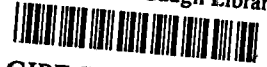


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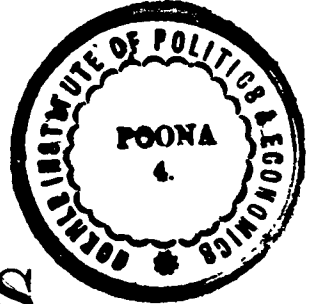
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OF



THE ACTS

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B

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL

IN THE YEAR 1876.

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**TITLES**  
OF  
**ACTS PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL**  
**IN THE YEAR 1876.**

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- ✓ I. An Act to amend the law relating to Telegraphs in India.
- II. to declare the law relating to interests in land and to regulate the assessment and collection of land-revenue, capitation-tax and other taxes in British Burma.
- ✓ III. to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein.
- IV. to authorise Revenue Agents to practise in certain suits in the Munsifs' Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.
- V. to provide Reformatory Schools.
- VI. to relieve certain Landholders in Chutia Nágpur.
- VII. to extend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, to the Lower Provinces of Bengal and to amend the same Act.
- VIII. to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships.
- IX. to enable the Government of India to declare certain coins of Native States to be a legal tender in British India.
- X. to limit the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts throughout the Bombay Presidency in matters relating to the Land-revenue, and for other purposes.
- XI. for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
- XII. for the repeal of certain Obsolete Enactments.
- XIII. to amend the law relating to Merchant Seamen.
- XIV. to relieve from Incumbrances the estates of Jágirdárs and Zamíndárs in Sindh.
- XV. to amend the law relating to the transfer of Bombay Municipal Debentures, and to provide for their consolidation.
- XVI. to amend the Stage Carriages Act.

- XVII. An Act to consolidate and define the law relating to Land-revenue in Oudh.
- XVIII. to declare and amend the laws to be administered in Oudh.
- XIX. for the better control of public dramatic performances.
- XX. to give better effect to certain agreements with the Thákur of Bhaunagar.
- XXI. to amend the Land Improvement Act, 1871.
- XXII. to provide for the management of the Public Museum at Calcutta.
- XXIII. to amend the law relating to Opium.

# INDEX

TO THE

## ACTS PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL

IN THE YEAR 1876.

	ACT.	SEC.
ABATEMENT, see <i>Suits</i> .		
ABETMENT of offence against Telegraph Act ... ..	I	23
of escape or attempt to escape, penalty for, ... ..	V	23
ABETMENTS, see <i>Attempts</i> .		
ABILITY, see <i>Age</i> .		
ABODE, notice of proprietor's change of place of, ... ..	XI	60
ABSCONDING, see <i>Execution, Revenue-officer</i> .		
ABSENCE from service, penalty on immigrant for, ... ..	III	65
from labour of immigrant to be endorsed on employ- er's instrument ... ..		74
from board, vacation of director's office by, ... ..	XI	27, cl. 2
without leave, of seamen or apprentices ... ..	XIII	6
See <i>New trustees</i> .		
ABSENT PARTIES, see <i>Powers-of-attorney</i> .		
ABSOLUTE, when transfer of share of defaulter to co-sharer is to become, ... ..	XVII	122
ACCEPTANCE, see <i>Bills of exchange</i> .		
ACCESS to books, accounts and documents, auditors to have, ... ..	XI	48
ACCIDENT, see <i>Landing</i> .		
ACCOMMODATION of emigrants, rules as to, ... ..	III	86 (b)
support and medical treatment of immigrants detained ... ..		87 (a)
of European and Native seamen ... ..	XIII	9
ACCOUNT, see <i>Tahsildár</i> .		
ACCOUNTANT, see <i>Officers</i> .		
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL to be a trustee ... ..	XXII	3
See <i>Nomination</i> .		
ACCOUNTANTS, auditors may employ, ... ..	XI	48
ACCOUNT-BOOKS, see <i>Minute-books</i> .		
ACCOUNTS, officers employed in, included in "revenue-officer" receipts and documents, power to sign, ... ..	X	3
and dividends ... ..	XI	33
of profits to be taken half-yearly ... ..	"	43-46
and vouchers to be examined by auditors ... ..	"	44
to be passed by managers at periods and in form prescribed ... ..	"	48
See <i>Annual, Books, Examination, Failure,</i> <i>Publication</i> .	XVII	177 (b)
ACCUSED PERSON, deposition of absent witness made in pre- sence of, ... ..	VIII	43 (b)
ACQUIRED, see <i>Execution-sale</i> .		

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	Act.	Sec.
ACQUISITION of right of pre-emption by payment or tender of amount due under mortgage ...	XVIII	12
<i>See Bar, Rights.</i>		
ACQUITTAL of person charged with offence as to opium ...	XXIII	13
<i>Act, see British India, Commencement, Statute.</i>		
IX of 1835 repealed ...	XII	1 & sch.
VII of 1836, reference made in, to Bombay Regulations	XXIII	2
XVI of 1838, section 1 repealed in part ...	X	2 & sch.
XIX of 1838 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XXIX of 1838 repealed ...	XII	1 & sch.
VI of 1840, section 5 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XVIII of 1841, section 2 repealed ...	XII	1 & sch.
XIX of 1841, sections 9 and 18 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XVI of 1844 repealed ...	XII	1 & sch.
I of 1846, sections 7 and 9 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
VIII of 1846 repealed ...	XII	1 & sch.
XI of 1846 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XX of 1847, sections 7 and 13 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
X of 1848, section 2 repealed ...	X	2 & sch.
XV of 1848, section 4 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XI of 1849, the words "intoxicating drugs" in, do not include opium ...	XXIII	2
repealed in part ...	"	2 & sch.
IX of 1850 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XIX of 1850, application of, ...	V	17
XXXVII of 1850, section 17 repealed ...	XII	1 & sch.
XL of 1850 repealed ...	XII	1 & sch.
VIII of 1851, section 6 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
III of 1852, section 10 repealed in part ...	XXIII	2 & sch.
XI of 1852, section 7 repealed ...	X	2 & sch.
adjudication under, ...	"	4 (k)
XVII of 1852 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XXI of 1852, section 1 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XXX of 1852, schedule repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XXXV of 1852 repealed ...	II	2
VIII of 1853, section 2 repealed ...	X	2 & sch.
XIX of 1853, section 26 to be administered in Oudh ...	XVIII	3 (e) & sch. II
XVIII of 1854 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XXXI of 1854, section 13 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XXXIV of 1854 repealed ...	I	2
VI of 1855, section 14 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XXIV of 1855, section 1 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
VIII of 1856, section 2 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XX of 1856 to be administered in Oudh ...	XVIII	3 (e) & sch. II
XXI of 1856, the words "intoxicating drugs" in, do not include opium ...	XXIII	2
repealed in part ...	"	2 & sch.
II of 1857 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
IV of 1857, section 5 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XI of 1857 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XIII of 1857 to be administered in Oudh ...	XVIII	3 (e) & sch. II
section 2 repealed ...	XXIII	2 & sch.
Act not to apply in places under operation of, ...	"	23
XXI of 1857, sections 10 to 15 repealed ...	XVIII	2 & sch. I
XXII of 1857 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XXVII of 1857 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XXIX of 1857 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.

	Act.	Sec.
Act ( <i>contd.</i> )		
XL of 1858 to be administered in Oudh ...	XVIII	3 (e) & sch. II
I of 1859 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
section 88, power to deal with seamen imprisoned under, ...	XIII	7
amendment of, ...	"	9, 10
III of 1859 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
VIII of 1859, section 17 repealed in Oudh ...	XVIII	18
section 172 repealed in Oudh ...	"	19
XIV of 1859, notification within meaning of section 24 of, commencement of, in Oudh ...	XVIII	16
... ..	"	16
XV of 1859, sections 13 and 36 repealed ...	XII	1 & sch.
XXV of 1859 repealed ...	VIII	4 & sch.
II of 1860, section 1 amended ...	VIII	4
VIII of 1860 repealed ...	I	2
V of 1861, sections 25—27, disposal of unclaimed property under, ...	XVIII	39 (b)
XVI of 1861, amendment of, ...	XVI	
XXXI of 1861 repealed ...	XII	1 & sch.
II of 1862 (Madras) repealed ...	VIII	4 & sch.
IV of 1862 repealed ...	XI	2 & sch.
(Bombay), section 5 repealed ...	XII	1 & sch.
V of 1862 (Bombay), saving of, ...	X	1 (b)
repealed ...	XI	2 & sch.
(Bombay), section 2 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
VI of 1862 (Bombay), saving of, ...	X	1 (b)
repealed ...	XI	2 & sch.
(Bombay), section 14 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
II of 1863 (Bombay), repeal of section 13 in part, and of section 14 of, ...	X	2 & sch.
section 1, clause first, exemption from land-revenue under, ...	"	4 (i)
(Bengal), section 7 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
(Bombay) repealed in part ...	"	1 & sch.
III of 1863 (Bombay), section 3 repealed ...	X	2 & sch.
V of 1863 (Bombay), section 28 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
VI of 1863 (Bombay), section 7 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
VII of 1863 (Bombay), repealed in part ...	X	2 & sch.
section 1, clause first, exemption from land-revenue under, ...	"	4 (i)
repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
X of 1863 (Bombay) repealed ...	XI	2 & sch.
XIII of 1863 repealed ...	XII	1 & sch.
XIV of 1863 repealed ...	XII	1 & sch.
XIX of 1863 repealed ...	XVIII	2 & sch. I
XXIX of 1863 repealed ...	XI	2 & sch.
III of 1864, section 24 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
V of 1864 (Bombay), section 18 repealed ...	XII	1 & sch.
XVII of 1864, section 3 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XXII of 1864, section 8 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
I of 1865 (Bombay), proviso to section 14 repealed ...	X	2 & sch.
claims regarding boundaries fixed under, ...	"	4 (g)
II of 1865 (Bombay), see <i>Bombay municipal debentures</i> .		
X of 1865, see <i>Indian succession act</i> .		
XI of 1865, section 12 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XV of 1865, section 53 repealed ...	XII	1 & sch.
XX of 1865, modification of, as to revenue-agents ...	IV	

	Act.	Sec.
<i>ACT (contd.)</i>		
XXIX of 1865, sections 1, 2 and 3 repealed	XII	1 & sch.
II of 1866 (Bombay) repealed	X	2 & sch.
V of 1866 (Madras) repealed	III	2
VI of 1866 (Madras) repealed	XI	2 & sch.
X of 1866, see <i>Indian companies act.</i>		
XII of 1866 repealed	XII	1 & sch.
XIII of 1866 (Bombay), section 5 repealed	XII	1 & sch.
XIV of 1866 (Bombay), section 2 repealed	X	2 & sch.
repealed in part	XII	1 & sch.
(Bombay) repealed in part	"	1 & sch.
XV of 1866 (Bombay) repealed	XI	2 & sch.
XVII of 1866 repealed	XXII	2
XXV of 1866, preamble repealed in part	XXII	1 & sch.
XXVI of 1866, see <i>Oudh sub-settlement act.</i>		
I of 1867 (Bombay) repealed	XI	2 & sch.
III of 1867 (Bombay) repealed in part	XII	1 & sch.
VII of 1867, section 1 repealed in part	XII	1 & sch.
VIII of 1867 (Bombay) repealed in part	XII	1 & sch.
XIII of 1867, section 2 repealed	XII	1 & sch.
IV of 1868 (Bombay), partition of estate under,	X	4 (c)
XIX of 1868, see <i>Oudh rent act.</i>		
I of 1869, see <i>Oudh estates act.</i>		
II of 1869 (Bengal), saving of powers conferred by,	VI	24
III of 1869 (Bombay), section 9 repealed in part	XII	1 & sch.
VIII of 1869 (Bengal), revenue-agents to practice in suits		
under,	IV	
XIV of 1869 (Bombay), section 32 amended	X	15
repealed in part	XII	1 & sch.
X of 1870, section 39 repealed in part	XII	1 & sch.
XII of 1870 repealed	VIII	4 & sch.
XIX of 1870 repealed	XI	2 & sch.
XXII of 1870, section 1 repealed	XII	1 & sch.
XXIII of 1870, section 18 repealed in part	XII	1 & sch.
XXIV of 1870, see <i>Oudh taluqdárs' relief act.</i>		
I of 1871 (Madras) repealed	XI	2 & sch.
II of 1871 (Bombay), section 17 repealed in part	X	2 & sch.
X of 1871, the words "intoxicating drugs" in, do not include opium	XXIII	2
repealed in part	"	2 & sch.
XV of 1871, saving of,	X	1 (b)
XXII of 1871 to be administered in Oudh	XVIII	3 (e) & sch. II
XXIII of 1871, saving of,	X	1 (b)
XXVI of 1871, see <i>Land improvement act.</i>		
XXVII of 1871, extension of, to Lower Provinces	VII	
section 23 repealed	XII	1 & sch.
XXXII of 1871, section 31 repealed	XVIII	2 & sch. I
<i>See Oudh civil courts act.</i>		
I of 1872 (Bombay) repealed in part	XII	1 & sch.
II of 1872 (Bombay) repealed in part	XII	1 & sch.
III of 1872, section 20 and 4th schedule repealed	XII	1 & sch.
(Bombay) repealed in part	"	1 & sch.
IV of 1872, section 49 repealed	XXIII	2 & sch.
X of 1872, section 3 repealed	XII	1 & sch.
<i>See Code of criminal procedure.</i>		



	ACT.	SEC.
<b>ACT (contd.)</b>		
XII of 1872 repealed...	VIII	4 & sch.
XVIII of 1872, section 8 repealed	XII	1 & sch.
XXI of 1872, section 6 repealed	XII	1 & sch.
XXVI of 1872 repealed	XXIII	2 & sch.
I of 1873 (Bombay) repealed in part	XII	1 & sch.
II of 1873 (Bombay), section 3 repealed	XII	1 & sch.
IV of 1873 (Bombay), section 2 repealed in part	XII	1 & sch.
V of 1873 (Bombay), section 1 repealed	XII	1 & sch.
VI of 1873 (Bombay) repealed in part	XII	1 & sch.
section 7 repealed	XXIII	2 & sch.
VII of 1873 (Bombay), sections 2, 7 and 64 repealed	XII	1 & sch.
X of 1873, section 1 repealed in part	XII	1 & sch.
XVI of 1873, section 1 repealed in part	XII	1 & sch.
II of 1874 (Bombay) repealed in part	XII	1 & sch.
III of 1874, section 3 repealed	XII	1 & sch.
(Bombay), section 2 and schedule repealed	"	1 & sch.
IV of 1874, section 1 repealed in part	XII	1 & sch.
V of 1874, section 4 repealed	XI	1 & sch.
XV of 1874 repealed in part	XII	1 & sch.
XVI of 1874 repealed	XII	1 & sch.
III of 1875 repealed	XII	1 & sch.
IV of 1875 repealed in part	XII	1 & sch.
VII of 1875, section 1 repealed in part	XII	1 & sch.
VIII of 1875, section 2 and schedule repealed	XII	1 & sch.
X of 1875, sections 39 and 153 repealed	XI	1 & sch.
XVI of 1875, section 2 repealed	XII	1 & sch.
section 9 repealed	XXIII	2 & sch.
XVIII of 1875, section 2 repealed	XII	1 & sch.
XVII of 1876, see <i>Oudh land-revenue act.</i>		
<b>ACTS repealed</b>	XVIII	2 & sch. I
to be administered in Oudh	"	3 (e)
<i>See Validation, Validity.</i>		
<b>ADDITIONAL LAND</b> not chargeable	II	27
<b>ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS</b> , certificate to be obtained by ship taking,	VIII	20,25
penalty for default as to requirements regarding.	"	32
<b>ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS</b> of number and sexes of additional passengers	VIII	25
<b>ADDITIONS</b> to collections of Asiatic society	XXII	12
<i>See Inventory.</i>		
<b>ADEN</b> , political resident at, and his assistants included in "magistrate"	VIII	5
ship clearing for Red sea to give bond to touch at,	"	26, 27
penalty for failing to touch at,	"	35
<b>ADJOURNED MEETING</b> , see <i>General meeting, Special meeting.</i>		
<b>ADJOURNMENT</b> of meetings	XI	51
<b>ADJUDICATION</b> under Bombay Regulation XVII of 1827, chapter X, declaring property exempt	X	4 (k)
<b>ADJUSTMENT</b> of rent of excluded proprietors	XVII	37
<b>ADJUSTMENTS</b> , see <i>Investigations.</i>		
<b>ADMINISTRATOR</b> of minor or lunatic's estate, application by, for benefit of Act...	XIV	3
<i>See Executor, Heirs</i>		

	ACT.	SEC.
ADMISSION of appeal after limitation-period ... {	X XVII	9 187
<i>See Procedure.</i>		
ADMIXTURES, see <i>Preparations.</i>		
ADOPTION, see <i>Questions.</i>		
ADVANCES of money to agriculturists for seed, cattle, &c. ...	II	58 (f), (g)
made by local government, recovery of certain, ...	X	17
by way of local discounts, interest at highest rate for, ...	XI	17
to bank directors or officers, or their relatives ...	"	63 (b)
<i>See Loans, Recovery.</i>		
ADVERTISEMENT, notice of non-payment of debt to bank by public, ...	XI	17
of notice of special meeting ...	"	50
ADVOCATES, see <i>Parties.</i>		
AFFRAY, see <i>Riot.</i>		
AFRICA, see <i>Attendants, Sailing-vessels, Steamers, Vessels.</i>		
AGE, character and ability of nominee, enquiry into, ...	XVIII	31
<i>See Registry, Youthful offender.</i>		
AGENCIES, see <i>Branches, Management.</i>		
AGENCY of bank, business which may not be done by, ..	XI	42
AGENCY-BUSINESS, transaction of, on commission ..	XI	36 (j), (k)
AGENT occupying land for person in possession ...	II	3
failing to pay fine for breach of rules ...	III	63
of stock-holder in debt to bank, notice to, ...	XI	17
not qualified to serve as director together with principal ...		27, cl. 3
may appear to state objection to partition ...	XVII	71
for management of property in respect of which arrear is due ...	"	119
for management of estate, settlement of which is annulled, ...	"	125
new settlement of which is refused ...	"	131
appearance by, before arbitrators ...	"	197
of pre-emptor, payment or tender of price by, ...	XVIII	11
AGENTS of land-owners or occupiers included ...	VII	2
<i>See Assistants, Broker, Landlords, Master, Officers, Owner, Promoter, Recognised agents, Residences.</i>		
AGGRIEVED person, award to, of portion of fine ...	XXIII	18
AGREEMENT as to rate of interest ...	XI	17
to assessment proposed, effect of, ...	XVII	30
as to places of worship and burial-grounds ...	"	88
<i>See Co-sharers, Native state, Property, Secretary of state for india.</i>		
AGREEMENTS of banks of Bengal and Madras with govern-	XI	68

	ACT.	SEC.
' AGRICULTURAL YEAR' defined ... ..	XVII	2
AGRICULTURE, see <i>Works</i> .		
AGRICULTURISTS, see <i>Advances, Exemptions</i> .		
AKYAB, a town in which land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax is leviable ... ..	II	sch.
	VI	3
ALIENATE, holder of property incompetent to, ... ..	XIV	8
<i>See Mortgage.</i>		
ALIENATION, see <i>Mortgage</i> .		
ALLIANCE, see <i>Dominions</i> .		
ALLOTMENT of new capital subscribed for and paid up ...	XI	14 (d)
<i>See Distribution, Grazing-grounds, Land-revenue, Partition, Younga-cutters.</i>		
ALLOTMENTS, bar of jurisdiction as to claims to, ... ..	II	56 (c)
ALLOWANCE for maintenance of debtor and family ...	XIV	10
to excluded taluqdár ... ..	XVII	34, 39
to excluded proprietor of non-taluqdári mahál ...	"	35
to excluded co-sharers in mahál ... ..	"	36
to excluded proprietor and difference of rent charged to him ... ..	"	38
of manager ... ..	"	177 (e)
<i>See Málíkáná, Provisions, Uncovenanted, Wages.</i>		
ALLUVIAL lands, power to assess, ... ..	XVII	178 (j)
ALLUVION, assessment of land added by, ... ..	XVII	47
regulation of assessment of land gained by, ...	"	220 (b)
ALTERATION of ship after obtaining certificate, penalty for fraudulent, ... ..	VIII	33
or rescission of bye-laws when valid ... ..	XI	63
of rules ... ..	XVII	16
of assessment during currency of settlement ...	"	46
<i>See Creation, Revision.</i>		
ALTERATIONS, survey of ship having undergone, ...	VIII	14
in lists and registers, mode, &c., of recording, ...	XVII	59
ALTERING, see <i>Messages</i> .		
AMENDMENT of criminal tribes Act, 1871 ... ..	VII	
of statement of case referred to high court ...	X	12
of settlement-record after enquiry into dispute as to possession ... ..	XVII	66
AMOUNT of stock or shares to be held to qualify for directors ...	XI	27, cl. 1
ANCESTOR, see <i>Jágrdár</i> .		
' ANCESTRAL PROPERTY' defined ... ..	XVIII	20 exp.
<i>See Execution-sale.</i>		
ANCHORS, see <i>Boats</i> .		
ANIMALS, employment of emigrants in care of, ... ..	III	13
used in drawing carriages, Act applied to all, ...	XVI	1
<i>See Confiscation.</i>		

	Act.	Sec.
ANNUAL general meetings	XI	49
reports and accounts to be furnished by trustees	XXII	11
ANNUITIES, see <i>Bonds, Sale.</i>		
ANNULMENT of settlement for non-payment of arrears of revenue	XVII	124
of sub-settlement for non-payment of arrear	"	158
<i>See Proclamation.</i>		
ANTICIPATION, see <i>Payments.</i>		
APPARATUS, see <i>Fires.</i>		
APPAREL, see <i>Distress.</i>		
APPEAL from decision of revenue-officer on question as to acquisition of status	II	17
review of revenue-officers' decisions not open to,	"	57 (e), (f)
against decisions of manager and deputy commissioner	VI	10
to Queen in council, disposal of case subject to,	X	12, 13
to commissioner against orders under Act	XIV	28
against order of commissioner not allowed	"	28
from orders in partition-cases	XVII	75
against order confirming partition	"	92
not allowed from decision according to award	"	202
APPEALS from orders and decisions under Act	II	55
from proceedings of revenue-officers	X	9
allowed by law, presentation of all, to be proved	"	11
officers to whom they lie	XVII	184
<i>See Admission, Bar, Evidence, Exception, Investigation, Limitation, Procedure, Rejection, Reverse, Suit, Suspension, Time.</i>		
APPEARANCE of party by recognised agent	XVIII	18
<i>See Parties.</i>		
APPLIANCES, see <i>Medical stores.</i>		
APPLICATION of Act to licensed telegraphs	I	8 (b)
for possession of land	II	10
for benefit of Act	VI	2
of money paid to manager, payer not bound to see to,	XIV	2, 4
by proprietors wishing to resume grants	"	24
for imperfect partition, when receivable	XVII	53
for union of maháls	"	94
of surplus-profits of property under management	"	98
to set aside sale	"	120
of proceeds of sale	"	145
to set aside award	"	152
for removal of patwári	"	200
APPLICATIONS for service of immigrants	"	210
for perfect partition	XVII	48 (a) 70
<i>See Partitions.</i>		

	ACT.	SEC.
APPOINTMENT of emigration-agents and medical inspectors ...	III	4
of directors, proof of, not required ...	XI	65
of revenue-officers ... ..	XVII	4
of tahsildárs ... ..	"	13
of settlement-officers ... ..	"	19
removal and control of managers and guardians of arbitrators ... ..	"	167
of patwári for any village or local area, power to require, ... ..	"	193
		203
<i>See Deputy commissioner, Nominees.</i>		
suspension, dismissal, &c., of patwáris ...	"	212, 213
of manager of land attached by civil court ...	XVIII	21
and remuneration of persons having custody and sale of attached property ...	"	27 (c)
making investigations and adjustments of accounts ...	"	27 (d)
of road-police ... ..	"	33
<i>See Ministerial officers, Officers, Patwáris, Ports, Qualifications, Successor, Usage.</i>		
APPORTIONMENT of charges for re-erecting or repairing boundary-marks ... ..	XVII	178 (l)
APPREHENSION of deserted immigrant ... ..	III	66
APPRENTICE not included in 'seaman' ... ..	XIII	2
<i>See Accommodation, Deserters, Discharge, Imprisoned, Sanction.</i>		
APPRENTICING of youthful offenders ... ..	V	17
APPROVAL necessary to render bye-laws valid ... ..	XI	63
of governor general and secretary of state to appointment of officers ... ..	XXII	8 (a)
ARAKAN, see <i>Hill district.</i>		
ARBITRATION, power of directors to refer to, ... ..	XI	64
reference to, of dispute as to boundary-marks	XVII	23
reference to, with consent of parties in partition-cases ... ..	"	74
<i>See Disputes, Expenses, Order, Reference.</i>		
ARBITRATORS, partition made by, ... ..	XVII	77
<i>See Appointment, Award, Excusing, New, Nomination, Option, Parties, Suit, Summoning.</i>		
AREA of land tenable as tenant with right of occupancy by certain proprietors ... ..	XVII	178 (o)
ARRANGEMENT, see <i>Secretary of state for india.</i>		

	ACT.	SEC.
'ARREAR' defined	II	44
proceedings for recovery of,	"	45
decisions on questions as to whether revenue, &c., is in,	"	55 (h)
of revenue	XVII	111, 112
pre-emptor not to be himself in,	"	155
<i>See Claims, Evidence, Farmer, Land-revenue, Process, Recovery, Sale, Sales, Shareholder, Wages.</i>		
ARREARS, and mode of recovery thereof	II	43-53
of land-revenue, recovery of,	X	17
application of proceeds of sale in payment of,	XVII	152
due at commencement of Act, provisions applied to,	"	159
of rent, mode and expenses of recovery of,	"	220 (g)
of land-revenue, fees, fines, costs, &c., recoverable as,	"	221
advances for land-improvement recoverable as,	"	221
ARREST, exemption from, of holder of property brought under Act	XXI	4 (a)-(c)
and detention of defaulter	VI	3
persons exempt from,	XVII	115
of proclaimed and other offenders by police	"	116
by village or road-police, procedure on,	XVIII	34(c)
of persons found in place used for prohibited performance	"	35
	XIX	8
<i>See Detention, Disposal, Entry, Issue, Police-officer, Report, Vexatious.</i>		
ARRIVAL at destination of native passenger-ship, procedure on, of suspicious characters, police to report,	VIII XVIII	24 34(e)
<i>See Form, Vessel.</i>		
ARTICLES, see <i>Exchange, Exemptions.</i>		
ARTISAN, see <i>Exemptions.</i>		
ASIA, see <i>Attendants, Sailing-vessels, Steamers, Vessels.</i>		
ASIATIC SOCIETY may reclaim collections on termination of trust	XXII	15
<i>See Collections, Members, President.</i>		
ASSAY, see <i>Charges.</i>		
ASSEMBLIES, see <i>Health, Maintenance.</i>		
ASSESSMENT of cost of police	I	16
mode and amount of,	II	24
year of,	"	41
to revenue, cess, tax or rate, decisions on questions as to,	"	55 (c), (d)
and collection of revenue, &c., rules as to,	"	58 (a)
bar of jurisdiction as to objections to amount &c., of,	X	4 (b)
power to issue rules as to mode, &c., of,	XVII	15
framing and reporting general proposals of,	"	29

