may be specified in the notice.

(2) A Cantonment Authority may—

- (a) cause to be lopped or trimmed any tree standing on land in the cantonment which belongs to the Government; or
- (b) by public notice require all owners, lessees or occupiers of land in the cantonment, or by notice in writing require the owner, lessee or occupier of any such land, to lop or trim, in such manner as may be specified in the notice, all or any trees standing on such land or to remove any dead trees from such land.

Digging of  
public land.

**196.** Whoever, without the permission in writing of the Cantonment Authority, digs up the surface of any open space in the cantonment, which is not private property, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, to an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

Improper use  
of land.

**197.** (1) If, in the opinion of a Cantonment Authority, the working of a quarry in the cantonment, or the removal of stone, earth or other material from the soil in any place in the cantonment, is dangerous to persons residing in or frequenting the neighbourhood of such quarry or place, or creates, or is likely to create, a nuisance, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, prohibit the owner, lessee or occupier of such quarry or place or the person responsible for such making or removal, from continuing or permitting the working of such quarry or the moving of such material, or require him to take such steps in the matter as the Cantonment Authority may direct for the purpose of preventing danger or abating the nuisance arising or likely to arise therefrom.

(2) If, in any case referred to in sub-section (1), the Cantonment Authority is of opinion that such a course is necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, it may, by order in writing, require a proper hoarding or fence to be put up for the protection of passers-by.



## CHAPTER XII.

## MARKETS, SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.

198. (1) A Cantonment Authority may provide and maintain, either within or without the cantonment, public markets and public slaughter-houses, to such number as it thinks fit, together with stalls, shops, sheds, pens and other buildings or conveniences for the use of persons carrying on trade or business in or frequenting such markets or slaughter-houses, and may provide and maintain in any such market buildings, places, machines, weights, scales and measures for the weighing or measurement of goods sold therein.

Public markets  
and slaughter-  
houses.

(2) When such market or slaughter-house is situated beyond cantonment limits, the Cantonment Authority shall have the same power for the inspection and proper regulation of the same as if it were situated within those limits.

(3) The Cantonment Authority may at any time, by public notice, close any public market or public slaughter-house or any part thereof.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise the establishment of a public market or public slaughter-house within the limits of any area administered by any local authority other than the Cantonment Authority without the permission of such local authority or otherwise than on such conditions as such local authority may approve.

199. (1) No person shall, without the general or special permission in writing of the Cantonment Authority, sell or expose for sale any animal or article in any public market.

Use of public  
market.

(2) Any person contravening the provisions of this section, and any animal or article exposed for sale by such person, may be summarily removed from the market by or under the orders of the Executive Officer or any officer or servant of the Cantonment Authority authorised by it in this behalf.

200. A Cantonment Authority may—

- (a) charge for the occupation or use of any stall, shop, standing, shed or pen in a public market, or public slaughter-house, or for the right to expose goods for sale in a public market, or for weighing or measuring goods sold therein, or for the right to slaughter

Levy of stall-  
ages, rents and  
fees.

animals in any public slaughter-house, such stallages, rents and fees as it thinks fit; or

- (b) with the sanction of the Officer Commanding the District, farm the stallages, rents and fees leviable as aforesaid or any portion thereof for any period not exceeding one year at a time; or
- (c) put up to public auction, or with the sanction of the Officer Commanding the District, dispose of by private sale, the privilege of occupying or using any stall, shop, standing, shed or pen in a public market or public slaughter-house for such term and on such conditions as it thinks fit.

Stallages, rents,  
etc., to be  
published.

**201.** A copy of the table of stallages, rents and fees, if any, leviable in any public market or public slaughter-house, and of the bye-laws made under this Act for the purpose of regulating the use of such market or slaughter-house, printed in the English language and in such other language or languages as the Cantonment Authority may direct, shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in the market or slaughter-house.

Private markets  
and slaughter-  
houses.

**202.** (1) No place in a cantonment other than a public market shall be used as a market, and no place in a cantonment other than a public slaughter-house shall be used as a slaughter-house, unless such place has been licensed as a market or slaughter-house, as the case may be, by the Cantonment Authority:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply in the case of a slaughter-house established and maintained by the Government.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed—

- (a) to restrict the slaughter of any animal in any place on the occasion of any festival or ceremony, subject to such conditions as to prior or subsequent notice as the Executive Officer with the previous sanction of the District Magistrate may, by public or special notice, impose in this behalf, or
- (b) to prevent the Executive Officer, with the sanction of the Cantonment Authority, from setting apart places for the slaughter of animals in accordance with religious custom, when such animals are

slaughtered for consumption by the troops or for the purpose of the sale of the flesh thereof to the troops.

(3) Whoever omits to comply with any condition imposed by the Executive Officer under clause (a) of sub-section (2) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

203. (1) A Cantonment Authority may charge such fees as it thinks fit to impose for the grant of a licence to any person to open a private market or private slaughter-house in the cantonment, and may grant such licence subject to such conditions, consistent with this Act and any bye-laws made thereunder, as it thinks fit to impose.

Conditions of grant of licence for private market or slaughter-house.

(2) The Cantonment Authority may refuse to grant any such licence without giving reasons for such refusal.

204. (1) Any person who keeps open for public use any market or slaughter-house in respect of which a licence is required by or under this Act, without obtaining licence therefor, or while the licence therefor is suspended, or after the same has been cancelled, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

Penalty for keeping market or slaughter-house open without licence, etc.

(2) When a licence to open a private market or private slaughter-house is granted or refused or is suspended or cancelled, the Cantonment Authority shall cause a notice of the grant, refusal, suspension or cancellation to be posted in English, and in such other language or languages as it thinks necessary, in some conspicuous place by or near the entrance to the place to which the notice relates.

205. Whoever, knowing that any market or slaughter-house has been opened to the public without a licence having been obtained therefor when such licence is required by or under this Act, or that the licence granted therefor is for the time being suspended or that it has been cancelled, sells or exposes for sale any article in such market, or slaughters any animal in such slaughter-house, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to

Penalty for using unlicensed market or slaughter-house.

five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

Prohibition and restriction of use of slaughter-houses.

**206.** (1) Where, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, it is necessary on sanitary grounds so to do, it may, by public notice, prohibit for such period, not exceeding one month, as may be specified in the notice, or for such further period, not exceeding one month, as it may specify by a like notice, the use of any private slaughter-house specified in the notice, or the slaughter therein of any animal of any description so specified.

(2) A copy of every notice issued under sub-section (1) shall be conspicuously posted in the slaughter-house to which it relates.

Power to inspect slaughter-houses.

**207.** (1) Any servant of a Cantonment Authority, authorised by order in writing in this behalf by the President of the Board, if any, or the Health Officer, may, if he has reason to believe that any animal has been, is being, or is about to be slaughtered in any place in contravention of the provisions of this Chapter, enter into and inspect any such place at any time, whether by day or by night.

(2) Every such order shall specify the place to be entered and the locality in which the same is situated and the period, which shall not exceed seven days, for which the order is to remain in force.

Power to make bye-laws.

**208.** A Cantonment Authority may, with the approval of the Local Government, make bye-laws consistent with this Act to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the days on, and the hours during, which any private market or private slaughter-house may be kept open for use;
- (b) the regulation of the design, ventilation and drainage of such markets and slaughter-houses, and the material to be used in the construction thereof;
- (c) the keeping of such markets and slaughter-houses and lands and buildings appertaining thereto in a clean and sanitary condition, the removal of filth and refuse therefrom, and the supply therein of pure water and of a sufficient number of latrines and urinals for the use of persons using or frequenting the same;

- (d) the manner in which animals shall be stalled at a slaughter-house;
- (e) the manner in which animals may be slaughtered;
- (f) the disposal or destruction of animals offered for slaughter which are, from disease or any other cause, unfit for human consumption; and
- (g) the destruction of carcasses which from disease or any other cause are found after slaughter to be unfit for human consumption.

*Trades and Occupations.*

**209.** (1) A Cantonment Authority may provide suitable Provision of washing places. places for the exercise by washermen of their calling, and may require payment of such fees for the use thereof as it thinks fit.

(2) Where the Cantonment Authority has provided such places as aforesaid it may, by public notice, prohibit the washing of clothes by washermen at any other place in the cantonment:

Provided that such prohibition shall not be deemed to apply to the washing by a washerman of his own clothes or of the clothes of any other person who is an occupier of the place at which they are washed.

(3) Whoever contravenes any prohibition contained in a notice issued under sub-section (2) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

**210.** (1) No person of any of the following classes, Licences required for carrying on of certain occupations. namely:—

- (a) butchers and vendors of poultry, game or fish;
- (b) persons keeping pigs for profit, and dealers in the flesh of pigs which have been slaughtered in India;
- (c) persons keeping milch cattle or milch goats for profit;
- (d) persons keeping for profit any animals other than pigs, milch cattle or milch goats;
- (e) dairymen, buttermen and makers and vendors of ghee;
- (f) makers of bread, biscuits or cake, and vendors of bread, biscuits or cake made in India;

- (g) vendors of fruit or vegetables;
- (h) manufacturers of aerated or other potable waters or of ice or ice-cream, and vendors of the same;
- (j) vendors of any medicines, drugs or articles of food or drink for human consumption (other than the flesh of pigs, milk, butter, bread, biscuits, cake, fruit, vegetables, aerated or other potable waters or ice or ice-cream) which are of a perishable nature;
- (k) vendors of water to be used for drinking purposes;
- (l) washermen;
- (m) dealers in hay, straw, wood, charcoal or other inflammable material;
- (n) dealers in fire-works, kerosene oil, petroleum or any other inflammable oil or spirit;
- (o) tanners and dyers;
- (p) persons carrying on any trade or occupation from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise;
- (q) vendors of wheat, rice and other grain or of flour; and
- (r) makers and vendors of sugar or sweetmeats;

shall carry on his trade, calling or occupation in any part of a cantonment unless he has applied for and obtained a licence in this behalf from the Cantonment Authority.

(2) A licence granted under sub-section (1) shall be valid for one year; and the grant of such licence shall not be withheld by the Cantonment Authority unless it has reason to believe that the business which it is intended to establish or maintain would be offensive or dangerous to the public.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1),—

- (a) no person who was, at the commencement of this Act, carrying on his trade, calling or occupation in any part of a cantonment shall be bound to apply for a licence for carrying on such trade or occupation in that part until he has received from the Cantonment Authority not less than three months' notice in writing of his obligation to do so, and if the Cantonment Authority refuses to grant him a licence, it shall pay compensation for any loss incurred by reason of such refusal;

(b) no person shall be required to take out a licence for the sale or storage of petroleum or for the sale or possession for sale of poisons or white arsenic in any case in which he is required to take out a licence for such sale, storage or possession for sale by or under the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, or the Poisons Act, 1919.

(4) The Cantonment Authority may charge for the grant of licences under this section such fees as it may fix with the previous sanction of the Local Government.

211. A licence granted to any person under section 210 shall specify the part of the cantonment in which the licensee may carry on his trade, calling or occupation, and may regulate the hours and manner of transport within the cantonment of any specified articles intended for human consumption, and may contain any other conditions which the Cantonment Authority thinks fit to impose in accordance with bye-laws made under this Act.

Conditions which may be attached to licences.

*General Provisions.*

212. If a Cantonment Authority is satisfied that any place used under a licence granted under this Chapter is a nuisance or is likely to be dangerous to life, health or property, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier thereof to discontinue the use of such place or to effect such alterations, additions, or improvements as will, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, render it no longer a nuisance or dangerous.

Power to vary licence.

213. Whoever carries on any trade, calling or occupation for which a licence is required without obtaining a licence therefor or while the licence therefor is suspended or after the same has been cancelled, and whoever, after receiving a notice under section 212, uses or allows to be used any building or place in contravention thereof, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to forty rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

Carrying on trade, etc., without licence or in contravention of section 212.

214. Whoever feeds or allows to be fed on filthy or deleterious substances any animal, which is kept for the purpose

Feeding animals on dirt, etc.

of supplying milk to, or which is intended to be used as food for, the inhabitants of a cantonment or allows it to graze in any place in which grazing has, for sanitary reasons, been prohibited by public notice by the Cantonment Authority, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

*Entry, Inspection and Seizure.*

Powers of entry  
and seizure.

215. (1) The President or the Vice-President of a Board, the Executive Officer, the Health Officer, the Assistant Health Officer, or any other officer or servant of a Cantonment Authority authorised by it in writing in this behalf,—

(a) may at any time enter into any market, building, shop, stall or other place in the cantonment for the purpose of inspecting, and may inspect, any animals, article or thing intended for human food or drink or for medicine, whether exposed or hawked about for sale or deposited in or brought to any place for the purpose of sale, or of preparation for sale, or any utensil or vessel for preparing, manufacturing or containing any such article, or thing, and may enter into and inspect any place used as a slaughter-house and may examine any animal or article therein;

(b) may seize any such animal, article or thing which appears to him to be diseased, or unwholesome or unfit for human food or drink or medicine, as the case may be, or to be adulterated or to be not what it is represented to be, or any such utensil or vessel which is of such a kind or in such a state as to render any article prepared, manufactured or contained therein unwholesome or unfit for human food or for medicine, as the case may be.

(2) Any article seized under sub-section (1) which is of a perishable nature may, under the orders of the Health Officer or the Assistant Health Officer, forthwith be destroyed if, in his opinion, it is diseased, unwholesome or unfit for human food, drink or medicine, as the case may be.

(3) Every animal, article, utensil, vessel or other thing seized under sub-section (1) shall, if it is not destroyed under sub-section (2), be taken before a Magistrate.



(4) The owner or person in possession, at the time of seizure under sub-section (1), of any animal or carcase which is diseased or of any article or thing which is unwholesome or unfit for human food, drink or medicine, as the case may be, or is adulterated or is not what it is represented to be, or of any utensil or vessel which is of such kind or in such state as is described in clause (b) of sub-section (1), shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and the animal, article, utensil, vessel or other thing shall be liable to be forfeited to the Cantonment Authority or to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for the preparation of food, drink or medicine, as the case may be.

*Explanation I.*—If any such article, having been exposed or stored in, or brought to, any place mentioned in sub-section (1) for sale as ghee, contains any substance not exclusively derived from milk, it shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to be an article which is not what it is represented to be.

*Explanation II.*—Meat subjected to the process of blowing shall be deemed to be unfit for human food.

*Explanation III.*—The article of food or drink shall not be deemed to be other than what it is represented to be merely by reason of the fact that there has been added to it some substance not injurious to health:

Provided that—

- (a) such substance has been added to the article because the same is required for the preparation or production thereof as an article of commerce in a state fit for carriage or consumption and not fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight or measure of the food or drink or conceal the inferior quality thereof, or
- (b) in the process of production, preparation or conveyance of such article of food or drink, the extraneous substance has unavoidably become intermixed therewith, or
- (c) the owner or person in possession of the article has given sufficient notice by means of a label distinctly and legibly written or printed thereon or therewith, or by other means of a public description, that such substance has been added, or

- (d) such owner or person has purchased the article with a written warranty that it was of a certain nature, substance and quality and had no reason to believe that it was not of such nature, substance and quality, and has exposed it or hawked it about or brought it for sale in the same state and by the same description as that in and by which he purchased it.

*Import of Cattle and Flesh.*

Import of  
cattle and  
flesh.

216. (1) No person shall, without the permission in writing of the Cantonment Authority, bring into a cantonment any animal intended for human consumption, or the flesh of any animal slaughtered outside the cantonment otherwise than in a slaughter-house maintained by the Government or the Cantonment Authority.

(2) Any animal or flesh brought into a cantonment in contravention of sub-section (1) may be seized by the Executive Officer or by any servant of the Cantonment Authority and sold or otherwise disposed of as the Cantonment Authority may direct, and, if it is sold, the sale-proceeds may be credited to the cantonment fund.

(3) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to cured or preserved meat or to animals driven or meat carried through a cantonment for consumption outside thereof, or to meat brought into a cantonment by any person for his immediate domestic consumption :

Provided that the Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, direct that the provisions of this section shall apply to cured or preserved meat of any specified description or brought from any specified place.

CHAPTER XIII.

WATER SUPPLY, DRAINAGE AND LIGHTING.

*Water Supply.*

Maintenance  
of water-  
supply.

217. (1) In every cantonment where a sufficient supply of pure water for domestic use does not already exist, the Can-

tonment Authority shall provide or arrange for the provision of such a supply.

(2) The Cantonment Authority shall, as far as possible, make adequate provision that such supply shall be continuous throughout the year, and that the water shall be at all times pure and fit for human consumption.

**218.** (1) The Cantonment Authority may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, by public notice, declare any lake, stream, spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source, whether within or without the limits of the cantonment (other than a source of water-supply under the control of the Military Works Services or the Public Works Department) from which water is or may be made available for the use of the public in the cantonment to be a source of public water-supply.

Control over sources of public water-supply.

(2) Every such source shall be under the control of the Cantonment Authority.

**219.** The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or any person having the control of any source of public water-supply which is used for drinking purposes—

Power to require maintenance or closing of private source of public drinking water-supply.

- (a) to keep the same in good order and to clear it from time to time of silt, refuse and decaying vegetation, or
- (b) to protect the same from contamination in such manner as the Cantonment Authority may direct, or
- (c) if the water therein is proved to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority to be unfit for drinking purposes, to take such measures as may be specified in the notice to prevent the public from having access to or using such water:

Provided that, in the case of a well, such person as aforesaid may, instead of complying with the notice, signify in writing his desire to be relieved of all responsibility for the proper maintenance of the well and his readiness to place it under the control and supervision of the Cantonment Authority for the use of the public, and, if he does so, he shall not be bound to carry out the requisition, and the Cantonment Authority shall undertake the control and supervision of the well.

Supply of water . **220.** (1) The Cantonment Authority may permit the owner, lessee or occupier of any building or land to connect the building or land with a source of public water-supply by means of communication pipes of such size and description as it may prescribe for the purpose of obtaining water for domestic use.

(2) The occupier of every building so connected with the water-supply shall be entitled to have for domestic use, in return for the water tax, if any, such quantity of water as the Cantonment Authority may determine.

(3) All water supplied in excess of the quantity to which such supply is limited under sub-section (2) and, in a cantonment in which a water tax is not imposed, all water supplied under this section, shall be paid for at such rate as the Cantonment Authority may fix.

(4) The supply of water for domestic use shall not be deemed to include any supply—

- (a) for animals or for washing vehicles where such animals or vehicles are kept for sale or hire;
- (b) for any trade, manufacture or business;
- (c) for fountains, swimming baths or any ornamental or mechanical purpose;
- (d) for gardens or for purposes of irrigation;
- (e) for making or watering roads or paths; or
- (f) for building purposes.

**221.** If it appears to the Cantonment Authority that any building or land in the cantonment is without a proper supply of pure water, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of the building or land to obtain from a source of public water-supply such quantity of water as is adequate to the requirements of the persons usually occupying or employed upon the building or land, and to provide communication pipes of the prescribed size and description, and to take all necessary steps for the above purposes.

**222.** (1) The Cantonment Authority may, by agreement, supply, from any source of public water-supply, the owner, lessee or occupier of any building or land in the cantonment with any water for any purpose, other than a domestic purpose, on such terms and conditions, consistent with this Act and the

Power to require water-supply to be taken.

Supply of water under agreement.

rules and bye-laws made thereunder, as may be agreed upon between the Cantonment Authority and such owner, lessee or occupier.

(2) The Cantonment Authority may withdraw such supply or curtail the quantity thereof at any time if it should appear necessary to do so for the purpose of maintaining sufficient supply of water for domestic use by inhabitants of the cantonment.

223. Notwithstanding any obligation imposed on Cantonment Authorities under this Act, a Cantonment Authority shall not be liable to any forfeiture, penalty or damages for failure to supply water or for curtailing the quantity thereof if the failure or curtailment, as the case may be, arises from accident or from drought or other unavoidable cause unless, in the case of an agreement for the supply of water under section 222, the Cantonment Authority has made express provision for forfeiture, penalty or damages in the event of such failure or curtailment.

Cantonment Authority not liable for failure of supply.

224. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained or contained in any agreement under section 222, the supply of water by a Cantonment Authority to any building or land shall be, and shall be deemed to have been, granted subject to the following conditions, namely:—

Conditions of universal application.

- (a) the owner, lessee or occupier of any building or land in or on which water supplied by the Cantonment Authority is wasted by reason of the pipes, drains or other works being out of repair shall, if he has knowledge thereof, give notice of the same to such officer as the Cantonment Authority may appoint in this behalf;
- (b) the Executive Officer or any other officer or servant of the Cantonment Authority authorised by it in writing in this behalf may enter into or on any premises supplied with water by the Cantonment Authority, for the purpose of examining all pipes, taps, works and fittings connected with the supply of water and of ascertaining whether there is any waste or misuse of such water;
- (c) the Cantonment Authority may, after giving notice in writing, cut off the connection between any source of public water-supply and any building or

land to which water is supplied for any purpose therefrom, or turn off such supply if—

- (i) the owner or occupier of the building or land neglects to pay the water tax or other charges connected with the water-supply within one month from the date on which such tax or charge falls due for payment;
- (ii) the occupier refuses to admit the Executive Officer or other authorised officer or servant of the Cantonment Authority into the building or land for the purpose of making any examination or inquiry authorised by clause (b) or prevents the making of such examination or inquiry;
- (iii) the occupier wilfully or negligently misuses or causes waste of water;
- (iv) the occupier wilfully or negligently injures or damages his meter or any pipe or tap conveying water from the water-works;
- (v) any pipes, taps, works or fittings connected with the supply of water to the building or land are found, on examination by the Executive Officer, to be out of repair to such an extent as to cause a waste of water;
- (d) the expense of cutting off the connection or of turning off the water in any case referred to in clause (c) shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the building or land;
- (e) no action taken under or in pursuance of clause (c) shall relieve any person from any penalty or liability which he may otherwise have incurred.

Supply to persons outside cantonment.

**225.** A Cantonment Authority may allow any person not residing within the limits of the cantonment to take or be supplied with water for any purpose from any source of public water-supply on such terms as it may prescribe, and may at any time withdraw or curtail such supply.

Penalty.

**226.** Whoever—

- (a) uses for other than domestic purposes any water supplied by a Cantonment Authority for domestic use, or

(b) where water is supplied by agreement with a Cantonment Authority for a specified purpose, uses that water for any other purpose,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and the Cantonment Authority shall be entitled to recover from him the price of the water misused.

*Water, Drainage and other Connections.*

227. A Cantonment Authority may carry any cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel of any kind,—

Power of  
Cantonment  
Authority to  
lay wires,  
connections,  
etc.

(a) for the purpose of carrying out, establishing or maintaining any system of water-supply, lighting, drainage or sewerage, through, across, under or over any road or street, or any place laid out or intended as a road or street, or, after giving reasonable notice in writing to the owner or occupier, into, through, across, under or over any land or building, or up the side of any building, situated within the cantonment, or

(b) for the purpose of supplying water or of the introduction or distribution of outfall of water or for the removal or outfall of sewage, after giving reasonable notice in writing to the owner or occupier, into, through, across, under or over any land or building, or up the side of any building, situated outside the cantonment;

and may at all times do all acts and things which may be necessary or expedient for repairing or maintaining any such cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel in an effective state for the purpose for which the same may be used or is intended to be used:

Provided that no nuisance shall be caused in excess of what is reasonably necessary for the proper execution of the work:

Provided further, that compensation shall be payable to the owner or occupier for any damage sustained by him which is directly occasioned by the carrying out of any such operation.

228. In the event of any cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel being laid or carried above the surface of any land or through, over or up the side of any building, such cable, wire,

Wires, etc.,  
laid above  
surface of  
ground.

pipe, drain, sewer or channel shall be so laid or carried as to interfere as little as possible with the rights of the owner or occupier to the due enjoyment of such land or building, and compensation shall be payable by the Cantonment Authority in respect of any substantial interference with the right to any such enjoyment.

Connection with main not to be made without permission.

**229.** No person shall, for any purpose whatsoever, without the permission of the Cantonment Authority, at any time make or cause to be made any connection or communication with any cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel constructed or maintained by, or vested in, a Cantonment Authority.

Power to prescribe ferrules and to establish meters, etc.

**230.** A Cantonment Authority may prescribe the size of the ferrules to be used for the supply of gas, if any, and may establish meters or other appliances for the purpose of testing the quantity of any water, or the quantity or quality of any gas supplied to any premises by the Cantonment Authority.

Power of inspection.

**231.** The ferrules, communication pipes, connections, meters, stand-pipes and all fittings thereon or connected therewith leading from water mains or from pipes, drains, sewers or channels into any house or land, to which water or gas is supplied by a Cantonment Authority, and the pipes, fittings and works inside any such house or within the limits of any such land, shall in all cases be executed subject to the inspection and to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority.

Power to fix rates and charges.

**232.** A Cantonment Authority may fix the charges to be made for the establishment by them or through their agency of communications from, and connections with, mains, or pipes for the supply of water, or gas, or for meters or other appliances for testing the quantity or quality thereof supplied, and may levy such charges accordingly.

*Application of this Chapter to Government Water-Supplies.*

Government water-supply.

**233.** (1) Where in any cantonment there is a water-supply under the control of the Military Works Services or the Public Works Department, the Officer of the Military Works Services or of the Public Works Department, as the case may be, in charge of such water-supply (hereinafter in this section and in section 234 referred to as the Officer) may publish in the cantonment in such manner as he thinks fit a notice declaring that any lake, stream, spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source, whether within or without the limits of the cantonment



(other than a source of public water-supply under the control of the Cantonment Authority) is a source of public water-supply and may, for the purpose of keeping any such source in good order or of protecting it from contamination or from use, require the Cantonment Authority to exercise any power conferred upon that Authority by section 219.

(2) In the case of any water-supply such as is referred to in sub-section (1), the following provisions of this Chapter, namely, the provisions of sections 220, 222, 223, 224, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, and 232 shall, as far as may be, be applicable in respect of the supply of water to the cantonment, and for the purpose of such application references to the Cantonment Authority shall be construed as references to the Officer, and references to the Executive Officer or other officer or servant of the Cantonment Authority shall be construed as references to such person as may be authorised in this behalf by the Officer.

234. In any case in which the provisions of section 233 apply, the water-tax, if any, imposed in the cantonment and all other charges arising out of the supply of water which may be imposed under the provisions of this Chapter as applied by section 233 shall be recovered by the Cantonment Authority, and all monies so recovered, or such proportion thereof as the Local Government may in each case determine, shall be paid by the Cantonment Authority to the Officer.

Recovery of charges.

#### CHAPTER XIV.

##### REMOVAL AND EXCLUSION FROM CANTONMENTS AND SUPPRESSION OF SEXUAL IMMORALITY.

235. The Commanding Officer of a cantonment may, on receiving information that any building in the cantonment is used as a brothel or for purposes of prostitution, by order in writing setting forth the substance of the information received, summon the owner, lessee, tenant or occupier of the building to appear before him either in person or by an authorised agent, and, if the Commanding Officer of the cantonment is then satisfied as to the truth of the information, he may, by order in writing, direct the owner, lessee, tenant or occupier,

Power to remove brothels and prostitutes.

as the case may be, to discontinue such use of the building within such period as may be specified in the order.

Penalty for loitering and importuning for purposes of prostitution.

**236.** (1) Whoever in a cantonment loiters for the purpose of prostitution or importunes any person to the commission of sexual immorality, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(2) No prosecution for an offence under this section shall be instituted except on the complaint of the person importuned, or of a military officer in whose presence the offence was committed, or of a member of the Military or Air Force Police, being employed in the cantonment and authorised in this behalf by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, in whose presence the offence was committed, or of a police officer not below the rank of a sub-inspector who is employed in the cantonment and authorised in this behalf by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

Removal of lewd persons from cantonment.

**237.** If the Commanding Officer of a cantonment is, after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, satisfied that any person residing in or frequenting the cantonment is a prostitute or has been convicted of an offence under section 236, or of the abetment of such an offence, he may cause to be served on such person an order in writing requiring such person to remove from the cantonment within such time as may be specified in the order, and prohibiting such person from re-entering it without the permission in writing of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

Removal and exclusion from cantonments of disorderly persons.

**238.** (1) A Magistrate of the first class, having jurisdiction in a cantonment, on receiving information that any person residing in or frequenting the cantonment—

- (a) is a disorderly person who has been convicted more than once of gaming or who keeps or frequents a common gaming house, a disorderly drinking shop or a disorderly house of any other description, or
- (b) has been convicted more than once, either within the cantonment or elsewhere, of an offence punishable under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code; or XLV of 1860.
- (c) has been convicted, either within the cantonment or elsewhere, of any offence punishable under section 156 of the Army Act, or

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Vict., c. 58.

(d) has been ordered under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, either within the cantonment or elsewhere, to execute a bond for his good behaviour,

may record in writing the substance of the information received, and may issue a summons to such person requiring such person to appear and show cause why he should not be required to remove from the cantonment and be prohibited from re-entering it.

(2) Every summons issued under sub-section (1) shall be accompanied by a copy of the record aforesaid, and the copy shall be served along with the summons on the person against whom the summons is issued.

(3) The Magistrate shall, when the person so summoned appears before him, proceed to inquire into the truth of the information received and take such further evidence as he thinks fit, and if, upon such inquiry, it appears to him that such person is a person of any kind described in sub-section (1) and that it is necessary for the maintenance of good order in the cantonment that such person should be required to remove therefrom and be prohibited from re-entering the cantonment, the Magistrate shall report the matter to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, and, if the Commanding Officer of the cantonment so directs, shall cause to be served on such person an order in writing requiring him to remove from the cantonment within such time as may be specified in the order and prohibiting him from re-entering it without the permission in writing of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

**239.** (1) If any person in a cantonment causes or attempts to cause or does any act which he knows is likely to cause disloyalty, disaffection or breaches of discipline amongst any portion of His Majesty's forces or is a person who, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment has reason to believe, is likely to do any such act, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment may make an order in writing setting forth the reasons for the making of the same and requiring such person to remove from the cantonment within such time as may be specified in the order and prohibiting him from re-entering it without the permission in writing of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment:

Removal and exclusion from cantonment of seditious persons.

Provided that no order shall be made under this section against any person unless he has had a reasonable opportunity of being informed of the grounds on which it is proposed to make the order and of showing cause why the order should not be made.

(2) Every order made under sub-section (1) shall be sent to the Superintendent of Police of the district, who shall cause a copy thereof to be served on the person concerned.

(3) Upon the making of any order under sub-section (1), the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith send a copy of the same to the Local Government.

(4) The Local Government may, of its own motion, and shall, on application made to it in this behalf within one month of the date of the order by the person against whom the order has been made, call upon the District Magistrate to make, after such inquiry as the Local Government may prescribe, a report regarding the justice of the order and the necessity therefor. At every such inquiry the person against whom the order has been made shall be given an opportunity of being heard in his own defence.

(5) The Local Government may, at any time after the receipt of a copy of an order sent under sub-section (3) or, where a report has been called for under sub-section (4), on receipt of that report, if it is of opinion that the order should be varied or rescinded, refer the case to the Governor General in Council, who shall pass such orders thereon as he thinks fit.

(6) Any person who has been excluded from a cantonment by an order made under this section may, at any time after the expiry of one month from the date thereof, apply to the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, for the rescission of the same and, on such application being made, the said Officer may, after making such inquiry, if any, as he thinks necessary, either reject the application or rescind the order.

Penalty.

**240. Whoever—**

- (a) fails to comply with an order issued under this Chapter within the period specified therein, or, whilst an order prohibiting him from re-entering a cantonment without permission is in force re-enters the cantonment without such permission, or

(b) knowing that any person has, under this Chapter, been required to remove from the cantonment and has not obtained the requisite permission to re-enter it, harbours or conceals such person in the cantonment,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the first during which he has persisted in the offence.

## CHAPTER XV.

### POWERS, PROCEDURE, PENALTIES AND APPEALS.

#### *Entry and Inspection.*

**241.** It shall be lawful for the President or the Vice-President of a Board, or the Executive Officer, or the Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer, or any person specially authorised by the Health Officer or the Assistant Health Officer, or for any other person authorised by general or special order of a Cantonment Authority in this behalf, to enter into or upon any building or land with or without assistants or workmen in order to make any inquiry, inspection, measurement, valuation or survey, or to execute any work, which is authorised by or under this Act or which it is necessary to make or execute for any of the purposes or in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule, bye-law or order made thereunder:

Powers of entry.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to confer upon any person any power such as is referred to in section 207 or section 215 or to authorise the conferment upon any person of any such power.

**242.** With the previous sanction of the President, any member of a Board may inspect any work or institution constructed or maintained, in whole or part, at the expense of the Board, and any register, book, accounts or other document belonging to, or in the possession of, the Board.

Powers of inspection by member of a Board.

Power of  
inspection, etc.

**243.** (1) A Cantonment Authority may, by general or special order, authorise any person—

- (a) to inspect any drain, privy, latrine, urinal, cesspool, pipe, sewer or channel in or on any building or land in the cantonment, and, in his discretion, to cause the ground to be opened for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from the drain, privy, latrine, urinal, cesspool, pipe, sewer or channel, as the case may be;
- (b) to examine works under construction in the cantonment, to take levels or to remove, test, examine, replace or read any meter.

(2) If, on such inspection, the opening of the ground is found to be necessary for the prevention or removal of a nuisance, the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the land or building, but if it is found that no nuisance exists or but for such opening would have arisen, the ground or portion of any building, drain or other work opened, injured or removed for the purpose of such inspection shall be filled in, reinstated, or made good, as the case may be, by the Cantonment Authority.

Power to enter  
land adjoining  
land where  
work is in  
progress.

**244.** (1) The Executive Officer of a cantonment may, with or without assistants or workmen, enter on any land within fifty yards of any work authorised by or under this Act for the purpose of depositing thereon any soil, gravel, stone or other materials, or of obtaining access to such work, or for any other purpose connected with the carrying on of the same.

(2) The Executive Officer shall, before entering on any land under sub-section (1), give the occupier, or, if there is no occupier, the owner not less than three days' previous notice in writing of his intention to make such entry, and shall state the purpose thereof, and shall, if so required by the occupier or owner, fence off so much of the land as may be required for such purpose.

(3) The Executive Officer shall, in exercising any power conferred by this section, do as little damage as may be, and compensation shall be payable by the Cantonment Authority to the owner or occupier of such land, or to both, for any such damage whether permanent or temporary.

245. It shall be lawful for any person, authorised by or Breaking into premises. under this Act to make any entry into any place, to open or cause to be opened any door, gate or other barrier—

- (a) if he considers the opening thereof necessary for the purpose of such entry; and
- (b) if the owner or occupier is absent, or being present refuses to open such door, gate or barrier.

246. Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, no entry authorised by or under this Act shall be made except Entry to be made in the day time. between the hours of sunrise and sunset.

247. Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, no building or land shall be entered without the consent of Owner's consent ordinarily to be obtained. the occupier, or if there is no occupier, of the owner thereof, and no such entry shall be made without giving the said occupier or owner, as the case may be, not less than four hours' written notice of the intention to make such entry:

Provided that no such notice shall be necessary if the place to be inspected is a stable for horses or a shed for cattle, or a latrine, privy or urinal, or a work under construction.

248. When any place used as a human dwelling is entered under this Act, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious customs and usages of the occupants of the place entered, and no apartment in the actual occupancy of a female shall be entered or broken open until she has been informed that she is at liberty to withdraw and every reasonable facility has been afforded to her for withdrawing. Regard to be had to social and religious usages.

249. Whoever obstructs or molests any person employed Penalty for obstruction. by a Cantonment Authority, who is not a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code or any person with whom the Cantonment Authority has lawfully contracted, in the execution of his duty or of anything which he is empowered or required to do by virtue or in consequence of any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule, bye-law or order made thereunder, or in fulfilment of his contract, as the case may be, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

*Powers and Duties of Police Officers.*

250. Any member of the police force employed in a cantonment may, without a warrant, arrest any person commit- Arrest without warrant.

ting in his view a breach of any of the provisions of this Act which are specified in Schedule IV :

Provided that—

- (a) in the case of the breach of any such provision as is specified in Part B of Schedule IV, no person shall be so arrested who consents to give his name and address, unless there is reasonable ground for doubting the accuracy of the name or address so given, the burden of proof of which shall lie on the arresting officer, and no person so arrested shall be detained after his name and address have been ascertained; and
- (b) no person shall be so arrested for an offence under section 236 except—
  - (i) at the request of the person importuned or of a military officer in whose presence the offence was committed; or
  - (ii) by or at the request of a member of the Military or Air Force Police, who is employed in the cantonment and authorised in this behalf by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, and in whose presence the offence was committed or by or at the request of any police officer not below the rank of a sub-inspector who is employed in the cantonment and authorised in this behalf by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

*Duties of police officers.*

**251.** It shall be the duty of all police officers to give immediate information to the Cantonment Authority of the commission of any offence against the provisions of this Act or of any rule or bye-law made thereunder, and to assist all cantonment officers and servants in the exercise of their lawful authority.

*Notices.*

*Notices to fix reasonable time.*

**252.** Where any notice, order or requisition made under this Act or any rule or bye-law made thereunder requires anything to be done for the doing of which no time is fixed in this Act or in the rule or bye-law, the notice, order or requisition shall specify a reasonable time for doing the same.



**253.** Every notice, order or requisition issued by a Cantonment Authority under this Act or any rule or bye-law made thereunder shall be signed—

Authentication and validity of notices issued by Cantonment Authority.

- (a) where there is a Board, either by the President of the Board or by the Executive Officer, or, where there is no Board, by the Executive Officer; or
- (b) by the members of any committee especially authorised by the Cantonment Authority in this behalf.

**254.** (1) Every notice, order or requisition issued under this Act or any rule or bye-law made thereunder shall, save as otherwise expressly provided, be served or presented—

Service of notice, etc.

- (a) by giving or tendering the notice, order or requisition, or sending it by post, to the person for whom it is intended; or
- (b) if such person cannot be found, by affixing the notice, order or requisition on some conspicuous part of his last known place of abode or business, if within the cantonment, or by giving or tendering the notice, order or requisition to some adult male member or servant of his family, or by causing it to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the building or land, if any, to which it relates.

(2) When any such notice, order or requisition is required or permitted to be served upon an owner, lessee or occupier of any building or land, it shall not be necessary to name the owner, lessee or occupier therein, and the service thereof shall, save as otherwise expressly provided, be effected either—

- (a) by giving or tendering the notice, order or requisition, or sending it by post, to the owner, lessee or occupier, or, if there are more owners, lessees or occupiers than one, on any one of them; or
- (b) if no such owner, lessee or occupier can be found, by giving or tendering the notice, order or requisition to the authorised agent, if any, of any such owner, lessee or occupier, or to an adult male member or servant of the family of any such owner, lessee or occupier, or by causing it to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the building or land to which it relates.

(3) When the person on whom a notice, order or requisition is to be served is a minor, service upon his guardian or upon an adult male member or servant of his family shall be deemed to be service upon the minor.

Method of giving notice.

255. Every notice which, by or under this Act, is to be given or served as a public notice or as a notice which is not required to be given to any individual therein specified shall, save as otherwise expressly provided, be deemed to have been sufficiently given or served if a copy thereof is affixed in such conspicuous part of the office of the Cantonment Authority, or in such other public place, during such period, or is published in such local newspaper or in such other manner, as the Cantonment Authority may direct.

Powers of Cantonment Authority in case of non-compliance with notice, etc.

256. In the event of non-compliance with the terms of any notice, order or requisition issued to any person under this Act, or any rule or bye-law made thereunder, requiring such person to execute any work or to do any act, it shall be lawful for the Cantonment Authority, whether or not the person in default is liable to punishment for such default or has been prosecuted or sentenced to any punishment therefor, after giving notice in writing to such person, to take such action or such steps as may be necessary for the completion of the act or work required to be done or executed by him, and all the expenses incurred on such account shall be recoverable by the Cantonment Authority.

*Recovery of Money.*

Liability of occupier to pay in default of owner.

257. (1) If any such notice as is referred to in section 256 has been given to any person in respect of property of which he is the owner, the Cantonment Authority may require any occupier of such property or of any part thereof to pay to it, instead of to the owner, any rent payable by him in respect of such property, as it falls due, up to the amount recoverable from the owner under section 256:

Provided that, if the occupier, on application made to him by the Cantonment Authority, refuses truly to disclose the amount of his rent or the name or address of the person to whom it is payable, the Cantonment Authority may recover from the occupier the whole amount recoverable under section 256.

(2) Any amount recovered from an occupier instead of from an owner under sub-section (1) shall, in the absence of any contract between the owner and the occupier to the contrary, be deemed to have been paid to the owner.

**258.** (1) Where any person, by reason of his receiving <sup>Relief to agents and trustees.</sup> the rent of immoveable property as an agent or trustee, or of his being as an agent or trustee the person who would receive the rent if the property were let to a tenant, would under this Act be bound to discharge any obligation imposed on the owner of the property for the discharge of which money is required, he shall not be bound to discharge the obligation unless he has, or but for his own improper act or default might have had, funds in his hands belonging to the owner sufficient for the purpose.

(2) The burden of proving any fact entitling an agent or trustee to relief under sub-section (1) shall lie upon him.

(3) Where any agent or trustee has claimed and established his right to relief under this section, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require him to apply to the discharge of such obligation as aforesaid the first monies which may come to his hands on behalf, or for the use, of the owner, and, on failure to comply with the notice, he shall be deemed to be personally liable to discharge the obligation.

**259.** All money recoverable by a Cantonment Authority <sup>Method of recovery.</sup> under this Act shall, save as otherwise expressly provided, be recoverable either by suit or, on application to a Magistrate, by the distress and sale of the moveable property of the person from whom it is recoverable, and, if payable by the owner of any property as such, it shall, until it is paid, be a charge on the property.

#### *Committees of Arbitration.*

**260.** In the event of any disagreement as to the liability <sup>Application for a Committee of Arbitration.</sup> of a Cantonment Authority to pay any compensation under this Act, or as to the amount of any compensation so payable, the person claiming such compensation may apply to the Cantonment Authority for the reference of the matter to a Committee of Arbitration, and the Cantonment Authority shall forthwith proceed to convene a Committee of Arbitration to determine the matter in dispute.