	Act.	Sec.
<b>ASSESSMENT</b> ( <i>contd.</i> )		
of rent-free land as to which conditions have been broken or term expired ... ..	XVII	42
of resumable rent-free grants ... ..	"	46
of land added by alluvion ... ..	"	47
of revenue, cess or rate on mahál or portion thereof ... ..	"	219 (a)
<i>See Agreement, Alluvial, Alluvion, Alteration, Claims, Co-sharers, Declaration, Diluvion, Distribution, Exclusion, Framing, Grants, Laws, Liability, Objections, Pattidári, Resumption, Revision, Suits.</i>		
<b>ASSESSMENTS</b> , officers employed in, included in "revenue-officer" ... ..	X	3
<b>ASSETS</b> , see <i>Publication, Transfer.</i>		
<b>ASSIGNED</b> , see <i>Redemption.</i>		
<b>ASSIGNMENT</b> of immigrants ... ..	III	48-51
cancelment of, for ill-usage of immigrant ... ..	"	80
of inferior maháls ... ..	XVII	100 (a)
<i>See Cancellation.</i>		
<b>ASSIGNMENTS</b> , determination of, ... ..	III	81-85
to defaulting employer, vacation of, ... ..	"	91
<i>See Notice.</i>		
<b>ASSISTANCE</b> by government or its officers to superior holders for recovery of dues ... ..	X	4 (c)
to recover rent of mahál held in sub-settlement ... ..	XVII	158
of each other by officers of certain departments ... ..	XXIII	17
<i>See Disobedience.</i>		
<b>ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER</b> may be put in charge of sub-divisions ... ..	XVII	6
investing persons with powers of, ... ..	"	9
partition may be made by, ... ..	"	76
investing assistant settlement-officer with powers of, ... ..	"	183
<i>See Report.</i>		
<b>ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS</b> , power to confer superior powers on, ... ..	XVII	7
<i>See Appointment, Powers, Subordination, Transfer.</i>		
<b>ASSISTANT INSPECTOR</b> , powers of, as to sufficiency of provisions for immigrants ... ..	III	62
<b>ASSISTANT INSPECTORS</b> , appointment of, ... ..	III	52
<b>ASSISTANT JUDGE</b> , power to forbid transfer to, of suit against government ... ..	X	16
<b>ASSISTANT POLITICAL RESIDENT</b> , see <i>Aden.</i>		

	Act.	Sec.
ASSISTANTS, servants, agents, workmen, power of, to do necessary acts ... ..	XVII	24
ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT-OFFICERS, powers of, ... ..	XVII	182
ATTACHED, see <i>Custody, Levy, Sir-land.</i>		
ATTACHMENT, bar to sale for arrears accrued during, ...	XVII	132 (b)
<i>See Appointment, Conduct, Crop, Defaulters, Immoveable property, Moveable property, Moveables, Officer, Proclamation.</i>		
ATTACHMENTS, see <i>Proceedings, Processes, Revival.</i>		
ATTEMPT to commit offence against Telegraph Act ...	I	23
<i>See Abetment.</i>		
ATTEMPTS and preparations to commit, and abetments of, offences	XVIII	34 (a), (3)
ATTENDANCE of persons concerned, power of settlement-officer to order, ... ..	XVII	25
in court, persons exempt from, not to be arrested or imprisoned ... ..	"	116
of persons summoned to give evidence ... ..	"	197
of persons summoned to give evidence or produce documents ... ..	"	217
at meetings, bye-laws for securing, ... ..	XXII	7 (c)
ATTENDANTS on persons not natives of Asia or Africa, excluded	VIII	5
ATTESTATION, see <i>Documents, Entries.</i>		
ATTORNEY of proprietor or shareholder may sign proxy ...	XI	57
AUDIT, see <i>Examination.</i>		
'AUDITOR' defined ... ..	XI	3
appointed by governor general, accounts to be furnished to, ... ..	XXII	11
AUDITORS, election and remuneration of, ... ..	XI	47
rights and duties of, ... ..	"	48
AUTHENTICATION of deposition of absent witness ... ..	VIII	43 (a)
AUTHOR, proprietor or printer of drama to be performed, bound to furnish information ... ..	XIX	7
AUTHORITY over revenue-officers in division, commissioner to exercise, ... ..	XVII	4 (a)
AWARD of arbitrators ... ..	XVII	196
<i>See Appeal, Decision, Notice, Preparation, Remission, Setting-aside, Suit.</i>		
AWNING of ships carrying upper-deck passengers ... ..	VIII	11 (e)
necessary to enable ship to carry upper-deck passengers ... ..	"	19
BAD CHARACTER, see <i>Conviction.</i>		
BAD CHARACTERS, see <i>Movements.</i>		
BAIL to be given by illegal cultivator of poppy ... ..	XXIII	22
BALANCE due by manager, payment of, ... ..	XVII	177 (c)
<i>See Farmer.</i>		
BALANCES due from employers under assignments, recovery of,	III	91
BALANCE-SHEET, half-yearly, to be supplied to auditors ...	XI	48
particulars to be contained in, ... ..	"	63 (c)
BALANCE-STATEMENT to be sent half-yearly to government ...	XI	43



	Act.	Sec.
BALLOT, decision by, as to which of two directors of equal service shall retire ... ..	XI	26
or open voting, poll to be taken by, ... ..	"	54
BANKER, see <i>Government, Notice.</i>		
BANKERS and traders, agency by persons carrying on business for, ... ..	XVIII	18
BANKING or commercial business, bank-officers not to engage in other, ... ..	XI	34
BANK OF BOMBAY, winding-up and liquidation of, ... ..	XI	6
BANK-POST-BILLS, making, issue and circulation of, ... ..	XI	36 (e)
<i>See Bills of exchange.</i>		
BANKRUPTCY, see <i>Insolvency.</i>		
BANKS, see <i>Bengal bank, Madras bank, Presidency banks.</i>		
BAR to acquisition of rights over certain lands ... ..	II	22
to appeal ... ..	XVII	187
BASSEIN, a town in which land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax is leviable ... ..	II	sch.
BASTARDY, see <i>Questions.</i>		
BATTERY, penalty for damaging, &c. ... ..	I	16
BEDDING, see <i>Sanitary arrangements.</i>		
BEES-WAX, see <i>Licenses.</i>		
BENCH of judges for hearing of reference to high court ... ..	X	14
BENEFITS arising out of land, included in "land" ... ..	X	3
BENGAL, see <i>Governments.</i>		
BENGAL BANK, sale to, of government shares therein ... ..	XI	68
BEQUESTS, donations and subscriptions of land, buildings, money, &c. ... ..	XXII	6
BETROTHAL, see <i>Questions.</i>		
BHAUNAGAR ACT, 1876 ... ..	XX	
BILLS, maximum amount which may be lent by discount of, .	XI	63 (a)
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, bank-post-bills, and letters of credit, drawing acceptance and endorsement of, ... ..	XI	33
and promissory-notes accepted and endorsed, bank may lend on security of, and other negotiable securities, drawing, &c., of, ... ..	"	36 (a) (6)
remittances of proceeds of securities and shares by, ... ..	"	36 (c)
drawing of, for such remittances ... ..	"	36 (k) (3)
payable out of India, buying of, ... ..	"	36 (l)
BIRDS-NESTS, see <i>Licenses.</i>		
'BOARD' defined ... ..	XI	3
to approve of form of transfer ... ..	"	20
transferor to produce evidence of title required by, ... ..	"	20
to manage business of bank ... ..	"	24
sanction of, to branch or agency-officers engaging in other business ... ..	"	34
discussion of, as to place or places of business ... ..	"	40
<i>See Meetings.</i>		
BOARDING native passenger ship at port of call ... ..	VIII	44
BOARD OF MANAGEMENT of reformatory ... ..	V	12
powers of, ... ..	"	19
power of, to make rules ... ..	"	21

	Act.	Sec.
BOARD OF TRADE, certificate granted by, ... ..	VIII	13 (a)
BOAT, see <i>House</i> .		
BOATS, anchors and cables, rules as to provision of, ... ..	VIII	46 (c)
BODIES CORPORATE, proprietors and shareholders of banks to be, ... ..	XI	4
of banks, constitution of, ... ..	"	21
BOMBAY, see <i>Governments</i> .		
BOMBAY CIVIL COURTS ACT, 1869, section 32, amendment of, ... ..	X	15
BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION may consolidate debentures renew or sub-divide them ... ..	XV	4
BOMBAY MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES ACT, 1876 ... ..	XV	5
BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION ACT, 1876 ... ..	X	
BOND, see <i>Red sea</i> .		
BONDS, debentures and annuities charged by parliament on Indian revenues, bank may lend on security of, ... ..	XI	30 (a) 2
<i>See Promissory-notes.</i>		
BOOK, entry in, of particulars of complaint ... ..	III	77
BOOKS to be kept by inspectors of immigrants ... ..	III	87 (d)
containing entries relating to claims to be produced ... ..	VI	6
of bank to be balanced twice a year ... ..	XIV	12
of bank, delivery of list of, to auditors ... ..	XI	43
and accounts to be kept at head and other offices ... ..	"	48
	"	63 (A)
<i>See Duplicates.</i>		
BORROWER, mode of recovery from, of advances for land-improvement ... ..	XXI	4 (a)
BOUNDARIES of lands excluded from Act ... ..	II	5
of towns liable to land-rate ... ..	"	35
fixed by law, claims regarding, ... ..	X	4 (g)
power to enter on land under partition to mark out, ... ..	XVII	78
of maháls, villages and fields, power to mark, ... ..	"	102
reference to arbitration of disputes relating to, ... ..	"	191
<i>See Cost, Disputes, Owners, Position.</i>		
BOUNDARY-MARKS, erection and repair of, ... ..	II	54
claims to set aside order regarding, ... ..	X	4 (g)
powers of settlement-officers as to erection of, ... ..	XVII	23
reference to arbitration of disputes relating to, ... ..	"	191
<i>See Apportionment, Disputes, Erasing, Erection, Fines, Owners, Restoration.</i>		
BOYS above 18 not to be detained in school ... ..	V	10
BRANCHES, establishment of, by banks ... ..	XI	42
<i>See Management.</i>		
BREACH of rules, penalty for, ... ..	XVIII	42

	ACT.	SEC.
BREAK OPEN door in case of resistance, power to, ...	XXIII	14 (b)
BRIBE, see <i>Telegraph officer</i> .		
BRITISH BURMA GAZETTE, notification in, ...	II	1
BRITISH BURMA LABOUR LAW, 1876 " " " "	III	
BRITISH COLONIAL GOVERNMENT, certificate granted by, ...	VIII	13 (a)
BRITISH CURRENCY, see <i>Wages</i> .		
BRITISH GOVERNMENT, see <i>Grant</i> .		
BRITISH INDIA, Act extending to the whole of, ...	I	1
	III	1
	V	1
	VIII	2
	IX	1
	XIII	1
Act extended to the whole of, ...	XVI	2
Act extending to the whole of, ...	XIX	1
	XX	1
	XXI	1
	XXIII	1
<i>See Personal.</i>		
BRITISH INDIAN GOVERNMENT, certificate granted by, ...	VIII	13 (b)
BROKER or agent for sale or purchase of securities, bank-officers not to act as, ...	XI	34
BRONZE, see <i>Coins</i> .		
BUILDING for museum, possession, occupation and control of, ...	XXII	6
<i>See Dwelling-house, Entry, Vexatious.</i>		
BUILDINGS, rate on land covered or not by, ...	II	35
<i>See Bequests.</i>		
BULLION included in 'goods' " " " " " " " " " "	XI	3
or goods which, or documents of title to which, are deposited in bank, bank may lend on security of, ...	"	36 (a) (5)
<i>See Receipt.</i>		
BULWARKS of ships carrying upper-deck passengers ... necessary to enable ship to carry upper-deck pas- sengers " " " " " " " " " "	VIII	11 (e)
	"	19
BURIAL-GROUNDS held in common, rule as to, in making partition " " " " " " " " " "	XVII	88
<i>See Exception.</i>		
BURMA FISHERIES ACT, 1875, exclusion of fishery demarcated under, " " " " " " " " " "	II	4 (b)
BURMA LAND AND REVENUE ACT, 1876 " " " " " " " " " "	II	
BUSINESS, termination of license on employer ceasing from, ...	V	15
of board, power to regulate conduct of, ...	"	21 (a)
which banks may transact " " " " " " " " " "	XI	36
which banks may not transact " " " " " " " " " "	"	37
bye-laws as to distribution of, " " " " " " " " " "	"	63 (d)
<i>See Board, Committee.</i>		

	Act.	Sec.
BUSINESS-PREMISES for banks, acquisition of, ... ..	XI	41
BUYING, see <i>Bills of exchange</i> .		
BYE-LAWS and regulations confirmed ... ..	XI	2
prohibition of loans exceeding amount prescribed		
by, ... ..	"	37 (d)
auditors' report to state whether balance-sheet con-		
tains particulars required by, ... ..	"	48
power of directors to make and alter, ... ..		
power of trustees to make, ... ..	XXII	63
		7
<i>See Alteration, Approval, Consistent.</i>		
CABLE, see <i>Battery</i> .		
CABLES, see <i>Boats</i> .		
CALL, see <i>Debt, Evidence</i> .		
CALLS, see <i>Shareholder</i> .		
CAMELS, see <i>Carriages</i> .		
CANAL, soil of, excluded ... ..	II	4 (c)
CANALS, see <i>Exception</i> .		
CANCELLATION of record of acquisition of landholder's status ...	II	16
of license of recruiter ... ..	III	12
of contract of immigrant imprisoned for deser-		
tion ... ..	"	69
of license to youthful offender .. ..	V	14
<i>See Suspension.</i>		
CANCELMENT of license of recruiter ... ..	III	10
of assignment for ill-usage of immigrant ... ..	"	80
of government-shares in banks of Bengal and		
Madras ... ..	XI	68
of lease for non-payment of consideration ... ..	XIV	21
of permission to import opium ... ..	XXIII	4 (e)
of permission to export opium ... ..	"	5 (e)
of authority to establish opium-warehouses ... ..	"	7 (b)
of declaration as to opium-warehouses ... ..	"	7 (d)
'CAPITAL' defined ... ..	XI	3
of banks ... ..	"	10, 11
amount of, to be represented at meeting to increase		
or reduce, ... ..	"	13
new, to be subject to provisions of Act ... ..	"	16
notice of meeting for purpose of increasing or		
reducing, ... ..	"	50
to be represented in passing resolution to wind-		
up ... ..	"	67
'CAPITAL-STOCK' defined ... ..	XI	3
CAPITATION-TAX in British Burma, assessment and collec-		
tion of, ... ..	II	
incidence and rate of, ... ..	"	34
personal liability for land-rate in lieu of, ... ..	"	37
<i>See Land-rate.</i>		
CARDAMOMS, see <i>Licenses</i> .		
CARE, see <i>Education</i> .		

	Act.	Sec.
CARELESSNESS, see <i>Misconduct</i> .		
CARGO, see <i>Certificate</i> .		
CARRIAGE of passengers by sea, amendment of Act relating to,	VIII	4
CARRIAGES drawn by camels or oxen, Act applied to, ...	XVI	1
CASH-ACCOUNTS, keeping of, ... ..	XI	36 (g)
CASH-CREDITS, bank may open, ... ..	XI	36 (a)
<i>See Negotiable instruments, Negotiable securities.</i>		
CASHIER, see <i>Officers</i> .		
CASTING VOTE of chairman ... ..	XI	28
CATALOGUES, bye-laws for compiling, ... ..	XXII	7 (e)
CATTLE, see <i>Advances, Exemptions, Works</i> .		
CERTIFICATE of emergency or of act done in interest of public safety ... ..	I	5
of acquisition of landholder's status... ..	II	15
of fitness to emigrate ... ..	III	14
of medical officer to be sent to agent ... ..	"	18
to person appointed for care of emigrants ... ..	"	20
of emigration-agent of causeless refusal to produce instrument ... ..	"	33
of emigration-agent as to costs incurred for emigrants ... ..	"	33
of non-submission or incorrectness of return ... ..	"	54
of immigrant's permanent incapacity ... ..	"	60
of cancelment of assignments for ill-usage, &c. ... ..	"	80
of amount repayable by immigrant redeeming contract ... ..	"	83
of redemption of contract ... ..	"	84
of release from contract ... ..	"	85
of fitness of school for youthful offenders ... ..	V	6
not to be granted where cargo dangerous ... ..	VIII	15
to be obtained by master of ship taking additional passengers ... ..	"	20, 25
of cost of forwarding passengers disembarked ... ..	"	36
that deposition was made in presence of accused... ..	"	43 (c)
that seaman is distressed ... ..	XIII	3
of purchase ... ..	XVII	150, 151
<i>See Alteration, Board of trade, British colonial government, British Indian government, Name, Supplementary.</i>		
CERTIFICATE A, contents of, ... ..	VIII	10
by whom to be granted ... ..	"	13
CERTIFICATE B, contents of, ... ..	VIII	11
by whom to be granted ... ..	"	12
CERTIFICATES to be furnished by emigration-agent and medical inspector ... ..	III	39
granted under repealed Acts, confirmed ... ..	VIII	4
to be obtained by master of ship before sailing ... ..	"	9
penalties enforceable on information of officers appointed to grant, ... ..	"	41
of shares in bank ... ..	XI	18
<i>See Fees Renewal</i>		

	Act.	Sec.
<b>CESS</b> in addition to land-revenue-assessment ... ..	II	31
how to be applied .. .. .	"	32
personal liability for, .. .. .	"	37
where and to whom payable ... .. .	"	43
proceedings for recovery of arrears of, .. .. .	"	46
decisions on questions as to assessment to, ... .. .	"	55 (c), (d)
included in "land-revenue" .. .. .	X	3
or rate authorised by Government, claims to set aside, .. .. .	"	4 (f)
<i>See Assessment.</i>		
<b>CESSES</b> , right in land subject to payment of, ... ..	II	8 (a)
<b>CESS-FUND</b> in each district .. .. .	II	35
<b>CEYLON</b> , discount of negotiable securities payable in, ... ..	XI	37 (j)
<b>CHAIRMAN</b> of board of management to grant licenses ... ..	V	19
at meetings of directors or proprietors ... ..	XI	28
election to chair in absence of, ... ..	"	28
to direct mode of taking poll .. .. .	"	54
<i>See Declaration.</i>		
<b>CHANGES</b> in proprietary register ... ..	XVII	178 (c)
<b>CHARACTER</b> , see <i>Age</i> .		
<b>CHARGE</b> against immigrant ... ..	III	67
<i>See Mortgage.</i>		
<b>CHARGES</b> against emigrants, trial of, ... ..	III	40
for coinage, assay and refining for native state .. ..	IX	6
<i>See Apportionment, Mortgages.</i>		
<b>CHAUFÁL</b> , notice to pre-emptors sufficient if stuck up on, ... ..	XVIII	10
<b>CHIEF</b> , see <i>Prince</i> .		
<b>CHIEF ACCOUNTANT</b> , heads of departments and other officers, reports and statements by, .. ..	XI	63 (i)
<b>CHIEF COMMISSIONER</b> , Act extending to territories under administration of, ... ..	II	1
to fix date of commencement of Act ... ..	"	1
power of, to exclude land from Act .. ..	"	4
to cause land-boundaries to be defined... ..	"	5
publication of notice as prescribed by, .. ..	"	12
notice of application for record of status of landholder to be published as prescribed by, .. ..	"	15
notice of intention to cancel record of status to be published as prescribed by, .. ..	"	16
power of, to make rules as to disposal of lands ... ..	"	18
power of, to make rules as to temporary occupation of land .. ..	"	19
to make rules for allotting grazing grounds .. ..	"	20
to make rules as to allotments to toungya-cutters .. ..	"	21
land exempted from assessment by order of, ... ..	"	23 (d)

	ACT.	SEC.
<b>CHIEF COMMISSIONER, (contd.)</b>		
power of, to make rules as to assessment	II	24
assessment-rates may be altered by order		
of, " " " "	"	25
power of, as to settlement...	"	27
may fix term of settlement ...	"	29
to regulate appropriation of cess ...	"	32
may direct levy of toungya-tax ...	"	33
to fix rate of toungya-tax ...	"	33
to fix rate of capitation-tax ...	"	34
exemption of residents on whom land-		
rate imposed by, " " " "	"	34
to fix towns liable to land-rate ...	"	35
to fix rate of land-tax ...	"	35
to fix boundaries of towns ...	"	35
power of, as to exemption from tax ...	"	36
may make rules as to licenses for salt-		
manufacture, &c. ...	"	39
storing salt beyond quantity fixed by, ...	"	39
may make rules as to preparation of		
cutch, bees-wax, &c. " " " "	"	40
to prescribe commencement of year of		
assessment ... " " " "	"	41
to direct where and to whom revenue,		
&c., shall be paid ... " " "	"	43
to regulate publication of notice of		
demand of arrear ... " " "	"	44
to appoint revenue-officer to receive		
arrear ... " " "	"	45
to appoint revenue-officer to proceed for		
arrear ... " " "	"	45
proceedings against land by officer		
empowered by, " " " "	"	46
to regulate publication of proclamation		
of taking over land " " " "	"	49
to regulate appeals " " " "	"	55
power of, to review proceedings ...	"	55
may invest revenue-officers with certain		
powers ... " " " "	"	57
additional powers of, to make rules ...	"	58
may attach penalties to breach of		
rules ... " " " "	"	59
publication of rules made by, ...	"	60
to cause arrangement, consolidation and		
amendment of rules " " " "	"	61
defined ... " " " "	III	3
to appoint emigration-agent ...	"	4
may suspend or remove agent ...	"	4
to direct as to employment of emigrant		
to appoint officers at debarkation-ports		
report to, as to treatment of immigrants		
power of, to make rules as to assignment		
of immigrants ... " " " "	"	48
to regulate form of assignment ...	"	50
may appoint inspectors and assistants ..	"	52
may confer powers on inspecting		
officers " " " "	"	52
to regulate visits of inspectors ...	"	55

	ACT.	SEC.
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, ( <i>contd.</i> )		
to direct as to provisions for immigrants	III	61
to prescribe form of certificate of release	"	85
power of, to make rules ...	"	87
to fix fee for renewal of lost instrument	"	89
may declare void assignments to default; ing employers ...	"	91
labour of immigrants whose assignments are vacated, at disposal of, ...	"	91
construction of former contracts under, to be chief controlling revenue authority in Oudh ...	"	92
to appoint revenue-officers ...	XVII	3
control of, over commissioner of division	"	4
power of, to suspend or remove revenue- officers ...	"	4 (a)
may place first class assistant com- missioner in charge of sub-division and remove him ...	"	4
may delegate his powers to deputy com- missioner ...	"	6
power of, to confer deputy commissioner's powers on assistant in charge of sub-division ...	"	6
may confer assistant commissioner's powers upon any person ...	"	7
appointment by, of successor to deceased deputy commissioner ...	"	9
power of, as to continuance in new dis- trict, of powers received by officer in former, ...	"	11
to appoint tahsildárs ...	"	12
rules made by, as to qualification ...	"	13
to publish notification as to district re- quiring settlement or settlement-record	"	13
to frame and issue rules as to mode of assessment ...	"	14
to determine what documents shall form settlement-record ...	"	15
to frame and issue rules regarding pre- paration of record ...	"	16
power of, to alter rules ...	"	16
to appoint settlement-officers	"	16
to confer civil court powers on settlement-officers ...	"	19
to transfer cases from settle- ment-officers to civil courts	"	20
to direct which of two classes of proprietors shall be set- tled with ...	"	21
report to, of proposals of assessment ...	"	26 (b)
control by, of proceedings for determin- ing detailed assessment ...	"	28
power of, to postpone commencement of liability to assessment ...	"	29
report to, of failure of taluqdár to accept assessment ...	"	30
	"	32



	ACT.	SEC.
<b>CHIEF COMMISSIONER, (contd.)</b>		
power of, to direct exclusion from settle- ment of taluqdár refusing assessment	XVII	32
to fix term of such exclusion	"	32
to direct terms of offer of farm to under- proprietor	"	33
to fix allowance to excluded taluqdár	"	34
report to, of refusal to accept settlement of mahál	"	35
power of, to direct exclusion of persons so refusing	"	35
to fix term of exclusion	"	35
sanction of, to farming mahál or holding it under management	"	35
control of, over allowance to person ex- cluded	"	35
to fix assessment at which settlement shall be offered to excluded proprietor	"	39
report to, of refusal of such offer	"	39
to fix term of exclusion from settlement	"	39
report to, as to revenue-free grants	"	46
reduction or remission by, of assessment on mahál	"	49
rent of un- der pro- prietor	"	49
may invest person with settlement-offi- cer's powers	"	51
resumption of grants not sanctioned or confirmed by,	"	52
reference to, in case of grant made in lieu of vested right but not sanctioned	"	54
rules prescribed by, as to lists and regis- ters	"	56
to regulate registration of events affect- ing rights	"	58
to prescribe forms of lists and registers manner, &c., of recording	"	59
alterations	"	59
fees for alterations in lists	"	60
to regulate expenditure of fees	"	60
enquiries as to transfers	"	62
to make rules for registering transfers	"	62
to regulate record of transfers of posses- sion	"	66
inspection of registers	"	67
to decide as to officer to make partition of estate situated in two or more dis- tricts	"	70
sanction of, to disallowance of partition	"	85
may order new allotment of land-revenue on partitioned maháls	"	93
may make rules as to payment of revenue	"	109
to appoint officer for arrest of defaulter	"	115
may order annulment of settlement for non-payment of revenue	"	124
sanction of, to dealing with estate, settle- ment of which is annulled	"	125

	ACT.	SEC.
<b>CHIEF COMMISSIONER, (contd.)</b>		
to prescribe conditions of offer of new settlement ... ..	XVII	131
sanction of, to sale of land for recovery of arrears ... ..	"	132
may cancel restricted sale and order new sale ... ..	"	134
may direct sale to be made free of incumbrances ... ..	"	134
procedure on receipt of sanction of, to sale ... ..	"	136
reference to, as to annulment of sub-settlement ... ..	"	158
may annul sub-settlement for non-payment of arrear ... ..	"	158
to make rules as to assistance to proprietors to recover rent ... ..	"	158
control of, over courts of wards ... ..	"	161
report to, when jurisdiction of court of wards is disputed ... ..	"	165
may invest settlement-officers with certain powers ... ..	"	183
may require appointment of patwari ... ..	"	203
may make rules as to qualification, &c., of patwaris ... ..	"	205
may make rules as to appointment, suspension, &c., of patwaris ... ..	"	212
power of, to order application of provisions of Act to certain taluqas ... ..	"	215
place for holding court subject to orders of, ... ..	"	216
power of, to summon persons to give evidence and produce documents ... ..	"	217
empowered to make rules as to sundry matters ... ..	"	220
permission of, to sale of ancestral property ... ..	XVIII	20
sanction of, to rules relating to attached property ... ..	"	27
power of, to make rules ... ..	"	29
may invest persons with civil jurisdiction ... ..	"	43
may confer on, and withdraw from, persons, police-powers ... ..	"	44
may form, and alter limits of, sub-divisions ... ..	"	45
See <i>Subordinates.</i>		
<b>CHIEF CONTROLLING REVENUE AUTHORITY</b> in Oudh ... ..	XVII	3
<b>CHIEF JUSTICE</b> to direct composition of Bench for hearing references ... ..	X	14
<b>'CHIEF OFFICER OF CUSTOMS'</b> defined ... ..	VIII	5
statement to be produced to, by master of native passenger-ship ... ..	"	24
may seize and detain ship pending recovery of penalties ... ..	"	29
may institute proceedings for penalties ... ..	"	41
to send particulars to embarkation-ports ... ..	"	44