Procedure for  
convening  
Committee of  
Arbitration.

261. When a Committee of Arbitration is to be convened, the Cantonment Authority shall cause a public notice to be published stating the matter to be determined, and shall forthwith send copies of the order to the District Magistrate, and to the other party concerned, and shall, as soon as may be, nominate such members of the Committee as it is entitled to nominate under section 262, and, by notice in writing, call upon the other persons who are entitled to nominate a member or members of the Committee to nominate such member or members in accordance with the provisions of that section.

Constitution of  
Committee of  
Arbitration.

262. (1) Every Committee of Arbitration shall consist of five members, namely:—

- (a) a Chairman who shall be a person not in the service of the Government or the Cantonment Authority, and who shall be nominated by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment;
- (b) two persons nominated by the Cantonment Authority; and
- (c) two persons nominated by the other party concerned, who shall be persons liable, to pay taxes in the cantonment and ordinarily resident therein or in the immediate vicinity thereof.

(2) If the Cantonment Authority or the other party concerned or the Commanding Officer of the cantonment fails within seven days of the date of issue of the notice referred to in section 261 to make any nomination which it or he is entitled to make or, if any member who has been so nominated neglects or refuses to act and the Cantonment Authority or other person by whom such member was nominated fails to nominate another member in his place within seven days from the date on which it or he may be called upon to do so by the District Magistrate, the District Magistrate shall forthwith appoint a member or members, as the case may be, to fill the vacancy or vacancies.

No person to  
be nominated  
who has direct  
interest or  
whose services  
are not im-  
mediately  
available.

263. (1) No person who has a direct interest in the matter under reference, or whose services are not immediately available for the purposes of the Committee, shall be nominated a member of a Committee of Arbitration.

(2) If, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, any person who has been nominated has a direct interest in the matter under reference, or is otherwise disqualified for nomination, or if the services of any such person are not immediately available as aforesaid, and if the Cantonment Authority or other person by whom any such person was nominated fails to nominate another member within seven days from the date on which it or he may be called upon to do so by the District Magistrate, such failure shall be deemed to constitute a failure to make a nomination within the meaning of section 262.

**264.** (1) When a Committee of Arbitration has been duly constituted, the Cantonment Authority shall, by notice in writing, inform each of the members of the fact, and the Committee shall meet as soon as may be thereafter. Meetings and powers of Committees of Arbitration.

(2) The Chairman of the Committee shall fix the time and place of meetings, and shall have power to adjourn any meeting from time to time as may be necessary.

(3) The Committee shall receive and record evidence, and shall have power to administer oaths to witnesses, and, on requisition in writing signed by the Chairman of the Committee, the District Magistrate shall issue the necessary processes for the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents required by the Committee, and may enforce the said processes as if they were processes for attendance or production before himself.

**265.** (1) The decision of every Committee of Arbitration shall be in accordance with the majority of votes taken at a meeting at which the Chairman and at least three of the other members are present. Decisions of Committees of Arbitration.

(2) If there is not a majority of votes in favour of any proposed decision, the opinion of the Chairman shall prevail.

(3) The decision of a Committee of Arbitration shall be final and shall not be questioned in any Court.

*Prosecutions.*

**266.** Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, no Court shall proceed to the trial of any offence made punishable by or under this Act, other than an offence specified in Schedule IV, except on the complaint of, or upon information received from, the Cantonment Authority concerned or Prosecutions.

a person authorised by the Cantonment Authority by a general or special order in this behalf.

Composition of offences.

**267.** (1) A Cantonment Authority, or any person authorised by it, by general or special order in this behalf, may, either before or after the institution of the proceedings, compound any offence made punishable by or under this Act other than an offence under Chapter XIV :

Provided that no offence shall be compoundable which is committed by failure to comply with a notice, order or requisition issued by or on behalf of the Cantonment Authority, unless and until the same has been complied with in so far as compliance is possible.

(2) Where an offence has been compounded, the offender, if in custody, shall be discharged and no further proceedings shall be taken against him in respect of the offence so compounded.

*General Penalty Provisions.*

General penalty.

**268.** Whoever, in any case in which a penalty is not expressly provided by this Act, fails to comply with any notice, order or requisition issued under any provision thereof, or otherwise contravenes any of the provisions of this Act, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing failure or contravention, with an additional fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the first during which he has persisted in the failure or contravention.

Cancellation and suspension of licences.

**269.** Where any person to whom a licence has been granted under this Act or any agent or servant of such person commits a breach of any of the conditions thereof, or of any bye-law made under this Act for the purpose of regulating the manner or circumstances in, or the conditions subject to, which anything permitted by such licence is to be or may be done, the Cantonment Authority may, without prejudice to any other penalty which may have been incurred under this Act, by order in writing, cancel the licence or suspend it for such period as it thinks fit :

Provided that no such order shall be made until an opportunity has been given to the holder of the licence to show cause why it should not be made.

270. Where any person has incurred a penalty by reason of having caused any damage to the property of a Cantonment Authority, he shall be liable to make good such damage, and the amount payable in respect of the damage shall, in case of dispute, be determined by the Magistrate by whom the person incurring such penalty is convicted, and, on non-payment of such amount on demand, the same shall be recovered by distress and sale of the moveable property of such person, and the Magistrate shall issue a warrant for its recovery accordingly.

Recovery of amount payable in respect of damage to cantonment property.

*Limitation.*

271. No Court shall try any person for an offence made punishable by or under this Act, after the expiry of six months from the date of the commission of the offence, unless complaint in respect of the offence has been made to a Magistrate within the six months aforesaid.

Limitation for prosecution.

*Suits.*

272. No suit or prosecution shall be entertained in any Court against any Cantonment Authority or authority appointed under sub-section (2) of section 10, or against any Commanding Officer of a cantonment, or against any member of a Board, or against any officer or servant of a Cantonment Authority, for anything in good faith done, or intended to be done, under this Act or any rule or bye-law made thereunder.

Protection of Cantonment Authority, Executive Officer, etc.

273. (1) No suit shall be instituted against any Cantonment Authority or against any member of a Board, or against any officer or servant of a Cantonment Authority, in respect of any act done, or purporting to have been done, in pursuance of this Act or of any rule or bye-law made thereunder, until the expiration of two months after notice in writing has been left at the office of the Cantonment Authority, and, in the case of such member, officer or servant, unless notice in writing has also been delivered to him or left at his office or place of abode, and unless such notice states explicitly the cause of action, the nature of the relief sought, the amount of compensation claimed, and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff, and unless the plaint contains a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left.

Notice to be given of suits.

(2) If the Cantonment Authority, member, officer or servant has, before the suit is instituted, tendered sufficient amends to the plaintiff, the plaintiff shall not recover any sum in excess of the amount so tendered, and shall also pay all costs incurred by the defendant after such tender.

(3) No suit, such as is described in sub-section (1), shall, unless it is an action for the recovery of immoveable property or for a declaration of title thereto, be instituted after the expiry of six months from the date on which the cause of action arises.

(4) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to apply to a suit in which the only relief claimed is an injunction of which the object would be defeated by the giving of the notice or the postponement of the institution of the suit or proceeding.

*Appeals and Revision.*

Appeals from executive orders.

**274.** (1) Any person aggrieved by any order described in the second column of Schedule V may appeal to the authority specified in that behalf in the third column thereof.

(2) No such appeal shall be admitted if it is made after the expiry of the period specified in that behalf in the fourth column of the said Schedule.

(3) The period specified as aforesaid shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, IX of 1908. 1908, with respect to the computation of periods of limitation thereunder.

Petition of appeal.

**275.** (1) Every appeal under section 274 shall be made by petition in writing accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against.

(2) Any such petition may be presented to the authority which made the order against which the appeal is made, and that authority shall be bound to forward it to the appellate authority, and may attach thereto any report which it may desire to make by way of explanation.

Suspension of action pending appeal.

**276.** On the admission of an appeal from an order, other than an order contained in a notice issued under clause (a) of section 137, section 140, section 176, or section 238, all proceedings to enforce the order and all prosecutions for any contravention thereof shall be held in abeyance pending the



decision of the appeal, and, if the order is set aside on appeal, disobedience thereto, shall not be deemed to be an offence.

277. (1) Where an appeal from an order dismissing a Revision. servant of the Cantonment Authority whose salary is not less than one hundred rupees per mensem has been disposed of by the Officer Commanding the District, the servant so dismissed may, within thirty days from the date thereof, apply for revision of the decision to the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, whose decision thereon shall be final.

(2) Where an appeal from an order made by the Cantonment Authority has been disposed of by the District Magistrate, the Cantonment Authority may, within thirty days from the date thereof, apply, through the Officer Commanding the District, to the Local Government, or to such authority as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, for a revision of the decision.

(3) The provisions of this Chapter with respect to appeals shall apply, as far as may be, to applications for revision made under this section.

278. Save as otherwise provided in section 277, every order Finality of appellate orders. of an appellate authority shall be final.

279. No appeal shall be decided under this Chapter unless Right of appellant to be heard. the appellant has been heard, or has had a reasonable opportunity of being heard in person or through a legal practitioner.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### RULES AND BYE-LAWS.

280. (1) The Governor General in Council may, after Power to make rules. previous publication, make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the manner in which, and the authority to which, application for permission to occupy land belonging to Government in a cantonment is to be made;

- (b) the authority by which such permission may be granted and the conditions to be annexed to the grant of any such permission;
- (c) the appointment, control, supervision, suspension, removal, dismissal and punishment of servants of Cantonment Authorities;
- (d) the circumstances in which security shall be demanded from servants of Cantonment Authorities and the amount and nature of such security;
- (e) the grant of leave, absentee or acting allowance to servants of Cantonment Authorities;
- (f) the creation and management of Provident Funds, and the circumstances in which, and the conditions subject to which, contributions thereto shall be made from cantonment funds and by servants of Cantonment Authorities;
- (g) the keeping of accounts by Cantonment Authorities and the manner in which such accounts shall be audited and published;
- (h) the definition of the persons by whom, and the manner in which, money may be paid out of a cantonment fund;
- (i) the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure by Cantonment Authorities and the definition of the persons by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned;
- (j) the regulation of the procedure of Committees of Arbitration; and
- (k) the prescribing of registers, statements and forms to be used and maintained by any authority for the purposes of this Act.

Supplemental  
provisions  
respecting rules.

**281.** (1) A rule under section 280 may be made either generally for all cantonments or for the whole or any part of any one or more cantonments.

(2) All rules so made shall be published in the Gazette of India and in such other manner, if any, as the Governor General in Council may direct and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Power to make  
bye-laws.

**282.** Subject to the provisions of this Act and of the rules made thereunder, a Cantonment Authority may, in addition

to any bye-laws which it is empowered to make by any other provision of this Act, make bye-laws to provide for all or any of the following matters in the cantonment, namely :—

- (1) the registration of births, deaths and marriages, and the taking of a census;
- (2) the enforcement of compulsory vaccination;
- (3) the regulation of the collection and recovery of taxes, tolls and fees under this Act and the refund of taxes;
- (4) the regulation or prohibition of any description of traffic in the streets;
- (5) the manner in which vehicles standing, driven, led or propelled in the streets between sunset and sunrise shall be lighted;
- (6) the seizure and confiscation of ownerless animals straying within the limits of the cantonment;
- (7) the prevention and extinction of fire;
- (8) the construction of scaffolding for building operations to secure the safety of the general public and of persons working thereon;
- (9) the regulation in any manner not specifically provided for in this Act of the construction, alteration, maintenance, preservation, cleaning and repairs of drains, ventilation-shafts, pipes, water-closets, privies, latrines, urinals, cesspools and other drainage works;
- (10) the regulation or prohibition of the discharge into, or deposit in, drains of sewage, polluted water and other offensive or obstructive matter;
- (11) the regulation or prohibition of the stabling or herding of animals, or of any class of animals, so as to prevent danger to public health;
- (12) the proper disposal of corpses, the regulation and management of burial and burning places and other places for the disposal of corpses, and the fees chargeable for the use of such places where the same are provided or maintained by Government or at the expense of the cantonment fund;

- (13) the permission, regulation or prohibition of the use or occupation of any street or place by itinerant vendors or by any person for the sale of articles or the exercise of any calling or the setting up of any booth or stall, and the fees chargeable for such use or occupation;
- (14) the regulation and control of encamping grounds, pounds, washing-places, serais, hotels, dāk-bungalows, lodging-houses, boarding-houses, buildings let in tenements, residential clubs, restaurants, eating-houses, cafes, refreshment-rooms and places of public recreation, entertainment or resort;
- (15) the regulation of the ventilation, lighting, cleansing, drainage and water-supply of the buildings used for the manufacture or sale of aerated or other potable waters and of butter, milk, sweet-meats and other articles of food or drink for human consumption;
- (16) the matters regarding which conditions may be imposed by licences granted under section 210;
- (17) the control and supervision of places where dangerous or offensive trades are carried on so as to secure cleanliness therein or to minimise any injurious, offensive or dangerous effects arising or likely to arise therefrom;
- (18) the regulation of the erection of any enclosure, fence, tent, awning or other temporary structure of whatsoever material or nature on any land situated within the cantonment;
- (19) the laying out of streets, and the regulation and prohibition of the erection of buildings without adequate provision being made for the laying out and location of streets;
- (20) the regulation of the use of public parks and gardens and other public places, and the protection of avenues, trees, grass and other appurtenances of streets and other public places;
- (21) the regulation of the grazing of animals;
- (22) the fixing and regulation of the use of public bathing and washing places;

- (23) the regulation of the posting of bills and advertisements, and of the position, size, shape or style of name-boards, sign-boards and sign-posts;
- (24) the fixation of a method for the sale of articles whether by measure, weight, piece or any other method;
- (25) the rendering necessary of licences within the cantonment—
- (a) for persons working as job porters for the conveyance of goods;
  - (b) for animals or vehicles let out on hire;
  - (c) for the proprietors or drivers of vehicles, boats or other conveyances, or of animals kept or plying for hire; or
  - (d) for persons impelling or carrying such vehicles or other conveyances;
- (26) the prescribing of the fee payable for any licence required under clause (25), and of the conditions subject to which such licences may be granted, revised, suspended or withdrawn;
- (27) the regulation of the charges to be made for the services of such job porters and of the hire of such animals, vehicles or other conveyances, and for the remuneration of persons impelling or carrying such vehicles or conveyances as are referred to in clause (25);
- (28) the regulation or prohibition, for purposes of sanitation or the prevention of disease or the promotion of public safety or convenience, of any act which occasions or is likely to occasion a nuisance, and for the regulation or prohibition of which no provision is made elsewhere by or under this Act;
- (29) the circumstances and the manner in which owners of buildings or land in the cantonment, who are temporarily absent from, or are not resident in, the cantonment, may be required to appoint as their agents, for all or any of the purposes of this Act or of any rule or bye-law made thereunder, persons residing within or near the cantonment;

- (30) the prevention of the spread of infectious or contagious diseases within the cantonment;
- (31) the segregation in, or the removal and exclusion from, the cantonment, or the destruction, of animals suffering or reasonably suspected to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disease;
- (32) the supervision, regulation, conservation and protection from injury, contamination or trespass of sources and means of public water-supply and of appliances for the distribution of water whether within or without the limits of the cantonment;
- (33) the manner in which connections with water-works may be constructed or maintained, and the agency which shall or may be employed for such construction and maintenance;
- (34) the regulation of all matters and things relating to the supply and use of water including the collection and recovery of charges therefor and the prevention of evasion of the same;
- (35) the maintenance of schools, and the furtherance of education generally;
- (36) the regulation or prohibition of the cutting or destruction of trees or shrubs, or of the making of excavations, or of the removal of soil or quarrying, where such regulation or prohibition appears to the Cantonment Authority to be necessary for the maintenance of a water-supply, the preservation of the soil, the prevention of landslips or of the formation of ravines or torrents, or the protection of land against erosion, or against the deposit thereon of sand, gravel or stones;
- (37) the rendering necessary of licences for the use of premises within the cantonment as stables or cowhouses or as accommodation for sheep, goats or fowls;
- (38) the control of the use in the cantonment of mechanical whistles, syrens or trumpets; and
- (39) generally for the regulation of the administration of the cantonment under this Act.

**283.** Any bye-law made by a Cantonment Authority under this Act may provide that a contravention thereof shall be punishable—

Penalty for breach of bye-laws.

- (a) with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees;  
or
- (b) with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees and, in the case of a continuing contravention, with an additional fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention; or
- (c) with fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the contravention continues after the receipt of a notice from the Cantonment Authority by the person contravening the bye-law requiring such person to discontinue such contravention.

**284.** (1) Any power to make bye-laws conferred by this Act is conferred subject to the condition of the bye-laws being made after previous publication and of their not taking effect until they have been approved and confirmed by the Local Government and published in the local official Gazette.

Supplemental provisions regarding bye-laws.

(2) The Local Government in confirming a bye-law may make any change therein which appears to it to be necessary.

(3) The Local Government may, after previous publication of its intention, cancel any bye-law which it has confirmed, and thereupon the bye-law shall cease to have effect.

**285.** (1) A copy of all rules and bye-laws made under this Act shall be kept at the office of the Cantonment Authority and shall, during office hours, be open free of charge to inspection by any inhabitant of the cantonment.

Rules and bye-laws to be available for inspection and purchase.

(2) Copies of all such rules and bye-laws shall be kept at the office of the Cantonment Authority for sale to the public.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

**286.** The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, and subject to any conditions as to compensation or otherwise which it thinks fit to impose, extend to

Extension of certain provisions of the Act and rules to places beyond cantonments.

any area beyond a cantonment and in the vicinity thereof, with or without restriction or modification, any of the provisions of Chapters IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV and XV or of any rule or bye-law made under this Act for the cantonment which relates to the subject-matter of any of those Chapters, and every enactment, rule or bye-law so extended shall thereupon apply to that area as if the area were included in the cantonment.

Registration.

**287.** (1) Paragraphs 2 and 3 of section 54, and sections 59, 107 and 123 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, with IV of 1882. respect to the transfer of property by registered instrument, shall, on and from the commencement of this Act, extend to every cantonment.

(2) Where a cantonment has not been constituted a sub-district or district for the purpose of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, under section 9 of that Act, the Registrar of the district in which the cantonment is situated shall cause a copy of such entries in Indexes Nos. I and II as relate to immoveable property within the cantonment to be forwarded to the Cantonment Authority annually or at such shorter intervals as the Local Government may prescribe. XVI of 1908.

Validity of notices and other documents.

**288.** No notice, order, requisition, licence, permission in writing or other such document issued under this Act shall be invalid merely by reason of any defect of form.

Admissibility of document or entry as evidence.

**289.** A copy of any receipt, application, plan, notice, order or other document or of any entry in a register, in the possession of a Cantonment Authority shall, if duly certified by the legal keeper thereof or other person authorised by the Cantonment Authority in this behalf, be admissible in evidence of the existence of the document or entry, and shall be admitted as evidence of the matters and transactions therein recorded in every case where, and to the same extent to which, the original document or entry would, if produced, have been admissible to prove such matters.

Evidence by officer or servant of the Cantonment Authority.

**290.** No officer or servant of a Cantonment Authority shall, in any legal proceeding to which the Cantonment Authority is not a party, be required to produce any register or document the contents of which can be proved under section 289 by a certified copy, or to appear as a witness to prove any matter or transaction recorded therein save by order of the Court made for special cause.



1924.]

*Cantonments.*

IV of 1899.

291. For the purposes of the Government Buildings Act, 1899, cantonments and Cantonment Authorities shall be deemed to be municipalities and municipal authorities respectively. Application of Act IV of 1899.

292. The enactments mentioned in Schedule VI are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof: Repeals.

XV of 1910.

Provided that licences and permits given under the Cantonments Act, 1910, and in force at the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have been given under this Act.

SCHEDULE I.

NOTICE OF DEMAND.

*(See section 91.)*

To  
residing at

Take notice that the Cantonment Authority demands from \_\_\_\_\_ the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ due from \_\_\_\_\_ on account of \_\_\_\_\_ (here describe the property, occupation, circumstance or thing in respect of which the sum is payable) leviable under \_\_\_\_\_ for the period of \_\_\_\_\_ commencing on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_, and ending on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_, and that if, within thirty days from the service of this notice, the said sum is not paid to the Cantonment Authority at \_\_\_\_\_, or sufficient cause for non-payment is not shown to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer, a warrant of distress will be issued for the recovery of the same with costs.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_.

(Signed)

*Executive Officer,  
Cantonment.*

SCHEDULE II.

FORM OF WARRANT.

(See section 92.)

(Here insert the name of the officer charged with the execution of the warrant.)

Whereas A. B. of \_\_\_\_\_ has not paid, and has not shown satisfactory cause for the non-payment of, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ due on account of \_\_\_\_\_\* for the period of \_\_\_\_\_ commencing on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_, and ending with the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_, which sum is leviabie under \_\_\_\_\_;

\*(Here describe the liability.)

And whereas thirty days have elapsed since the service on him of notice of demand for the same;

This is to command you to distrain, subject to the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1924, the moveable property of the said A. B. to the amount of the said sum of Rs. \_\_\_\_\_; and forthwith to certify to me, together with this warrant, all particulars of the property seized by you thereunder.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_.

(Signed)

Executive Officer,  
Cantonment.

SCHEDULE III.

FORM OF INVENTORY OF PROPERTY DISTRAINED AND NOTICE OF SALE.

(See section 93.)

To \_\_\_\_\_ residing at \_\_\_\_\_

Take notice that I have this day seized the property specified in the inventory annexed hereto, for the value of \_\_\_\_\_ due for the liability\* mentioned in the margin for the period commencing with the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_,

\*(Here describe the liability.)

1924.]

*Cantonments.*

and ending with the            day of            19    , together with Rs.            due for service of notice of demand, and that, unless within seven days from the date of the service of this notice you pay to the Cantonment Authority the said amount, together with the costs of recovery, the said property will be sold by public auction.

Dated this                            day of                            19    .

*(Signature of officer executing the warrant.)*

INVENTORY.

(Here state particulars of property seized.)

SCHEDULE IV.

CASES IN WHICH POLICE MAY ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT.

*(See section 250.)*

| 1                  | 2   |
|--------------------|---|
| Section.           | Subject.  |
| PART A.            |   |
| 118 (I) (a) (i)    | Drunkenness, etc.   |
| 167                | Making or selling of food, etc., or washing of clothes, by infected person. |
| PART B.            |   |
| 118 (I) (a) (ii)   | Using threatening or abusive words, etc.                                    |
| 118 (I) (a) (iii)  | Indecent exposure of person, etc.   |
| 118 (I) (a) (iv)   | Begging.  |
| 118 (I) (a) (v)    | Exposing deformity, etc.  |
| 118 (I) (a) (vi)   | Gaming.   |
| 118 (I) (a) (xii)  | Destroying notice, etc.   |
| 118 (I) (a) (xiii) | Breaking direction-post, etc.   |
| 118 (I) (f)        | Keeping common gaming-house, etc.   |

SCHEDULE IV—*concl'd.*

| 1           | 2  |
|-------------|--|
| Section.    | Subject.   |
| 118 (1) (g) | Beating drum, etc.   |
| 118 (1) (h) | Singing, etc., so as to disturb public peace or order.   |
| 119 (6)     | Letting loose, or setting on, ferocious dog.   |
| 125         | Discharging fire-arms, etc., so as to cause danger.  |
| 176 (1)     | Remaining in, or re-entering, cantonment after notice of expulsion for failure to attend hospital or dispensary. |
| 193 (2)     | Destroying, etc., name of street or number affixed to building.  |
| 214         | Feeding animal on filth, etc.  |
| 236         | Loitering or importuning for sexual immorality.  |
| 240 (a)     | Remaining in, or returning to, a cantonment after notice of expulsion.   |

## SCHEDULE V.

## APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

(See section 274.)

| 1        | 2   | 3                                | 4                                    |
|----------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Section. | Executive Order.  | Appellate Authority.             | Time allowed for appeal.             |
| 126      | Cantonment Authority's notice to repair, protect or enclose a building, wall or anything affixed thereto, or well, tank, reservoir, pool, depression or excavation. | Officer Commanding the District. | Thirty days from service of notice.  |
| 134      | Cantonment Authority's notice to fill up well, tank, etc., or to drain off or remove water.   | Officer Commanding the District. | Thirty days from service of notice.  |
| 137      | Cantonment Authority's notice to provide sufficient drainage, etc.  | Officer Commanding the District. | Fifteen days from service of notice. |

## SCHEDULE V—concl'd.

| 1        | 2   | 3                                | 4                                       |
|----------|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Section. | Executive Order.  | Appellate Authority.             | Time allowed for appeal.                |
| 140      | Cantonment Authority's notice requiring a building to be repaired or altered so as to remove sanitary defects.  | Officer Commanding the District. | Thirty days from service of notice.     |
| 176      | Order of Commanding Officer of cantonment, on report of Medical Officer, directing a person to remove from the cantonment and prohibiting him from re-entering it without permission. | Officer Commanding the District. | Thirty days from service of notice.     |
| 181      | Cantonment Authority's refusal to sanction the erection or re-erection of a building.   | Officer Commanding the District. | Thirty days from date of refusal.       |
| 185      | Cantonment Authority's notice to alter or demolish a building.  | Officer Commanding the District. | Thirty days from service of notice.     |
| 188      | Cantonment Authority's notice to pull down or otherwise deal with a building newly erected or rebuilt without permission over a sewer, drain, culvert, water-course or water-pipe.    | Officer Commanding the District. | Thirty days from service of notice.     |
| 206      | Cantonment Authority's notice prohibiting or restricting the use of a slaughter-house.  | Officer Commanding the District. | Twenty-one days from service of notice. |
| 238      | Magistrate's notice directing disorderly person to remove from cantonment and prohibiting him from re-entering it without permission.   | District Magistrate              | Thirty days from service of notice.     |

## SCHEDULE VI.

## ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 292.)

| Year. | No.   | Short title.                           | Extent of repeal.  |
|-------|-------|--|--|
| 1910  | XV    | The Cantonments Act, 1910.             | So much as has not been repealed.  |
| 1914  | X     | The Repealing and Amending Act, 1914.  | So much of the First and Second Schedules as relates to the Cantonments Act, 1910. |
| 1919  | XVIII | The Repealing and Amending Act, 1919.  | So much of the First Schedule as relates to the Cantonments Act, 1910.             |
| "     | XXII  | The Cantonments (Amendment) Act, 1919. | The whole.   |

# ACT NO. III OF 1924.

PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 1st March, 1924.)

An Act to regulate the entry into and residence in British India of persons domiciled in other British Possessions.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for regulating the entry into and residence in British India of persons domiciled in the British Possessions on a basis of reciprocity; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Immigration into India Act, 1924. Short title, commencement and extent.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may notify in the Gazette of India.

(3) It shall extend to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan.

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

(a) "British Possession" means any part of His Majesty's Dominions other than British India, the United Kingdom and Ireland, and includes Protectorates and territories which are or may be administered by a Dominion as a mandatory on behalf of the League of Nations;

(b) "entry" includes landing at any port in British India during the period of the ship's stay on her way to a destination outside British India.

3. The Governor General in Council may make rules for the purpose of securing that persons not being of Indian origin, domiciled in any British Possession, shall have no greater rights and privileges, as regards entry into and residence in British India, than are accorded by the law and administration of such Possession to persons of Indian domicile. Rules as regards entry into and residence in British India.

Power to make  
rules.

4. The Governor General in Council may, without prejudice to the generality of the powers contained in section 3 of this Act, make rules—

- (a) to provide for the establishment of a suitable agency to administer the rules and to define its functions and powers;
- (b) to provide suitable penalties for the contravention of such rules or attempt to contravene them, or the abetment of such contravention; and
- (c) to authorise the arrest of any person contravening or reasonably suspected of contravening any such rule, and to prescribe the duties of public servants and others in regard to such arrests.

Person claiming  
exemption to  
establish case.

5. If any person alleged to be domiciled in any British Possession and to be subject to the provisions of this Act raises the plea that he is not so domiciled or that the provisions of the said Act do not apply to him, the onus of proving the truth of such plea shall lie on the aforesaid person.



# ACT NO. IV OF 1924.

PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 13th March, 1924.)

An Act to provide for the constitution of a Central Board of Revenue and to amend certain enactments for the purpose of conferring powers and imposing duties on the said Board.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the constitution of a Central Board of Revenue and to amend certain enactments for the purpose of conferring powers and imposing duties on the said Board; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1924.

2. As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the Governor General in Council shall constitute a Central Board of Revenue, consisting of one or more persons appointed by him, which shall be subject to the control of the Governor General in Council in the exercise of such powers and the performance of such duties as may be entrusted to it by the Governor General in Council or by or under any law. Constitution of Central Board of Revenue.

3. The Governor General in Council may make rules for the purpose of regulating the transaction of business by the Central Board of Revenue, and every order made or act done in accordance with such rules shall be deemed to be the order or act, as the case may be, of the Central Board of Revenue. Procedure of the Board.

4. The enactments specified in the Schedule are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the fourth column thereof: Amendments of enactments.

Provided that, where the power to make any appointment, or issue any notification, order, scheme or rule, or prescribe

Price two annas.]

any form, is transferred by the operation of this Act from any authority to the Central Board of Revenue or any other authority, any such appointment, notification, order, scheme, rule, or form made, issued or prescribed by the first-mentioned authority before the commencement of this Act shall continue in force and be deemed to have been made, issued or prescribed by the Central Board of Revenue or such other authority, as the case may be, unless and until it is superseded by an appointment, notification, order, scheme, rule, or form made, issued or prescribed by the said Board or authority.

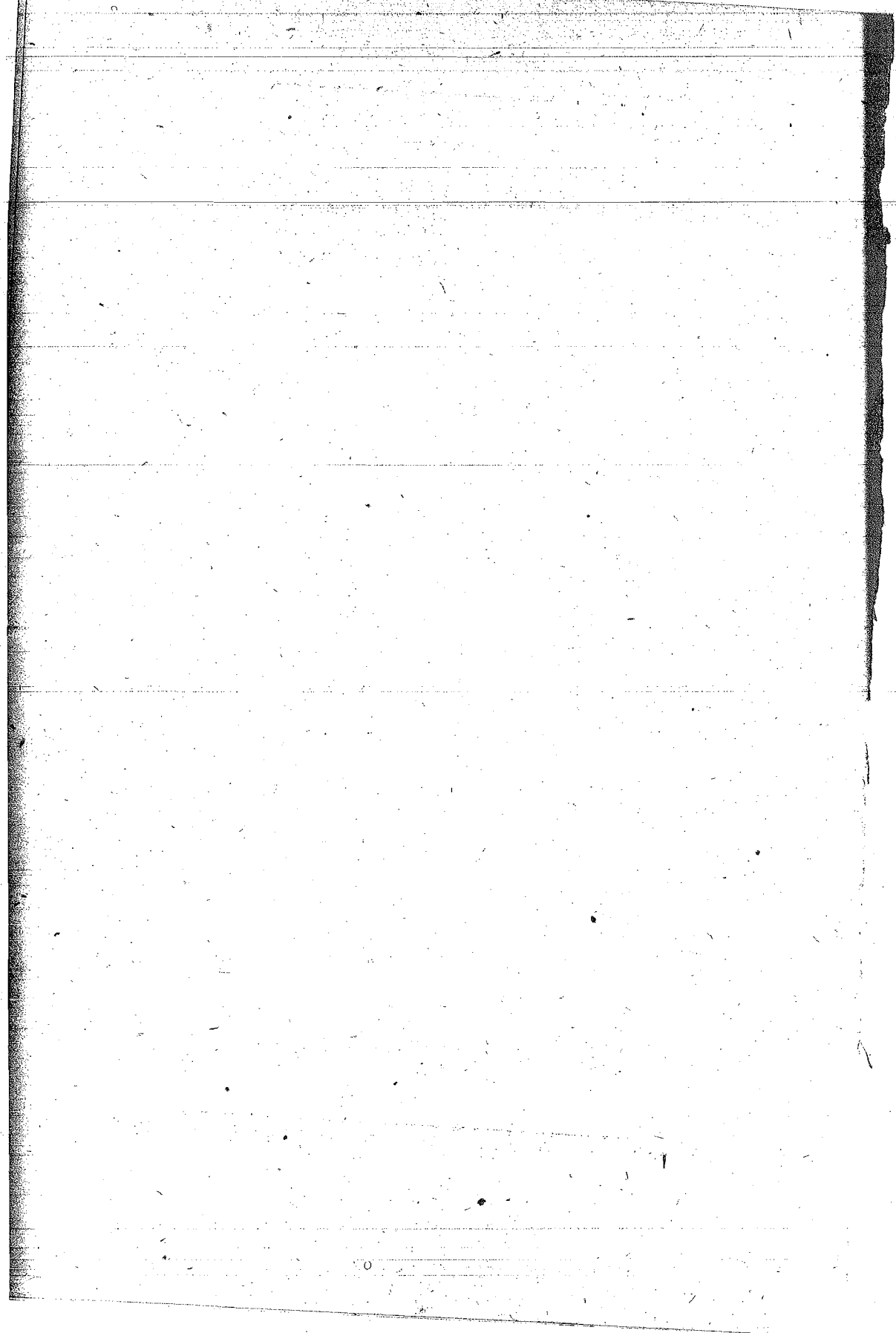
### THE SCHEDULE.

#### ENACTMENTS AMENDED.

(See section 4.)

| Year. | No.  | Short title.               | Amendments.   |
|-------|------|----------------------------|---|
| 1878  | VIII | The Sea Customs Act, 1878. | <p>1. In section 3—</p> <p>(1) for clause (a) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—</p> <p>“(a) ‘Chief Customs-authority’ means the Central Board of Revenue constituted under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924, and includes, in relation to any power or duty which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, transfer from the Central Board of Revenue to a Local Government, the Local Government or such officer as the Local Government may appoint in that behalf”; and</p> <p>(2) after clause (j) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—</p> <p>“(k) ‘official Gazette’ means, in relation to a notification issued by a Local Government, the local official Gazette and, in relation to a notification issued by the Central Board of Revenue, the Gazette of India.”</p> <p>2. For section 6 the following section shall be substituted, namely:—</p> <p>“6. The Governor General in Council may appoint such persons as he thinks fit to be officers of Customs, and to exercise the powers conferred, and perform the duties imposed, by this Act on such officers.”</p> |

| Year. | No.  | Short title.                             | Amendments.   |
|-------|------|--|---|
| 1878  | VIII | The Sea Customs Act, 1878— <i>contd.</i> | <p>3. For section 7 the following section shall be substituted, namely:—</p> <p>“7. The Governor General in Council Delegation of may delegate to any powers under Local Government or section 6. to the Chief Customs-authority any power conferred upon him by section 6, and the Local Government or the Chief Customs-authority may delegate to any officer of Customs any power so delegated to it.”</p> <p>4. In sections 11, 12 and 14, for the words “The Local Government or, if so authorised by the Local Government, the Chief Customs-authority” the words “The Chief Customs-authority” shall be substituted, and, in section 11, the words “within the territories administered by it” shall be omitted.</p> <p>5. In section 23, for the words “The Local Government” the words “The Chief Customs-authority” shall be substituted.</p> <p>6. In sections 53, 74, 76, 79, 85, 96, 116, 128, 133 and 147, the word “local,” whenever it occurs in the expression “local official Gazette,” shall be omitted.</p> <p>7. In section 88, for the words “the Local Government may from time to time direct” the words “the Chief Customs-authority may, with the concurrence of the Local Government, direct” shall be substituted.</p> <p>8. In section 128, for the words “the Local Government” the words “the Chief Customs-authority” shall be substituted.</p> <p>9. In section 133, for the words “the Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council,” the words “the Chief Customs-authority” shall be substituted.</p> <p>10. In section 155, after the words “the Local Government may” the words “with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council” shall be inserted, and for the words “by its own officers” the words “by officers of Government” shall be substituted.</p> |



# ACT NO. V OF 1924.

PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

*(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 13th  
March, 1924.)*

An Act further to amend the Indian Penal Code for certain purposes.

XLV of 1860.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Penal Code for certain purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1924. Short title and commencement

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

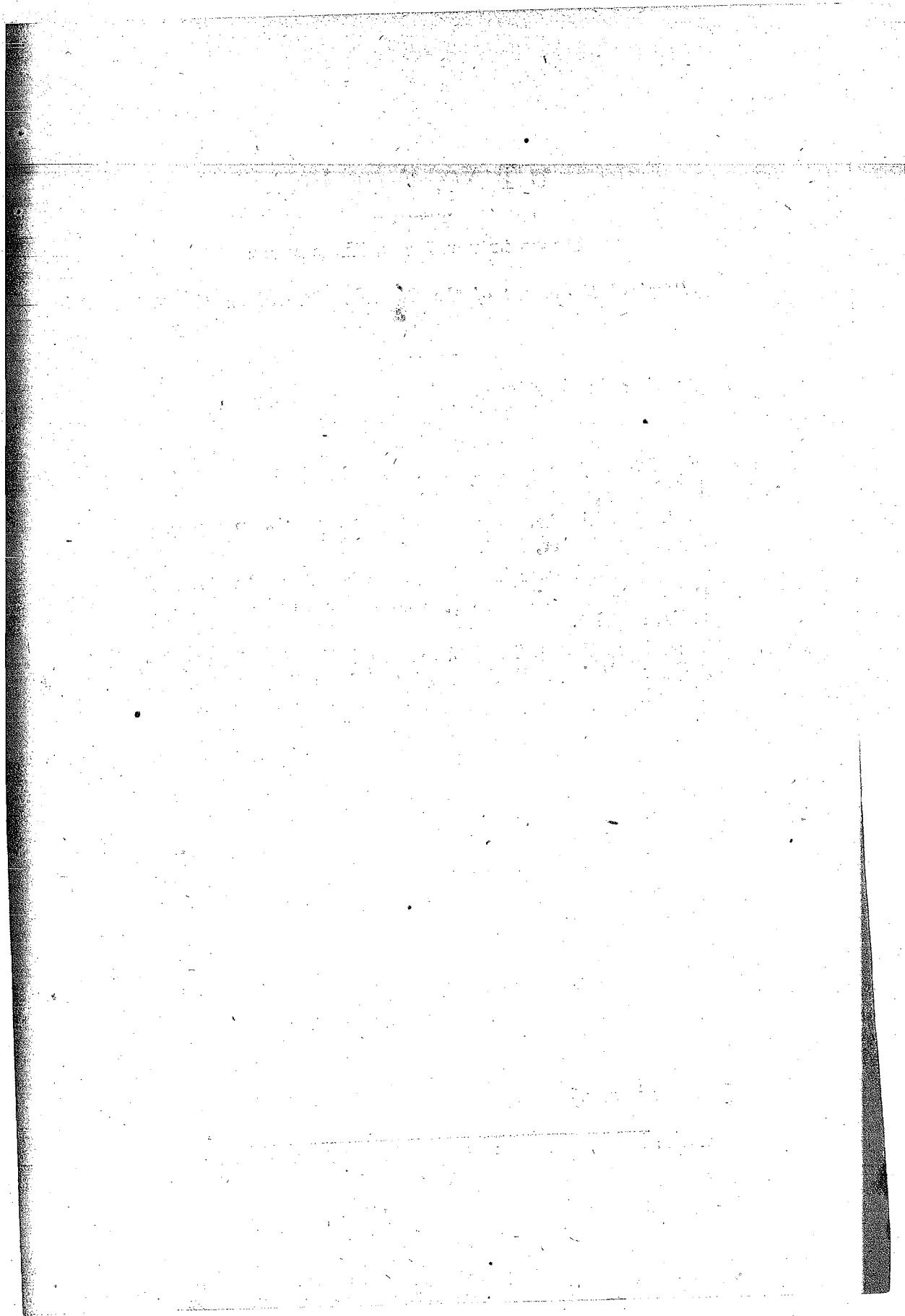
XLV of 1860.

2. In sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code, for the word "sixteen" the word "eighteen" shall be substituted. Amendment of sections 372 and 373, Act XLV of 1860.

[Price one anna.]

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# ACT No. VI OF 1924.

PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 15th March, 1924.)

## An Act to consolidate the law relating to Criminal Tribes

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate the law relating to criminal tribes; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

### *Preliminary.*

1. (1) This Act may be called the Criminal Tribes Act, Short title and extent. 1924.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

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

(1) “ district ” includes a Presidency-town and the town of Rangoon;

(2) “ District Magistrate ” means, in the case of a Presidency-town or the town of Rangoon, the Commissioner of Police;

(3) “ prescribed ” means prescribed by rules made under this Act; and

(4) “ Superintendent of Police ” means, in the case of a Presidency-town or the town of Rangoon, any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform the duties of a Superintendent of Police under this Act.

### *Notification of Criminal Tribes.*

3. If the Local Government has reason to believe that any Power to declare any tribe, gang or class a criminal tribe. tribe, gang or class of persons, or any part of a tribe, gang or class, is addicted to the systematic commission of non-

bailable offences, it may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that such tribe, gang or class or, as the case may be, that such part of the tribe, gang or class is a criminal tribe for the purposes of this Act.

*Registration of Members of Criminal Tribes.*

Registration of members of criminal tribes.

4. The Local Government may direct the District Magistrate to make or to cause to be made a register of the members of any criminal tribe, or part of a criminal tribe, within his district.

Procedure in making register.

5. Upon receiving such direction, the District Magistrate shall publish notice in the prescribed manner at the place where the register is to be made and at such other places as he may think fit, calling upon all the members of the criminal tribe or part, as the case may be,—

- (a) to appear at a time and place therein specified before a person appointed by him in this behalf;
- (b) to give to that person such information as may be necessary to enable him to make the register; and
- (c) to allow their finger-impressions to be recorded:

Provided that the District Magistrate may exempt any member from registration and may cancel any such exemption.

Charge of register.

6. The register, when made, shall be placed in the keeping of the Superintendent of Police, who shall, from time to time, report to the District Magistrate any alterations which ought in his opinion to be made therein, either by way of addition or erasure.

Alterations in register.

7. (1) After the register has been placed in the keeping of the Superintendent of Police, no person's name shall be added to the register, and no registration shall be cancelled, except by, or under an order in writing of, the District Magistrate.