	ACT.	SEC.
CHUTIA NÁGPUR ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT ... ..	VI	
CHUTIA NÁGPUR TENURES, see <i>Act (Bengal) II of 1869.</i>		
CIRCULAR, see <i>Judicial commissioner.</i>		
CIRCUMSTANCES and property of disqualified person, enquiry as to, ... ..	XVII	163
CITIES, sites of, included in "land" ... ..	X	3
<i>See Towns, Villages.</i>		
CIVIL COURT, application for benefit of Act in respect of pro- perty attached by, ... ..	VI	2
bar of proceedings pending in, against owner of property brought under Act ... ..	"	3
property exempt from attachment or sale under process of any, ... ..	"	3
powers of, as to summoning witnesses ... ..	"	14
cognizance by, of suit against government on account of act of revenue-officer ... ..	X	11
eviction of incumbrancer without resort to, ... ..	XIV	20
barred from issuing process in respect of debt of successor .. ..	"	26
powers of, as to witnesses, evidence and docu- ments ... ..	"	34
entry in record, of party placed in possession, to be subject to order of, ... ..	XVII	65
decisions of deputy commissioner equivalent to decisions of, ... ..	"	75
law as to attachment and sale of moveables un- der decree of, ... ..	"	118
surplus-proceeds not payable to creditor except under order of, ... ..	"	153
barred from entertaining suit to set aside award or against arbitrators ... ..	"	202
appointment of manager of land attached by, ... ..	XVIII	21
investing persons with power of, ... ..	"	43 (a)
<i>See Decree, Fraud.</i>		
CIVIL COURTS how to deal with questions as to acquisition of status ... ..	II	17
matters as to which jurisdiction of, is barred ... ..	"	56
investing revenue-officer with powers of, ... ..	"	57 (c)
(Bombay) Act to limit jurisdiction of, in matters relating to land-revenue ... ..	X	
bar to jurisdiction of, ... ..	"	4
claims and suits cognizable by, ... ..	"	4 (h) to (k), 5
power to invest settlement-officer with powers of, not to entertain applications for partitions ... ..	XVII	20
appointment, &c., of ministerial officers other than those employed in, ... ..	"	95
	XVIII	39 (f)
<i>See Cognizance, Execution, Jurisdiction, Transfer.</i>		
CIVIL JUDGE may refer question of jurisdiction to high court .	X	13
CIVIL REMEDY against revenue-officer not barred by depart- mental punishment ... ..	X	7
CIVIL STATION, exclusion of land included in, ... ..	II	4 (g)

	ACT.	SEC.
CIVIL SURGEON, recruits to be brought before, ...	III	14
CLAIM, see <i>Forfeiture, Government, Prejudice, Time.</i>		
CLAIMANTS against holder of property under management ...	{ VI	5
	XIV	11
CLAIMS to occupy or resort to lands ...	II	55 (b)
as to which jurisdiction of civil courts is barred ...	"	56
to be accompanied by full particulars ...	{ VI	6
	XIV	12
admission of, after expiry of period limited for presentation ...	{ VI	7
	XIV	13
power to call for further particulars as to, ...	VI	13
to set aside, for irregularity, &c., sales for arrears of land-revenue ...	X	1, 4 (c)
as to which jurisdiction of Bombay civil courts is barred against government as to property appertaining to hereditary office ...	"	4 (a)
cognizable by civil courts ...	"	4 (h) to (k), 5
debts, &c., against present banks, liability of new banks for, ...	"	5
demands and proceedings against new bank of Bombay power to compromise, &c. ...	"	6
not duly notified, bar of, ...	XIV	64
investigation relating to, to be deemed a judicial proceeding ...	"	13
to be settled with, excepted from cognizance of civil courts ...	"	33
connected with process enforced for refusal of assessment or sub-settlement ...	XVII	219 (a)
connected with collection of revenue not cognizable by civil court ...	"	219 (b)
to set aside sale for arrears of revenue ...	"	219 (f)
	"	219 (g)
<i>See Enquiry, Hearing, Process, Property.</i>		
CLEANLINESS, see <i>Health, Ventilation.</i>		
CLERK, see <i>Officer.</i>		
CLOTHES, see <i>Shipping office.</i>		
CLOTHING for emigrants during transport ...	III	86 (e)
<i>See Diet, Food, Sanitary arrangements.</i>		
CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE applied ...	{ II	45
	VI	14
	XIV	34
	XVII	74, 143
section 205, modification of, ...	XVIII	20
applied to suits, appeals and proceedings ...	"	23
sections 180, 181, investigation, &c., under, ...	"	27 (d)
CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, section 318, local repeal of, ...	" V	2
<i>See Criminal procedure code.</i>		
CODIRECTOR, director not responsible for, ...	XI	31
COGNIZANCE of civil courts, matters excepted from, ...	XVII	219
exception to bar of, ...	"	219 (f), (g)
COINAGE, see <i>Indian coinage.</i>		
COINED, see <i>Gold.</i>		

	ACT.	SEC.
JOINS of native states to be legal tender, power to declare, ...	IX	
of copper, provisions as to, ... ..	"	4
of gold, silver or bronze, provisions as to, ... ..	"	4
made for native state, power to fix maximum number		
of, ... ..	"	7
<i>See Duplicates.</i>		
COLLATERAL SECURITY, recovery out of, of advances for im-		
provement ... ..	XXI	4 (d)
COLLECTION of land-revenue ... ..	XVII	108—160
<i>See Assessment, Claims, Laws, Receipt, Suits.</i>		
COLLECTIONS of mahál under management, pending partition	XVII	79
in museum, maintenance, improvement and en-		
largement of, ... ..	XXII	6
of Asiatic society to be kept distinguished ...	"	12
<i>See Additions, Inventory, Trust.</i>		
COLLECTOR, non-liability of, for damages for prosecution of re-		
venue-officers ... ..	X	6
recovery by, of arrears of land-revenue ... ..	"	17
manager to have powers of, for recovering profits	XIV	9
may be authorized to delegate to subordinate, pre-		
scribed powers ... ..	XXI	5
to enquire into certain cases relating to opium ...	XXIII	13
may issue warrants for arrest or search ...	"	19
COLLECTORATE (Bombay), see <i>Suits</i> .		
COMFORT, see <i>Health</i> .		
COMMENCEMENT of Act ... ..	I	1
	II	1
	III	1
	IV	1
	V	1
	VIII	3
	IX	1
	X	1
	XI	1
	XIII	1
	XIV	1
	XVII	1
	XVIII	1
	XIX	1
	XX	1
	XXI	1
	XXIII	1
	XIV	7
management ... ..		
COMMERCIAL, see <i>Banking</i> .		
COMMISSION, see <i>Agency-business, Levy</i> .		
COMMISSIONER, application to, for benefit of Act ...	VI	2
power of, to appoint manager of encumbered		
property ... ..	"	2
to approve of improvements of property under		
management ... ..	XIV	4
	VI	4
to fix amount of maintenance ... ..	XIV	10

	Act.	Sec.
<b>COMMISSIONER, (contd.)</b>		
sanction of, to inquiry into consideration for leases ...	{ VI	9
appeal to, from decisions of manager and deputy commissioner ...		XIV
submission to, and approval by, of scheme for settlement of debts ...	{ VI	10
power of, to direct revision of scheme and further inquiry ...		"
power of, to discontinue application of Act ...	{ XIV	16
assent of, to raising money on property under management ...		VI
power of, to appoint new manager ...	{ XIV	17
of Chutia Nágpur, saving of powers of, defined ...		VI
application to, for benefit of Act ...	{ VI	18
to direct inquiry as to debts and property discretion of, to reject application for benefit of Act powers of, upon report as to debts and property ...		XIV
proceedings of, after sanction of liquidation-scheme ...	{ VI	20
appeal to, against orders under Act ...		XIV
no appeal against decision of, ...	{ VI	31
power of, to call for proceedings and pass order thereon ...		XIV
power of, to make rules ...	{ XIV	2
proposals of assessment to be reported through, refusal to accept settlement to be reported through, ...		"
breach of condition of grant or assessment of resumable land to be reported through, ...	{ XIV	4
sanction of, to hold mahál under management pending partition ...		"
appeal to, against order confirming partition report to, of union of maháls ...	{ XIV	6
report when revenue irrecoverable to be made through, ...		"
power to order new sale before confirmation of first sale by, ...	{ XIV	28
application to set aside sale to be made to, to be satisfied of injury caused by irregularity in sale ...		"
to confirm or set aside sale ...	{ XIV	29
to fix rate of interest on purchase-money refunded ...		"
control of, over courts of wards ...	{ XIV	32, 35, 39
permission of, to sale of acquired property ...		"
	{ XIV	79
		"
	{ XIV	98
		"
	{ XIV	134
		"
	{ XIV	146
		"
	{ XIV	149
		"
	{ XVII	20
		"
See <i>Appointment, Authority, Reference, Subordinates.</i>		
COMMISSIONER OF DIVISION, decision by officers of grade lower than, ...	II	55
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, countersignature of, to recruiter's license ...	III	11

	Act.	Sec.
COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE, appeal to, from proceeding of revenue-officer ...	X	9
COMMITTEE of visitors of reformatory ...	V	12, 18
of visitors, regulation of conduct of business of, ...	"	21
or curator, voting of lunatic shareholder by his, ...	XI	58
See <i>Guardian</i> .		
COMMITTEES, see <i>Delegation, Meetings</i> .		
COMMON, allotment to applicant for partition of share of lands held in, ...	XVII	81
partition where all lands are held in, ...	"	84
See <i>Burial-grounds, Worship</i> .		
COMMON LANDS, see <i>Severalty</i> .		
COMMUNICATION, see <i>Visits</i> .		
COMPACT, maháls formed by partition to be, ...	XVII	85
COMPANIES, firms or individuals connected with bank-officers	XI	63 (b)
COMPANY, see <i>Government</i> .		
COMPPELLING unfit immigrant to work, penalty for, ...	III	59
COMPENSATION to landholder for surface-damage ...	II	8 (b)
for improvements ...	"	56 (e)
to emigrant in case of contract not being ratified ...	III	34
to immigrant to whom wages are due in arrears ...	"	79, 80
to persons injured by offences ...	VIII	42
See <i>Food and lodging, Ill-treatment</i> .		
COMPLAINT of master or owner, rules as to seamen imprisoned on, ...	XIII	8
See <i>Misconduct</i> .		
COMPLAINTS against immigrants ...	III	65-74
against employers of immigrants ...	"	75-80
by inmates of reformatory ...	V	18 (a)
See <i>Emigrants</i> .		
COMPLEMENT of officers and seamen, certificate as to, ...	VIII	11 (b)
COMPLETION of purchase in exercise of right of pre-emption ...	XVIII	12
COMPOSITION with licensees for salt-manufacture, &c. ...	II	39 (c)
with creditors ...	XI	27, cl. 2
COMPOSITIONS when, where and to whom payable ...	II	43
COMPROMISE, see <i>Suits</i> .		
CONCEALMENT of opium ...	XXIII	14, 19
CONDITIONAL VENDRE, see <i>Mortgages, Reinstatement</i> .		
CONDITIONS to be fulfilled by pre-emptor ...	XVII	155
CONDUCT of bank's business, bye-laws as to, ...	XI	63 (m)
of attachment and sale ...	XVII	118
of proceedings under Act ...	"	218
CONFIRM, see <i>Reverse</i> .		
CONFIRMATION of resolution to wind-up ...	XI	67
of purchase by bank of Madras of certain shares ...	"	68
of settlement ...	XVII	43

	Act.	Sec.	
<b>CONFIRMATION</b> ( <i>contd.</i> )			
of partition made by subordinate to deputy commissioner ... ..	XVII	76	
partition not complete without, ... ..	"	91	
of first sale, power to order new sale before, ... ..	"	134	
of sale ... ..	"	147, 150, 152, 154	
of partitions by deputy commissioner ... ..	"	178 (k)	
<i>See Revision.</i>			
<b>CONFISCATION</b> of salt and materials and implements ... ..	II	39	
of poppy and opium as to which offence committed ... ..	XXIII	12	
<i>See Option.</i>			
<b>CONFISCATIONS, see Disposal, Rewards.</b>			
<b>CONSENT</b> of holder of property under management, or his heir, to sale ... ..	VI	18	
of parties to refer to arbitration ... ..	XVII	191	
<i>See Arbitration, Landing.</i>			
<b>CONSERVANCY, see Health.</b>			
<b>CONSIDERATION</b> for leases, inquiry into, ... ..	{	VI	9
		XIV	21
<b>CONSOLIDATION</b> of Bombay municipal debentures ... ..		XV	4
<b>CONSTABLE</b> , arrest and seizure by officer above rank of peon or, attachment by officer above rank of peon or, ... ..	{	XXIII	14
		"	22
<b>CONSTITUTION</b> of banks ... ..		XI	4
<b>CONSUL</b> , statement to be produced to, by master of native passenger-ship ... ..		VIII	24
deposition before, by witness who cannot be produced ..		"	43
report of, admissible in proceeding for penalty ... ..		"	45
<b>CONTENTS, see Confiscation, Form.</b>			
<b>CONTINGENCIES</b> , application of reserve fund to meet, ... ..		XI	46
<b>CONTINUED</b> in office, power to order patwári to be, ... ..		XVII	211
<b>CONTRACT</b> induced by intoxication, &c., punishment for, ... ..		III	21
punishment of emigrant for refusal to comply with, ..		"	33
procedure in case of emigration-agent's neglect to notify, or refusal to be bound by, ... ..		"	34
power to suspend particular term of, ... ..		"	58
neglect of employer to fulfil condition of, ... ..		"	65 exp.
of immigrant not to vacate on his conviction for an offence ... ..		"	73
incapacity of holder of property brought under Act to make any, ... ..		VI	3
by passengers for supply of their own provisions ... ..		VIII	18
debtor incompetent to make, ... ..		XIV	8
rent of holders of leases not fixed by, ... ..		XVII	40
by disqualified person, exemption of property from execution under, ... ..		"	174
<i>See Cancellation, Custom, Ratification, Redemption, Registration.</i>			



	ACT.	SEC.
CONTRACTS with intending emigrants	III	13-17
determination of, ... ..	"	81-85
construction of former, ... ..	"	92
on behalf of bank how made	XI	9
<i>See Copies, Grants, Incumbrances, Suspension.</i>		
CONTROL, see <i>Appointment.</i>		
CONVERSION of securities into money	XI	36 (d)
CONVEYANCE, transfer of land sold for arrears need not be stamped or registered as a, ... ..	XVII	150
CONVEYANCES, see <i>Confiscation.</i>		
CONVICTION of immigrant not to operate as release	III	73
of non-bailable offence, vice and bad character	XVII	162
under Act, no bar to prosecution under Penal Code	XIX	9
COOKS, see <i>Officer.</i>		
COPARTNERS of same firm not to serve together as directors	XI	27, cl. 3
COPIES made under Act to be evidence of contracts	III	90
of inventory to be exchanged between society and trustees	XXII	12
<i>See Notice.</i>		
COPPER, see <i>Coins.</i>		
COPY of matters registered to be furnished to emigrant	III	18
of emigrant's instrument to replace lost copy	"	41
of assignment to be given to employer	"	50
of employer's or immigrant's instrument lost, or destroyed	"	89
of entry in book to be produced by claimant	{ VI XIV	6 12
of certificates to be exhibited	VIII	17
of certificate, penalty for not exhibiting,	"	31
of decision of high court to be sent to government	X	12
of record to accompany application for partition	XVII	70
of notice of sale to be served on defaulter	"	138
of order of prohibition, power to serve,	XIX	4, 10
of piece to be performed, power to prohibit performance without supply of,	"	10
of proceedings, see <i>Court.</i>		
CORPORATION, constitution of,	XI	22
CORRUPT, see <i>Play.</i>		
CORRUPTION, see <i>Setting aside.</i>		
COSHAREE in mahál entitled to perfect partition	XVII	69
<i>See Pre-emption.</i>		
COSHAREES, refusal of assessment by some of several,	XVII	36
accepting assessment, offer to, of farm of shares of proprietors refusing	"	36
agreement by, with settlement-officer as to mode of paying rent	"	40
in each mahál, register of,	"	56 (c)
of mahál under management, pending partition, division of proceeds amongst,	"	79
required to consent to imperfect partition	"	94

	Act.	Sec.
<b>COSHARRERS, (contd.)</b>		
when defaulters jointly with lambardárs ...	XVII	112
payment to, of surplus-proceeds of sale ...	"	152
entitled to right of pre-emption as to certain tenures ... ..	XVIII	9
<i>See Joint liability, Notice, Responsibility, Suspension, Transfer.</i>		
Cost of erecting or repairing boundary-marks ... ..	II	54
of forwarding passengers in excess disembarked ...	VIII	36
of passage of imprisoned seaman not received on ship ...	XIII	8 (b)
of erecting or repairing boundary-marks when owners fail ... ..	XVII	107
of attachment and management of property ... ..	"	120
of boundaries erected on default of owners, power to charge, ... ..	"	178 (m)
<i>See Boundary-marks, Inhabitants.</i>		
Costs of proceedings for recovery of arrear ... ..	II	51
of proceedings before revenue-officers ... ..	"	58 (e)
incurred for emigrant ... ..	III	33
seizure and detention of ship, pending recovery of, ...	VIII	29
non-liability of collector for, in certain suits ...	X	6
of reference to high court ... ..	"	12
of suit against certified purchaser ... ..	XVII	151
of partitions, persons by whom payable and enforcement of payment of, ... ..	"	220 (i)
of writs or summonses recoverable from defaulter ...	"	220 (j)
<i>See Fees, Improvement, Interest, Management.</i>		
COUNTERSIGNATURE by medical inspector of emigrant's instrument ... ..	III	29
by emigration-agent of emigrant's instrument ... ..	"	31
of statements as to passengers and crew ...	VIII	23
<i>See Commissioner of police, Deputy Commissioner of police, Magistrate.</i>		
COURT, copy of proceedings of, admissible in evidence ...	VIII	45
to try suit relating to land and to other property ...	XVII	22
to be applied to, by proprietors wishing to resume grants ... ..	"	53
procedure of, on such application ... ..	"	53
through which notice to pre-emptors to be given ...	XVIII	10
when to fix price of property purchased by pre-emptor ...	"	13
when to fix amount payable by pre-emptor to mortgagee ... ..	"	13
admission by, of persons to act as recognised agents ...	"	18
<i>See Place.</i>		
COURT OF LAW, see <i>Judgment.</i>		
COURT OF SESSION may exercise power to send offender to reformatory ... ..	V	

	ACT.	SEC.
COURT OF WARDS, bar to annulment of settlement of estate in charge of, ... ..	XVII	124
bar to sale for recovery of arrears accrued during management of, ... ..	"	132 (a)
power to declare disqualified person subject to, ... ..	"	163
power of, to remove guardian appointed by proprietor ... ..	"	168
nomination of patwári for mahál under charge of, ... ..	"	206
<i>See Disabilities, Dispute, Education, Jurisdiction, Power, Sanction, Suits, Superintendence.</i>		
COURTS, power of, to send offenders to reformatories ... ..	V	7
regulation of periods for which they may send offenders to reformatory ... ..	"	22
in Chutia Nágpur, saving of jurisdiction of, in certain suits ... ..	VI	23
in Sindh, saving of jurisdiction of, ... ..	XIV	36
of Oudh, laws to be administered in, ... ..	XVIII	3
in Bombay, jurisdiction of, over Bhaunagar villages ... ..	XX	Pream.
<i>See Personal.</i>		
COVERINGS, see <i>Confiscation.</i>		
CREATION and alterations of districts and sub-divisions ... ..	XVIII	45
of new office, proviso as to, ... ..	XXII	8 (b)
CREDITOR, payment to, of surplus-proceeds of sale ... ..	XVII	153
CREDITORS, determination of amount of debts and liabilities due to, ... ..	VI	8
	XIV	14
<i>See Debts and liabilities, Shareholders.</i>		
CREW, see <i>Statements.</i>		
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, searches to be in accordance with, execution of warrants according to, ... ..	XXIII	16
	"	19
<i>See Code of criminal procedure.</i>		
CRIMINAL PROCEEDING, effect in, of certificate that deposition was made in presence of accused ... ..	VIII	43
CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT, 1871, extension of, to Lower Provinces, Bengal ... ..	VII	
CROP on land temporarily relinquished ... ..	II	13
power to cut and thresh, ... ..	"	57 (b)
of poppy illegally cultivated not to be removed but attached ... ..	XXIII	22
<i>See Officer.</i>		
CROPS, growing, included in "land" ... ..	X	3
CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY, see <i>Sir-land</i>		
CULTIVATION of land temporarily relinquished ... ..	II	13
CULTIVATOR, see <i>Bail.</i>		
CULTURABLE LAND, possession of, which gives status of landholder ... ..	II	7
CURATOR, see <i>Committee, Guardian.</i>		
CURIOSITIES, see <i>Duplicates.</i>		

	Act.	Sec.
CUSTODY and sale of moveable property attached in execution ... of warehoused opium, power to regulate, ...	XVIII XXIII	27 (a) 8 (g)
<i>See Records.</i>		
CUSTOM when to be the rule of decision of certain questions ... or contract contrary to right of pre-emption ...	XVIII "	3 (b) 1 7
<i>See Re-adjustment, Re-distribution, Usage.</i>		
CUSTOMER or debtor, director not answerable for loss by insol- vency or wrongful act of, ...	XI	31
CUSTOMS, see <i>Chief officer, Validity.</i>		
CUSTOMS-LAWS relating to import or export of goods by sea or land applied to opium ...	XXIII	6
CUSTOMS-OFFICERS, see <i>Assistance, Departments, Vexatious.</i>		
CUTCH, see <i>Licenses.</i>		
CUTTING and breaking coin, law and rules as to, ...	IX	4 (g)
DAMAGE to telegraph repeatedly committed ...	I	16
compensation to landholder for, ...	II	8 (b)
survey of ship having met with, ...	VIII	14
<i>See Government.</i>		
DAMAGES, bar of suits against revenue-officers for, ...	X	6
DAMAGING, see <i>Battery, Erasing.</i>		
DANGEROUS, see <i>Certificate.</i>		
DANGEROUS ILLNESS, see <i>Dependents.</i>		
DEATH of proprietor, recognition of representative deriving stock by, ...	XI	23
of director ...	"	27, cl. 2
of shareholder not to affect notice served according to Act ...	"	62
of debtor during management ...	XIV	26
of husband, rule as to dower applicable after, ...	XVIII	5
<i>See Employer, New arbitrator, New trustees, Vacancies, Vacancy.</i>		
DEATHS on voyage of ship carrying native passengers ...	VIII	21, 24
penalty for failing to report, ...	"	32
<i>See Information.</i>		
DEBARKATION of immigrants ...	III	43—51
DEBARKATION-PORTS, see <i>Transport.</i>		
DEBENTURES or securities of municipalities, bank may lend on security of, ...	XI	36 (a) 4
<i>See Bombay, Bonds, Consolidation, Promis- sory notes, Renewal, Sale, Stock.</i>		
DEBT due for call or otherwise, evidence in proceedings to recover, ...	XI	65
DEBTOR, disabilities of, during management ...	XIV	8
may take lease of property under management ...	"	8
<i>See Allowance, Customer, Death.</i>		

	ACT.	SEC.
<b>DEBTS and liabilities of owner of property brought under Act ...</b>	VI	3
application of receipts in settlement of, ...	"	4
settlement of, ...	"	5—12
not duly notified, bar of, ...	"	7
procedure to be followed in determining, ...	"	19 (c)
order of payment of, ...	"	19 (e)
and engagements of bank, liability for, ...	XIV	30 (c)
to bank, power in regard to shareholders or proprietors	XI	4
owing, ...	"	17
and liabilities, application for benefit of Act on ground	"	"
of, ...	XIV	3
inquiry as to nature and amount of, ...	"	4
ranking of, according to order of pay-	"	"
ment ...	"	15
<i>See Claims, Determination, Extinguishment, Govern-</i> <i>ment, Interest, Proof, Residue, Revival,</i> <i>Scheme.</i>		
<b>DECENCY, see Health.</b>		
<b>DECISION not final ...</b>	II	55
according to award ...	XVII	201
<i>See Appeal, Copy, Deputy commissioner, Pro-</i> <i>ceedings.</i>		
<b>DECLARATION by chairman of meeting that resolution is carried</b>	XI	53
of detailed assessment to persons concerned ...	XVII	29
of local limits of jurisdiction conferred ...	XVIII	43 (b)
of places to be opium-warehouses ...	XXIII	7 (c)
<i>See Native state.</i>		
<b>DECLARATIONS made, saving of, ...</b>	I	2
<b>DECREE, when entry in settlement-record to be according to, ...</b>	XVII	57
of civil court awarding proprietary right to portion	"	"
of mahál, holder of, entitled to perfect partition ...	"	69
<i>See Execution.</i>		
<b>DECREES, see Execution, Validation.</b>		
<b>DEDUCTIONS from wages of emigrants ...</b>	III	13
<b>DEFAMATORY, see Play.</b>		
<b>DEFAULT of nomination, magistrate may appoint in case of, ...</b>	XVIII	32
of payment of fine, imprisonment on, ...	XXIII	10
<i>See Responsibility.</i>		
<b>'DEFAULTER' defined ...</b>	II	41
when proprietor becomes a, ...	XVII	111
<i>See Arrest, Copy, Costs, Immoveable property,</i> <i>Imprisonment, Interest, Lambardár,</i> <i>Payments, Stay, Summons, Writ.</i>		
<b>DEFAULTERS, proceedings against, ...</b>	II	45—53
power to attach and sell moveable property of, ...	XVII	178 (n)

	Act.	Sec.
DEFAULTING, see <i>Revenue-officer</i> .		
DEFINITION, see <i>Improvement, Legal remuneration</i> .		
DELAY, see <i>Misconduct</i> .		
DELEGATION of powers or duties to subordinates ... ..	II	57 (d)
of powers of directors to committees ... ..	XI	63 (f)
of chief commissioner's powers to deputy commissioner ... ..	XVII	6
See <i>Collector</i> .		
DEMARICATION, see <i>Entry</i> .		
DEMEANOUR of witness, remarks as to, ... ..	XVIII	19
DEMISE of property under management before sanction of liquidation-scheme ... ..	XIV	9
DEPARTMENTS of excise, police, customs, &c., powers of officers of, as to entry, arrest, &c. ... ..	XXIII	14, 15
See <i>Assistance, Vexatious</i> .		
DEPARTURE of ships from other than appointed ports forbidden on voyage, penalty for illegal, ... ..	VIII	6
DEPENDENT of recruit, examination of, ... ..	III	29
DEPENDENTS to accompany emigrant ... ..	III	15, 17
of recruit, medical examination of, ... ..	III	13 (d)
when to be moved to depôt ... ..	"	14
punishment for offences in relation to, ... ..	"	19
return-expenses of, ... ..	"	21
procedure in case of dangerous illness of, ... ..	"	27
of emigrants refusing to embark, not to be compelled ... ..	"	28
immigrants not to be separated from, ... ..	"	40
DEPOSIT of price for redemption of contract ... ..	III	49
by master refusing to receive imprisoned seaman tendered to him ... ..	XIII	84
by purchaser ... ..	XVII	8 (b)
See <i>Forfeiture, Owner, Re-sale</i> .		141
DEPOSITIONS receivable when witnesses cannot be produced ... ..	VIII	43
DEPOSITS, receiving of, ... ..	XI	36 (g)
DEPÔT, when emigrants and dependents may be moved to, ... ..	III	19
procedure on arrival of emigrants at, ... ..	"	22-35
inspection of, by medical inspector ... ..	"	24
DEPÔTS to be established ... ..	III	8
at ports of debarkation ... ..	"	43-44
rules as to management and regulation of, ... ..	"	86 (c)
DEPREAVE, see <i>Pay</i> .		
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, application by, for benefit of Act ... ..	VI	2
sanction of, to inquiry into consideration for leases ... ..	"	9
appeal to, from decision of manager ... ..	"	10
application to, for removal of mortgages ... ..	"	16
subordination of revenue-officers to, ... ..	XVII	5-7
to have powers of officer in charge of settlement ... ..	"	50
orders and decisions of, equal to decision of civil court ... ..	"	75