(2) Before the name of any person is added to the register under this section, the Magistrate shall give notice in the prescribed manner to the person concerned—

- (a) to appear before him or an authority appointed by him in this behalf at a time and place therein specified;



- (b) to give to him or such authority such information as may be necessary to enable the entry to be made; and
- (c) to allow his finger-impressions to be recorded.

8. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any entry made, or proposed to be made, in such register, either when the register is first made or subsequently, may complain to the District Magistrate against such entry, and the Magistrate shall retain such person's name on the register, or enter it therein or erase it therefrom, as he may think fit.

Complaints of entries in register.

9. The District Magistrate or any officer empowered by him in this behalf may at any time order the finger-impressions of any registered member of a criminal tribe to be taken.

Power to take finger-impressions at any time.

10. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, issue in respect of any criminal tribe either or both of the following directions, namely, that every registered member thereof shall, in the prescribed manner,

Members of criminal tribes to report themselves or notify residence.

- (a) report himself at fixed intervals;
- (b) notify his place of residence and any change or intended change of residence, and any absence or intended absence from his residence.

*Restriction of movements of Criminal Tribes.*

11. (1) If the Local Government considers that it is expedient that any criminal tribe, or any part or member of a criminal tribe, should be—

Power to restrict movements of, or settle, criminal tribes.

- (a) restricted in its or his movements to any specified area, or
- (b) settled in any place of residence, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that such criminal tribe, part or member, as the case may be, shall be restricted in its or his movements to the area specified in the notification, or shall be settled in the place of residence so specified, as the case may be.

(2) Before making any such declaration, the Local Government shall consider the following matters, namely:—

- (i) the nature and the circumstances of the offences in which the members of the criminal tribe or part

or the individual member, as the case may be, are or is believed to have been concerned;

- (ii) whether the criminal tribe, part or member follows any lawful occupation, and whether such occupation is a real occupation or merely a pretence for the purpose of facilitating the commission of crimes;
- (iii) the suitability of the restriction area, or of the place of residence, as the case may be, which it is proposed to specify in the notification; and
- (iv) the manner in which it is proposed that the persons to be restricted or settled shall earn their living within the restriction area or in the place of residence, and the adequacy of the arrangements which are proposed therefor.

Power to vary specified area or place of residence.

**12.** The Local Government may by a like notification vary the terms of any notification issued by it under section 11 for the purpose of specifying another restriction area or another place of residence, as the case may be, and any officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may, by order in writing, vary any notification made under section 11 or under this section for the purpose of specifying another restriction area, or, as the case may be, another place of residence, in the same district.

Power of Local Government to restrict or settle criminal tribe in another province.

**13.** Any notification made by the Local Government under section 11 or section 12 may specify, as the restriction area or as the place of residence, an area or place situated in any other province, provided that the consent of the Local Government of that province shall first have been obtained.

Verification of presence of members of tribe within prescribed area or place of residence.

**14.** Every registered member of a criminal tribe, whose movements have been restricted or who has been settled in a place of residence in pursuance of any notification under section 11 or section 12, shall attend at such place and at such time and before such person as may be prescribed in this behalf.

Application of Act when criminal tribe is transferred from one province or district to another.

**15.** (1) Where, in pursuance of any such notification, any member of a criminal tribe is restricted in his movements to an area, or is settled in a place of residence, situated in a province other than that by the Local Government of which the notification under section 3 relating to the criminal tribe was issued, all the provisions of this Act and the rules made there-

under shall apply to him as if the notification under section 9 had been issued by the Local Government of such other province.

(2) If any criminal tribe, or any part of a criminal tribe, which has been registered under section 4 in any district, or any member of such tribe or part, is restricted in its or his movements to an area, or is settled in a place of residence, situated in another district (whether in the same province or not), the register or, as the case may be, the relevant entries or entry therein shall be transferred to the Superintendent of Police of the last mentioned district, and all the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder shall apply as if the criminal tribe or part had been registered in that district, and the District Magistrate of that district shall have power to cancel any exemption granted under section 5.

*Settlements and Schools.*

16. The Local Government may establish industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlements and may order to be placed in any such settlement any criminal tribe, or any part or member of a criminal tribe, in respect of which or of whom a notification has been issued under section 11:

Power to place  
tribe in set-  
tlement.

Provided that no such order shall be made unless the necessity for making it has been established to the satisfaction of the Local Government, after an inquiry held by such authority and in such manner as may be prescribed.

17.(1) The Local Government may establish industrial, agricultural or reformatory schools for children, and may order to be separated and removed from their parents or guardians and to be placed in any such school or schools the children of members of any criminal tribe or part of a criminal tribe, in respect of which a notification has been issued under section 11.

Power to place  
children in  
schools and to  
apprentice  
them.

(2) For every school established under sub-section (1), a Superintendent shall be appointed by the Local Government.

(3) The provisions of sections 18 to 22 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, shall, so far as may be, apply in the case of every school for children established under this section as if the Superintendent of such school were a Superintendent.

and the children placed in such school were youthful offenders within the meaning of that Act.

(4) For the purposes of this section the term "children" includes all persons under the age of eighteen and above the age of six years.

(5) The decision of the District Magistrate as to the age of any person for the purposes of this section shall be final.

Power to discharge or transfer persons from settlement or school.

18. The Local Government or any officer authorised by it in this behalf may at any time, by general or special order, direct any person who may be in any industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlement or school in the province,—

(a) to be discharged, or

(b) to be transferred to some other settlement or school in the province.

Power to direct use of any settlement or school in British India for reception of persons.

19. Any order made under section 16, section 17 or section 18 may specify as the settlement or school in which any person is to be placed or to which he is to be transferred, as the case may be, any industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlement or school in any other province, provided that the consent of the Local Government of that province shall first have been obtained.

#### Rules.

Power to make rules.

20. (1) The Local Government may make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for or regulate—

(a) the form and contents of the register referred to in section 4;

(b) the manner in which the notice referred to in section 5 shall be published and the means by which the persons whom it concerns, and the village-headmen, village-watchmen and landowners and occupiers of the village in which such persons reside, and the agents of such landowners or occupiers, shall be informed of its publication;

(c) the addition of names to the register and the erasure of names therein, and the mode in which the notice

referred to in sub-section (2) of section 7 shall be given;

- (d) the manner in which persons mentioned in section 10 shall report themselves, or notify their residence or any change or intended change of residence, or any absence or intended absence;
- (e) the nature of the restrictions to be observed by persons whose movements have been restricted by notifications under section 11 or section 12;
- (f) the circumstances in which members of a criminal tribe shall be required to possess and produce for inspection certificates of identity, and the manner in which such certificates shall be granted;
- (g) the conditions as to holding passes under which persons may be permitted to leave the place in which they are settled or confined, or the area to which their movements are restricted;
- (h) the conditions to be inserted in any such pass in regard to—
  - (i) the places where the holder of the pass may go or reside;
  - (ii) the persons before whom, from time to time, he shall be bound to present himself; and
  - (iii) the time during which he may absent himself;
- (i) the place and time at which, and the persons before whom, members of a criminal tribe shall attend in accordance with the provisions of section 14;
- (j) the authority by whom and the manner in which the inquiry referred to in section 16 shall be held;
- (k) the inspection of the residences and villages of any criminal tribe;
- (l) the terms upon which registered members of criminal tribes may be discharged from the operation of this Act;
- (m) the management, control and supervision of industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlements and schools;
- (n) the works on which, and the hours during which, persons placed in an industrial, agricultural or

reformatory settlement shall be employed, the rate at which they shall be paid, and the disposal, for the benefit of such persons, of the surplus proceeds of their labour; and

- (o) the discipline to which persons endeavouring to escape from any industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlement or school, or otherwise offending against the rules for the time being in force, shall be subject, the periodical visitation of such settlement or school and the removal from it of such persons as it shall seem expedient to remove.

*Penalties and Procedure.*

Penalties for failure to comply with terms of notice under section 5 or section 7.

21. Whoever, being a member of a criminal tribe, without lawful excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him,—

- (a) fails to appear in compliance with a notice issued under section 5 or section 7, or  
(b) intentionally omits to furnish any information required under either of those sections, or,  
(c) when required to furnish information under either of those sections, furnishes as true any information which he knows or has reason to believe to be false, or  
(d) refuses to allow his finger-impressions to be taken by any person acting under an order passed under section 9,

may be arrested without warrant, and shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalties for breach of rules.

22. (1) Whoever, being a registered member of a criminal tribe, contravenes a rule made under clause (e), clause (g) or clause (h) of section 20 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend,—

- (a) on a first conviction, to one year,  
(b) on a second conviction, to two years, and  
(c) on any subsequent conviction, to three years,

or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(2) Whoever, being a registered member of a criminal tribe, contravenes any other rule made under section 20 shall be punishable,—

(a) on a first conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both; and

(b) on any subsequent conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(3) Any person who commits or is reasonably suspected of having committed an offence made punishable by this section which is not a cognizable offence as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, may be arrested without a warrant by any officer in charge of a police-station or by any police-officer not below the rank of a sub-inspector.

V of 1898.

23. (1) Whoever, being a member of any criminal tribe and having been convicted of any of the offences under the Indian Penal Code specified in Schedule I, is convicted of the same or of any other such offence shall, in the absence of special reasons to the contrary which shall be stated in the judgment of the Court, be punished,—

XLV of 1860.

Enhanced punishment for certain offences by members of criminal tribe after previous conviction.

(a) on a second conviction, with imprisonment for a term of not less than seven years, and

(b) on a third or any subsequent conviction, with transportation for life:

Provided that not more than one of any such convictions which may have occurred before the first day of March, 1911, shall be taken into account for the purposes of this sub-section.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of such person to any further or other punishment to which he may be liable under the Indian Penal Code or any other law.

XLV of 1860.

24. Whoever, being a registered member of any criminal tribe, is found in any place under such circumstances as to satisfy the Court,—

Punishment for registered members of criminal tribe found under suspicious circumstances.

(a) that he was about to commit or aid in the commission of, theft or robbery, or

(b) that he was waiting for an opportunity to commit theft or robbery,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Arrest of registered person found beyond prescribed limits.

25. (1) Whoever, being a registered member of a criminal tribe,—

(a) is found in any part of British India, beyond the area or place of residence, if any, to which his movements have been restricted or in which he has been settled without the prescribed pass, or in a place or at a time not permitted by the conditions of his pass, or

(b) escapes from an industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlement or school,

may be arrested without warrant by any police-officer, village-headman or village-watchman, and may be taken before a Magistrate, who, on proof of the facts, shall order him to be removed to such area or place or to such settlement or school, as the case may be, there to be dealt with in accordance with this Act or any rules made thereunder.

(2) The rules for the time being in force for the removal of prisoners shall apply to all persons removed under this section or under any other provision of this Act:

Provided that an order from the Local Government or from the Inspector-General of Prisons shall not be necessary for the removal of such persons.

Duties of village-headmen, village-watchmen and owners or occupiers of land to give information in certain cases.

26. (1) Every village-headman and village-watchman in a village in which any members of a criminal tribe reside, and every owner or occupier of land on which any such persons reside, and the agent of any such owner or occupier, shall forthwith communicate to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station any information which he may obtain of—

(a) the failure of any such person to appear and give information when required to do so by a notice issued under section 5; or

(b) the departure of any registered member of a criminal tribe from such village or from such land, as the case may be.



(2) Every village-headman and village-watchman in a village, and every owner or occupier of land and the agent of any such owner or occupier, shall forthwith communicate to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station any information which he may obtain of the arrival at such village or on such land, as the case may be, of any persons who may reasonably be suspected of being members of any criminal tribe.

27. Any village-headman, village-watchman, owner or occupier of land, and the agent of any such owner or occupier, who fails to comply with the requirements of section 26, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under the first part of section 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

Penalty for breach of such duties.

XLV of 1860.

28. The Local Government, if it is satisfied that adequate provision has been made by the law of any State in India for the restriction of the movements or the settlement in a place of residence of persons such as are referred to in section 3, and for securing the welfare of persons so restricted or settled, may, with the consent of the Prince or Chief of that State, direct the removal to that State of any criminal tribe, or part of a criminal tribe, for the time being in the province, and may authorise the taking of all measures necessary to effect such removal:

Power to deport certain criminal tribes to States in India.

Provided that no person shall be so removed if the Local Government is satisfied that he is a subject of His Majesty.

*Supplemental.*

29. No Court shall question the validity of any notification issued under section 3, section 11, or section 12, on the ground that the provisions hereinbefore contained or any of them have not been complied with, or shall entertain in any form whatever the question whether they have been complied with; but every such notification shall be conclusive proof that it has been issued in accordance with law.

Bar of jurisdiction of Courts in questions relating to certain notifications.

30. The enactments mentioned in Schedule II are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

Repeals.

SCHEDULE I.

(See section 23.)

CHAPTER XII.

SECTIONS.

231. Counterfeiting coin.
232. Counterfeiting Queen's coin.
233. Making or selling instrument for counterfeiting coin.
234. Making or selling instrument for counterfeiting Queen's coin.
235. Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.
239. Delivery of coin, possessed with the knowledge that it is counterfeit.
240. Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is counterfeit.
242. Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.
243. Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.

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CHAPTER XVI.

299. Culpable homicide.
307. Attempt to murder.
308. Attempt to commit culpable homicide.
310. Being a thug.
322. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
324. Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.
326. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.
327. Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or to constrain to an illegal act.

## SECTIONS.

- 328. Causing hurt by means of poison, etc., with intent to commit an offence.
- 329. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or to constrain to an illegal act.
- 332. Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.
- 333. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.
- 369. Kidnapping child under ten years with intent to steal from its person.

## CHAPTER XVII.

- 382. Theft after preparation made for causing death, hurt or restraint, in order to the committing of the theft.
- 383. Extortion.
- 385. Putting person in fear of injury in order to commit extortion.
- 386. Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.
- 387. Putting person in fear of death or of grievous hurt in order to commit extortion.
- 390. Robbery.
- 391. Dacoity.
- 393. Attempt to commit robbery.
- 394. Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery.
- 397. Robbery or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.
- 398. Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.
- 399. Making preparation to commit dacoity.
- 402. Assembling for purpose of committing dacoity.
- 457. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.

## SECTIONS.

458. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night after preparation for hurt, assault or wrongful restraint.
459. Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.
460. All persons jointly concerned in lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night punishable where death or grievous hurt caused by one of them.

## SCHEDULE II.

(See section 30.)

| 1     | 2       | 3  | 4   |
|-------|---------|--|---|
| Year. | Number. | Short title.                               | Extent of repeal.   |
| 1911  | III     | The Criminal Tribes Act, 1911.             | So much of the Act as has not been repealed.                        |
| 1914  | X       | The Repealing and Amending Act, 1914.      | So much of Schedule II as relates to the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911. |
| 1915  | XI      | The Repealing and Amending Act, 1915.      | So much of Schedule I as relates to the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911.  |
| 1920  | XXXVIII | The Devolution Act, 1920.                  | So much of Schedule I as relates to the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911.  |
| 1923  | I       | The Criminal Tribes (Amendment) Act, 1923. | The whole Act.  |

# ACT No. VII OF 1924.

PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 15th March, 1924.)

An Act to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments.

WHEREAS it is expedient that certain amendments should be made in the enactments specified in the First Schedule;

And whereas it is also expedient that certain enactments specified in the Second Schedule which are spent or have otherwise become unnecessary, or have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express specific repeal, should be expressly and specifically repealed;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Repealing and Amending Short title. Act, 1924.

2. The enactments specified in the First Schedule are Amendments certain enactments. hereby amended to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

3. The enactments specified in the Second Schedule are Repeal of certain enactments. hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

4. The repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect Savings. any Act or Regulation in which such enactment has been applied, incorporated or referred to;

and this Act shall not affect the validity, invalidity, effect or consequences of anything already done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation or liability already acquired, accrued or incurred, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, obligation, liability, claim or demand, or any indemnity already granted, or the proof of any past act or thing;

[Price one anna and six pies.]

nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognised or derived by, in or from any enactment hereby repealed;

nor shall the repeal by this Act of any enactment revive or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, liability, right, title, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage, practice, procedure or other matter or thing not now existing or in force.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

AMENDMENTS.

(See section 2.)

| Year. | Number. | Short title.                             | Amendments.   |
|-------|---------|--|---|
| 1898  | V       | The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.    | In sub-section (3) of section 541, for the word and figure "sub-section (1)" the word and figure "sub-section (2)" shall be substituted.<br><br>In sub-section (1) of section 504, after the word and figure "section 562" the word and figure "sub-section (1)" shall be inserted. |
| 1920  | XL      | The Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920. | In sub-section (4) of section 9 of the Schedule, for the word "Courts" the word "Court" shall be substituted.   |
| "     | XLVII   | The Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.    | In clause (p) of Part I of Schedule I, after the words "purposes of" the word "the" shall be inserted.  |
| 1922  | XI      | The Indian Income-tax Act, 1922.         | In sub-section (2) of section 63, for the words "on the" the words "to the" shall be substituted.   |
| 1923  | VIII    | The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.    | In sub-section (2) of section 10, for the words "any one or" the words "any one of" shall be substituted.   |

1924.]

*Repealing and Amending.*

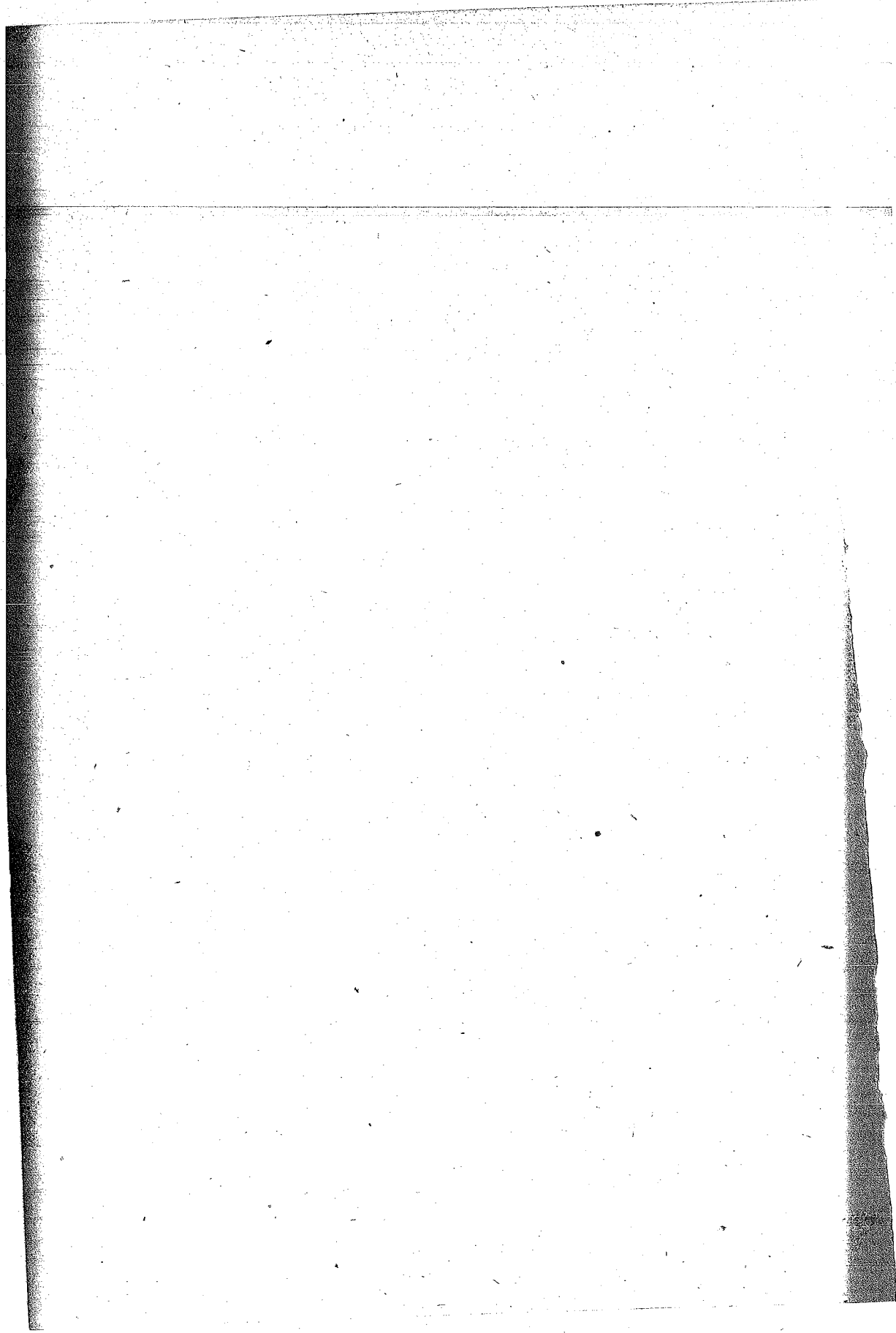
| Year. | Number. | Short title.   | Amendments.   |
|-------|---------|--|---|
| 1923  | VIII    | The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923— <i>conold.</i> | In sub-section (5) of section 15, for the words "monthly payment" the words "half-monthly payment" shall be substituted.<br><br>In proviso (d) to sub-section (1) of section 28, for the words "or may make such order" the words "and may make such order" shall be substituted. |

## THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

## REPEALS.

*(See section 3.)*

| Year. | Number. | Short title.                                | Repeals.   |
|-------|---------|---|--|
| 1920  | XXXI    | The Repealing and Amending Act, 1920.       | So much of the Second Schedule as relates to the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900.   |
| "     | XL      | The Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920.    | In section 24, the figure and brackets "(1)."  |
| "     | XLIII   | The Presidency Banks (Amendment) Act, 1920. | The whole Act.   |
| 1923  | VIII    | The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.       | In sub-section (1) of section 28, the words "or to a dependant," and in proviso (d) to the said sub-section the words "or to any dependant." |
| "     | XXI     | The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923.     | So much of Schedule V as relates to the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900.  |





# ACT No. VIII OF 1924.

PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

*(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 19th  
March, 1924.)*

An Act further to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878,  
for certain purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878, for certain purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Sea Customs (Amendment) Act, 1924.

Short title and commencement.

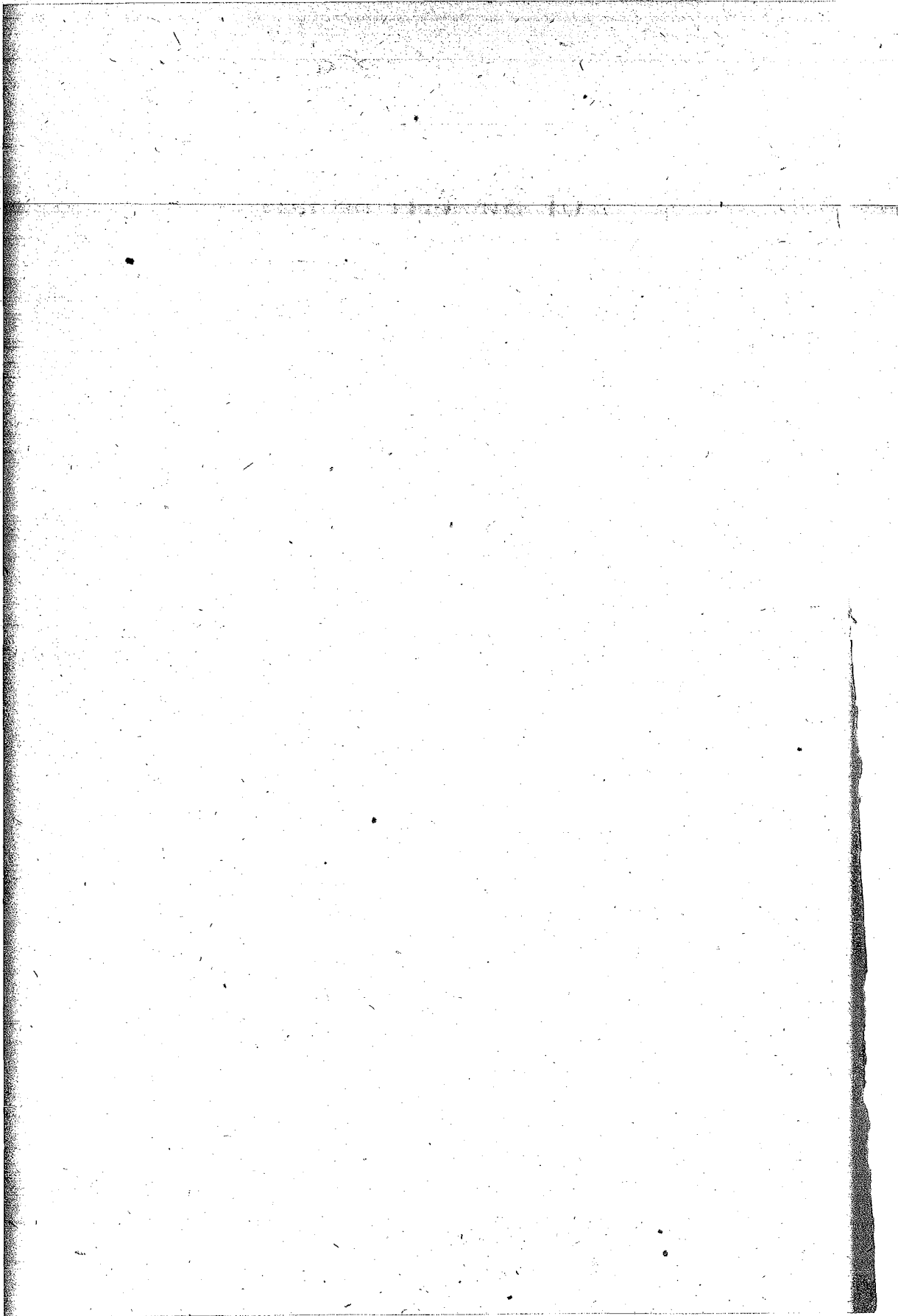
(2) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1924.

2. In section 20 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the proviso shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 20, Act VIII of 1878.

*Price one anna.]*

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# ACT No. IX OF 1924.

PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 19th March, 1924.)

An Act further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, for certain purposes.

**WHEREAS** it is expedient further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, for certain purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

**1.** (1) This Act may be called the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1924. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1924.

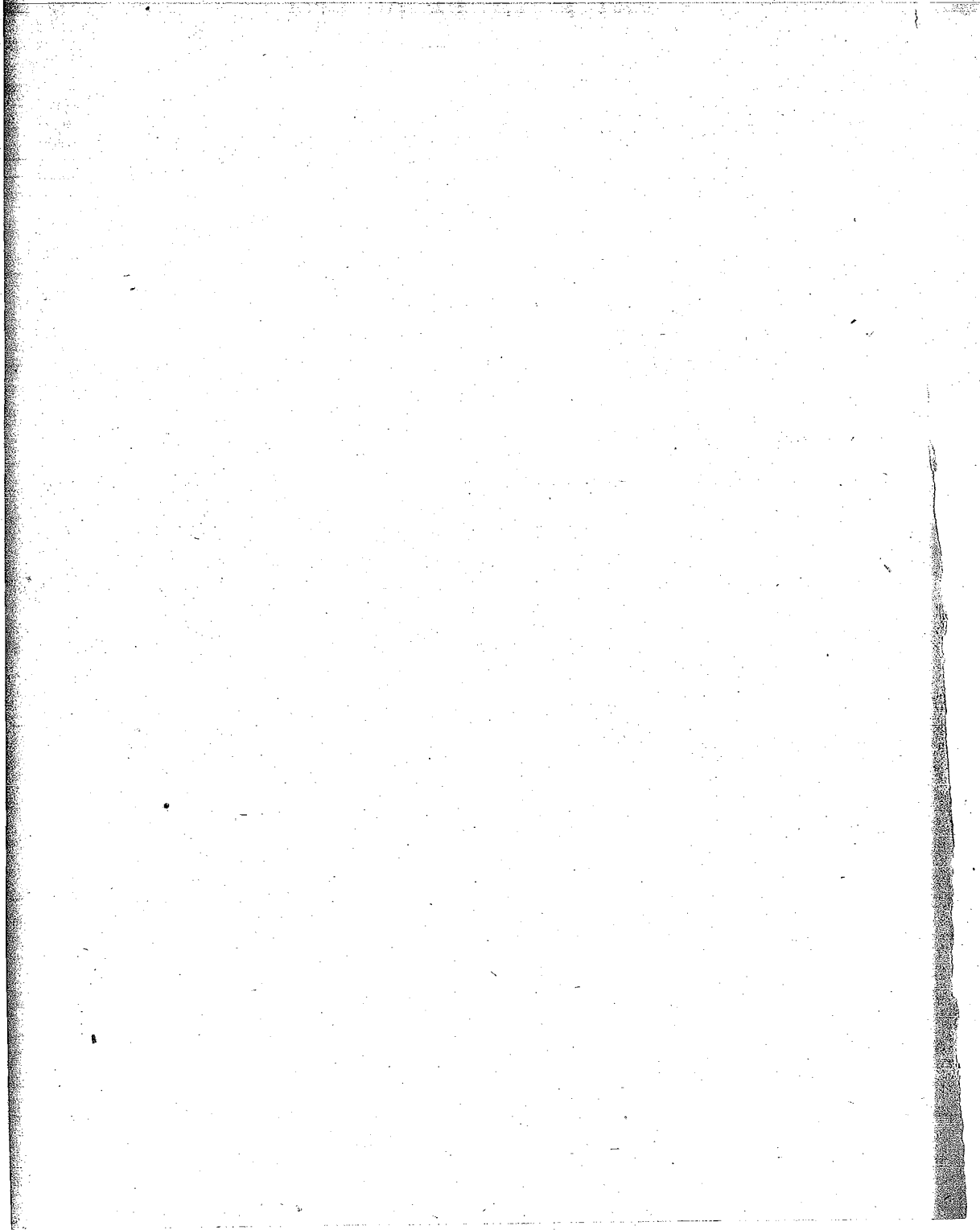
**2.** In the preamble to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), for the words "crossing the frontier of certain foreign European settlements in India and of the territories of certain Native Chiefs" the words "imported into or exported from British India by land" shall be substituted. Amendment of preamble to Act VIII of 1894.

**3.** For section 5 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:— Substitution of new section for section 5, Act VIII of 1894.

"5. Where a duty of customs at any rate prescribed by or under this Act or any other law for the time being in force is leviable on any article when imported into, or on any article when exported from, a port in British India, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that a duty of customs at the like rate shall be leviable on any such article when imported or exported, as the case may be, by land from or to any territory outside British India, which he may, by a like notification, declare to be foreign territory for the purposes of this section." Duties on imports and exports by land.

**4.** In section 8 of the said Act, the words, figure and brackets "sub-section (1), clause (b)," shall be omitted. Amendment of section 8, Act VIII of 1894.

*Price one anna.]*



# ACT NO. X OF 1924.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 26th  
March, 1924.)

An Act further to amend the Indian Coinage Act,  
1906, for certain purposes.

**W**HEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian  
Coinage Act, 1906, for certain purposes hereinafter ap-  
pearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Coinage (Amend- Short title.  
ment) Act, 1924.

2. In clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Amendment of  
section 15, Act  
III of 1906.  
Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (hereinafter referred to as the said  
Act), for the words "notwithstanding anything contained in  
this Act or in any Act hereby repealed, but subject" the fol-  
lowing shall be substituted, namely:—

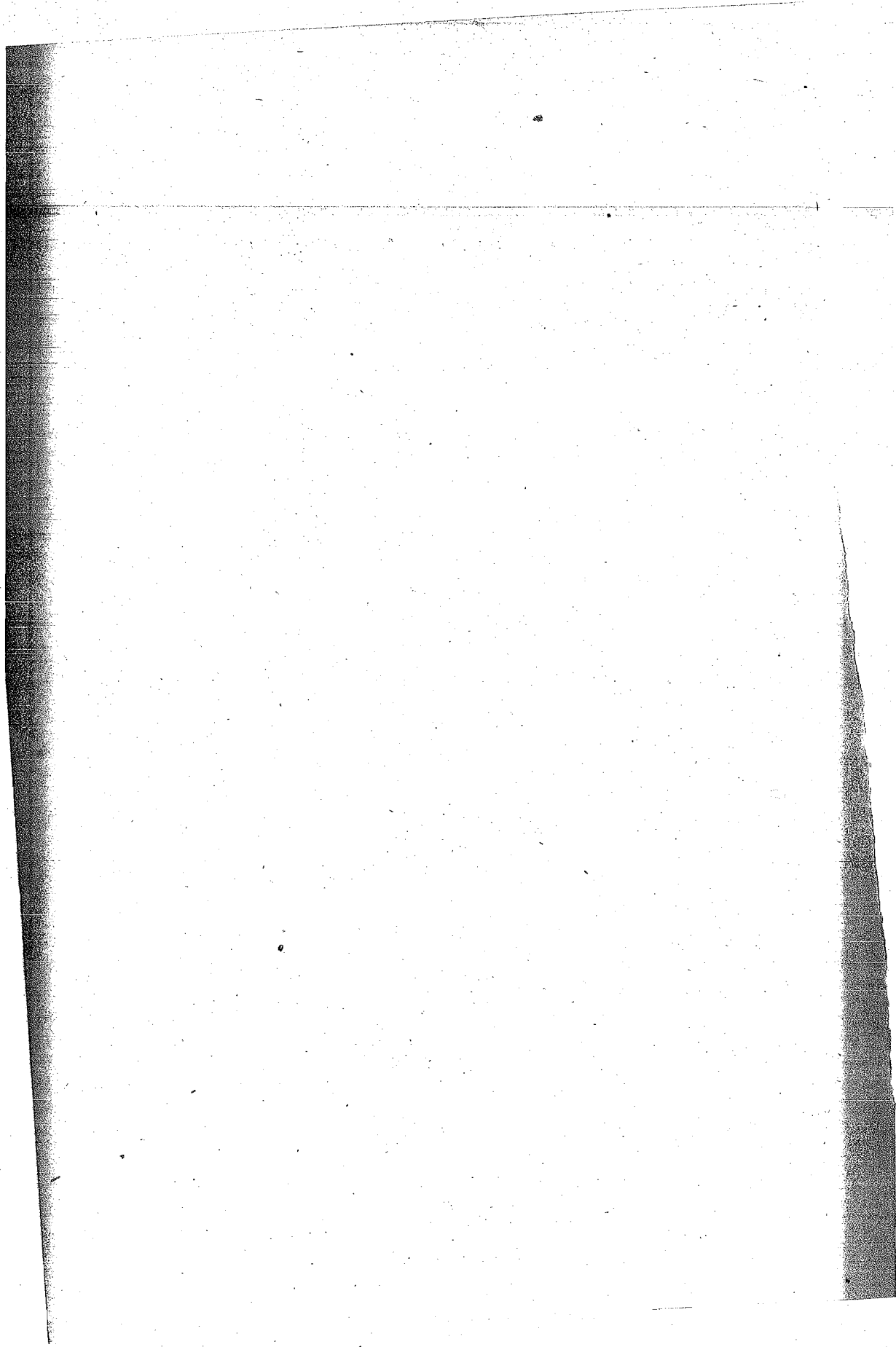
"subject only to the provisions of section 15A and".

3. After section 15 of the said Act the following section Insertion of new  
section 15A in  
Act III of 1906.  
shall be inserted, namely:—

"15A. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 12, Power to call  
in coin.  
section 13, section 14 or section 15, the Governor General in  
Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, call in,  
with effect from such date as may be specified in the notifi-  
cation, any coin, of whatever date or denomination, referred  
to in any of those sections, other than the rupee and half-rupee  
referred to in sub-section (1) of section 12, and on and from  
the date so specified such coin shall cease to be a legal tender  
save at a Government currency office:

Provided that such coin shall continue to be a legal tender  
also at Government treasuries until the expiry of such further  
period, not being less than twelve months, as the Governor  
General in Council may fix by the notification."

*Price one anna.*]



# ACT NO. XI OF 1924.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 28th  
March, 1924.)

An Act further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act,  
1922, for certain purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian  
Income-tax Act, 1922, for certain purposes hereinafter  
appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Income-tax  
(Amendment) Act, 1924. Short title and  
commencement.

(2) Sections 4, 5, 6 and 10 shall not come into force until  
the first day of April, 1924.

2. In clause (12) of section 2 of the Indian Income-tax  
Act, 1922 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), after the  
words "any other public body or" the word "any" shall be  
inserted. Amendments of  
section 2, Act  
XI of 1922.

3. In section 3 of the said Act, for the words "individual,  
company, firm and Hindu undivided family" the words "in-  
dividual, Hindu undivided family, company, firm and other  
association of individuals" shall be substituted. Amendment of  
section 3, Act  
XI of 1922.

4. In clause (iv) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the said  
Act, the words "or any Provident Insurance Society to which  
the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, is or, but for an  
exemption under that Act, would be, applicable" shall be  
omitted. Amendment of  
section 4, Act  
XI of 1922.

5. In sub-section (1) of section 15 of the said Act, the words  
"or to any Provident Fund which complies with the provi-  
sions of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, or has  
been exempted from the provisions of that Act" shall be  
omitted. Amendment of  
section 15, Act  
XI of 1922.

Price one anna and three pies.]

Amendment of  
section 25, Act  
XI of 1922,

6. In section 25 of the said Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1) for the words and figures “ commenced after the 31st day of March, 1922 ” the words and figures “ on which income-tax was not at any time charged under the provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 ” shall be substituted; VII of 1918, and

(b) in sub-section (3) the words “ which was in existence at the commencement of this Act, and ” shall be omitted.

Amendment of  
section 55, Act  
XI of 1922.

7. In section 55 of the said Act, for the words “ individual, unregistered firm, Hindu undivided family or company ” the words “ individual, Hindu undivided family, company, unregistered firm or other association of individuals, not being a registered firm,” shall be substituted.

Amendment of  
section 56,  
Act XI of 1922.

8. In section 56 of the said Act, for the words “ individual, unregistered firm, Hindu undivided family or company ” the words “ individual, Hindu undivided family, company, unregistered firm or other association of individuals ” shall be substituted.

Amendment of  
section 63, Act  
XI of 1922.

9. To sub-section (2) of section 63 of the said Act, after the words “ member of the family ” the words “ and, in the case of any other association of individuals, be addressed to the principal officer thereof ” shall be added.

Amendment of  
section 66, Act  
XI of 1922.

10. In sub-section (3) of section 66 of the said Act, after the words “ the assessee may ” the words “ within six months from the date on which he is served with notice of the refusal ” shall be inserted.

Retrospective  
effect.

11. The amendments made in the said Act by sections 3, 7 and 8 shall have effect as if they had been made on the first day of April, 1923, and income-tax and super-tax shall be deemed to have been chargeable for the year commencing on that date and to be chargeable for the year commencing on the first day of April, 1924, at the rate or rates applicable for those years to the total income of an individual, in respect of the income, profits and gains and of the total income, respectively, of every association of individuals for which no rate of tax has been otherwise laid down by law.



# ACT No. XII OF 1924.

PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

*(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 13th June, 1924.)*

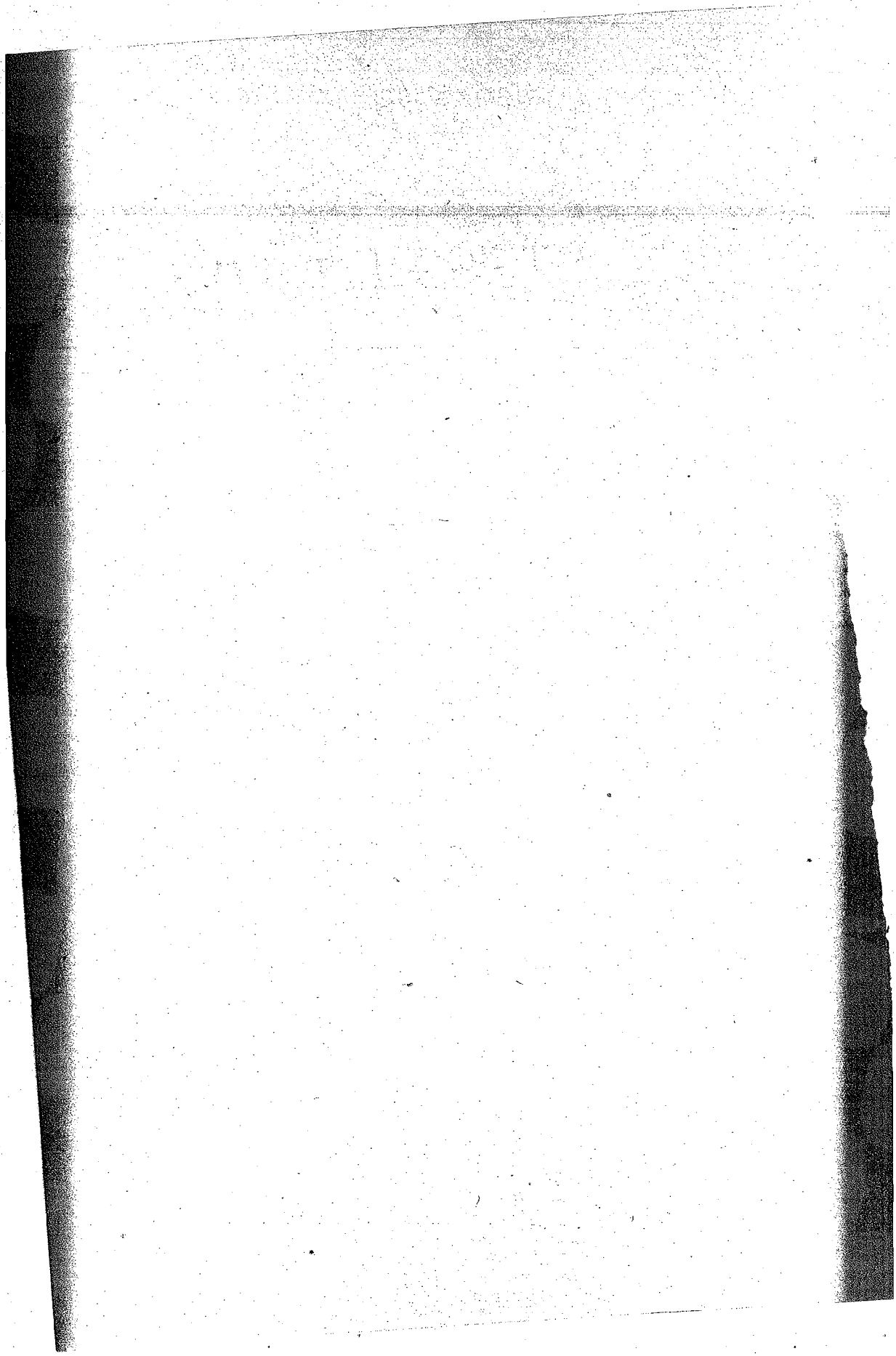
An Act, to amend the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1918, for certain purposes.