	Act.	Sec.
<b>DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, (contd.)</b>		
power of, as to making partition decided upon, ... ..	XVII	76
his agent or lessee, contracts not binding on, ... ..	"	125
payments to be made only to, ... ..	"	127
recovery by, of arrear in behalf of proprietor ... ..	"	158
investing settlement-officers with powers of, ... ..	"	183
to appoint patwáris on nomination of proprietors ... ..	"	206
when empowered to nominate patwári to fix quantity of land tenable by proprietor and the rent thereof ... ..	"	206—208
to enquire into certain cases relating to opium ... ..	XVIII	25
may issue warrants for arrest or search ... ..	XXIII	13
	"	19
<i>See Appeal, Appointment, Chief commissioner, Civil court, Commissioner, Confirmation, Delegation, Exception, Investigation, Investing, Lists, Management, Precept, Subordination, Transfer.</i>		
<b>DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, countersignature of, ... ..</b>	III	11
<b>DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS to be courts of wards ... ..</b>	XVII	161
<b>DEPUTY SECRETARY included in 'secretary' ... ..</b>	XI	3
<b>DESERTERS among seamen or apprentices ... ..</b>	XIII	6
<b>DESEOTION by immigrant of employer's service ... ..</b>	III	66
punishment for, ... ..	"	68
in transit to labour-district ... ..	"	70
<b>DESTINATION of ship carrying native passengers, notice of, to be given ... ..</b>	VIII	7
<i>See Arrival.</i>		
<b>DESTROYED, see Renewal.</b>		
<b>DESTRUCTION, see Records.</b>		
<b>DETAINER of immigrants in transport, for sickness ... ..</b>	III	87 (a)
<b>DETENTION of immigrant after completion of assignment ... ..</b>	III	82
of youthful offender in reformatory when to cease and search by officers acting on information of unlawful act as to opium ... ..	V	17
	XXIII	14 (d)
		15 (b)
<i>See Arrest, Illegal, Period, Vexatious.</i>		
<b>DETERMINATION of debts and liabilities ... ..</b>	XIV	14
of rent payable by under-proprietors or lessees ... ..	XVII	181 (d)
of rent of dwelling-house on co-sharer's land ... ..	"	219 (e)
<b>DEVICES on native coin ... ..</b>	IX	4 (c)
<b>DEVOLUTION of right of pre-emption in respect of certain tenures ... ..</b>	XVIII	9
<b>DIET, clothing, medical attendance and management of immigrants ... ..</b>	III	87 (b)
<b>DILUVION, reduction of assessment of mahál in consequence of, ... ..</b>	XVII	220 (b)
<b>DIRECTOR not eligible to be auditor ... ..</b>	XI	47

	ACT.	SEC.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL of telegraphs may apply for additional police ... ..	I	16
'DIRECTORS' defined ... ..	XI	3
or officers of new bank of Bombay, claims and proceedings against, ... ..	"	6
sealing of instruments in presence of, ... ..	"	8
procedure of, on resolution to increase capital ... ..	"	14
procedure of, on resolution to reduce capital ... ..	"	15
may require evidence of title to transmitted shares ... ..	"	23
number of, to constitute board ... ..	"	24
holding office to be continued ... ..	"	25
auditors may examine, ... ..	"	48
number of, competent to call special meetings ... ..	"	50
<i>See Advances, Disqualification, Qualification, Remuneration.</i>		
DISABILITIES of persons subject to court of wards ... ..	XVII	173
DISABILITY, see <i>Guardian, Successor.</i>		
DISAFFECTION, see <i>Play.</i>		
DISALLOWANCE of partition ... ..	XVII	73
of partition for incompactness ... ..	"	85
DISCHARGE of emigrant from depôt ... ..	III	31
from reformatory, power of government to order, ..	V	11 (a)
of payers of money raised on property under management ... ..	VI	18
of passengers at other than appointed ports forbidden ... ..	XIV	24
of passengers, penalty for illegal, ... ..	VIII	6
of seamen and apprentices ... ..	XIII	4
of arrear of revenue from profits of property under management ... ..	XVII	120
<i>See Contracts, New arbitrator, New trustees, Payments.</i>		
DISCIPLINE and remuneration of village and road-police ... ..	XVIII	39 (a)
DISCONTINUANCE of schools used as reformatories ... ..	V	4 (c)
of branches and agencies ... ..	XI	42
DISCOUNT, see <i>Bills, Loans, Negotiable instruments, Negotiable securities.</i>		
DISCOUNTING, see <i>Bills of exchange.</i>		
DISCOUNTS, see <i>Advances.</i>		
DISCRETION of officer authorised to grant certificate to appoint or reject nominee ... ..	VIII	15, 16
to appoint or reject nominee ... ..	XVIII	31
DISEASE, treatment of emigrants suffering from infectious, ... ..	III	25
immigrants suffering from contagious or infectious, ... ..	"	46
DISEMBARKATION of passengers in excess, power to cause, ... ..	VIII	36
DISMISSAL of complaint ... ..	III	77
of application for benefit of Act ... ..	XIV	6
of suit against certified purchaser ... ..	XVII	151
of village or road-policeman ... ..	XVIII	36
<i>See Appointment, Ministerial officers, Patwâris, Qualifications.</i>		
DISOBEDIENCE of order prohibiting performance ... ..	XIX	4, 6, 10



	Act.	Sec.
DISPOSAL of unclaimed property under police Act, 1861 ...	XVIII	39 (b)
of opium on which duty not paid ...	XXIII	8 (g)
of things confiscated ...	"	8 (h)
of persons arrested or things seized ...	"	20
DISPUTE regarding possession, power to put one party in possession in case of, ...	XVII	65
as to title raised by objector to partition ...	"	74
as to jurisdiction of court of wards in case not provided for ...	"	165
DISPUTES as to use or enjoyment of lands ...	II	55 (b)
as to entries in settlement-record how decided ...	XVII	57
concerning boundaries, decision of, ...	"	106
as to transfers, power to enquire into and dispose of, ...	"	178 (h)
regarding boundaries, power to decide, ...	"	178 (m)
reference of, to arbitration ...	"	191
<i>See Boundary-marks, Information.</i>		
DISQUALIFICATION of directors ...	XI	27, cl. 2
from minority, lunacy or idiocy, enquiry as to, ...	XVII	163
<i>See Vacancies, Validity.</i>		
DISQUALIFIED persons ...	XVII	162
<i>See Superintendence.</i>		
DISSOLUTION of meetings ...	XI	51
DISTRESS and sale of goods ...	I	16
and sale of moveable property for recovery of sums due from employers ...	III	91
and sale of ship, tackle, furniture and apparel ...	VIII	39
DISTRESSED SEAMEN ...	XIII	3
DISTRIBUTION of assessment on lands held in severalty ...	XVII	30
of rental among portions of partitioned mahál, determination of objections to, ...	"	101
of assessment ...	"	181 (b)
on partition, of land or revenue or rent ...	"	219 (d)
<i>See Partition, Works.</i>		
DISTRICT, powers conferred in one, to continue on transfer to another; ...	XVII	12
DISTRICT COURT, trial in, of suit against government or revenue-officer ...	X	16
DISTRICTS, partition of estates situated in two or more, ...	XVII	70
<i>See Creation.</i>		
DIVIDEND not recoverable without notice of change of name, &c. ...	XI	60
DIVIDENDS on stock and shares, power to withhold payment of, making and determination of, ...	XI	17
application of reserve fund to equalize, ...	"	44
	"	46
<i>See Accounts, Proprietor, Sale, Securities, Shares.</i>		

	ACT.	SEC.
<b>DIVORCE</b> , see <i>Questions</i> .		
<b>DIVULGING</b> , see <i>Messages</i> .		
<b>DOCUMENT</b> admissible in proceeding for adjudication of penalty ... ..	VIII	45
<b>DOCUMENTS</b> in support of claims to be given up ... ..	VI	6
relating to claims, not produced, exclusion of, ... ..	XIV	12
power to compel production of, ... ..	VI	6
contained in settlement-record, preparation, signing or attestation of, ... ..	XIV	12
	VI	14
	XIV	34
	XVII	219 (c)
<i>See Accounts, Production, Settlement-record, Summoning.</i>		
<b>DOCUMENTS OF TITLE</b> to goods, endorsement and transfer of,	XI	33
<i>See Bullion, Mortgage, Sale.</i>		
<b>DOMINIONS</b> of allied princes and states, Act extends to Queen's subjects in, ... ..	VIII	2 (a)
<b>DONATIONS</b> , see <i>Bequests</i> .		
<b>DOWER</b> among Muhammadans ... ..	XVIII	5
<i>See Questions.</i>		
<b>DRAIN</b> , soil of, excluded ... ..	II	4 (c)
<b>DRAINING</b> land temporarily relinquished ... ..	II	13
<b>DRAMA</b> , see <i>Play</i> .		
<b>DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES ACT</b> , 1876.	XIX	
<b>DRAWING</b> , see <i>Bills of exchange</i> .		
<b>DRESSES</b> , see <i>Seizure</i> .		
<b>DRUNKENNESS</b> , see <i>Misconduct</i> .		
<b>DUPLICATES</b> of books, medals, coins, &c., trustees may exchange or sell, ... ..	XXII	9
<b>DUTIES</b> where and to whom payable ... ..	II	43
of emigration-agent ... ..	III	6
of committee of visitors ... ..	V	18
imposed on officers by Act ... ..	VI	19 (c)
of hereditary or village-officer or servant ... ..	X	4 (a)
of office, director not responsible for things done in execution of, ... ..	XI	31
of manager ... ..	XVII	171
of patwáris, responsibility for performance of, ... ..	"	204
of village and road-police ... ..	XVIII	34
of trustees ... ..	XXII	11-13
<i>See Auditors, Failure, Manager, Ministerial officers, Qualification, Qualifications, Regulations.</i>		
<b>DUTY</b> on manufactured salt ... ..	II	39 (b)
on coinage for native states ... ..	IX	6
under Indian Tariff Act, 1875, opium not to be imported without payment of, ... ..	XXIII	4 (b)

	Act.	Sec.
<b>DUTY, (contd.)</b>		
export of opium on payment of, ... ..	XXIII	5 (b), (d)
<i>See Disposal, Recovery.</i>		
<b>DWELLING-HOUSE</b> , exclusion of land appropriated to, ...	II	4 (c)
or building of one co-sharer included in mahál assigned to another ... ..	XVII	86
<i>See Determination.</i>		
<b>DWELLING-HOUSES</b> , see <i>Advances, Exception.</i>		
<b>DWELLING-PLACES</b> of town or village, land appropriated to, ...	II	23 (d)
<b>EARTH</b> , things attached or fastened to things attached to the, ... ..	X	3
<b>EASTERN PORT</b> , see <i>Native passengers.</i>		
<b>EDUCATION</b> , appropriation of cess to promotion of, ...	II	32
of youthful offenders, power to regulate, ...	V	21 (c)
care and management of property of disqualified person ... ..	XVII	166
power to fix residence of male minors for purposes of, ... ..	"	169
<b>EFFECT</b> , partition when to take, ... ..	XVII	91
<b>EFFECTS</b> , see <i>Shipping office.</i>		
<b>EJECTMENT</b> from land temporarily relinquished ... ..	II	13
from land to be brought under temporary occupation ... ..	"	19
of occupant of land in respect of which arrear is due ... ..	"	49
<b>ELECTION</b> , see <i>Auditors.</i>		
<b>ELECTIONS</b> to be by majority of votes ... ..	XI	52
<b>EMBANKING</b> land temporarily relinquished ... ..	II	13
<b>EMBANKMENT</b> , soil of, excluded ... ..	II	4 (c)
<b>EMBANKMENTS</b> , see <i>Tanks.</i>		
<b>EMBARKATION</b> of emigrants ... ..	III	36, 42
rules as to procedure on, ... ..	"	86 (h)
<b>EMBARKATION-PORTS</b> , information regarding ship and passengers to be sent to, ... ..	VIII	44
<b>EMERGENCY</b> , taking over telegraph in case of, ... ..	I	5
'EMIGRANT' defined ... ..	III	3
recruit when to be deemed an, ... ..	"	16
when to be moved to depôt ... ..	"	19
<b>EMIGRANTS</b> , protection and aid to, ... ..	III	6 (a)
enquiry into complaints of, ... ..	"	6 (d)
care of, on journey to depôt ... ..	"	20
provision of food and lodging for, ... ..	"	20
punishment for offences in relation to, ... ..	"	21
procedure on arrival of, at depôt ... ..	"	22-35
examination and inspection of, by medical inspector ... ..	"	23, 24
refusing to embark, not to be compelled ... ..	"	40
<i>See Accommodation, Clothing, Form, Medical care.</i>		
"EMIGRANT'S INSTRUMENT" ... ..	III	18
punishment for refusal to produce, ... ..	"	33
procedure as to, ... ..	"	41

	Act,	Sec.
EMIGRANT-VESSELS ... ..	III	36, 42
<i>See Survey, Ventilation.</i>		
EMIGRATION-AGENT to license recruiters ... ..	III	9
may cancel license ... ..	"	10
papers to be forwarded to, ... ..	"	18
to give notice of arrival of emigrant at depôt ... ..	"	22
to pay compensation to emigrant ill-treated when to ratify emigrant's contract ... ..	"	30
finer to be paid to, ... ..	"	31
procedure in case of neglect of, to ratify contract ... ..	"	33
to furnish list of emigrants and certificate duty of, as to emigrant's instrument ... ..	"	34
"	"	39
"	"	41
EMIGRATION-AGENTS, provisions relating to, ... ..	III	4-8
EMOLUMENT, <i>see Office.</i>		
EMPLOYEE of emigrant, name of, to be specified ... ..	III	13 (e)
to pay expenses of immigrants and dependents ... ..	"	35
of immigrants to have copy of assignment ... ..	"	50
name and residence of, ... ..	"	51 (a)
land of, chargeable with fine not paid by agent ... ..	"	63
neglect of, to fulfil condition of contract ... ..	"	65 exp.
desertion by immigrant of one, to serve another ... ..	"	66
cancellation of assignment by desire of, ... ..	"	69
award to, of fine for enticing away immigrant ... ..	"	71
return to, of immigrant imprisoned for offence ... ..	"	72
chargeable with expense of sending to him immi- grant whose sentence has expired ... ..	"	73
return to, of immigrant after expiry of sentence ... ..	"	73
effect of conviction of, for offence causing injury to immigrant ... ..	"	80
of immigrant wishing to redeem contract, notice to, payment to, of price of redeemed term of contract ... ..	"	84
of licensed youthful offender, effect of complaint by, of misconduct ... ..	V	14
determination of license on death of, ... ..	"	15
effect of proof of ill-treatment of offender by, ... ..	"	16
<i>See Balances.</i>		
EMPLOYERS, relations of immigrants and, ... ..	III	52
provision to be made by, for immigrants ... ..	"	61
of immigrants, complaints against, ... ..	"	75
matters to be provided, and returns to be made, by, "EMPLOYER'S INSTRUMENT" ... ..	III	87 (c), (d), (e)
absence and imprisonment of im- migrant to be endorsed on, ... ..	"	50
endorsement on, of absence for frivolous complaint ... ..	"	74
"	"	77
<i>See Renewal.</i>		
EMPLOYMENT, <i>see Licenses.</i>		
ENACTMENT creating exemption from payment of land-revenue	X	4 (h)
ENACTMENTS repealed ... ..	X	2
to be administered in Oudh ... ..	XVIII	3 (f)

	Act.	Sec.
ENCUMBRANCES, right acquired by purchase, free of, ...	II	48
ENDORSEMENT on immigrants' instrument ...	III	51
transfer of stock or shares may be by, ...	XI	20
<i>See Bills of exchange, Promissory notes.</i>		
ENFORCEMENT, see <i>Costs, Suits.</i>		
ENGAGEMENT of native seamen ... ..	XIII	5
<i>See Validity.</i>		
ENHANCEMENT of rates, &c., when to take effect ...	II	42
of revenue payable on account of mahál, excep- tion of power of, ... ..	XVII	51
ENLARGEMENT, see <i>Collections.</i>		
ENQUIRIES by inspector of immigrants ... ..	III	55
by magistrate as to immigrants ... ..	"	56 (c)
ENQUIRY as to sufficiency of provisions for immigrants ...	III	62
by inspector on notice of complaint by immigrant ...	"	76
as to debts and property of applicant for benefit of Act ... ..	XIV	4-6, 17 (a)
into claims under Act, rules for conduct of, ...	"	30 (c)
as to release of land from payment of revenue ...	XVII	42, 46
as to truth of transfer of possession ... ..	"	62
in case of dispute as to possession ... ..	"	65, 66
into merits of objection to partition ... ..	"	74
into minority, lunacy or idiocy ... ..	"	163
into reported transfers, power of assistant commis- sioners as to, ... ..	"	178 (e)
as to poppies or opium not in possession which can- not be accounted for ... ..	XXIII	13
into offence when offender cannot be found ...	"	13
<i>See Age, Disputes, Reference.</i>		
ENROLMENT, see <i>Qualification.</i>		
ENTICING away immigrant from employment or from depôt ...	III	71
ENTRIES in settlement-record, attestation of, ...	XVII	16
presumption as to, ... ..	"	17
in register on union of maháls ... ..	"	98
<i>See Books, Decree, Disputes.</i>		
ENTRY on land to survey, demarcate or map ... ..	II	57 (a)
of ship, penalty for opposing, ... ..	VIII	30
in record of survey or settlement, bar of jurisdiction as to claims regarding, ... ..	X	4 (d)
in record of party placed in possession in case of dispute on lands under partition ... ..	XVII	65
on land for survey and marking boundaries ... ..	"	78
arrest and seizure on information of unlawful act as to opium ... ..	XXIII	102
opium ... ..	XXIII	14
<i>See Vexatious.</i>		
EQUIPMENT, see <i>Certificate A, Report.</i>		
ERASING, removing or damaging boundary-marks ...	XVII	104, 105

	ACT.	SEC.
ERECTION of boundary-marks of maháls, villages and fields ...	XVII	106, 107
<i>See Apportionment, Cost, Owners.</i>		
ERROR, see <i>Land-revenue.</i>		
ERRORS in settlement-record, correction of, ... ..	XVII	57
ESCAPE, see <i>Abetment.</i>		
ESTABLISHED PAR VALUE, meaning of, ... ..	XIII	10
ESTATE, see <i>Administrator.</i>		
EUNUCHS, see <i>Criminal tribes.</i>		
EUROPEAN, see <i>Accommodation.</i>		
EVENTS and transactions affecting recorded rights and interests to be registered... ..	XVII	58
EVICTON of incumbrancer refusing to deliver up possession ...	XIV	20
EVIDENCE, power to compel giving of, ... ..	VI	14
statements of persons examined by manager to be, ...	"	15
of accused having been present at making of deposition ... ..	VIII	43
in proceeding for adjudication of penalty ... ..	"	45
power to direct taking of additional, ... ..	X	10
of title, certificates and receipts to be, ... ..	XI	18
to be produced by transferor of stock or shares ... ..	"	20
to shares transmitted by insolvency or marriage ... ..	"	23
of resolution having been carried ... ..	"	53
in legal proceedings against shareholders ... ..	"	65
of distress of seaman ... ..	XIII	3
power to compel giving of, ... ..	XIV	34
in enquiry as to objection to partition ... ..	XVII	74
of existence of arrear ... ..	"	113
power to take or to direct additional, ... ..	"	188
rules for taking, ... ..	XVIII	19
<i>See Plaintiff, Summoning.</i>		
EXAMINATION of recruits and dependents ... ..	III	15-17
of immigrants by immigration-agent and inspector ... ..	"	46
of punishment-book ... ..	V	18 (b)
and audit of accounts and affairs of bank ... ..	XI	36
EXCEPTION from operation of Act ... ..	II	1
from provision giving power to annul settlement of leases of lands for dwelling-houses, manufactories, mines, &c. ... ..	XVII	124
of leases, interests and rights in proclaiming sale free of incumbrance ... ..	"	133
from appeal of orders of commissioner on deputy commissioner's orders in appeal ... ..	"	137
EXCESS in number of passengers on board, penalty for, ... ..	VIII	184 (a)
EXCHANGE of British currency for Indian coin ... ..	XIII	36, 37
articles received in, to be held on trust ... ..	XXII	10
EXCISE-OFFICERS, see <i>Assistance, Departments, Venationous.</i>		
EXCLUSION of taluqdár declining or failing to accept settlement ... ..	XVII	32, 39
of owner of non-taluqdári mahál refusing assessment ... ..	"	35

	Act.	Sec.
<b>EXCLUSION</b> ( <i>contd.</i> )		
of proprietors from settlement for refusal to engage ... ..	XVII	181 (e)
<i>See Injury, Time.</i>		
<b>EXCUSING</b> arbitrator from serving ... ..	XVII	194
<b>EXECUTION</b> against absconding defaulter ... ..	II	45
of decrees of civil courts, exemptions from sale in, of decree for money, recovery of loss by resale under rules for, ... ..	XVII	117
of decree, exemption of property from being taken in, ... ..	"	143
of warrants for arrest on search ... ..	"	174
issue of, on decree under Oudh Rent Act ... ..	XVIII	19
	"	24
<i>See Custody, Suspension.</i>		
<b>EXECUTIONS</b> , see <i>Proceedings, Processes, Revival.</i>		
<b>EXECUTION-SALE</b> of ancestral and acquired property in land ...	XVIII	20
<b>EXECUTOR</b> or administrator, exception of stock or shares held as, ... ..	XI	17
<b>EXECUTORS</b> , see <i>Heirs.</i>		
<b>EXEMPTION</b> of land from payment of revenue ... ..	II	18 (c)
from taxes ... ..	"	36
from Act ... ..	VIII	2 (d), (h)
from payment of land-revenue ... ..	X	4 (h), (j), (k)
from fee for certificate or receipt ... ..	XI	13
from payment of government-revenue ... ..	XVII	41
of certain rent-free lands from resumption ... ..	"	55
from arrest and imprisonment ... ..	"	116
of certain patwáris from provisions of Act ... ..	"	213
<i>See Usage.</i>		
<b>EXEMPTIONS</b> from attachment in cases of endowments, agriculturists and artisans ... ..	XVII	117
<b>EXISTENCE</b> of right of pre-emption, presumption as to, ...	XVIII	7
<b>EXPENDITURE</b> of fees for alterations in lists ... ..	XVII	60
<b>EXPENSE</b> of sending released immigrant to his employer ... ..	III	73
incurred by government on account of immigrant ... ..	"	83
of survey of ship carrying native passenger ... ..	VIII	14
of proceedings, application of fines towards payment of, ... ..	"	42
for which director is not responsible ... ..	XI	31
<i>See Sanction, Taluqdár.</i>		
<b>EXPENSES</b> for return home of emigrant certified unfit ... ..	III	26
of emigrant unfit from sickness to embark ... ..	"	26
of management, &c., of mahál, pending partition ... ..	XVII	79
of sale payable from deposit ... ..	"	142
of sale, payment of, ... ..	"	152
of arbitration, power to fix amount of, and to name parties bound to pay ... ..	"	201
of patwáris offices may be provided for by rules ... ..	"	212
<i>See Arrears.</i>		

	Act.	Sec.
EXPIRED settlement, tenure of land under, ... ..	XVI	159
EXPORT of opium ... ..	XXII	5
<i>See Confiscation, Import, Prohibition, Punishment.</i>		
EXPORTATION, see <i>Removal.</i>		
EXTENSION of criminal tribes Act, 1871 ... ..	VII	
EXTENT of jurisdiction of court of wards ... ..	XVII	166
of right of pre-emption ... ..	XVIII	7 (b)
of land tenable as by right of occupancy ... ..	"	39 (g)
EXTINGUISHMENT of debts and liabilities provable before manager ... ..	XIV	19
FABRICATED, see <i>Message.</i>		
FACTS, see <i>Settlement-record.</i>		
FAILURE of proprietors to nominate patwári, procedure on, ...	XVII	207
of taluqdár to appoint patwári ... ..	"	214
of patwári to submit papers or accounts ... ..	"	214
of taluqdár to nominate patwári ... ..	"	215 (a)
ensure due performance of duties by nominee ... ..	"	215 (b)
FAIRS, see <i>Health, Maintenance.</i>		
FALSE AVERMENTS in statement of debts and property ...	XIV	5
FALSE ENTRY in statement of passengers, penalty for making,...	VIII	32
FALSE PRETENCES, see <i>Intoxication.</i>		
FAMILIES, tax on, ... ..	II	33
personal liability for tax on, ... ..	"	38
<i>See Allowance, Maintenance.</i>		
FAMILY-RELATIONS, see <i>Questions.</i>		
FARM of taluqa, proprietor of which is excluded from settle- ment ... ..	XVII	32, 33
of shares of pattidári mahál owners of which are excluded...	"	36
of estate, settlement of which is annulled ... ..	"	125
new settlement of which is refused ... ..	"	131
offer of new settlement on termination of lease in, ... ..	"	131
bar to sale for arrears accrued while estate is let in, ...	"	132 (c)
<i>See Grant.</i>		
FARMED, see <i>Sir-land.</i>		
FARMEE, recovery of balance due by, ... ..	XVII	129
of opium-revenue, recovery of arrears from, ... ..	XXIII	23
FARMS, fees for, ... ..	II	40
FATHER, see <i>Registry.</i>		
FEE for medical examination of recruit ... ..	III	14
for registration of recruit ... ..	"	18
for renewal of lost or destroyed instrument ... ..	"	89
for consolidation of Bombay municipal debentures ... ..	XV	4
for transhipment, export of opium on payment of duty equal to, ... ..	XXIII	5 (b)
<i>See Recovery.</i>		
FEEs for licenses to collect, &c., catch, beeswax, &c. ... ..	II	40
enhancement of, when to take effect ... ..	"	42
where and to whom payable ... ..	"	43
for serving process, power to make rules as to, ... ..	"	58 (d)
for medical examination of immigrants, rules as to, ... ..	III	86 (a)



	ACT.	SEC.
<b>FEEs (contd.)</b>		
for certificates of shares and receipts for stock ...	XI	18
for certificates of shares or stock-receipts, or registration of transfers ...	"	63 (k)
for renewal or sub-division of debentures ...	XV	5
for alterations in lists and registers ...	XVII	60
for inspection of registers ...	"	67
for mutations, levy of, ...	"	178 (d)
finer, costs, &c., recoverable as arrears of land-revenue ...	"	221
for warehousing opium, power to regulate levy of, ...	XXIII	8 (g)
<i>See Levy.</i>		
<b>FEMALE, see Exemption, Marriage.</b>		
FEMALE PROPRIETOR or shareholder, notice of marriage of, ...	XI	60
bar to sale for recovery of arrears due in respect of estate of, ...	XVII	132 (a)
<b>FEMALES, see Disqualified, Questions.</b>		
FERRIES included in "land" ...	X	3
<b>FESTIVALS, see Religious.</b>		
<b>FIELDS, see Boundaries, Erection, Owners.</b>		
<b>FILES, see Subordinates.</b>		
FINE on telegraph-officer ...	I	19, 20, 21
for offence against Telegraph Act ...	"	22
for unlicensed manufacture or storing of salt ...	II	39
for offence against Act ...	III	21
on emigrant refusing to produce instrument ...	"	33
on licensee not complying with Act or rules ...	"	38
on master allowing immigrant to land without permission ...	"	45
on employer of immigrants for default as to return ...	"	54
for obstructing inspection, &c. ...	"	57
for compelling unfit immigrant to work ...	"	59
for breach of rules as to house-accommodation for immigrants ...	"	63
for breach of rules as to hospital, &c. ...	"	64
for enticing away or harbouring immigrant ...	"	71
for not giving notice of immigrant's wish to complain ...	"	75
on immigrant for frivolous complaint ...	"	77
for detaining immigrant after completion of assignment ...	"	82
for breach of rules ...	"	88
for abetment of escape or attempt to escape ..	V	23
for offence against Act ...	VIII	29-38
on master refusing to accept distressed seaman ...	XIII	3
for discharging seaman or apprentice without sanction ...	"	4
for engaging seaman against prohibition ...	"	5
for failing to report desertion or absence ...	"	6
for engaging native seaman without sanction ...	"	8
for failing to deposit wages, &c., of imprisoned seaman ...	"	8
appeal against, ...	XIV	28
for neglect to give notice of transfer ...	XVII	64
for breach of rules ...	XVIII	42
for disobedience of order prohibiting performance ...	XIX	4, 6 (d), 10
for illegal poppy-cultivation and offences relating to opium ...	XXIII	10
for vexatious entry, search, seizure, &c. ...	"	18
award of part of, to person aggrieved ...	"	18
<i>See Default, Option.</i>		