**W**HEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1918, for certain purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Soldiers Litigation short title. (Amendment) Act, 1924.

2. In section 11 of the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, Amendment of section 11, Act IX of 1918. 1918, for the word "is" the words "is or has been" shall be substituted.

[Price six pies.]



# ACT No. XIII OF 1924.

PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 13th June, 1924.)

An Act to provide for the modification of certain provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in their application to certain promissory notes and other instruments.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the modification of certain provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in their application to certain promissory notes and other instruments; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian (Specified Instruments) Stamp Act, 1924. Short title and extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

2. In this Act,—

Definitions.

(a) "instrument to which this Act applies" means—

(i) any instrument mentioned in Article No. 19, No. 36, No. 37 or No. 52 in Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, or

(ii) any promissory note payable on demand for an amount exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees,

which has been executed in British India at any time after the 30th day of September, 1923, and before the 1st day of April, 1924, and which has been stamped in such a manner that it would have been duly stamped for the purposes of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, if the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1923, had not been passed; and

(b) "section" means a section of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

3. (1) No exception or restriction in respect of promissory notes contained in clause (a) of the proviso to section 35 or in sub-section (1) of section 40 or in section 41 shall be deemed to apply in respect of any promissory note which is an instrument to which this Act applies. Application of certain provisions of Act II of 1899.

[Price six pies.]

(2) For the purpose of the application of clause (a) of the proviso to section 35 and of sub-section (1) of section 40 to instruments to which this Act applies, nothing therein contained shall be deemed to require or authorise the imposition of any penalty in respect of any such instrument.

(3) Every instrument to which this Act applies shall be deemed to have been duly stamped for the purposes of section 62.

(4) Where, before the commencement of this Act, any sum has been recovered in respect of any instrument to which this Act applies, by way of fee under sub-section (1) of section 32, or by way of penalty under the proviso to section 35 or under sub-section (1) of section 40, or by way of fine under section 62, the person from whom such sum has been recovered shall be entitled to a refund thereof.

# ACT No. XIV OF 1924.

PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 13th June, 1924.)

An Act to provide for the fostering and development of the steel industry in British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient, in pursuance of the policy of discriminating protection of industries in British India with due regard to the well-being of the community, to provide for the fostering and development of the steel industry by increasing the import duties leviable on certain iron and steel articles and by enabling bounties to be granted to manufacturers in British India of certain such articles, and to determine the duties and bounties which shall be payable in respect of such articles during the first three years of the application of that policy to the said industry ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1924. Short title.

2. (1) To section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, the following sub-section shall be added, namely :— Amendment of Act VIII of 1894.

“(4) If the Governor General in Council is satisfied, after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, that articles of any class chargeable with duty under Part VII of the Second Schedule are being imported into British India from any place outside India at such a price as is likely to render ineffective the protection intended to be afforded by such duty to similar articles manufactured in India, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, increase such duty to such extent as he thinks necessary either generally or in respect of such articles when imported from or manufactured in any country or countries specified in the notification.”

(2) In the Second Schedule to the same Act there shall be made the amendments specified in the Schedule to this Act.

[Price one anna.]

(3) The amendments made by sub-section (2) shall have effect up to the 31st day of March, 1927.

Bounties on  
steel rails and  
fish-plates.

3. On the production by any company, firm or other person engaged in the business of manufacturing steel of a certificate granted by an officer authorised by the Governor General in Council by order in writing in this behalf that such company, firm or other person has on a specified date, not earlier than the 1st day of April, 1924, completed the manufacture of any steel rails of a weight per yard of not less than 30 pounds avoirdupois or of any fish-plates suitable for use with such rails, and that the rails or fish-plates have been wholly manufactured in British India from material wholly or mainly produced from Indian iron ore and comply with any specification for the time being prescribed or approved by the Railway Board for steel rails or fish-plates, as the case may be, the Governor General in Council shall cause to be paid to such company, firm or other person a bounty in respect of such rails or fish-plates at the following rate, namely :—

- (a) Rs. 32 per ton of rails or fish-plates the manufacture of which has been completed before the 1st day of April, 1925 ;
- (b) Rs. 26 per ton of rails or fish-plates the manufacture of which has been completed on or after the 1st day of April, 1925, and before the 1st day of April, 1926 ;
- (c) Rs. 20 per ton of rails or fish-plates the manufacture of which has been completed on or after the 1st day of April, 1926, and before the 1st day of April, 1927.

Bounties on  
railway wagons.

4. (1) The Governor General in Council may, in each of the financial years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1924, 1925 and 1926, pay such sum, not exceeding seven lakhs of rupees in any one financial year, as he thinks fit by way of bounties upon iron or steel wagons in respect of each of which he is satisfied—

- (a) that it is suitable for the public carriage of animals or goods on a railway in India ; and
- (b) that a substantial portion of the component parts thereof has been manufactured in British India.

(2) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prescribe the conditions subject to which and the manner in which such bounties may be paid.

Conditions  
qualifying for  
bounties.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 3 or section 4, no bounty in respect of steel rails, fish-plates or wagons shall be payable to or on behalf of any company, firm or other person not already engaged at the commencement of

this Act in the business of manufacturing any one or other of such articles, unless such company, firm or person provides facilities to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council for the technical training of Indians in the manufacturing processes involved in the business and, in the case of a company, unless—

- (a) it has been formed and registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913 ; and
- (b) it has a share capital the amount of which is expressed in the memorandum of association in rupees ; and
- (c) such proportion of the directors as the Governor General in Council has by general or special order prescribed in this behalf consists of Indians.

6. The Governor General in Council shall, before the 31st day of March, 1927, cause to be made by such persons as he may appoint in this behalf an inquiry as to the extent, if any, to which it is necessary to continue the protection of the steel industry and as to the duties and bounties which are necessary for the purpose of conferring such protection.

Statutory  
Inquiry.

#### THE SCHEDULE.

##### AMENDMENTS TO BE MADE IN SCHEDULE II TO THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894.

(See section 2.)

1. In the heading to Part II, after the words " liable to " the word " non-protective " shall be inserted.
2. For Item No. 60, the following shall be substituted, namely :—
  - " IRON alloys.
  - " angle, channel and tee not otherwise specified (see No. 143).
  - " bar and rod not otherwise specified (see No. 144).
  - " pig.
  - " rice bowls."
3. In Item No. 61—
  - (a) the second paragraph beginning with the signs and words " " " beams, joists, pillars, girders and other structural shapes " and ending with the words " door and window fittings and the like ; (see No. 90) " shall be omitted ;
  - (b) after the words " nails, rivets and washers, all sorts " the words " not otherwise specified (see No. 145) " shall be inserted ;
  - (c) after the words " plugs, valves, cocks and the like " the words " excluding pipes, tubes and fittings therefor otherwise specified (see No. 146) " shall be inserted ;
  - (d) for the words " IRON OR STEEL, rails, chairs, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, spikes (commonly known as dog-spikes), switches and crossings, other than those described in No. 63, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars " the following shall be substituted, namely :—

- " IRON OR STEEL, railway track material not otherwise specified (see Nos. 63 and 152) including bearing plates, sleepers and fastenings therefor, and lever-boxes ;
- " " tramway track material, including rails, fish-plates, tie-bars, switches, crossings and the like materials of shapes and sizes specially adapted for tramway tracks " ;
- (e) after the words " sheets and plates, all sorts " the words " not otherwise specified (see Nos. 146, 147, 148, 153 and 154) " shall be inserted ;
- (f) for the words " wire, including fencing wire, piano-wire and wire-ropé, but excluding wire-netting (see No. 97) " the words " barbed and stranded fencing-wire and wire-ropé " shall be substituted.

4. For Item No. 62, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

- " 62. STEEL, angle and tee not otherwise specified (see No. 150).
- " bar and rod not otherwise specified (see Nos. 151 and 153).
- " alloy crucible, shear, blister and tub, all kinds, and steel for springs and cutting tools made by any process.
- " ingots, blooms and billets, and slabs of a thickness of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches or more.
- " expanded metal.

5. In Item No. 63, for all the words beginning with the words " cylinders, girders and other material " and ending with the words " other materials for fencing " the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" sleepers and fastenings therefor ; bearing plates, fish bolts and nuts, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weighbridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, trolleys, trucks, and component parts thereof ; switches, crossings and the like material made of alloy steel ; also cranes and water-tanks when imported by or under the orders of a railway company."

6. In Item No. 87, for the words " CONVEYANCES, including " the words " CONVEYANCES not specified in No. 142, namely," shall be substituted.

7. After Part VI, the following Part shall be added, namely :—

" PART VII.

*Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates.*

| No. | Name of Article.   | Unit or method of assessment. | Rate of duty. |
|-----|--|-------------------------------|---------------|
|     | <b>Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.</b>   |                               |               |
|     | <b>CONVEYANCES.</b>  |                               |               |
| 142 | COAL TUBS, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel ; and component parts thereof made of iron or steel. | <i>Ad valorem</i>             | 25 per cent.  |



| No.                           | Name of Article.   | Unit or method of assessment. | Rate of duty. |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>METALS—IRON AND STEEL.</b> |  |                               |               |
| 143                           | IRON angle, channel and tee—   |                               |               |
|                               | (a) not fabricated, kinds other than galvanised, tinned or lead coated or Crown or superior qualities.                                   | Ton                           | Rs. 20.       |
|                               | (b) fabricated, all qualities .. ..  | <i>Ad valorem</i>             | 15 per cent.  |
| 144                           | IRON, COMMON BAR not galvanised, tinned or lead coated.  | Ton                           | Rs. 35.       |
| 145                           | IRON OR STEEL NAILS, wire or French ..   | Cwt.                          | Rs. 3.        |
| 146                           | IRON OR STEEL PIPES and tubes and fittings therefor, if rivetted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets.                              | <i>Ad valorem</i>             | 25 per cent.  |
| 147                           | IRON OR STEEL PLATES not under 1/8 inch thick including sheets 1/8 inch thick or over—   |                               |               |
|                               | (a) not fabricated, ship, tank bridge and common qualities.  | Ton                           | Rs. 30.       |
|                               | (b) fabricated, all qualities .. ..  | <i>Ad valorem</i>             | 25 per cent.  |
|                               | (c) cuttings, all qualities .. ..  | Ton                           | Rs. 25.       |
| 148                           | IRON OR STEEL SHEETS under 1/8 inch thick—   |                               |               |
|                               | (a) not fabricated—  |                               |               |
|                               | (i) black .. ..  | Ton                           | Rs. 30.       |
|                               | (ii) galvanised .. ..  | Ton                           | Rs. 45.       |
|                               | (b) fabricated, all qualities .. ..  | <i>Ad valorem</i>             | 15 per cent.  |
|                               | (c) cuttings, black or galvanised .. ..  | <i>Ad valorem</i>             | 15 per cent.  |
| 149                           | IRON OR STEEL WIRE, other than barbed or wire rope or stranded fencing wire, or wire-netting (see No. 97).                               | Ton                           | Rs. 60.       |
| 150                           | STEEL, angle and tee, not galvanised, tinned, or lead coated and beam, channel, zed, trough plate, piling and other structural sections— |                               |               |
|                               | (a) fabricated .. ..   | <i>Ad valorem</i>             | 25 per cent.  |
|                               | (b) not fabricated .. ..   | Ton                           | Rs. 30.       |
| 151                           | STEEL—BAR AND ROD.   |                               |               |
|                               | Common merchant bar and rod, and bar and rod designed for the reinforcing of concrete, all sizes.  | Ton                           | Rs. 40.       |

| No. | Name of Article.  | Unit or method of assessment. | Rate of duty. |
|-----|---|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 152 | STEEL RAILWAY TRACK MATERIAL—   |                               |               |
|     | (a) Rails 30 lb. and over per yard and fish-plates therefor.  | Ton                           | Rs. 14.       |
|     | (b) Rails under 30 lb. per yard and fish-plates therefor.   | Ton                           | Rs. 40.       |
|     | (c) Spikes and tie bars .. .. .   | Ton                           | Rs. 40.       |
|     | (d) Switches, crossings and the like material not made of alloy steel.  | <i>Ad valorem</i>             | 25 per cent.  |
| 153 | STEEL STRUCTURES, fabricated partially or wholly, not otherwise specified, if made mainly or wholly of steelbars, sections, plates or sheets, for the construction of buildings, bridges, tanks, well curbs, trestles, towers and similar structures or for parts therefor, but not including builders' hardware (see No. 90) or articles specified in Nos. 51, 51A., 64 or 87. | <i>Ad valorem</i>             | 25 per cent.  |
| 154 | STEEL—  |                               |               |
|     | (a) Tinplates and tinned sheets, including tin taggers.   | Ton                           | Rs. 60.       |
|     | (b) Tinplate cuttings .. .. .   | <i>Ad valorem</i>             | 15 per cent." |

ACT NO. XV OF 1924.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the  
18th September, 1924.)

**An Act further to amend the Indian  
Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, for cer-  
tain purposes.**

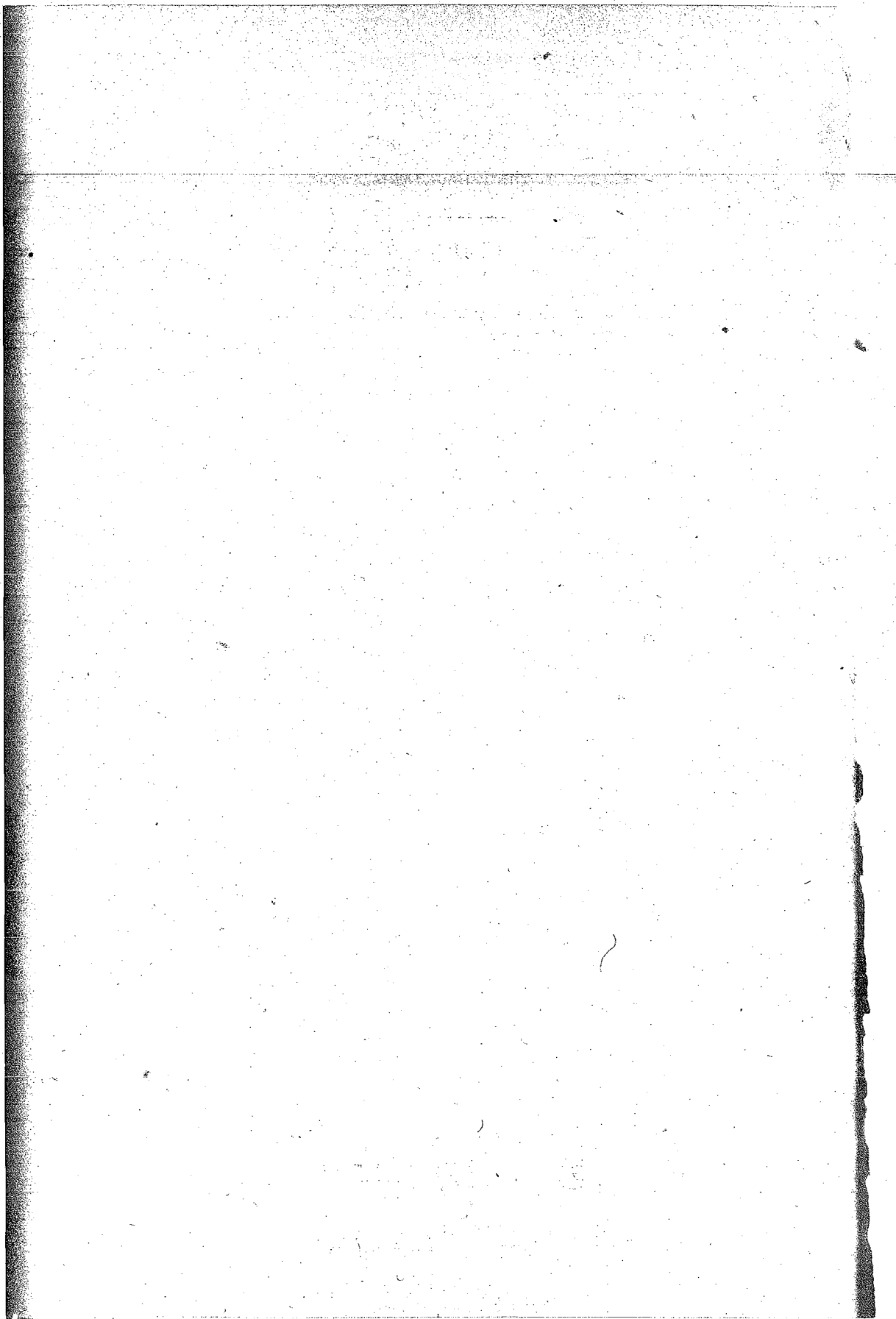
WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the  
VIII of 1914. Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, for purposes  
hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as  
follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Motor <sup>Short title.</sup>  
Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1924.

2. In clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 11 <sup>Amendment</sup>  
VIII of 1914. of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, after <sup>of section 11,</sup>  
the words " area in which " the words " and the <sup>Act VIII of</sup>  
duration for which " shall be inserted. 1914.

CALCUTTA : GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
CENTRAL PUBLICATION BRANCH

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# ACT No. XVI OF 1924.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 24th  
September, 1924.)

An Act further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, for  
certain purposes.

**VI of 1898.** **W**HEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian  
Post Office Act, 1898, for certain purposes hereinafter  
appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Post Office (Amend- Short title.  
ment) Act, 1924.

**VI of 1898.** 2. Section 17 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (herein- Amendment of  
after referred to as the said Act), shall be re-numbered as section 17, Act  
sub-section (1) of section 17, and to that section as re-numbered VI of 1898.  
the following sub-section shall be added, namely :—

“(2) Where the Governor General in Council has directed  
that prepayment of postage or other sums chargeable under  
this Act in respect of postal articles may be made by prepaying  
the value denoted by the impressions of stamping machines  
issued under his authority, the impression of any such machine  
shall likewise be deemed to be a stamp issued by Government  
for the purpose of revenue, within the meaning of the Indian

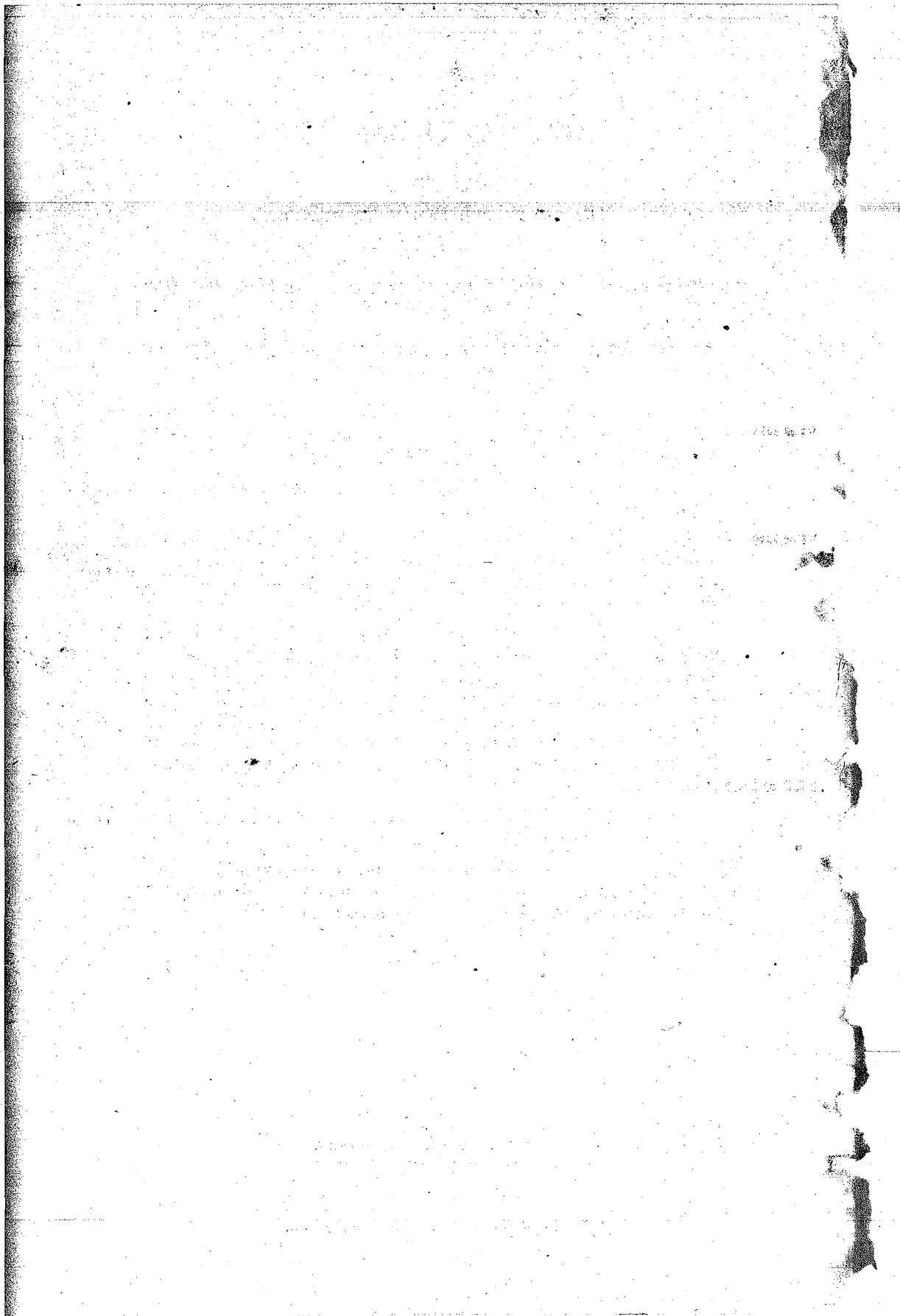
**XLV of 1860.** Penal Code”.