	ACT.	SEC.
FINENESS of native coin ... ..	IX	4 (a)
FINES to be paid to emigration-agent ... ..	III	33
seizure and detention of ship, pending recovery of, ...	VIII	29
levy of, by distress and sale of ship ... ..	"	39
application of, ... ..	"	42
for neglect to notify transfers, power to levy, ...	XVII	178 (f)
for injuries to boundary-marks, power to impose, ..	"	178 (l)
on village or road-policeman, disposal of, ... ..	XVIII	38
<i>See Fees, Rewards.</i>		
FIRE, see <i>Insurance.</i>		
FIRES, rules as to apparatus for extinguishing, ...	VIII	46 (e)
FIRMS, see <i>Companies, Leans.</i>		
FISHERIES included in "land" ... ..	X	3
FISHERY demarcated under Burma Fisheries Act, 1875 ...	II	4 (b)
FITTINGS, see <i>Certificate A, Inspection, Medical stores, Report.</i>		
FOOD and lodging, punishment for neglect to supply emigrant with, ... ..	III	21
of emigrant unable from sickness to embark... ..	"	26
of dependents while detained at depôt ... ..	"	27
for emigrant, compensation for default as to, ... ..	"	30
lodging, &c., for immigrants ... ..	"	44
for immigrants ... ..	"	61
fuel and water, penalty for failing to supply passengers with, ... ..	VIII	34
<i>See House-accommodation, Sanitary-arrangements.</i>		
FORCE of rules as to matters for which rules may be made under Act ... ..	XVIII	41
FORECLOSURE of mortgage, right of pre-emptor on, ...	XVIII	12
<i>See Notice.</i>		
FOREIGN POWERS, telegraph established by, ... ..	I	8 (c)
FOREIGN PRINCE OR STATE, exemption of ships-of-war belonging to, ... ..	VIII	2 (e)
FOREST, exclusion from part of Act of land included in, ...	II	4 (a)
FOREST-PRODUCE, see <i>Licenses.</i>		
FORFEITURE of status ... ..	II	9 third, 10, 11
of stock and shares ... ..	XI	17
of deposit by purchaser, and of claim to property ...	XVII	142
FORM of license to recruiter ... ..	III	10
of certificate of fitness to emigrate ... ..	"	14
of assignment of immigrants ... ..	"	50
of certificate of release from contract ... ..	"	85
of notice of arrival of immigrants, rules as to, ...	"	86 (b)
of transfer to be approved by board ... ..	XI	20
of instrument consolidating debentures ... ..	XV	4
and contents of reports to be furnished, and time for submitting them ... ..	XVII	220 (e)
registers and lists to be kept ... ..	"	220 (f)
FORMATION of settlement-record not cognizable by civil court	XVII	219 (c)
FORMS for lists and registers ... ..	XVII	159
<i>See Notice.</i>		

	ACT.	SEC.
FORWARDING persons arrested or thing seized .. .. .	XXIII	20
FRAMING proposals of assessment .. .. .	XVII	181 (a)
FRAUD in inducing contract by emigrant .. .. .	III	16
suit in civil court to set aside sale for, .. .. .	XVII	148
<i>See Claims, Intoxication, Land-revenue, Message.</i>		
FRAUDULENT, see <i>Motive, Negligence.</i>		
FRIEND, see <i>Recognized agents.</i>		
FRIVOLOUS, see <i>Complaints.</i>		
FRUIT upon trees included in "land" .. .. .	X	3
FUEL for passengers, certificate as to, .. .. .	VIII	11 (c), 20
<i>See Food, Provisions, Quality, Scale.</i>		
FUNDS raised under Act, scheme to shew whether debts are to be paid from, .. .. .	XIV	16
FURNITURE, see <i>Distress.</i>		
GARDEN GRANTS not included in "jāgir-land" .. .. .	XIV	2
GARDENS, see <i>Exception.</i>		
'GENERAL MEETING' defined .. .. .	XI	3
GENERAL TREASURIES, business which would be done at, to be done at banks .. .. .	XI	38, 39
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, portion of building set apart for records and offices of, .. .. .	XXII	6
GIFTS, see <i>Questions.</i>		
GOLD and silver, coined or uncoined, purchase and sale of, .. .. .	XI	36 (f)
<i>See Coins.</i>		
GOOD FAITH, absence of, a ground of suit to enforce right of pre-emption .. .. .	XVIII	13 (c), (d)
'GOODS' defined .. .. .	XI	3
<i>See Bullion, Customs-laws, Documents, Sale.</i>		
GOVERNMENT not responsible for loss or damage .. .. .	I	9
includes a person or company .. .. .	"	18
penalty for fraud on, .. .. .	"	20
rights over land created by or for, .. .. .	II	6 (a)
bar to assessment in derogation of grant by, .. .. .	"	24
taking over in behalf of, of land as to which arrear is due .. .. .	"	49, 50
reimbursement to, on redemption of contract by immigrant .. .. .	III	83
exception of debts due or liabilities incurred to, .. .. .	VI	2, 3, 7
revenue, debts or liabilities due or incurred to, to be paid .. .. .	XIV	3, 13
claims against, as to which jurisdiction is barred .. .. .	VI	4
claims against, as to property appertaining to hereditary office .. .. .	XIV	10
suits against, cognizable by civil courts .. .. .	X	4
cognizance of suits other than against, .. .. .	"	4 (a)
suit against, on account of act of revenue-officer .. .. .	"	5
privileges of, in suits in which it is concerned .. .. .	"	5
salaried officer of, disqualified as director of presidency-bank .. .. .	"	11
.. .. .	"	16
.. .. .	XI	27, cl. 2

	ACT.	SEC.
<b>GOVERNMENT, (contd.)</b>		
bank may act as banker for, ... ..	XI	36 (o), (1)
bank may undertake and transact business entrusted to it by, ... ..	"	36 (o), (2)
notice of bank ceasing to act as banker for, ... ..	"	38
debts and liabilities due to, included in scheme of claims against, founded on irregularity in sale ... ..	XIV	16
suit against, for amount paid under protest ... ..	XVII	148
persons <i>ex officio</i> authorized to act for, ... ..	"	156
collections to become property of, on termination of trust ... ..	XVIII	18
	XXII	15
<i>See Balance-statement, British government, Validity.</i>		
<b>GOVERNMENT REVENUE</b> of mahál under management, pending partition ... ..	XVII	79
separate assessment of, on lands held in severalty formed into separate estate	"	80
<i>See Liability.</i>		
<b>GOVERNMENTS</b> of India, Bengal, Madras or Bombay, payment by or to banks, of sums payable to or by, ... ..	XI	38
<b>GOVERNMENT SECURITIES</b> , investment in, of monies received or raised ... ..	XIV	30 (d)
<i>See Broker.</i>		
<b>GOVERNMENT SERVANT</b> may be member of bank-corporation ... ..	XI	66
<b>GOVERNMENT SHARES</b> in Banks of Bengal and Madras, sale of, ... ..	XI	68
<b>GOVERNMENT TREASURY</b> , surplus-proceeds of sale not to be retained in, ... ..	XVII	153
<b>GOVERNMENT VILLAGE</b> , see <i>Share</i> .		
<b>GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL</b> , exclusive privilege of, as to telegraphs ... ..	I	4
may grant license to establish telegraph-line ... ..	"	4
power of, to take possession of telegraph ... ..	"	5
railway-company to allow telegraph on its land on requisition of, ... ..	"	6
may frame rules as to telegraphs ... ..	"	7, 8
application of sums recovered under orders of, ... ..	"	16
officer authorized by, to order interception of message... ..	"	17
exception from Act with sanction of, ... ..	II	1
date of commencement of Act fixed with sanction of, ... ..	"	1
restrictions by, on grant of powers to revenue-officers	"	57
sanction of, to rules ... ..	"	61
to fix remuneration of officers	III	4

	Act.	Sec.
<b>GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL, (contd.)</b>		
sanction of, to establish re- formatory schools ...	V	4
power of, to make rules ...	"	22
approval of rules by, ...	VI	19
to direct commencement of Act ...	VIII	3
to appoint officer to receive report of deaths ...	"	21
power of, to make rules ...	"	46
may declare as to fair and foul weather and long and short voyages ...	"	48
power of, to prescribe space for passengers ...	"	49
may declare coins of native states to be legal tender ...	IX	3
may impose duty and charges on coinage for native state ...	"	6
may limit number of coins made for native state ...	"	7
to direct commencement of section 4 ...	X	1
may refer question for deci- sion of high court ...	"	12
sanction of, to increase or reduction of capital ...	XI	13
authority of, for public officer to serve as director directors may arrange with, as to bank's remuneration	"	27, cl. 2
examination of accounts and affairs of bank in behalf of, ...	"	36
notification by, that bank has ceased to act for gov- ernment ...	"	36
consent of, to establishment of branches out of presi- dency ...	"	38
power of, as to requiring information and publica- tion of statements ...	"	42
approval by, of bye-laws ...	"	43
rules prescribed by, relating to appointment of officers	XVII	63
rules prescribed by, relating to suspension or removal of officers ...	"	4
rules prescribed by, for in- vesting assistant commis- sioners with superior powers ...	"	4
rules prescribed by, as to in- vesting persons with assist- ant commissioner's powers	"	7
	"	9

	Act.	Sec.
GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL, ( <i>contd.</i> )		
sanction of, to publication of notice of settlement ...	XVII	14
to issue of rules as to mode of assessment ...	"	15
to composition of settlement-record ...	"	16
to rules as to preparation of record and attestation of entries ...	"	16
to alteration of rules ...	"	16
to appointment and powers of settlement-officers ...	"	19
to investment of settlement-officers with civil court powers ...	"	20
to exclusion of taluqdárs from settlement ...	"	32
settlement to be made subject to confirmation of, ...	"	43
to fix period of settlement ...	"	44
revision of assessment before confirmation by, ...	"	45
sanction of, to investment of person with settlement-officer's powers ...	"	51
resumption of grants not sanctioned or confirmed by, ...	"	52
sanction of, to conferring powers on settlement-officers ...	"	183
to rules relating to patwáris...	"	212
to make general rules ...	"	220
to rules ...	XVIII	39
to taxes ...	"	39 (d)
may create new, and alter limits of existing, districts	"	45
sanction of, to prohibition of dramatical performance without license ..	XIX	10
may exercise powers conferred on local government	"	11
five persons nominated by, to be trustees ..	XXII	3

	Act.	Sec.
<b>GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL, (contd.)</b>		
import-pass for opium granted by appointee of, ...	XXIII	4 (a)
may permit import of opium and cancel permission ...	"	4 (d)
export-pass for opium granted by appointee of, ...	"	5 (a)
may permit export of opium and cancel permission ...	"	5 (d)
may authorize local government to establish opium-warehouses ...	"	7
sanction of, to rules relating to opium ...	"	8
<i>See Approval, Auditor, Registers, Sanction.</i>		
<b>GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL, sanad of, exempting land from payment of land-revenue ...</b>		
rules made by, as to applications for benefit of Act	X	4 (i)
sanction of, to rules made by commissioner ...	XIV	4
<b>GRANT, rights over land created by, ...</b>	"	30
of lands, power to makes rules as to, ...	II	6 (a)
land exempt from assessment under terms of, ...	"	18
bar to assessment in derogation of, ...	"	23 (b)
by British government creating exemption from land-revenue ...	"	24
of land by proprietor does not release from liability for revenue ...	X	4 (j)
not sanctioned but made in lieu of vested right ...	XVII	41
and renewal of leases and farms by manager ...	"	54
of leases and farms by court of wards ...	"	170
<b>GRANTEE, notice to, of application by proprietor wishing to resume ...</b>	"	172
<b>GRANTS, revenue-free, annual enquiry as to, ...</b>	XVII	53
held under instrument expressly providing that they shall not be resumed ...	XVII	46
and contracts void against purchaser ...	"	52
power to assess revenue on resumed, ...	"	133
<b>GRASS included in "land" ...</b>	"	178 (i)
<b>GRAZING-GROUNDS, rules for allotment of, ...</b>	X	3
<b>GROUND-RENT payable by sharer retaining land allotted to co-sharer in partition ...</b>	II	20
<b>GUARDIAN of youthful offenders, superintendent to be deemed to be, ...</b>	XVII	86
committee or curator, application by, for benefit of Act ...	V	17
voting of minor shareholder by his, ...	VI	2
of lunatic or minor proprietor, settlement when to be made with, ...	XIV	3
of minor or disqualified person to give notice of transfer ...	XI	58
	XVII	26
	"	63
<i>See Appointment, Proprietors.</i>		

	Act.	Sec.
GUARDIANS of youthful offenders, board of management to be, ...	V	19
suits by and against disqualified proprietors in name of, ... ..	XVII	175
GUARDIANSHIP, see <i>Question</i> .		
GUIDANCE of officers in enforcement of Act ... ..	VI	19
of officers in proceedings under Act ... ..	XIV	30 (c)
HALF-SHARE, holder of more than one, may demand certificate for each, ... ..	XI	18
HALF-SHARES included in "shares" ... ..	XI	3
shares divisible into, ... ..	"	10
HARBOURING, see <i>Enticing</i> .		
HEAD-OFFICE, see <i>Books</i> .		
HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, see <i>Chief accountant</i> .		
HEALTH and comfort of immigrants, provision for, ...	III	61-64
ship clearing for Red sea to obtain at Aden clean bill of, ... ..	VIII	26, 27
bill of, not to be granted to ships carrying excess passengers ... ..	"	28
penalty for not obtaining bill of, ... ..	"	35
cleanliness and decency, rules for maintaining, ... ..	"	46 (b)
and conservancy at fairs and public assemblies ... ..	XVIII	39 (c)
HEARING of persons claiming a right to things to be confiscated ... ..	XXIII	13
HEIR to holder of immoveable property, application by, for benefit of Act ... ..	VI	2
of holder of property brought under Act, disabilities of, ... ..	"	3
to jágírdár or zamíndár, application by, for benefit of Act ... ..	XIV	3, 4
HEIRS, executors and administrators of deceased shareholder, service of notice on, ... ..	XI	62
<i>See Proprietors.</i>		
HEREDITARY OFFICER, see <i>Claims, Government</i> .		
HERITABLE, see <i>Lease, Right</i> .		
HER MAJESTY, Act extending to subjects of, in native states ...	I	1
HIGH COURT may exercise power to send offenders to reformatory ... ..	V	7
power to refer question for decision of, ... ..	X	12
reference to, of question of jurisdiction ... ..	"	13
<i>See Judge.</i>		
HILL DISTRICT OF ARAKAN excepted from operation of Act ...	II	1
HINDÚ LAW when to be the rule of decision ... ..	XVIII	3 (b) 2
HOLDERS, see <i>Proprietors</i> .		
HOLDINGS, see <i>Report</i> .		
HOLIDAY, see <i>Sunday</i> .		
HOLIDAYS, employment of emigrants on, ... ..	III	13
HONEY, see <i>Licenses</i> .		
HONORARY ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS ... ..	XVIII	43 (a)
HONORARY CIVIL JURISDICTION ... ..	XVIII	43
HONORARY POLICE OFFICERS ... ..	XVIII	44
HOSPITAL, removal to, of diseased emigrants ... ..	III	25
penalty for breach of rules as to, ... ..	"	64



	ACT.	SEC.
HOSPITAL-ACCOMMODATION, medicine and medical attendance for immigrants ... ..	III	87 (c)
and medical care of labourers ...	"	87 (h)
<i>See House, Inspection, Returns.</i>		
HOUSE, boat or place, issue of warrant for search of, ...	XXIII	19
HOUSE-ACCOMMODATION for immigrants ... ..	III	61
water-supply, sanitary arrangements and food for immigrants ...	"	87 (e)
<i>HOUSES, see Extent.</i>		
HUSBAND of female proprietor who has married without giving notice to bank ... ..	XI	60
dower allowed to be reasonable according to means of, ... ..	XVIII	5
<i>IDIOCY, see Enquiry.</i>		
IDIOT, application for benefit of Act for holder of property who is an, ... ..	{ VI XIV	{ 2 3
<i>See Lunatic, Minor.</i>		
<i>IDIOTS, see Disqualified.</i>		
ILLEGAL detention in school ... ..	V	18 (d)
poppy-cultivation, procedure in case of, ... ..	XXIII	22
ILL-TREATMENT of emigrant or dependent, punishment for, ...	III	21
of emigrant on journey, compensation for, ...	"	30
may be reasonable cause for refusal to labour...	"	65, exp.
of licensed youthful offender by employer ...	V	16
ILL-USAGE of immigrant, effect of proof of, ... ..	III	80
<i>See Complaints.</i>		
'IMMIGRANT' defined ... ..	III	3
IMMIGRANTS, assignment of, ... ..	III	48—51
relations of employers and, ... ..	"	52
deserting in transit to labour-district, trial of, ...	"	70
<i>See Accommodation, Detainer, Diet, Medical inspection, Transport.</i>		
'IMMIGRANT'S INSTRUMENT' ... ..	III	18
endorsement on, ... ..	"	51
endorsement on, of cancelment of assignment ... ..	"	80
endorsement on, of completion of assignment ... ..	"	81
endorsement on, of redemption of contract ... ..	"	84
<i>See Renewal.</i>		
IMMIGRATION-AGENT, transmission to, of copy of registry ...	III	32
payment to, of expenses of immigrants and dependents ... ..	"	35
at debarkation-port ... ..	"	43—51
duty of, on arrival of immigrant-vessel ...	"	46
may enter completion of immigrant's as- signment ... ..	"	81

	Act.	Sec.
<b>IMMIGRATION-AGENT, (contd.)</b>		
payment to, for redemption of contract ...	III	83
to give certificate of completion of, or release from, contract ...	"	85
to give copy of instruments lost or de- stroyed ...	"	89
<b>IMMOVEABLE, see Property.</b>		
<b>IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, application by holder of, for benefit of</b>		
Act ...	VI	2
brought under Act, disabilities of owner of, ...	"	3
exempt from attachment ...	"	3
bank may acquire interest in, ...	XI	41 (a)
application for benefit of Act on ground of incumbrance of, ...	XIV	3
power to proceed against defaulter's other, ...	XVII	135
under charge, power of court of wards as to, ...	"	172
<i>See Ancestral, Mortgage, Succession.</i>		
<b>IMMUNITIES, see Rights.</b>		
'IMPERFECT PARTITION' defined ...	XVII	68
<b>IMPERFECT PARTITIONS, mode of making, ...</b>	XVII	94
prior to passing of Act, legalized ...	"	96
<b>IMPLEMENTS, see Confiscation.</b>		
<b>IMPORT of opium ...</b>	XXIII	4
and export of opium, power to make rules as to, ...	"	6 (e)
<i>See Confiscation, Prohibition, Punishment.</i>		
<b>IMPRISONED seamen and apprentices ...</b>	XIII	7, 8
<b>IMPRISONMENT of telegraph-officer ...</b>	I	19, 20, 21
for offence against Telegraph Act ...	"	22
for offence against Act ...	III	21
of emigrant for refusing to comply with con- tract ...	"	33
of immigrant for absence, &c. ...	"	65
of immigrant for desertion ...	"	68
cancellation of assignment of immigrant who has suffered, ...	"	69
return to employer of immigrant undergoing, of immigrant not to be prolonged for want of person to take charge ...	"	72
return to employer of immigrant after expiry of, ...	"	73
of immigrant for offence to be endorsed on employer's instrument ...	"	74
in default of payment of fine for breach of rules ...	"	88
power to send to school offender sentenced to, for abetment of escape or attempt to escape ...	V	7, 8 23
for offences against Act ...	VIII	29, 36, 38
for discharging seaman or apprentice without sanction ...	XIII	4
for engaging seamen against prohibition ...	"	5
for failing to report desertion or absence ...	"	6

	Act.	Sec.
<b>IMPRISONMENT</b> ( <i>contd.</i> )		
for engaging native seaman without sanction	XIII	8
in default of payment of fine ... ..	"	8
appeal against, ... ..	XIV	28
of defaulter in civil jail ... ..	XVII	116
persons exempt from, ... ..	"	116
for offence by village or road-police ...	XVIII	37
for breach of rules ... ..	"	42
for disobedience of order prohibiting perform- ance ... ..	XIX	4, 6 (d), 10
for illegal poppy-cultivation and offences relat- ing to opium ... ..	XXIII	10
<i>See Default, Youthful offender.</i>		
<b>IMPROVEMENT</b> of land during temporary relinquishment ...	II	13
definition of, explained ... ..	XXI	2
<i>See Collections.</i>		
<b>IMPROVEMENTS</b> , orders as to value of, ... ..	II	55 (a)
compensation for, ... ..	"	56 (e)
of property under management, payment of cost of, ... ..	VI XIV	4 10, 16
<b>INCAPACITY</b> from physical defects or infirmities for manag- ing estates ... ..	XVII	162
<i>See New arbitrator, New trustees.</i>		
<b>INCOME</b> of property under management, scheme to show whether debts are to be paid from, ... ..	XIV	16
<b>INCOMPETENT</b> , see <i>Female.</i>		
<b>INCORPORATION</b> of trustees ... ..	XXII	3
<b>INCREASE</b> of capital of banks ... ..	XI	10, 11, 13
of rent of under-proprietor or lessee for land added by alluvion ... ..	XVII	48
' <b>INCUMBRANCE</b> ' defined ... ..	XVII	2
proclamation of sale to declare that land will be sold free of, ... ..	"	137
<b>INCUMBRANCE</b> , right of, to receive award under liquidation- scheme ... ..	VI XIV	9 20
<i>See Eviction.</i>		
<b>INCUMBRANCES</b> , land sold for arrears to pass free of, ...	XVII	133
power to direct sale to be made subject to, ...	"	134
and contracts in good faith not invalidated ...	"	135
statement as to, in certificate to purchaser ...	"	150
<i>See Chutia nāgpur, Sindh.</i>		
<b>INDEMNIFICATION</b> of directors of banks of Bengal and Madras	XI	68
<b>INDEMNITY</b> of persons acting under Act ... ..	VI	22
of directors ... ..	XI	31
granted, not affected ... ..	XII	1
<b>INDIA</b> , see <i>Governments.</i>		
<b>INDIAN COINAGE ACT</b> , 1870, applied ... ..	IX	3, 6

	Act.	Sec.
INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1866, references made in, to presi- dency-banks ... ..	XI	2
bar to proceedings under, for winding-up ... ..	"	6
winding-up bank under, ... ..	"	67
INDIAN MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ACT ... ..	XIII	
INDIAN MUSEUM ACT, 1876 ... ..	XXII	
INDIAN PENAL CODE, sections 161—165 ... ..	I	18
false averments an offence within mean- ing of, ... ..	XIV	5
section 176, offence under, ... ..	XIX	7
section 124 A or 294, saving of prose- cutions under, ... ..	"	9
INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT, 1865, appointment of guardian by will executed under, ... ..	XVII	168
INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1875, see <i>Duty</i> .		
INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1876 ... ..	I	
INDIVIDUALS, see <i>Companies, Loans</i> .		
INDUSTRIAL TRAINING for youthful offenders ... ..	V	5 (c)
of youthful offenders, power to regulate,	"	21 (c)
INFERIOR, see <i>Assignment</i> .		
INFIRMARY for offenders when sick ... ..	V	5 (d)
INFIRMITIES, see <i>Incapacity</i> .		
INFORMATION and assistance to be given to medical inspector on which penalties may be enforced ... ..	III	7
to be sent to embarkation-ports ... ..	VIII	41
of affairs of bank, power to require, ... ..	"	44
of deaths, offences, disputes, &c., to be given by police ... ..	XI	43
as to drama about to be performed, power to call for, ... ..	XVIII	34
offence of refusing to give, ... ..	XIX	7
of unlawful act as to opium, powers of certain officers in acting on, ... ..	"	7
... ..	XXIII	14
INFORMER, in case of damage to boundary-mark, reward to, ... ..	XVII	104
INFORMERS, see <i>Rewards</i> .		
INHABITANTS chargeable with cost of police ... ..	I	16
See <i>Villagers</i> .		
INJURIES, see <i>Fines</i> .		
INJURY caused by exclusion, &c., from office ... ..	II	56 (b)
to person or property of immigrant ... ..	III	80
by exclusion from office, bar of jurisdiction as to claims in respect of, ... ..	X	4 (a)
from irregularity in sale to be proved ... ..	XVII	146
INMATES, see <i>Separation</i> .		
INQUIRY into consideration for leases ... ..	{ VI XIV	{ 9 21
See <i>Enquiry</i> .		
INSCRIPTION of value on native coin ... ..	IX	4 (d)
INSOLVENCY of proprietor, transmission of shares on, bankruptcy or composition with creditors' ... ..	XI "	23 27, cl. 2
See <i>Customer</i> .		

	ACT.	SEC.
INSPECTION of buildings used for immigrants ... ..	III	55, 56
penalty for obstruction of, ... ..	"	57
periodical, of immigrants ... ..	"	87 (d)
of schools before use ... ..	V	6
of ship, fittings, provisions and stores ... ..	VIII	8
of ship, penalty for opposing, ... ..	"	30
of ship at port of call ... ..	"	44
of registers ... ..	XVII	67
'INSPECTOR-GENERAL' defined ... ..	V	3
to visit schools from time to time and report ... ..	"	6
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF JAILS to inspect schools before use ... ..	V	6
special cases to be brought to notice of, ... ..	"	18 (c)
INSPECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS may suspend assignment of immigrant temporarily incapacitated ... ..	III	58
may discharge immigrant permanently incapacitated ... ..	"	60
powers of, as to sufficiency of provisions for immigrants ... ..	"	62
may cancel assignment ... ..	"	69
notice to, of immigrant's wish to make complaints ... ..	"	75
may enter completion of immigrant's assignment ... ..	"	81
procedure of, as to immigrant desiring to reduce contract ... ..	"	84
INSPECTOR OF JAILS, officer appointed to do duties of, ... ..	V	3
INSPECTORS, see <i>Officers</i> .		
INSPECTORS OF IMMIGRANTS, appointment of, ... ..	III	52
See <i>Books</i> .		
INSTALMENT of revenue due from property under attachment ... ..	XVII	120
INSTALMENTS of revenue, power to make rules as to, ... ..	XVII	109
See <i>Liability</i> .		
INSTITUTION, see <i>Questions</i> .		
INSTRUMENT, see <i>Grants</i> .		
INSTRUMENTS, see <i>Navigation</i> .		
INSTRUMENTS OF HUSBANDRY, see <i>Exemptions</i> .		
INSURANCE against fire of bank's premises ... ..	XI	41 (b)
INTERCEPTING, see <i>Messages</i> .		
INTEREST due in respect of debts and liabilities ... ..	{ VI	8
on debts and liabilities determined under Act ... ..	{ XIV	15
on debt to bank of proprietor or shareholder ... ..	{ VI	19 (d)
as against bank, unpaid dividend not to bear, ... ..	{ XIV	30 (c)
not demandable on arrear of revenue ... ..	{ XI	17
of defaulter alone to be proceeded against ... ..	{ "}	44
on purchase-money refunded ... ..	{ XVII	111
and costs payable by pre-emptor purchasing property ... ..	{ "}	135
INTERESTS derived from right in land sold for arrears ... ..	{ XVIII	149
in estate the subject of application for partition, ... ..	{ II	12
declaration of, ... ..	{ XVII	48
See <i>Events, Exception, Incumbrances, Landlord, Rights, Securities, Shares, Tenant, Transfer</i> .		74

	Act.	Sec.
INTERMEDIATE PORT, certificate as to additional passengers taken at, ... ..	VIII	20, 25
INTERMEDIATE PORTS, see <i>Certificate B.</i>		
INTERPRETATION, see <i>Agricultural year, Auditors, Board, Capital, Capital stock, Chief commissioner, Chief officer of customs, Commissioner, Directors, Emigrants, Evidence, General meeting, Goods, Immigrant, Immigrants, Improvement, Incumbrance, Inspector-general, Jágirdár, Jágir-land, Land, Land-revenue, Legal remuneration, Long voyage, Magistrate, Master, Message, Native state, Notification, Office, Opium, Passenger, Possession, Presidency of bombay, Presidency of fort st. george, Presidency of fort william, Registered, Revenue-free, Revenue-officer, Seaman, Secretary, Shareholders, Shares, Ship, Short voyage, Special meeting, Special resolution, Telegraph, Telegraph-officer, The bank, Voyage, Youthful offender, Zamin-dár.</i>		
INTOXICATING DRUGS prepared from poppy, included in "opium" ... ..	XXIII	3
INTOXICATION, punishment for inducing contracts by means of, ... ..	III	21
INVENTORY of additions to collections of Asiatic society ... ..	XXII	12
<i>See Copies.</i>		
INVESTIGATION of claims, power to refuse to proceed with, ... ..	VI	13
and report on cases referred by deputy commissioner ... ..	XVII	180
power to order further, ... ..	"	188
power to require evidence and documents for purposes of, ... ..	"	217
<i>See Judicial proceeding.</i>		
INVESTIGATIONS and adjustments of accounts under Civil Procedure Code, sections 180, 181 ... ..	XVIII	27 (d)
INVESTING of settlement-officers with deputy and assistant commissioner's powers ... ..	XVII	183
persons with civil jurisdiction ... ..	XVIII	43 (a)
INVESTMENT of bank-funds in specified securities ... ..	XI	36 (d)
of monies received or raised under Act ... ..	XIV	30 (d)
<i>See Security.</i>		
IRREGULARITY, see <i>Claims, Setting-aside.</i>		
ISSUE of writs of demand and summons to appear ... ..	XVII	220 (j)
of warrants for arrest or search ... ..	XXIII	19
'JÁGÍRDÁR' defined ... ..	XIV	2
<i>See Superior holder.</i>		
JÁGÍR-LAND' defined ... ..	XIV	

	Act.	Sec.
JĀTRAS, Act does not apply to, ... ..	XIX	12
JEWELS, see <i>Plate</i> .		
JOINT LIABILITY of co-sharers not affected ... ..	XVII	123
JOINT OWNERS of stock or shares ... ..	XI	22
JOINT RESPONSIBILITY of sharers in mahāl assigned in portions to different taluqas ... ..	XVII	100 (d)
JOINT-SETTLEMENT with several proprietors or their representatives ... ..	XVII	27
JUDGE of high court may be member of bank-corporation ... ..	XI	66
JUDGMENT of court declaring property exempt from land-revenue	X	4 (k)
JUDGMENT-DEBTOR, bar to taking under management of land not in actual possession of, ... ..	XVIII	21
JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER, circular of, deemed a notification under section 24, Act XIV of 1859	XVIII	16
power of, to make rules relating to attached property ... ..	"	27
power of, as to proceedings of subordinate courts ... ..	"	28
JUDICIAL DECISION, land held rent-free under, not liable to be resumed ... ..	XVII	55 (a)
JUDICIAL PROCEEDING, investigation by manager to be deemed a, - investigation to be deemed a, ... ..	VI	15
	XIV	33
JUICE in trees included in "land" ... ..	X	3
JUNGLE-GRANTS, register of, ... ..	XVII	56 (h)
JURISDICTION of civil courts, bar of, as to certain matters ... ..	II	56
as to offences against Act ... ..	VIII	40
established, not affected ... ..	XII	1
of courts in Sindh, saving of, ... ..	XIV	36
of civil courts in respect of certain suits and appeals, barred ... ..	XVII	20
of courts of wards in certain cases, bar of, ... ..	"	161
of court of wards ... ..	"	164
resting with revenue-officers only ... ..	"	219
<i>See Bombay, Cognizance, Courts in chutia nāgpur, Declaration, Extent, High court, Honorary, Personal, Usage, Withdrawal.</i>		
JUSTICE, prior deposition before, of witness who cannot be produced ... ..	VIII	43
equity and good conscience, questions decided by custom not contrary to, ... ..	XVIII	3 (b) 1
courts to act according to, ... ..	"	3 (g)
validity of customs and usages not contrary to, ... ..	"	4
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE included in "magistrate" ... ..	VIII	5
KĀNUNGOS, rules may provide for remuneration of, ... ..	XVII	212
<i>See Qualifications.</i>		
KĀTHIĀWĀB, see <i>Bhagnagar</i> .		
KEEPER of place of entertainment, service on, of copy of order prohibiting performance ... ..	XIX	10
KHAZĀNCHI, see <i>Officers</i> .		
KHEWAT ... ..	XVII	56 (c)
KYOUK PHYOO, a town in which land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax is leviable ... ..	II	sch.

	Act.	Sec.
LABOUR, penalty on immigrant for neglecting to perform, ... for which immigrant is unfit, effect of compelling him to perform, ... ..	III	65
LABOUR-DISTRICTS ... ..	III	80
LABOURERS, provision to be made for, ... ..	III	52
LAC, see <i>Licenses</i> .		87 (h)
LAMBARDÁE responsible for payment of revenue ... ..	XVII	56 (b)
right of, to nominate village-policeman ... ..	XVIII	29
LAMBARDÁES, defaulters in case of settlement with, ... ..	XVII	112
<i>See Qualifications.</i>		
LAND in possession ... ..	II	3
excluded from operation of part of Act ... ..	"	4
rights which may be acquired over, ... ..	"	6
temporarily taken over by revenue-officer ... ..	"	12
exempted from revenue-assessment ... ..	"	23
liable to revenue-assessment ... ..	"	23
proceedings against, ... ..	"	46
claims and questions to and regarding, ... ..	"	55 (b), (c)
defined ... ..	X	3
trial of suit relating to, and to other property ... ..	XVII	22
rent or revenue-free, list of persons holding, ... ..	"	56 (e)
to be improved, recovery out of, of advances for improve- ment ... ..	XXI	4 (c)
<i>See Alluvion, Area, Bequests, Burma, Customs- laws, Distribution, Extent, Land-revenue, Readjustment, Redistribution, Rent, Rights.</i>		
LANDHOLDER, status of, how acquired ... ..	II	7
rights of, defined. ... ..	"	8
compensation to, for surface-damage ... ..	"	8 (b)
out of possession when Act comes into force ... ..	"	9 first
relinquishing possession after Act comes into force ... ..	"	9 second, 11
declaration and record of original acquisition of status of, ... ..	"	15
LAND IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1871, advances for purposes not with- in scope of, ... ..	II	58 (f)
recovery of advances for pur- poses not specified in, ... ..	X	17
setting aside of repeal effected by, ... ..	"	17
LAND IMPROVEMENT ACT AMENDMENT ACT ... ..	XXI	
LANDING of immigrants ... ..	III	45
of passengers, statement to be produced prior to, ... ..	VIII	24
passenger contrary to contract, penalty for, ... ..	"	38
LANDLORD, interest of, not saleable for recovery of advance to tenant ... ..	XXI	4 (f)
LANDLORDS, agency by managing agents of, ... ..	XVIII	18
LANDLORDS AND TENANTS, see <i>Act (Bengal) VIII of 1869.</i>		
LAND-RATE, exemption from capitation-tax of persons liable to, in lieu of capitation-tax ... ..	II	34
liability for, ... ..	"	35
proceeding for recovery of arrear of, ... ..	"	37
	"	46



	Act.	Sec.
<b>LAND-REVENUE</b> in British Burma, assessment and collection		
of, ... ..	II	
provisions relating to, ... ..	"	23—30
rate to be in addition to, ... ..	"	35 exp.
personal liability for, ... ..	"	37
proceedings for recovery of arrears of, ... ..	"	46
recovery of costs of proceedings as if they were arrears of, ... ..	"	58 (e)
defined ... ..	X	3
bar of jurisdiction as to claims connected with proceedings for realization of, ... ..	"	4 (c)
bar of jurisdiction as to claims to be entered as liable for, ... ..	"	4 (d)
claims to receive payments charged on, ... ..	"	4 (f)
claims to hold land free from payment of, ... ..	"	4 (f) prov.
suits relating to, cognizable by civil courts ... ..	"	5
recovery of advances in same manner as arrears of, ... ..	"	17
recovery of arrears of, in the same way as current, ... ..	"	17
manager to have powers under law for recovery of, ... ..	XIV	9
assessable on maháls divided in partition ... ..	XVII	77
new allotment of, on proof of fraud or error ... ..	"	93
recovery of taxes, &c., as if they were arrears of, ... ..	XXIII	23
<i>See Arrears, Bombay, Collection, Instalments, Interest, Laws, Partition, Persons, Places, Responsibility, Rules, Sales, Time.</i>		
<b>LANDS</b> exempt from cess ... ..	II	31
bar of jurisdiction as to claims relating to certain, ... ..	X	4 (a)
<i>See Extent.</i>		
<b>LANGUAGE</b> , see <i>Evidence</i> .		
<b>LASCARS</b> , see <i>Accommodation</i> .		
<b>LAW</b> , rules to have force of, ... ..	I	8
	II	60
	XIV	30
effect of notices to previous holders of shares acquired by operation of, ... ..	XI	61
principle or rule of, not affected ... ..	XII	1
<b>LAWs</b> regulating assessment and collection of land-revenue ... ..	XVIII	3 (a)
<i>See Customs-laws.</i>		
<b>LEASE</b> , rights over land created by, ... ..	II	6 (a)
holder of property incompetent to, ... ..	VI	3
	XIV	8
of property under management, manager's power to grant, ... ..	VI	17
	XIV	22
assistance to recover rent due under heritable, non-transferable, ... ..	XVII	158
<i>See Mortgage.</i>		

	Act.	Sec.
LEASES, power to set aside, ... ..	VI	9
and mortgages, property restored to owner to be subject to, ... ..	XIV	21
to, ... ..	VI	12
rent to be paid to proprietor by holders of certain, ...	XIV	18 (b)
	XVII	40
<i>See Exception, Grant.</i>		
LEAVE-OF-ABSENCE, see <i>Uncovenanted.</i>		
LEGACIES, see <i>Questions.</i>		
LEGALITY of process, decisions on questions as to, ... ..	II	55 (i)
'LEGAL REMUNERATION,' definition of, ... ..	I	18
LEGAL TENDER, power to declare coins of native states to be, ...	IX	
LESSEE, see <i>Increase, Reduction, Rent.</i>		
LESSEES with fixed rents, partition of maháls held by, ...	XVII	100
<i>See Determination, Partition, Proprietors, Rent, Tenures.</i>		
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, bank may require production of, ...	XI	23
LETTERS OF CREDIT, making, issue and circulation of, ...	XI	36 (e)
payable out of India, granting of, ...	"	36 (f)
<i>See Bills of exchange.</i>		
LEVY of fees for alterations in lists and registers ... ..	XVII	60
and disposal of fees or commission on sale of attached property ... ..	XVIII	27 (b)
LIABILITIES of emigrant refusing to embark ... ..	III	40
<i>See Debts, Government, Powers, Publication, Transfer.</i>		
LIABILITY for land-revenue, cess and capitation-tax ... ..	II	37
decisions on questions as to, ... ..	"	55 (g)
for land-revenue, suit to contest, ... ..	X	5 (a)
to pay assessment, commencement of, ... ..	XVII	30
for government-revenue ... ..	"	41
of proprietors of separate maháls formed by partition ... ..	"	89
of purchaser for revenue-instalments ... ..	"	154
<i>See Loss.</i>		
LICENSE to establish telegraph, power to grant, ... ..	I	4
to be obtained by vessels carrying emigrants ... ..	III	37
<i>See Local area.</i>		
LICENSED TELEGRAPHS, regulation of, ... ..	I	8
LICENSEE to comply with act and rules ... ..	III	38
LICENSES granted, saving of, ... ..	I	2
to prepare cutch and beeswax ... ..	II	39, 40
for collection of cutch and beeswax ... ..	"	40
rules as to mode of applying for, ... ..	"	86 (f)
for employment of youthful offenders ... ..	V	21 (f)
LICENSING of recruiters ... ..	III.	9
of youthful offenders to employers of labour ... ..	V	13, 17, 19

	Act.	Sec.
LIENS, see <i>Mortgages</i> .		
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, power of, to make rules ...	VI	19
LIFE, see <i>Mortgage</i> .		
LIMIT to increase of capital ... ..	XI	14
LIMITATION of appeals ... ..	II	55
applicable to revised proceedings, &c. {	VI	12
of appeal from proceedings of revenue-officers ...	XIV	18
of appeal ... ..	X	9
rule of, ... ..	XVII	185
	XVIII	16
See <i>Time</i> .		
LIMITATION ACT, 1871, rights over land acquired under sections 27, 28 of, ... ..	II	6 (b)
LIMITATION LAW, rent-free land, the right to resume which is barred by, ... ..	XVII	55(b)
LIMITED LIABILITY of banks ... ..	XI	4
LIMITS, see <i>Declaration</i> .		
LIQUIDATION, see <i>Bank of Bombay, Residue, Scheme</i> .		
LIQUIDATION-SCHEME, proceedings subsequent to sanction of, ...	XIV	19
See <i>Demise</i> .		
LIST of emigrants to be furnished by emigration-agent ...	III	39
LISTS and registers to be kept by deputy commissioner ...	XVII	58
See <i>Form, Jungle-grants, Khewat, Mál-guzárl, Málíkána, Nazul, Pargana, State, Sub-settled, Tenures, Waqf</i> .		
LOANS and advances which bank is prohibited from making ...	XI	37
by discount or otherwise, to individuals or firms, limit to, ... ..	..	37 (d)
or advances to individual or partnership, maximum amount of, ... ..	..	63 (a)
See <i>Negotiable instruments, Negotiable securities</i> .		
LOCAL AREA, power to prohibit performance in, except under license ... ..	XIX	10
LOCAL GOVERNMENT, power of, to take possession of telegraph assessment of cost of police subject to orders of, ... ..	I	5
may define limits of place ... ..	..	16
power of, to employ additional police ... ..	..	16
intercepting or divulging message otherwise than by order of secretary to, ...	..	17
to appoint medical inspector ... ..	III	4
may suspend or remove him ... ..	..	4
examination of recruits by officer appointed by, ... ..	..	14
to fix fees for examination of recruits ... ..	..	14
may order compensation to emigrant ill-treated ... ..	..	30
may order payment to emigrant of return-expenses and compensation ... ..	..	34

	Act.	Sec.
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b> ( <i>contd.</i> )		
to license emigrant-vessel ... ..	III	37
to provide employment for immigrants and dependents or return them to place of registry ... ..	"	60
of embarkation-port, power of, to make rules ... ..	"	86
introduction of Act by, ... ..	V	1
officer appointed by, to perform duties of inspector of jails ... ..	"	3
may establish reformatory schools ... ..	"	4 (a)
may use as such certain private schools ... ..	"	4 (b)
discontinue schools established or used ... ..	"	4 (c)
report to, by inspector-general on schools visited ... ..	"	6
to prescribe form of such report ... ..	"	6
to appoint school for receiving youthful offender ... ..	"	9
may order discharge of youthful offender	"	11 (a)
may appoint place for discharged offenders to undergo residue of sentence ... ..	"	11 (b)
may order removal from one school to another ... ..	"	11 (c)
to appoint superintendent, committee of visitors and board of management ... ..	"	12
may suspend or remove officers ... ..	"	12
powers of board appointed by, ... ..	"	19
may declare trustees or managers of school to be a board ... ..	"	20
sanction of, to rules made by board of management ... ..	"	21
to make rules in absence of board ... ..	"	21
to appoint ports for departure of ships and discharge of passengers ... ..	VIII	6
to appoint officer to receive notice of sailing of passenger-ships ... ..	"	7
when to pay expense of survey of ship ... ..	"	14
to control discretion as to grant of certificate ... ..	"	16
to appoint officers ... ..	"	47
may call for and examine record ... ..	X	10
may refer question for decision of high court ... ..	"	12
recovery of certain advances made by, ... ..	"	17
balance-statement to be sent to, ... ..	XI	43
power of, as to requiring information ... ..	"	43
may prohibit engagement of natives to serve as seamen ... ..	XIII	5
sanction of, to engage native to serve as seaman. ... ..	"	8 (a)
to appoint fund to receive fines on police power of, to prohibit dramatic performance	XVIII	38
may call for information as to drama to be performed ... ..	XIX	3, 10
may authorize collector to delegate powers to subordinate ... ..	"	7
opium import-pass granted by appointee of,	XXI	5
opium export-pass granted by appointee of,	XXIII	4 (d)
	"	5 (a)

	Act.	Sec.
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT, (contd).</b>		
export of imported opium by permission of, may be authorized to establish opium-warehouses ... ..	XXIII	5 (b)
declare places to be opium-warehouses	"	7 (a)
cancel such declaration ... ..	"	7 (c)
make rules as to poppy-cultivation, opium, &c. ... ..	"	7 (d)
LOCAL LAW relating to stage-carriages, saving of, ... ..	XVI	8
LOCATION, see <i>Regulation</i> .		2
LODGING, see <i>Food, Ill-treatment</i> .		
LOTTING, see <i>Misconduct</i> .		
'LONG VOYAGE' defined ... ..	VIII	5
Loss for which director is not responsible ... ..	XI	31
by re-sale, liability of purchaser for, ... ..	XVII	143
of right of pre-emption ... ..	XVIII	11, 15
<i>See Government.</i>		
LOST, see <i>Renewal</i> .		
LOT, person to exercise right of pre-emption determined by, ... ..	XVIII	9
LOWER PROVINCES, revenue-agents to practise in courts in, ... ..	IV	
LUCKNOW CIVIL COURT, service of process within jurisdiction of, ... ..	XVIII	22
LUNACY or unsoundness of mind, vacation of office of director owing to, ... ..	XI	27, cl. 2
<i>See Enquiry.</i>		
LUNATIC and minor shareholder, voting by, ... ..	XI	58
<i>See Guardian, Manager, Minor.</i>		
LUNATICS, see <i>Disqualified</i> .		
MACHINERY, see <i>Battery</i> .		
MADRAS, discount of negotiable securities payable in Ceylon by bank of, ... ..	XI	37 (f)
<i>See Governments.</i>		
MADRAS BANK, sale to, of government shares therein ... ..	XI	68
MAGISTRATE, recovery of cost of police under warrant of, ... ..	I	16
	III	3
	V	8
defined ... ..	VIII	5
	XIX	2
	XXIII	3
countersignature by, of recruiter's license ... ..	III	11
recruit to be examined by medical officer appointed by, ... ..	"	14
examination by, of emigrants under contract ... ..	"	15, 16
to furnish copy of registry ... ..	"	18
to approve person appointed by recruiter for care of emigrants ... ..	"	20
to give certificate to such person ... ..	"	20
power of, to inspect buildings and to enquire as to immigrants ... ..	"	56
powers of, in respect of provisions for immigrants ... ..	"	62

	ACT.	SECT.
MAGISTRATE, ( <i>contd.</i> )		
immigrant charged to be taken before nearest, ...	III	67
may award fine to employer of immigrant enticed away ...	"	71
may restore to employer immigrant undergoing imprisonment ...	"	72
disposal by, of well founded complaint by immigrant ...	"	78
power of, as to wages due in arrears to immigrant ...	"	79
levy by, of balances due from employers of immigrants ...	"	91
may summarily punish offences against Act ...	VIII	39
deposition before, by witness who cannot be produced ...	"	43
power of, to deal with imprisoned seamen and apprentices ...	XIII	7
nomination of village-policeman to be communicated to, ...	XVIII	30
may appoint road-police ...	"	33
power of, to prohibit certain dramatic performances	XIX	3
may issue warrants for arrest or search ...	XXIII	19
<i>See Default, Discretion.</i>		
MAGISTRATE OF DISTRICT to assess cost of police ...	I	16
MAGISTRATE OF FIRST CLASS may exercise power to send offender to reformatory ...	V	7
MAGISTRATE OF POLICE for presidency-town included ...	III	3
charges before, against emigrants	"	40
<i>See Presidency magistrate.</i>		
MAGISTRATES, power of, to send offender to reformatory ...	V	7
regulation of periods for which they may send offenders to reformatory ...	"	22
MAHÁL, see <i>Assessment, Boundaries, Diluvion, Erection, Owners, Pattá, Share, Sir-land, Taluqdári, Union.</i>		
MAHÁLS other than taluqdári, settlement of, with whom to be made ...	XVII	26 (b)
having two classes of proprietors, settlement of, with whom to be made ...	"	26 (b)
transferred to mortgagees, settlement of, with whom to be made ...	"	26 (b)
held free of revenue, partition and union of, ...	"	99
<i>See Partition, Revenue-paying, Separate.</i>		
MAINTENANCE of holder of property, his heir and their families ...	VI	4
from property under management ...	"	23
of boundaries ...	XVII	102, 107
of watch and ward at fairs and assemblies ...	XVIII	39 (c)
<i>See Allowance, Collections, Ill-treatment, Registration.</i>		

	ACT.	SEC.
MALE PERSONS, tax on, ...	II	33, 34
MALES, liability of, for taxes on families ...	II	38
MALGUZÁRÍ register to be prepared ...	XVII	56 (b)
MALICIOUS, <i>see Negligence.</i>		
MÁLÍKÁNA register to be prepared ...	XVII	56 (g)
MÁMUL not included in "jágir-land" ...	XIV	2
MANAGEMENT of reformatory schools ...	V	12, 22
of reformatory, power to regulate, ...	VI	21 (b)
application of receipts in discharge of costs of, ...	XIV	4
of branches and agencies, bye-laws as to, ...	XI	10
extent of order of, ...	XIV	63 (j)
of taluqa, proprietor of which is excluded from settlement ...	XVII	7
power to hold mahál under, pending partition property in respect of which arrear is due, may be taken under, ...	"	32
of estate, settlement of which is annulled ...	"	79
offer of new settlement on termination of, ...	"	119
by deputy commissioner on refusal of such offer bar to sale for arrears accrued during, ...	"	125
of estates, persons disqualified for, ...	"	131
nomination of patwári for mahál under direct, right of occupancy in sir-land of mahál held under direct, ...	"	131
of museum, bye-laws for, ...	"	132 (c)
	"	162
	"	206
	XVIII	25
	XXII	7 (a)
<i>See Depôts, Diet, Education, Relinquishment, Termination.</i>		
MANAGER of encumbered property, power to appoint, ...	VI	2
duties of, ...	"	4
to regulate publication of notice to claimants ...	"	5
to publish notice to claimants ...	"	5
procedure of, as to entries in books relating to claim ...	XIV	6
power of, as to documents not produced with claim ...	VI	12
power of, to admit claims after expiry of limited period ...	XIV	6
to determine amount of debts and liabilities ...	VI	7
powers of, as to leases of property under management ...	"	8
to prepare scheme for settlement of debts and liabilities ...	"	9
powers of, ...	XIV	21
powers of, for recovery of rents and profits ...	VI	11
empowered to lease property under management ...	XIV	16
of minor or lunatic's estate, application by, for benefit of Act ...	VI	13-18
of property brought under Act, appointment of, ...	"	16
may lease property to debtor ...	"	17
to be made a party to certain suits ...	"	17
	XIV	22
	"	3
	"	6
	"	8
	"	36

	Act.	Sec.
MANAGERS, see <i>Accounts, Allowance, Appointment, Balance, Officers, Partners, Responsibility, Rules, Sanction, Security, Trustees.</i>		
MANAGING AGENTS, see <i>Landlords.</i>		
MANUFACTORIES, see <i>Exception.</i>		
MANUFACTURE of opium, power to make rules as to, <i>See Prohibition, Punishment.</i>	XXIII	8 (b)
MANUSCRIPTS, see <i>Duplicates.</i>		
MAP, see <i>Entry.</i>		
MAPS, see <i>Duplicates.</i>		
MARKET-VALUE of property mortgaged ... ..	XVIII	13 (d)
MARKING and numbering collections ... ..	XXII	12
MARRIAGE of female proprietor, transmission of shares on, ...	XI	23
<i>See Female, Questions.</i>		
MARRIED MEN, rate of tax on, ... ..	II	34
MASTER of vessel carrying emigrants to be furnished with list	III	39
allowing immigrant to land without permission, fine on,	"	45
to report arrival of immigrant-vessel ... ..	"	45
defined ... ..	VIII	5
owner or agent to give notice of day of sailing ... ..	"	7
and owner, penalties on, for infringement of Act ... ..	"	29-38
not included in 'seaman' ... ..	XIII	2
refusing to accept, as distressed, seaman certified to be	"	3
so, penalty on, ... ..	"	3
to report desertion or absence of seamen and appren-	"	6
tices ... ..	"	6
<i>See Complaint, Fine, Imprisonment, Owner.</i>		
MATERIALS used in opium-manufacture, seizure of, ...	XXIII	14 (c)
<i>See Confiscation.</i>		
MEDALS, see <i>Duplicates.</i>		
MEDICAL ATTENDANCE, see <i>Diet, Food, Hospital-accommodation.</i>		
MEDICAL CARE of emigrants during residence at depôts ...	III	86 (d)
<i>See Hospital-accommodation.</i>		
MEDICAL CHARGE of immigrants, penalty for not providing, ...	III	64
MEDICAL DRUGS and stores to be provided for labourers ...	III	87 (h)
MEDICAL EXAMINATION of intending emigrant ... ..	III	14
MEDICAL INSPECTION of immigrants during transport ... ..	III	87 (a)
MEDICAL INSPECTOR, notice to, of arrival of emigrant at		
depôt ... ..	III	22
examination of emigrants by, ... ..	"	23, 24
to certify as to fitness of emigrant to		
emigrate ... ..	"	26
to furnish certificate to master of emi-		
grant-vessel ... ..	"	39
of immigrants at debarkation-port ... ..	"	43-51
duty of, as to immigrants on arrival ... ..	"	46
MEDICAL INSPECTORS, provisions relating to, ... ..	III	4-8