3. To the *Explanation* to section 27 of the said Act the Amendment of  
following shall be added, namely :— section 27, Act  
VI of 1898.

“and the impression of any stamping machine provided  
or authorised for the like purpose by or under the authority of  
the Government of such part, State or country”.

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[Price One Anna or Three-half Pence.]



# ACT No. XVII OF 1924.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 24th  
September, 1924.)

## An Act to amend the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

XLVII of 1920. **W**HEREAS it is expedient to amend the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for certain purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Imperial Bank of India Short title.  
(Amendment) Act, 1924.

XLVII of 1920. 2. After section 13 of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of new section 13A in Act XLVII of 1920. Power of Bank to grant loans to certain other Banks.

“ 13A. Notwithstanding anything contained in Schedule I, the Bank may, either alone or conjointly with other persons, for the purpose of averting the winding up of any company as defined in section 13 having a share capital which is expressed in rupees in its memorandum of association or of any society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, or, where any such company or society is being wound up, of facilitating the winding up, advance or lend money to, or open a cash-credit in favour of, such company or society or the liquidators thereof, as the case may be, for any period upon the security of all or any of the assets whatsoever of such company or society ”.

II of 1912.

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[Price One Anna or Three-half Pence.]





# ACT No. XVIII OF 1924.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 24th September, 1924.)

An Act further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the purpose of affording greater protection to persons under the age of eighteen years.

**W**HEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the purpose of affording greater protection to persons under the age of eighteen years; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1924.

Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

2. In sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code, for the words " minor under the age of eighteen years with intent that such minor shall be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution, or for any unlawful and immoral purpose, or knowing it to be likely that such minor will be " the words " person under the age of eighteen years with intent that such person shall at any age be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or illicit intercourse with any person or for any unlawful and immoral purpose, or knowing it to be likely that such person will at any age be " shall be substituted.

Amendment of sections 372 and 373, Act XLV of 1860.

3. To section 372 of the same Code the following Explanations shall be added, namely :—

Further amendment of section 372, 1860.

" *Explanation I.*—When a female under the age of eighteen years is sold, let for hire, or otherwise disposed of to a prostitute or to any person who keeps or manages a brothel, the person so disposing of such female shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to have disposed of her with the intent that she shall be used for the purpose of prostitution.

*Explanation II.*—For the purposes of this section " illicit intercourse " means sexual intercourse between persons not united by marriage or by any union or tie which, though not amounting to a marriage, is recognised by

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the personal law or custom of the community to which they belong or, where they belong to different communities, of both such communities, as constituting between them a *quasi-marital relation*”.

4. To section 373 of the same Code the following *Explanations* shall be added, namely :—

Further  
amendment  
of section 373,  
Act XLV of  
1860.

“ *Explanation I.*—Any prostitute, or any person keeping or managing a brothel, who buys, hires or otherwise obtains possession of a female under the age of eighteen years shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to have obtained possession of such female with the intent that she shall be used for the purpose of prostitution.

*Explanation II.*—‘ Illicit intercourse ’ has the same meaning as in section 372 ”.

V of 1893.

5. In section 552 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the word “ fourteen ” the word “ sixteen ” shall be substituted.

Amendment  
of section 552,  
Act V of 1893.

# ACT No. XIX OF 1924.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 30th September, 1924.)

An Act to consolidate, amend and extend the law relating to the levy of duties of customs on articles imported or exported by land from or to territory outside India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate, amend and extend the law relating to the levy of duties of customs on articles imported or exported by land from or to territory outside India ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Land Customs Act, 1924. Short title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India (except Aden).

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

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

(a) any reference to the passing or import or export of goods " by land " shall be deemed to include the passing or import or export of goods by any inland waterway constituting a foreign frontier or part of a foreign frontier ;

(b) " Chief Customs-authority " means the Central Board of Revenue constituted under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924, and includes, in relation to any power or duty which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, transfer from the Central Board of Revenue to a Local Government, the Local Government or such officer as the Local Government may appoint in that behalf ;

(c) " Collector of Land Customs " means a Collector of Land Customs appointed under section 3 ;

(d) " dutiable goods " means any article on which a duty of land customs is leviable by virtue of a notification issued under section 5 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 ;

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- (e) "foreign frontier" means the frontier separating any foreign territory from any part of British India ;
- (f) "foreign territory" means any territory (other than territory forming part of a State in India) which has been declared under section 5 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, to be foreign territory for the purposes of that Act ;
- (g) "land customs area" means any area adjoining a foreign frontier for which a Collector of Land Customs has been appointed under section 3 ; and
- (h) "official Gazette" means, in relation to a notification issued by a Local Government, the local official Gazette, and, in relation to a notification issued by the Central Board of Revenue, the Gazette of India.

Appointment  
of Land Customs  
Officers.

3. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint, for any area adjoining a foreign frontier and specified in the notification, a person to be the Collector of Land Customs and such other persons as he thinks fit to be Land Customs Officers.

(2) The Governor General in Council may delegate to any Local Government or to the Chief Customs-authority any power conferred upon him by sub-section (1), and the Local Government or the Chief Customs-authority may delegate to any Collector of Land Customs any power to appoint Land Customs Officers which has been so delegated to it.

Establishment  
of land cus-  
toms stations  
and determina-  
tion of routes.

4. The Chief Customs-authority may, by notification in the official Gazette,—

- (a) establish land customs stations for the levy of land customs in any land customs area, and
- (b) prescribe the routes by which alone goods, or any class of goods specified in the notification, may pass by land out of or into any foreign territory, or to or from any land customs station from or to any foreign frontier.

Permit for  
goods passing  
across frontier.

5. (1) Every person desiring to pass any goods, whether dutiable goods or not, by land out of or into any foreign territory shall apply in writing, in such form as the Chief Customs-authority may by notification in the official Gazette prescribe, for a permit for the passage thereof, to the Land Customs Officer in charge of a land customs station established in a land customs area adjoining the foreign frontier across which the goods are to pass.

(2) When the duty on such goods has been paid or the goods have been found by the Land Customs Officer to be free of duty, the Land Customs Officer shall grant a permit certifying that duty has been paid on such goods or that the goods are free of duty, as the case may be.

(3) Any Land Customs Officer, duly empowered by the Chief Customs-authority in this behalf, may require any person in charge of any goods which such Officer has reason to believe to have been imported, or to be about to be exported, by land from, or to, any foreign territory to produce the permit granted for such goods; and any such goods which are dutiable and which are unaccompanied by a permit or do not correspond with the specification contained in the permit produced, shall be detained and shall be liable to confiscation:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to any imported goods passing from a foreign frontier to a land customs station by a route prescribed in that behalf.

(4) The Chief Customs-authority may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that the provisions of this section, or any specified provisions thereof, shall not, in any land customs area specified in the notification, apply in respect of goods of any class or value so specified.

6. A Land Customs Officer empowered in this behalf by the Chief Customs-authority shall pass free of duty any goods imported or exported by land by any passenger, if he is satisfied that the goods are the passenger's personal baggage in actual use.

7. Any person who—

Penalties.

- (a) in any case in which the permit referred to in section 5 is required, passes or attempts to pass any goods by land out of or into any foreign territory through any land customs station without such permit, or
- (b) conveys or attempts to convey to or from any foreign territory or to or from any land customs station any goods by a route other than the route, if any, prescribed for such passage under this Act, or
- (c) aids in so passing or conveying any goods, or, knowing that any goods have been so passed or conveyed, keeps or conceals such goods or permits or procures them to be kept or concealed,

shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding, where the goods are not dutiable, fifty or, where the goods or any of them are dutiable, one thousand rupees, and any dutiable goods in respect of which the offence has been committed shall be liable to confiscation.

8. No goods other than personal baggage or goods belonging to Government or mails shall be delivered or passed at any land customs station, except with the special permission of the Land Customs Officer in charge thereof,—

Goods not to be passed on certain days at certain times.

- (a) on any public holiday within the meaning of section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, or

on any day on which the passage and delivery of goods at such land customs station has been prohibited by the Chief Customs-authority by notification in the official Gazette, or

(b) on any day except between such hours as the Chief Customs-authority may, by a like notification, appoint.

Application of  
Act VIII of  
1878.

9. (1) The provisions of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, VIII of 1878, which are specified in the Schedule, together with all notifications, orders, rules or forms issued, made or prescribed thereunder, shall, so far as they are applicable, apply for the purpose of the levy of duties of land customs under this Act in like manner as they apply for the purpose of the levy of duties of customs on goods imported or exported by sea.

(2) For the purpose of such application the said provisions, notifications, orders, rules and forms may be construed with such alterations as may be necessary or proper to adapt them for the said purpose, but not so as otherwise to affect the substance thereof, and in particular—

- (a) references to bills of entry and to shipping bills shall be deemed to be references, respectively, to applications for permits to import and applications for permits to export such as are referred to in section 5,
- (b) references to a Chief Customs Officer shall be deemed to be references to a Collector of Land Customs,
- (c) references to a Customs Collector shall be deemed to be references to a Land Customs Officer for the time being in charge of a land customs station or duly authorised to perform all, or any special, duties of an officer so in charge,
- (d) references to a custom-house shall be deemed to be references to a land customs station,
- (e) references to a customs-port shall be deemed to be references to a land customs area,
- (f) references to a foreign port shall be deemed to be references to foreign territory,
- (g) references to goods brought by sea to, and to goods shipped or brought for shipment at, a customs-port shall be deemed to be references respectively to goods brought across a foreign frontier into a land customs area and to goods brought to a land customs station for export,
- (h) references to Officers of Customs shall be deemed to be references to Collectors of Land Customs or Land Customs Officers appointed under this Act,
- (i) references to persons on board of any vessel or boat in any port or to persons landing shall be deemed to

be references to persons who have entered a land customs area from foreign territory, and

VIII of 1878. (j) references to "this Act" shall be deemed to be references to the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as applied for the purposes of this Act, or to this Act, as the case may require.

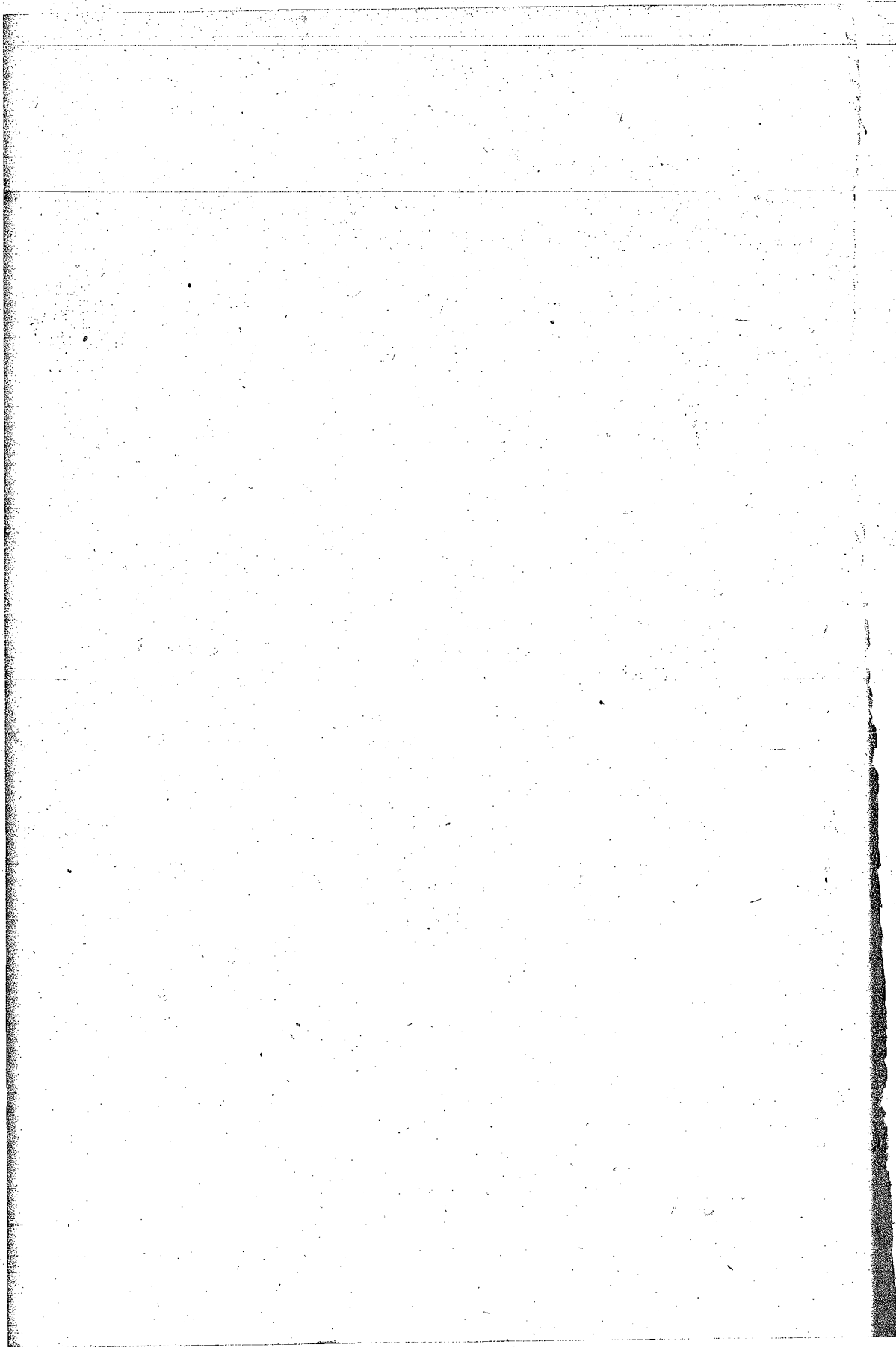
VIII of 1894. 10: Notwithstanding anything contained in section 8 of Operation of  
 VI of 1844. the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, nothing in the Madras Inland Acts VI of 1844  
 XXIX of 1857. Customs, Act, 1844, or in the Bombay Land-Customs Act, and XXIX of  
 1857, shall apply in respect of the levy or collection of duties of customs on articles imported or exported by land from or to any foreign territory as defined in this Act.

#### THE SCHEDULE.

(SEE SECTION 9.)

*Provisions of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, which are made applicable for the purpose of the levy of duties of land customs.*

Sections 4, 8 to 10, 21, 23, 25, 26, 29 to 36, 37 (except the proviso), 38 to 40, section 167, Nos. 1, 8, 9, 37 to 40 and 72 to 80, sections 169 to 176, 178 to 181, 182 to 184, 186 to 197 and 200 to 204.





# THE INDIAN FINANCE ACT, 1924.

(Made by the Governor General on the 26th March, 1924.)

An Act to fix the duty on salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, certain parts of British India, to vary certain duties leviable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, to fix maximum rates of postage under the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, and to fix rates of income-tax.

WHEREAS it is expedient to fix the duty on salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, certain parts of British India, to vary certain duties leviable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, to fix maximum rates of postage under the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, and to fix rates of income-tax; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Finance Act, 1924. Short title, extent and duration.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

(3) Sections 2 and 4 shall remain in force only up to the 31st day of March, 1925.

2. (1) The provisions of section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882, shall, in so far as they enable the Governor General in Council to impose by rule made under that section a duty on salt manufactured in, or imported into, any part of British India other than Burma and Aden, be construed as if, with effect from the first day of March, 1924, they imposed such duty at the rate of one rupee and four annas per maund of eighty-two and two-sevenths pounds avoirdupois of salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, any such part, and such duty shall, for all the purposes of the said Act, be deemed to have been imposed by rule made under that section. Fixation of salt duty.

(2) With effect from the first day of March, 1924, section 2 of the Indian Finance Act, 1923, is hereby repealed.

[Price one anna and nine pies.]

*Indian Finance.* [1924.]

Amendment of Act VIII of 1894.

3. With effect from the first day of March, 1924, the amendment specified in the First Schedule to this Act shall be made in Schedule II to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

VIII of 1894.

Postal rates.

4. With effect from the first day of April, 1924, the Schedule contained in the Second Schedule to this Act shall be inserted in the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, as the First Schedule to that Act.

VI of 1898.

Amendment of Act X of 1923.

5. In sub-section (7) of section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, for the figures "1924" the figures "1925" shall be substituted.

X of 1923.

Income-tax and super-tax.

6. (1) Income-tax for the year beginning on the first day of April, 1924, shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the Third Schedule.

(2) The rates of super-tax for the year beginning on the first day of April, 1924, shall, for the purposes of section 55 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, be those specified in Part II of the Third Schedule.

XI of 1922.

(3) For the purposes of the Third Schedule, "total income" means total income as defined in clause (15) of section 2 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922.

XI of 1922.

### SCHEDULE I.

Amendment to be made in Schedule II to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

[See section 3.]

After Item No. 46 the following Items shall be inserted, namely:—

|       |   |             |                          |
|-------|---|-------------|--------------------------|
| "46-A | Undipped <b>SPINTS</b> such as are ordinarily used for match making.  | Pound . . . | Four annas and six pies. |
| 46-B  | <b>VENEERS</b> such as are ordinarily used for making match boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers. | Pound . . . | Six annas."              |

1924.]

*Indian Finance.*

**SCHEDULE II.**

Schedule to be inserted in the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

(See section 4.)

---

“THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

(See section 7.)

*Letters.*

For a weight not exceeding two and a half tolas . One anna.

For every two and a half tolas, or fraction thereof, exceeding two and a half tolas . One anna.

*Postcards.*

Single . . . . . Half an anna.

Reply . . . . . One anna.

*Book, Pattern and Sample Packets.*

For every five tolas or fraction thereof . . . Half an anna.

*Registered Newspapers.*

For a weight not exceeding eight tolas . . . Quarter of an anna.

For a weight exceeding eight tolas and not exceeding twenty tolas. . . Half an anna.

For every twenty tolas, or fraction thereof, exceeding twenty tolas. . . Half an anna.

*Parcels.*

For a weight not exceeding twenty tolas . . . Two annas.

For a weight exceeding twenty tolas and not exceeding forty tolas. . . Four annas.

For every forty tolas, or fraction thereof, exceeding forty tolas. . . Four annas.

**SCHEDULE III.**

(See section 6.)

**PART I.**

*Rates of Income-tax.*

|   | Rate.                                 |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| A. In the case of every individual, every unregistered firm and every Hindu undivided family— |                                       |
| (1) When the total income is less than Rs. 2,000.   | <i>Nil.</i>                           |
| (2) When the total income is Rs. 2,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 5,000.                | Five pies in the rupee.               |
| (3) When the total income is Rs. 5,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 10,000.               | Six pies in the rupee.                |
| (4) When the total income is Rs. 10,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 20,000.              | Nine pies in the rupee.               |
| (5) When the total income is Rs. 20,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 30,000.              | One anna in the rupee.                |
| (6) When the total income is Rs. 30,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 40,000.              | One anna and three pies in the rupee. |
| (7) When the total income is Rs. 40,000 or upwards.   | One anna and six pies in the rupee.   |
| B. In the case of every company, and every registered firm, whatever its total income.        | One anna and six pies in the rupee.   |

**PART II.**

*Rates of Super-tax.*

In respect of the excess over fifty thousand rupees of total income :—

|  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| (1) in the case of every company   | One anna in the rupee.               |
| (2) (a) in the case of every Hindu undivided family—   |                                      |
| (i) in respect of the first twenty-five thousand rupees of the excess  | <i>Nil.</i>                          |
| (ii) for every rupee of the next twenty-five thousand rupees of such excess  | One anna in the rupee.               |
| (b) in the case of every individual and every unregistered firm, for every rupee of the first fifty thousand rupees of such excess | One anna in the rupee.               |
| (c) in the case of every individual, every unregistered firm and every Hindu undivided family—                                     |                                      |
| (i) for every rupee of the second fifty thousand rupees of such excess   | One and a half annas in the rupee.   |
| (ii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess  | Two annas in the rupee.              |
| (iii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess   | Two and a half annas in the rupee.   |
| (iv) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess  | Three annas in the rupee.            |
| (v) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess   | Three and a half annas in the rupee. |
| (vi) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess  | Four annas in the rupee.             |
| (vii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess   | Four and a half annas in the rupee.  |
| (viii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess  | Five annas in the rupee.             |
| (ix) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess  | Five and a half annas in the rupee.  |
| (x) for every rupee of the remainder of the excess   | Six annas in the rupee.              |