	Act.	Sec.
MEDICAL OFFICER, examination of recruit by, ... ..	III	14
MEDICAL OFFICERS, medicines and medical requirements for emigrants ... ..	III	86 (k)
MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS, see <i>Medical officers</i> .		
MEDICAL STORES, appliances and fittings, power to make rules as to, ... ..	VIII	46 (b)
MEDICAL TREATMENT, see <i>Accommodation</i> .		
MEDICINE, see <i>Hospital-accommodation</i> .		
MEDICINES of proper quality, penalty for not providing, ...	III	64
<i>See Medical officers.</i>		
MEETING at which call was made, proof as to, not required	XI	65
MEETINGS of board or committees, procedure at, ... ..	XI	63 (g)
of trustees, bye-laws for, ... ..	XXII	7 (b)
<i>See Annual.</i>		
MEMBER of village-community, title of, to right of pre-emption ... ..	XVIII	9
MEMBERS of council of Asiatic society, Bengal, to be trustees ...	XXII	3
<i>ex officio</i> ... ..	"	4, 5
MEMORANDUM of appeal, procedure in revision same as in case of, ... ..	XVIII	29
MEN, see <i>Works</i> .		
MERCANTILE, see <i>Validity</i> .		
MERCANTILE FIRM, see <i>Co-partners</i> .		
MERCHANDIZE included in "goods" ... ..	XI	3
MERCHANT SEAMEN, see <i>Act I of 1859</i> .		
amendment of law relating to, ... ..	XIII	
MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1854, sections 211-213, evidence of distress of seaman in proceedings under, ...	XIII	3
'MESSAGE' defined ... ..	I	3
by telegraph, power to intercept, ... ..	"	5
penalty for fraudulently sending, without payment ... ..	"	20
penalty for sending fabricated, ... ..	"	21
penalty for fraudulently retaining or secreting, ...	"	22
<i>See Misconduct.</i>		
MESSAGES, regulation of telegraph, ... ..	I	7
government not responsible for loss from default as to, ... ..	"	9
penalty for unlawfully learning contents of, ... ..	"	14
penalty for preventing or obstructing, ... ..	"	15
penalty for offence as to, ... ..	"	17
METAL not legally coined in government-mint, bar to coinage of, for native state ... ..	IX	5
MILITARY CANTONMENT, exclusion of land included in, ...	II	4 (f)
MINERAL PRODUCTS, reservation of, in favour of government ...	II	8 (b)
MINES, reservation of, in favour of government ... ..	II	8 (b)
<i>See Exception.</i>		
MINISTERIAL OFFICERS, appointment, duties, punishment and dismissal of, ... ..	XVIII	39 (f)

	Act.	Sec.	
MINOR, application for benefit of Act for holder of property	{	VI	2
who is a, ...		XIV	3
idiot or lunatic, bar to sale of estate of proprietor who is a, ...		XVII	132 (a)
<i>See Guardian, Lunatic, Manager.</i>			
MINORITY, see <i>Enquiry, Questions.</i>			
MINORS, see <i>Disqualified, Education.</i>			
MINT, native state may send metal for coinage to British Indian, ...	IX	5	
MINUTE-BOOKS and account-books, bye-laws for keeping, ...	XXII	7 (d)	
MISCHIEF, penalty for committing, ...	I	15	
MISCONDUCT of telegraph-officer, penalty for, ...	I	19	
of revenue-officers ...	II	58 (c)	
of licensed youthful offender, effect of complaint of, ...	V	14	
<i>See Neglect, Setting-aside.</i>			
MISREPRESENTATION in inducing contract by emigrant ...	III	16	
<i>See Intoxication.</i>			
MISTAKE, see <i>Claims, Setting-aside.</i>			
MODE of making searches ...	XXIII	16	
MODIFICATION of his order by chief commissioner ...	XVII	215	
MODIFY, see <i>Reverse.</i>			
MONASTERY, land belonging to, ...	II	4 (h)	
exempt from assessment ...	"	23 (a)	
MONEY, bank may advance and lend, ...	XI	36 (a)	
recoverable as arrears of revenue, Act applied to, ...	XVII	160	
<i>See Bequests, Execution, Receipt, Rents, Shipping office.</i>			
MONIES realized by sale of articles to be held on trust ...	XXII	13	
MORTALITY, see <i>Sickness.</i>			
MORTGAGE, holder of property incompetent to, ...	{	VI	3
or sale of property under management, power to raise money by, ...		XIV	8
or security of immovable property or documents of title relating thereto		VI	18
charge, lease or alienate, manager only competent to, ...		XIV	23 (a)
charge, &c., by jāgirdār restored to possession of property valid only for his life ...		XI	37 (c)
of rates and taxes under Bombay Municipal Act, 1865 ...		XIV	8
and sale of property under charge of court of wards		"	27
a ground of suit to enforce right of pre-emption		XV	2
		XVII	172
		XVIII	13 (d)
<i>See Foreclosure, Notice.</i>			
MORTGAGEE occupying land for person in possession or conditional vendee in possession, power to remove, ...	II	3	
	VI	16	

	Act.	Sec.
<b>MORTGAGEE</b> ( <i>contd.</i> )		
not bound to see that money raised on property under management is wanted ... ..	VI	18
in possession, power to remove, ... ..	XIV	20
or conditional vendee, settlement when to be made with, ... ..	XVII	26
payment to, of amount due under mortgage ... ..	XVIII	12
fixing time for payment by pre-emptor of amount due to, ... ..	"	14
<i>See Tender.</i>		
<b>MORTGAGEES</b> , liability of, for revenue and taxes ... ..	II	37
to give notice of transfer of possession ... ..	XVII	61
and conditional vendees deemed proprietors for nomination of patwáris ... ..	"	204
<i>See Reinstatement.</i>		
<b>MORTGAGES</b> , charges and liens, determination of amount of, ... ..	VI	8
<i>See Leases.</i>		
<b>MORTGAGOR</b> , see <i>Vendor.</i>		
<b>MOTIVE</b> , request for removal of patwári from fraudulent or improper, ... ..	XVII	209
<b>MOVEABLE</b> , see <i>Property.</i>		
<b>MOVEABLE PROPERTY</b> exempt from attachment or sale ... ..	VI	3
stock and shares in bank to be, ... ..	XI	19
<i>See Custody, Defaulter, Distress.</i>		
<b>MOVEABLES</b> , attachment and sale of, ... ..	XVII	117,118
<b>MOVEMENTS</b> of bad characters, police to report, ... ..	XVIII	34 (d)
<b>MUHAMMADAN LAW</b> when to be the rule of decision ... ..	XVIII	3 (b) (2)
<b>MUHAMMADANS</b> , see <i>Dower, Muhammadan law.</i>		
<b>MUKHTIÁRKÁRS' KACHAHRÍS</b> , copies of notice to claimants to be exhibited at, ... ..	XIV	11
<b>MUNICIPAL</b> , see <i>Bombay.</i>		
<b>MUNSIFS' COURTS</b> , revenue-agents authorised to practise in, ... ..	IV	
<b>MUSEUM</b> , see <i>Indian.</i>		
<b>MUTATIONS</b> , see <i>Fees.</i>		
<b>NAME</b> of proprietor, notice of change of, ... ..	XI	60
of shareholder, entry of, on bank's register ... ..	"	65
of actual purchaser to be stated in certificate ... ..	XVII	151
<i>See Registry.</i>		
<b>NAMES</b> of allottees of maháls in partition ... ..	XVII	77
<b>NATIVE COINAGE ACT</b> , 1876 ... ..	IX	
<b>NATIVE INDIAN</b> subjects of Her Majesty to whom Act applies ... ..	VIII	2 (b)
<b>NATIVE LABOURERS</b> , Act to regulate transport of, to British Burma ... ..	III	
<i>See Accommodation, Engagement, Sanction.</i>		
<b>NATIVE PASSENGERS</b> from eastern port in excess, penalty for bringing, ... ..	VIII	37

	ACT.	SEC.
NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS ACT, 1876	VIII	
NATIVES of India to be on committee or board ... ..	V	12
<i>See Attendants, Sailing, vessels, Steamers, Vessels.</i>		
'NATIVE STATE' defined ... ..	IX	2
undertaking, declaration and agreements by, ...	"	4
<i>See Mint.</i>		
NAVIGATION, rules as to supply of instruments for, ...	VIII	46 (d)
NAZÚL-LANDS, register of, ... ..	XVII	56 (f)
NEGLECT to assert status, effect of, ... ..	II	9, third
to institute suit for recovery of possession of land ...	"	10
or misconduct of police, report of, ... ..	XVIII	36
punishment of, ... ..	"	37
NEGLIGENCE, responsibility for loss caused by, ... ..	I	9
<i>See Responsibility.</i>		
NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS on security of which bank may discount, purchase, lend or open cash-credits ... ..	XI	37 (e)
NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES on security of which bank may discount, purchase, lend or open cash-credits ... ..	XI	37 (f)
<i>See Bills of exchange.</i>		
NEW ARBITRATOR in place of one dying, desiring discharge or refusing to act ... ..	XVII	195
<i>NEW MANAGER, see Commissioner.</i>		
NEW SUB-SETTLEMENT in place of sub-settlement annulled ...	XVII	158
NEW TRUSTEES, power to appoint, ... ..	XXII	5
<i>NIGHT, see Separation.</i>		
NOMINATION of substitute for arbitrator excused from serving of other person to be trustee in room of secretary to government, accountant general or superintendent, geological survey ... ..	XVII	194
	XXII	4
<i>See Deputy commissioner, Failure, Parties, Responsibility, Right.</i>		
NOMINEE for patwárship in area having several proprietors ...	XVII	206
<i>See Discretion, Failure, Procedure, Rejection.</i>		
NOTICE of petition to take over land. ... ..	II	12
of application for reinstatement ... ..	"	13
of application for record of landholder's status ... ..	"	15
of intention to cancel record of acquisition of status ...	"	16
of desire to rescind settlement ... ..	"	29
as to termination of stipulations of settlement ... ..	"	30
of demand of arrear ... ..	"	44

	ACT.	SEC.
<b>NOTICE (contd.)</b>		
before issue of process against defaulter ...	II	45
to erect or repair boundary-marks ...	"	54
to medical inspector of arrival of emigrants at depôt	III	22
to inspector of immigrants of immigrant's wish to make complaints ...	"	75
of completion of assignment, penalty for failing to give, to show cause against redemption of contract ...	"	82
to be given, and forms to be observed, on termination of assignments ...	"	84
to claimants against property under management ...	VI	87 (f)
of day of sailing of ship carrying native passengers ...	XIV	5
of day for hearing of question referred to high court ...	VIII	11
of default of payment of debt to bank ...	X	7
of trust, bank not bound or affected by, ...	XI	12
of bank ceasing to act for government ...	"	17
of annual general meetings to be published ...	"	22
of special meeting ...	"	38,39
of call to be proved in suit against shareholder ...	"	49
of termination of management ...	"	50
by proclamation, of date of declaration of assessment ...	XIV	65
of application by proprietor wishing to resume grant ...	XVII	25
of transfer of possession to be given ...	"	29
to co-sharers not joining in application for partition ...	"	53
of application for partition, effect of inability to serve, to owners to erect and repair boundary-marks ...	"	61
of intended sale to be published ...	"	71
to parties to attend to hear award ...	"	72
to proprietors failing to nominate patwâri ...	"	106
to pre-emptors of proposed sale of property or foreclosure of mortgage ...	"	138
default as to, a ground of suit to enforce right of pre-emption ...	XVIII	198
in case of revision of proceedings ...	"	207
		10
		13 (a)
		18
<i>See Form, Withdrawal.</i>		
<b>NOTICES to be given under Act, power to make rules as to, ...</b>	VI	19 (b)
by bank and by shareholders ...	XI	59-62
of transfers, power of assistant commissioners to receive, and processes served on recognised agents, effect of, ...	XVII	178 (e)
	XVIII	18
<i>See Service.</i>		
<b>NOTIFICATION, prescription of rules by, ...</b>	I	8
excepting from operation of Act ...	II	1
defined ...	"	3
of restoration of owner to his property ...	VI	12
as to settlement ...	XVII	14
as to settlement-record ...	"	14
of closing of settlement-operations ...	"	18
of application for partition ...	"	71
of application for partition when alone sufficient ...	"	72
of order confirming partition ...	"	91
that transfer of defaulter's share to co-sharer will become absolute ...	"	122
before re-sale ...	"	144

	ACT.	SEC.
<b>NOTIFICATION (contd.)</b>		
of settlement not cognizable by civil court ...	XVII	219 (c)
repealed in Oudh ...	XVIII	2 & sch. I
within meaning of section 24 of Act XIV of 1859	"	16
under section 26 of Act XXXII of 1871 ...	"	17
investing persons with civil jurisdiction ...	"	43
by proclamation, of order prohibiting performance	XIX	5
applying provisions of sections to local area ...	"	10
permitting import of opium ...	XXIII	4 (d)
permitting export of opium ...	"	5 (d)
declaring places to be opium-warehouses ...	"	7
authorizing establishment of opium-warehouses	"	7 (a)
<i>See Settlement, Survey.</i>		
<b>NUMBER of members of committee, of visitors or board of management</b>		
... ..	V	12
of passengers ship can carry, to be certified ...	VIII	10
of passengers taken on board, certificate as to, ...	"	20 (a)
of passengers, compliance with Act as to, ...	"	44
of proprietors or shareholders to be present in passing resolution to increase or reduce capital ...	XI	13
each share to be distinguished by a, ...	"	19
<i>See Directors, Regulation.</i>		
<b>NUMBERING, see Marking.</b>		
<b>NUMBERS, see Statements.</b>		
<b>OBJECTION</b> of co-sharers to partition ...	XVII	71, 73, 74
to question put to witness ...	XVIII	19
<b>OBJECTIONS</b> to allotments ...	II	56 (c)
as to which jurisdiction of Bombay civil courts is barred ...	X	4 (b)
<i>See Distribution.</i>		
<b>OBSELETE ENACTMENTS</b> , repeal of, ...	XII	
<b>OBSTRUCTION</b> , see <i>Inspection, Messages, Officer.</i>		
<b>OCCUPANCY</b> , no length of, releases from liability for government-revenue ...	XVII	41
<b>OCCUPATION</b> , temporary, of available land ...	II	19
<b>OCCUPIER</b> , see <i>Owner.</i>		
<b>OFFENCE</b> by employer causing injury to immigrant ...	III	80
<i>See Abetment, Attempt, Conviction, Enquiry, Fines, Imprisonment, Penalty, Presumption.</i>		
<b>OFFENCES</b> , cognizable and non-bailable, ...	I	15
in relation to reformatories ...	V	23, 24
against Act, adjudication of, ...	VIII	39
<i>See Information, Penalties, Punishments.</i>		
<b>OFFENDER</b> in respect of boundary-marks, effect of non-discovery of, ...	XVII	105
<i>See Enquiry.</i>		

	Act.	Sec.
<b>OFFENDERS</b> , see <i>Youthful offenders</i> .		
<b>OFFER</b> of farm to under-proprietor ... ..	XVII	33
to co-sharers accepting assessment ... ..	"	36
of settlement to excluded proprietor after term of exclu- sion ... ..	"	39
of new settlement after termination of management or lease in farm ... ..	"	131
<b>OFFICE</b> connected with revenue-administration, bar of jurisdic- tion as to claims to, ... ..	II	56 (b)
defined ... ..	XI	3
of bank, notices to be left at, or addressed to, ... ..	"	60
<i>See Creation, Place of business, Usage.</i>		
<b>OFFICER</b> of railway-company, penalty on, ... ..	I	12
of telegraph, penalty for obstructing, ... ..	"	13
authorized to order interception of message ... ..	"	17
in charge of jail in which offender under 16 is impris- oned may take him before magistrate ... ..	V	8
empowered to board and inspect ship at port of call to send particulars to embarkation-ports ... ..	VIII	44
clerk or servant, director not responsible for, ... ..	XI	31
of bank not eligible to be auditor ... ..	"	47
in charge of settlement, appointment and powers of, powers of, ... ..	XVII	19
so empowered, may call for information as to drama to be performed ... ..	"	181
authorized by government may issue warrants for arrest or search ... ..	XIX	7
issuing warrant, persons arrested and things seized to be sent to, ... ..	XXIII	19
to attach illegally cultivated poppy-crop ... ..	"	20
to attach illegally cultivated poppy-crop ... ..	"	22
<i>See Government.</i>		
<b>OFFICER IN CHARGE OF SETTLEMENT</b> , see <i>Deputy commissioner</i> .		
<b>OFFICERS</b> at ports of debarkation, ... ..	III	43, 44
cooks and other servants, control of, ... ..	"	86 (l)
on whose information penalties may be enforced ... ..	VIII	41
to perform and exercise duties and powers, appoint- ment of, ... ..	"	47
clerks and servants, appointment, suspension and removal of, ... ..	XI	32
of the bank ... ..	"	32-35
notified by directors, power of, ... ..	"	33
forbidden to engage in other commercial business ..	"	34
of bank, auditors may examine, ... ..	"	48
<i>See Advances, Approval, Assistance, Chief accountant, Complement, Department, Directors, Duties, Guidance, Issue, Ports, Power, Powers, Rewards, Sala- ries, Security, Trustees.</i>		
<b>OFFICES</b> of emigration-agent and medical inspector may be held by same person ... ..	III	42
in which notice of sale to be published ... ..	XVII	138
<i>See Books.</i>		

	Act.	Sec.
OFFICIAL CHARACTER of signer of deposition need not be proved	VIII	43
OMISSION by owner to warehouse opium when bound to do so ..	XXIII	10 (d)
OPEN PLACES, power to seize opium, &c., liable to confiscation		
in,                   ...                   ...                   ...                   ...	XXIII	15
OPIUM not included in intoxicating drugs                   ...                   ..	XXIII	2
defined                   ...                   ...                   ...                   ...	"	3
<i>See Confiscation, Custody, Customs, Disposal, Export, Fees, Import, Intoxicating drugs, Laws, Manufacture, Owner, Poppy, Possession, Preparations, Removal, Sale, Transport, Warehousing.</i>		
OPIUM ACT, 1876                   ...                   ...                   ...                   ...	XXIII	
OPIUM REVENUE, see <i>Farmer</i> .		
OPTION to parties to partition by themselves or by arbitrators...	XVII	76
to owner to pay fine in lieu of confiscation                   ...                   ...	XXIII	13
ORDER of reference to arbitration, what to be specified in,                   ...                   ...	XVII	192
of confiscation by whom to be made                   ...                   ...	XXIII	13
<i>See Copy, Enquiry, Management, Modification, Rescission.</i>		
ORDERS repealed                   ...                   ...                   ...                   ...	XVIII	2 & sch. I
<i>See Deputy commissioner, Validation.</i>		
OUDH CIVIL COURTS ACT, 1871, section 28, ceasing of effect of,                   ...                   ...                   ...                   ...	XVII	17
in Oudh                   ...                   ...                   ...                   ...		
applied                   ...                   ...                   ...                   ...	"	75
OUDH ESTATES ACT, 1869, appointment of guardian by will                   ...                   ...                   ...	XVII	168
executed under,                   ...                   ...                   ...                   ...	XVII	
OUDH LAND-REVENUE ACT, 1876                   ...                   ...                   ...                   ...	XVIII	7 (a)
section 40, right of pre-emption in cases mentioned in,                   ...                   ...                   ...                   ...		
appointment, &c., of ministerial officers not provided for in,                   ...                   ...                   ...                   ...	XVIII	39 (f)
OUDH LAWS ACT, 1876                   ...                   ...                   ...                   ...	XVIII	
provision of, as to pre-emption applied ...                   ...                   ...                   ...	XVII	121
OUDH RENT ACT, 1868, rent payable by proprietor as occupancy-tenant to be fixed under,                   ...                   ...                   ...	XVII	157
alternative to suit against defaulter under,                   ...                   ...                   ...                   ...	"	158
saving of provisions of, with regard to limitation                   ...                   ...                   ...                   ...	XVIII	16
section 109, section substituted for,                   ...                   ...                   ...                   ...	"	23
section 118, section substituted for,                   ...                   ...                   ...                   ...	"	24
rent of sîr-land held by proprietor to be fixed under,                   ...                   ...                   ...                   ...	"	25
revenue-agents may appear in suits under,                   ...                   ...                   ...                   ...	"	26
OUDH SUB-SETTLEMENT ACT, 1866, rent payable to proprietor to be fixed in accordance with,                   ...                   ...                   ...                   ...	XVII	40
OUDH TALUQDAR'S RELIEF ACT, bar to sale for recovery of arrears during tenure under,                   ...                   ...                   ...                   ...	XVII	132 (a)



	ACT.	SEC.
<b>OUDH TALUQDÁR'S RELIEF ACT, (contd.)</b>		
nomination of patwári for mahál under manager appointed under, ...	XVII	206
OVERDRAWING without security, power of bank to allow, ...	XI	37
OWNER or master to exhibit copy of certificate ...	VIII	17
agent or master to give bond when ship clears for Red sea ...	"	26
of property, manager to have powers of, ...	XIV	9
when chargeable for restoration of boundary-mark erased, &c. ...	XVII	105
or occupier of house, service of prohibition on, ..	XIX	4
or occupier, punishment of, for disobedience of order prohibiting performance ...	"	6 (d)
or occupier bound to furnish information as to drama to be performed ...	"	7
of opium bound to deposit it in warehouse ...	XXIII	7
<i>See Complaint, Fine, Imprisonment, Master, Omission, Option, Restoration.</i>		
OWNERS of maháls, villages and fields, obligations of, as to boundary-marks ...	XVII	103-107
power to call on, to erect or repair boundaries ...	"	178 (m)
<i>. See Cost, Taluqas.</i>		
OXEN, see <i>Carriages.</i>		
PACKAGES, see <i>Confiscation.</i>		
PACKING of provisions, &c., certificate as to, ...	VIII	11 (c)
PAGODA, land belonging to, ...	II	4 (h)
exempt from assessment ...	"	23 (a)
PANTOMIME, power to prohibit performance of, without supply of account of its purport ...	XIX	10
<i>See Play.</i>		
PAPERS relating to immigrant's contract ...	III	55
<i>See Public money.</i>		
PARGANA-REGISTER to be prepared ...	XVII	56 (a)
PABOL, contracts for banks may be made by, ...	XI	9 (c)
PARTIES to case referred to high court, appearance of, ...	X	12
nomination of arbitrator by officer on failure of, to appoint ...	XVII	196
PARTITION, distribution of land or allotment of land-revenue on, and union of maháls ...	X	4 (e)
of maháls, taluqdári, under-proprietary or held by lessees ...	XVII	68-101
	"	220 (h)
<i>See Costs, Distribution, Maháls, Option, Taluqdári.</i>		
PARTITION-PAPER to be delivered by arbitrators ...	XVII	77
PARTITIONS, power to receive applications for, and to make, ...	XVII	178 (k)
<i>See Questions.</i>		

	Act.	Sec.
<b>PARTNER</b> , see <i>Recognized agents</i> .		
<b>PARTNERS</b> , managers, servants, &c., advances to companies connected with bank-officers as, ... ..	XI	63 (b)
<i>See Co-partners.</i>		
<b>PARTY</b> to suit, manager to be made a, ... ..	VI	23
<i>See Manager.</i>		
<b>PASS</b> , opium not to be imported unless covered by, ... ..	XXIII	4 (a)
exported unless covered by, ... ..	"	5
<b>PASSAGE</b> , see <i>Cost</i> .		
<b>'PASSENGER'</b> defined ... ..	VIII	5
<b>PASSENGERS</b> not to be received on board ship at other than appointed port ... ..	VIII	6
penalty for illegal discharge or reception of, ... ..	"	29
in excess of number allowed, power to cause disembarkation of, ... ..	"	36
penalty for having on board greater than allowed number of, ... ..	"	36
information regarding, to be sent to embarkation-ports ... ..	"	44
Act applied to all carriages used for conveying, ... ..	XVI	1
<i>See Awning, Bulwarks, Carriage, Contract, Health, Space.</i>		
<b>PATTÍ</b> or mahál, when settlement of, may be annulled for non-payment of revenue ... ..	XVII	124
<i>See Pre-emption, Share.</i>		
<b>PATTÍDÁRÍ MAHÁL</b> , procedure in case of refusal of assessment by some of several co-sharers of, ... ..	XVII	36
<b>PATTÍS</b> , see <i>Sub-divisions</i> .		
<b>PATWÁRÍS</b> , power to give orders as to appointment, removal, &c. exemption from provisions of Act of certain, ... ..	XVII	178 (p)
power to apply provisions of Act to exempted, ... ..	"	213
" .....	"	214
<i>See Appointment, Court of wards, Duties, Failure, Management, Mortgages, Nominee, Notice, Procedure, Qualification, Qualified, Removal, Responsibility, Rules, Taluqdár, Usage.</i>		
<b>PAYMENT</b> at banks of sums payable by or to governments ... ..	XI	38
<i>See Protest, Stay.</i>		
<b>PAYMENTS</b> under section 10, scheme to provide for a continuance of, ... ..	XIV	16
to defaulter after proclamation of attachment not to discharge payer ... ..	XVII	127
in anticipation of due date ... ..	"	128
<b>PENALTIES</b> for breach of rules ... ..	II	59
for offences ... ..	VIII	29—38

	ACT.	SEC.
<b>PENALTY</b> for establishing unlicensed telegraph ... ..	I	10
for using or working unlicensed telegraph ... ..	"	11
for obstructing officer or servant ... ..	"	13
for intruding into signal-room ... ..	"	13
for unlawfully learning contents of messages ... ..	"	14
for obstructing message ... ..	"	15
for offence by telegraph-officer ... ..	"	17
for manufacturing or storing salt without license ... ..	II	39
for omitting to send return of immigrants ... ..	III	54
for obstructing inspection ... ..	"	57
for compelling unfit immigrant to work ... ..	"	59
document admissible in proceeding for adjudication of, ... ..	VIII	45
for failure to comply with Act, exemption from, ... ..	XV	3
<i>See Detention, Fine, Imprisonment, Notice.</i>		
<b>PENSIONS, see Salaries, Unconquanted.</b>		
<b>PEON, see Constable.</b>		
<b>'PERFECT PARTITION'</b> -defined ... ..	XVII	68
persons entitled to, ... ..	"	69
<b>PERILS of the sea, see Landing.</b>		
<b>PERIOD</b> of detention in reformatory school ... ..	V	7, 8
of limitation of appeal, computation of, ... ..	X	9
for which settlement is to be made ... ..	XVII	44
<b>PERIODS</b> for which offenders may be sent to reformatory ... ..	V	22
<b>PERMISSION</b> , import of opium by, ... ..	XXIII	4 (c)
export of opium by, ... ..	"	5 (c)
<b>PERPETUAL SUCCESSION</b> of bank-corporations ... ..	XI	4
of trustees ... ..	XXII	3
<b>PERSON, see Aggrieved, Government, Injury.</b>		
<b>PERSONAL</b> jurisdiction of British Indian courts, saving of, ... ..	XX	4
<b>PERSONS</b> using licensed telegraph or employed thereon ... ..	I	3 (b)
to whom revenue to be paid ... ..	XVII	109, 110
<i>See Attendance, Superintendence.</i>		
<b>PETITION</b> to revenue-officer to take over land ... ..	II	12
<b>PHYSICAL DEFECTS, see Incapacity.</b>		
<b>PILOT</b> not included in "master" ... ..	VIII	5
"seaman" ... ..	XIII	2
<b>PLACE</b> for holding court by revenue and settlement-officers ... ..	XVII	215
<i>See Entry, House, Time, Vexations.</i>		
<b>PLACE OF BUSINESS</b> of banks ... ..	XI	40
<b>PLACES</b> for payment of revenue ... ..	XVII	109, 110
<i>See Ports.</i>		
<b>PLACES OF WORSHIP, see Exception.</b>		
<b>PLAINTIFF</b> to prove that he has exhausted right of appeal ... ..	X	11
may give evidence in suit for amount paid under protest ... ..	XVII	156
<b>PLANTING</b> land temporarily relinquished ... ..	II	13
<b>PLATE</b> , jewels, title-deeds or valuable goods, charge and management of, ... ..	XI	36 (h)
<b>PLAY</b> , pantomime or drama, power to prohibit performance of, ... ..	XIX	3
<b>PLEADERS, see Parties.</b>		

	Act.	Sec.
PLEADING, practice or procedure, form or course of, not affected	XII	1
POLICE, power to employ additional, ... ..	I	16
<i>See Road-police, Village-police.</i>		
POLICE-OFFICER, assistance of, to apprehend deserted immigrant	III	66
power of, to arrest escaped offenders	V	24
<i>See Honorary.</i>		
<i>POLICE-OFFICERS, see Assistance, Departments, Vexatious.</i>		
POLICE-STATION, deserting immigrant arrested to be taken to,	III	66
persons arrested and things seized to be forwarded to, ... ..	XXIII	20
<i>POLITICAL RESIDENT, see Aden.</i>		
POLITICAL TENURE, bar of jurisdiction as to claims relating to		
lands held on, ... ..	X	4 (a)
POLL on resolution, effect of demand of, ... ..	XI	54
in favour of resolution to wind-up ... ..	"	67
<i>POPPIES, see Enquiry.</i>		
<i>POPPY, see Confiscation, Intoxicating drugs.</i>		
POPPY-CULTIVATION, power to make rules as to, ... ..	XXIII	8 (a)
<i>See Illegal, Prohibition, Punishment.</i>		
POPPY-HEADS included in "opium" ... ..	XXIII	3
<i>POET, see Registry.</i>		
PORT-CLEARANCE not to be granted unless master holds certificate	VIII	9
of ship clearing for port in Red sea ... ..	"	26
PORTIONS of mahál assigned to different taluqas deemed each a separate mahál ... ..	XVII	100 (d)
PORTS, places and officers appointed under repealed Acts, confirmed	VIII	4
<i>See Ships.</i>		
POSITION, extent and boundaries of land given as security for advances	XXI	3
'POSSESSION' defined ... ..	II	3
of land giving status of landholder ... ..	"	7
landholder out of, when Act comes into force ... ..	"	9 first
of land, application for, ... ..	"	10
disputes as to boundary-marks to be decided on basis of, ... ..	XVII	23
persons not in, but claiming right to, referred to court ... ..	"	57
disputes as to entries in settlement-record decided on basis of, ... ..	"	57
decision of disputes concerning boundaries on basis of, ... ..	"	106
purchaser when to be put in, ... ..	"	150
of opium, power to make rules as to, ... ..	XXIII	8 (c)
<i>See Confiscation, Demise, Dispute, Enquiry, Notice, Prohibition, Property, Punishment.</i>		

	ACT.	SEC.
Post, notices may be served by, ... .. <i>See Battery.</i>	XI	59, 60
POSTAL-SERVICE, appropriation of cess to maintenance of, ..	II	32
POSTPONEMENT of sale ... ..	XVII	139
POWER of court of wards as to land under its charge ... .. to trustees to appoint, suspend or remove officers and servants ... ..	XVII	172
POWER-OF-ATTORNEY, general, to be deemed a proxy ... ..	XXII	8
POWERS of inspecting officers ... ..	XI	57
of new manager ... ..	III	52
of officers invested in one district to continue on transfer to another ... ..	XIV	31
of settlement-officers ... ..	XVII	12
rights and liabilities of agent for management of at- tached property ... ..	"	19, 181-183
of manager ... ..	"	119
of assistant commissioners ... ..	"	170
of trustees ... ..	XXII	178-180 6-9
<i>See Delegation, Deputy commissioner, Rights, Settlement-officer.</i>		
POWERS-OF-ATTORNEY, admission as recognized agents of per- sons holding, ... ..	XVIII	18
PRACTICE, <i>see Pleading, Usage.</i>		
PRECEDENCE of suit against government over other suits ... ..	X	16
PRECEPT to deputy commissioner as to charge of land attached by civil court ... ..	XVIII	21
PRE-EMPTION, preference of tender of arrear by co-sharer hav- ing right of, ... ..	XVII	121
of co-sharer in land sold as a pattî of a mahâl ... ..	"	155
<i>See Acquisition, Co-sharers, Devolution, Ex- istence, Extent, Foreclosure, Loss, Loh, Member, Notice, Oudh land- revenue act, Proprietor, Right, Suit, Tims, Towns, Vendor, Village-com- munities, Village-site.</i>		
PRE-EMPTORS, <i>see Notice.</i>		
PREJUDICE to claim of mortgagee removed from possession, bar to, ... ..	VI	16
PREPARATION and submission of award ... ..	XVII	198
<i>See Documents, Registration.</i>		
PREPARATIONS of admixtures of opium included in "opium" ... ..	XXIII	3
<i>See Attempts.</i>		
PRESENCE, <i>see Disobedience.</i>		
PRESENTMENT, <i>see Promissory notes.</i>		
PRESIDENCY, establishment of bank-branches out of, ... ..	XI	42
PRESIDENCY-BANKS ACT, 1876 ... ..	XI	
PRESIDENCY-MAGISTRATE may exercise power to send offender to reformatory ... ..	V	7
'PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY' defined ... ..	XI	3

	Act.	Sec.
'PRESIDENCY OF FORT ST. GEORGE' defined ... ..	XI	3
'PRESIDENCY OF FORT WILLIAM' defined ... ..	XI	3
PRESIDENCY-TOWN, recruiting emigrants in, ... ..	III	11
PRESIDENCY-TOWNS, prohibition of dramatic performances outside of, ... ..	XIX	3
PRESIDENT and vice-president, election of, ... ..	XI	29
of Asiatic society, Bengal, to be a trustee ... ..	XXII	
nomination of trustee when any of certain <i>ex officio</i> members is also, ... ..	"	4
PRESUMPTION of offence respecting opium not satisfactorily accounted for ... ..	XXIII	11
PRICE not fixed in good faith, a ground of suit to enforce right of pre-emption ... ..	XVIII	13 (c)
<i>See Court.</i>		
PRINCE or chief, recognised agent of, ... ..	XVIII	18
<i>See Foreign powers.</i>		
PRINCES and states in India in alliance with Queen ... ..	I	1
<i>See Dominions, Foreign.</i>		
PRINCIPLE, <i>See Law, Securities, Shares.</i>		
PRINTER, <i>See Author.</i>		
PRIVATE PARTIES, suits between, cognizable by civil courts ... ..	X	5 (b)
PRIVATE PERSONS, law as to acquisition by, of rights in land ... ..	II	
PRIVATE RIGHT, cognizance of suits to establish, ... ..	X	5 (b)
PRIVILEGE, <i>See Usage.</i>		
PRIVILEGES of government under Act ... ..	I	4
<i>See Government.</i>		
PROBATE of will, bank may require production of, ... ..	XI	32
PROCEDURE of revenue-officers, power to make rules as to, ... ..	II	58 (b)
on arrival of emigrants at depôt ... ..	III	22-35
of inspector of emigrants on notice of complaint ... ..	"	76
on reference to high court ... ..	X	12
under Act, power to regulate, ... ..	XIV	30 (b)
on application for partition objected to on question of title ... ..	XVII	74
in effecting sale ... ..	"	130
on admission of appeal ... ..	"	188
where proprietors fail to nominate patwari ... ..	"	207
where nominee is not qualified ... ..	"	208
of officers under Act, rules as to, ... ..	"	220 (c)
of the courts ... ..	XVIII	16-28
<i>See Arrest, Directors, Illegal, Meetings, Pleadings.</i>		
PROCEEDING for adjudication of penalty, document admissible in, ... ..	VIII	45
<i>See Remedy, Revision, Revival, Stay, Suits, Validation.</i>		

	ACT.	SEC.
PROCEEDINGS against defaulter for arrear ... ..	II	45
against land for arrears ... ..	"	46—48
of subordinate revenue-officers, power to call for,	"	57 (f)
power to make rules as to costs of, ... ..	"	58 (e)
pending in respect of debts or liabilities, bar of,...	VI	3
for penalties, by whom to be instituted ... ..	VIII	41
of bank, effect of entry in book of, that resolution		
is carried ... ..	XI	53
resolutions and decisions of meetings to be bind-		
ing ... ..	"	55
power of directors to institute, &c. ... ..	"	64
processes, &c., bar of fresh, ... ..	XIV	8
pending in civil court in respect to debts, stay		
of, ... ..	"	8
processes, &c., stayed or suspended, bar of, ...	"	19
<i>See Claims, Conduct, Expense, Land-revenue, Liquidation-scheme, Merchant shipping act.</i>		
PROCEEDS of sale of right in land, application of, ...	II	47
<i>See Application.</i>		
PROCESS of execution against defaulter ... ..	II	45
power to make rules as to fees for service of, ...	"	58 (d)
against successor to debtor dying during management	XIV	26
enforced on account of arrear of revenue, cognizance of		
claims connected with, ... ..	XVII	219 (f)
<i>See Claims, Legality, Lucknow civil court, Revenue.</i>		
PROCESSES, executions and attachments to become void ...	VI	3
be suspended ... ..	XIV	8
<i>See Notices, Proceedings, Revival.</i>		
PROCLAIMED OFFENDERS, see <i>Arrest.</i>		
PROCLAMATION of taking over land for government ... ..	II	49, 50
decisions on questions as to effect of, ... ..	"	55 (j)
of attachment or annulment of settlement ... ..	XVII	126
of intended sale ... ..	"	136, 137
<i>See Boundary-marks, Notice, Notification.</i>		
PROCURATION, holder of power of, not to serve as director to-		
gether with donor ... ..	XI	27, cl. 3
PRODUCTION of documents, power of settlement-officer to order,	XVII	25
called for by arbitrators ... ..	"	197
PROFITS of tanks, &c., not divisible in partition ... ..	XVII	87
<i>See Accounts, Rent.</i>		
PROGRESS, settlement to be deemed in, until closing notified ..	XVII	18
PROHIBITION of poppy-cultivation, and manufacture, &c., of		
opium ... ..	XXIII	9
<i>See Copy, Engagement.</i>		

	ACT.	SEC.
PROME, a town in which land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax is leviable	II	sch.
PROMISSORY NOTES, stock-receipts, stock, &c., endorsement and transfer of,	XI	33
debentures, stock and securities of Indian, or British government, bank may lend on security of,	"	36 (a) 1
bonds and securities, presentment of, at banks	"	39
<i>See Bills of exchange, Sale.</i>		
PROMOTER, agent or manager of other bank disqualified as director of presidency-bank	XI	27, cl. 2
PROOF of past act or thing	XII	1
of debts	XIV	11
PROPERTY attached by civil court, application for benefit of Act in respect to,	VI	2
that may be vested in manager	"	2
sold by manager, exception of,	"	12
of present banks vested in new banks	XI	5
power of bank to hold and transfer,	"	7
moveable or immoveable, coming into bank's possession	"	36 (i)
inquiry as to sufficiency of, to discharge debts	XIV	4
of applicant for benefit of Act, verified statement of,	"	5
to which order of management extends	"	7
power to declare best title to, and to put into possession of,	XVII	178 (g)
of trustees, collections in museum to be,	XXI	6
<i>See Circumstances, Claims, Execution-sale, Government, Injury, Land, Public money, Superintendence.</i>		
PROPOSALS, see <i>Framing.</i>		
PROPRIETARY, see <i>Changes.</i>		
PROPRIETARY RIGHT, see <i>Title.</i>		
PROPRIETOR may surrender stock for shares	XI	12
of property under attachment, payment to, of surplus-profits	XVII	120
or under-proprietor when deemed a tenant with right of occupancy	"	157
title of, to right of pre-emption	XVIII	9
<i>See Author, Rent.</i>		
'PROPRIETORS' defined	XI	3
and shareholders of present banks incorporated	"	4
and shareholders of present banks to be proprietors and shareholders of new banks	"	4
not liable for bank's debts and engagements	"	4
or holders, shares vested in several,	"	22
or shareholders may be auditors	"	47
or shareholders competent to call special meetings	"	50
or shareholders, notices to be given by,	"	60
and shareholders bound by notices to previous holders	"	61



	ACT.	SEC.
<b>PROPRIETORS</b> ( <i>contd.</i> )		
and shareholders to be present to pass resolution to wind-up	XI	67
under-proprietors, and lessees to give notice of transfer of possession	XVII	61
defined	"	108
power of, to appoint guardians for their disqualified heirs	"	168
<i>See Adjustment, Application, Area, Boundary-marks, Deputy commissioner, Exclusion, Failure, Joint-settlement, Maháls, Nominee, Removal, Rent, Responsibility.</i>		
<b>PROSECUTION</b> , see <i>Conviction.</i>		
<b>PROSECUTIONS</b> , offence as to opium not satisfactorily accounted for to be presumed in,	XXIII	11
<b>PROTECTION</b> , see <i>Security.</i>		
<b>PROTEST</b> , payment of arrear may be made under, and suit brought for recovery	XVII	156
<b>PROVISIONS</b> , fuel and water for emigrants and allowance to each	III	86 (j)
to be made in reformatory schools	V	5
for passengers, certificate as to,	VIII	11 (c), 20
<i>See Contract, Inspection, Quality, Scale.</i>		
<b>PROXIES</b> of proprietors or shareholders	XI	57
<b>PROXY</b> , in passing resolution to wind-up, proprietors may be present by,	XI	67
<i>See Power-of-attorney, Quorum.</i>		
<b>PUBLICATION</b> of notice of demand of arrear	II	44
of rules	III	60, 61, 48
	V	88
	VI	22
of notice to claimants against holder of property	VI	5
of rules	"	19
of notices given under Act	"	19 (b)
of rules	VIII	46
of statements of assets and liabilities, power to require,	XI	43
of notice of annual general meetings	"	49
of order of management, consequence of,	XIV	8
of notice to claimants against holder of property	"	11
of rules	"	30
	XVIII	40
of reports and accounts of trustees	XXII	11
of rules	XXIII	8
<b>PUBLIC COMPANY</b> , see <i>Shares.</i>		
<b>PUBLIC DOCUMENTS</b> , see <i>Registers.</i>		
<b>PUBLIC MONEY</b> , papers or property, non-liability for damages for prosecution for,	X	6
'PUBLIC PLACE' defined	XIX	3 exp.
<b>PUBLIC ROAD</b> , soil of, excluded	II	4 (c)
<b>PUBLIC SAFETY</b> , taking over telegraph in interest of,	I	5

	Act.	Sec.
PUBLIC SERVANT, telegraph-officer deemed to be, ...	I	18
manager deemed to be, ...	{ VI	21
	XIV	32
PUBLIC SERVANTS, officers deemed to be, ...	III	5
inspecting officers to be, ...	"	62
officers and servants to be, ...	XXII	14
PUNISHMENT of emigrant refusing to embark ...	III	40
of village and road-police ...	XVIII	37
for illegal poppy-cultivation ...	XXIII	10 (a)
for offences relating to opium ...	"	10 (b), (g)
<i>See Appointment, Ministerial officers, Patwáris, Qualifications, Revenue-officers.</i>		
PUNISHMENT-BOOK, see <i>Examination.</i>		
PUNISHMENTS for offences by youthful offenders ...	V	21 (e)
PURCHASE at sale for arrears, title conferred by, ...	II	48
<i>See Broker, Completion, Negotiable instruments, Negotiable securities, Succession.</i>		
PURCHASE-MONEY when to be paid ...	XVII	142
fixing time for payment of, by pre-emptor ...	XVIII	14
effect of non-payment of, ...	"	15
<i>See Refund.</i>		
PURCHASER, see <i>Certificate, Deposit, Forfeiture, Grants, Liability, Loss, Name, Possession, Rights, Suit, Transfer.</i>		
QUALIFICATION of directors ...	XI	27, cl. 1
by proprietorship, vacation of director's office ...	"	27, cl. 2
on ceasing to possess, ...	"	27, cl. 2
enrolment and duties of patwáris, rules as to, ...	XVII	205
QUALIFICATIONS, appointment, duties, &c., of subordinate revenue-officers ...	XVII	220 (a)
QUALIFIED, procedure where nominee is not, ...	XVII	208
power to remove patwári who is not, ...	"	211
QUALITY of provisions, &c., certificate as to, ...	VIII	11 (c), 20
of provisions, fuel and water, power to make rules as to, ...	"	46 (a)
QUESTIONS as to acquisition of landholder's status ...	II	17
as to which orders of certain officers not final ...	"	55
as to which jurisdiction of civil courts is barred ...	"	56
regarding gifts, partitions, religious usage or institution ...	XVIII	3 (b)
marriage, divorce, dower, adoption, guardianship ...	"	3 (b)
minority, bastardy, family-relations, wills, legacies ...	"	3 (b)
succession, special property of females, betrothal ...	"	3 (b)
QUORUM for transaction of business ...	XI	24
at meetings of proprietors and shareholders ...	"	51
proof of presence of, not required ...	"	65
at meetings of trustees ...	XXII	10
RAILWAY, see <i>Stock.</i>		
RAILWAY-COMPANY to allow line of telegraph on its land ...	I	6
to facilitate establishment of telegraph ...	"	6
opposing establishment of telegraph ...	"	12

	Act.	Src.
RANGOON, a town in which land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax is leviable ... ..	II	sch.
prohibition of dramatic performances outside of, ...	XIX	3
RATE included in "land-revenue" ... ..	X	3
<i>See Assessment, Cess.</i>		
RATES, right in land subject to payment of, ... ..	II	8 (a)
of assessment, alteration of, ... ..	"	25
where and to whom payable ... ..	"	43
decisions on questions as to assessment to, ... ..	"	55 (c), (d)
<i>See Mortgage.</i>		
RATIFICATION of contract of emigrant passed by medical inspector ... ..	III	31
of contract with emigrant, consequence of, ... ..	"	35
READJUSTMENT of revenue of shares according to custom ...	XVII	31
REALIZATION, see <i>Sale</i> .		
REASONABLE ground of suspicion, penalty for acting without, ...	XXIII	18
REASONS, see <i>Sanction</i> .		
RECEIPT of manager for money raised on property under management ... ..	{ VI	18
collection and remittance of money, bullion and securities for government ... ..	{ XIV	24
RECEIPTS for rents and profits, manager to give, ... ..	VI	4
for stock in bank ... ..	XI	18
power of manager to grant, ... ..	XVII	170
<i>See Accounts, Fees, Renewal, Rents and profits.</i>		
RECOGNISED AGENTS in Oudh ... ..	XVIII	18
RECOGNITION, see <i>Death</i> .		
RECORD of revenue-survey or settlement, cognizance of suit to establish private right affected by entry in, ... ..	X	5 (b)
of proceedings in appeal, power to examine, ... ..	"	10
RECORDS, officers employed about, included in "revenue-officer" of revenue-survey or settlement, bar of jurisdiction as to claims to be entered in, ... ..	X	3
keeping, custody and destruction of, ... ..	"	4 (d)
	XVIII	39 (e)
<i>See Entry.</i>		
RECOVERY of cost of police ... ..	I	16
of possession of land ... ..	II	9, 10, 13
of arrears ... ..	"	43—53
of advances to agriculturists ... ..	"	58 (g)
of compensation awarded to immigrant ... ..	III	80
of advances, modes of, ... ..	XXI	4
of arrears of tax, fee or duty ... ..	XXIII	23
<i>See Arrears, Balances, Collector, Costs, Farmer, Fees, Land-revenue, Wages.</i>		
RECRUIT to appear before magistrate ... ..	III	15
RECRUITED, fitness of, to be ascertained before countersignature of license ... ..	III	12
fee to be paid by, for registration ... ..	"	18

	Act.	Sec.
<b>RECRUITER</b> ( <i>contd.</i> )		
to accompany emigrants to depôt ... ..	III	20
to provide food and lodging for emigrants ... ..	"	20
punishment of, for infringing provisions as to recruitment ... ..	"	21
RECRUITERS, provisions relating to, ... ..	III	9-12
REDEMPTION of unexpired term of contract by unassigned immigrant ... ..	III	83
of unexpired term of contract by assigned immigrant ... ..	"	84
of contracts and assignments of service, terms of, ... ..	"	87 (g)
RE-DISTRIBUTION of land according to established custom ... ..	XVII	31
or revenue ... ..	"	181 (c)
RED SEA, bond when ship clears for port in, ... ..	VIII	26, 27
REDUCTION of capital of banks ... ..	XI	13, 15
remission or suspension of rent of under-proprietor or lessee ... ..	XVII	49
revenue assessed on mahál ... ..	"	49
<i>See Diluvion.</i>		
RE-ELECTION of retiring directors ... ..	XI	20
REFERENCE to commissioner as to disposal of suit relating to land and to other property ... ..	XVII	22
of cases to subordinates for inquiry or decision ... ..	"	178 (a)
to arbitration ... ..	"	191
<i>See High court, Order.</i>		
REFERENCES, see <i>Indian companies.</i>		
REFORMATORY to which youthful offenders to be sent, government to fix, ... ..	V	9
youths above 18 not to be detained in, ... ..	"	10
REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, power to establish and discontinue, ... ..	V	4
REFORMATORY SCHOOLS ACT, 1876 ... ..	V	
REFUND of revenue, cess, tax, &c. ... ..	II	56 (d)
of purchase-money when sale set aside ... ..	XVII	149
REFUSAL to register ... ..	III	16, 17
of emigrant to produce instrument ... ..	"	33
of emigration-agent to be bound by contract ... ..	"	34
of emigrant to embark, procedure upon, ... ..	"	40
to send in return, penalty for, ... ..	"	54
of application for partition ... ..	XVII	73
<i>See Claims, Exclusion, Mahál, Master, New arbitrator, New trustees, Offer, Pattidári máhal, Report, Settlement.</i>		
REGISTER of acquisitions of status of landholder ... ..	II	15
power to close, ... ..	XI	21
of shareholders, proof of name of debtor being on, ... ..	"	65
<i>See Changes, Entries, Transfer.</i>		
REGISTERED' defined ... ..	XI	3
<i>See Conveyance.</i>		

	ACT.	SEC.
REGISTERED LETTER, service of notices through post by, ..	XI	59, 60
REGISTERS to be public documents, the property of government and open to inspection ... ..	XVII	67
<i>See Form.</i>		
REGISTRATION, punishment for removal of recruit before, ...	III	21
of emigrant's contract ... ..	"	32
of proxies ... ..	XI	57
preparation and maintenance of revenue-records	XVII	56 - 67
<i>See Fees.</i>		
REGISTRY of particulars relating to intending emigrant ...	III	16
of dependents and emigrants ... ..	"	16, 17
of transfer may be refused until verified ..	XI	20
of owner of shares transmitted by insolvency or marriage ... ..	"	23
of transfer of share to qualify holder to vote .	"	52
of change of name or place of abode ... ..	"	60
of transfers of possession ... ..	XVII	62
<i>See Transfer.</i>		
REGULATION of number, location and duties of village and road-police ... ..	XVIII	39 (a)
II of 1793, section 8 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
VIII of 1793 repealed in part ... ..	XII	1 & sch.
XIX of 1793, sections 45 and 46 repealed ...	XII	1 & sch.
XLVIII of 1793, sections 26, 28 and 29 repealed	XII	1 & sch.
III of 1794 repealed in part ... ..	XII	1 & sch.
I of 1795 repealed in part ... ..	XII	1 & sch.
XV of 1795, section 3 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
LVIII of 1795 repealed ... ..	XII	1 & sch.
XV of 1797, sections 2 and 7 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
I of 1801, section 14 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
III of 1802 (Madras) repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XIII of 1802 (Madras), section 15 repealed in part ... ..	XII	1 & sch.
XXIX of 1802 (Madras) repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
II of 1803 (Madras), sections 27, 28 and 29 re- pealed ... ..	XII	1 & sch.
IX of 1803 (Madras) repealed ... ..	XII	1 & sch.
XXXIII of 1803, sections 1 and 2 repealed in part to be administered in Oudh ... ..	XVIII	3 (e) & sch. II
V of 1804 (Madras) repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
X of 1804 to be administered in Oudh ...	XVIII	3 (e) & sch. II
I of 1805 (Madras) repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XIII of 1805, section 13 repealed in part .	XII	1 & sch.
XIV of 1805 repealed ... ..	XII	1 & sch.
II of 1806 (Madras, except section 7, clause 2) repealed ... ..	XII	1 & sch.
XI of 1806, sections 10 and 13 to 19 repealed ...	XII	1 & sch.
to be administered in Oudh ... ..	XVIII	3 (e) & sch. II
XVII of 1806 to be administered in Oudh .	XVIII	3 (e) & sch. II
VII of 1808 (Madras), preamble and section 4 repealed in part ... ..	XII	1 & sch.
XX of 1810, section 20 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.

	ACT.	SEC.
<b>REGULATION (contd.)</b>		
XX of 1810 to be administered in Oudh ...	XVIII	3 (e) & sch. II
XI of 1811, section 4 repealed in part ..	XII	1 & sch.
V of 1812, sections 24 and 25 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
IV of 1816 (Madras) repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
V of 1816 (Madras) repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
VI of 1816 (Bombay), extension of Bombay regulations by, ...	XX	pream.
XI of 1816, section 12 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
(Madras), section 47 repealed in part ...	"	1 & sch.
XII of 1816 (Madras) repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XIV of 1816 (Madras) repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
V of 1817, section 6 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
to be administered in Oudh ...	XVIII	3 (e) & sch. II
VIII of 1817 (Madras), appendix (except No. 5) repealed ...	XII	1 & sch.
XII of 1817 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XX of 1817 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
III of 1818 to be administered in Oudh ...	XVIII	3 (e) & sch. II
II of 1819 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
(Madras) repealed in part ...	"	1 & sch.
VI of 1819 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
to be administered in Oudh ...	XVIII	3 (e) & sch. II
IV of 1821 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
(Madras), section 6 repealed in part ...	"	1 & sch.
VII of 1822 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
IX of 1822 (Madras) repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XI of 1822, section 38 to be administered in Oudh ...	XVIII	3 (e) & sch. II
III of 1823 (Madras), section 1 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
VI of 1823, sections 1 and 3 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
VI of 1825, section 5 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
to be administered in Oudh ...	XVIII	3 (e) & sch. II
XI of 1825 to be administered in Oudh ...	XVIII	3 (e) & sch. II
XVIII of 1825 repealed ...	XII	1 & sch.
XX of 1825 to be administered in Oudh ...	XVIII	3 (e) & sch. II
II of 1827 (Bom.), appendices A to H repealed ...	XII	1 & sch.
III of 1827, section 5 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
V of 1827 (Bom.), title repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XII of 1827 (Bom.) repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XIII of 1827 (Bom.), section 34 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XVI of 1827 (Bom.), section 6 and parts of sections 11, 14 and 27 repealed ...	X	2 & sch.
repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XVII of 1827 (Bom.), section 9 and part of section 16 repealed ...	X	2 & sch.
clause 10, adjudication under, ...	"	4 (k)
section 5, preference given by, to demands for current revenue ...	"	17
operation of, in village-sites ...	"	17
repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XIX of 1827 (Bom.) repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XXI of 1827 (Bom.) repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
reference made to, in Act VII of 1836 ...	XXIII	2
repealed in part ...	"	2 & sch.
XXII of 1827 (Bom.), preamble repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XXV of 1827 (Bom.) repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.

	Act.	Sec.
<b>REGULATION (contd.)</b>		
XXIX of 1827 (Bom.), section 6 repealed ...	X	2 & sch.
repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
III of 1828, sections 6 and 7 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
IV of 1828, section 1 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
VII of 1828 (Mad.) repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XVI of 1828 (Bom.) repealed ...	XII	1 & sch.
IV of 1829 repealed ...	XII	1 & sch.
V of 1829 (Mad.), section 1 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XI of 1829 repealed ...	XII	1 & sch.
I of 1830 (Mad.) repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
V of 1830 (Bom.), section 1 repealed in part ...	X	2 & sch.
... ..	XII	1 & sch.
VII of 1830 (Bom.), section 2 repealed in part ...	X	2 & sch.
preamble and section 2 re-		
pealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XIII of 1830 (Bom.), section 4 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XX of 1830 (Bom.), reference made to, in Act		
VII of 1836 ...	XXIII	2
repealed ...		2 & sch.
VI of 1831 (Mad.), section 4 repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
X of 1831 (Mad.), sections 1 and 3 repealed in		
part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XI of 1831, section 4 repealed ...	XII	1 & sch.
V of 1832 repealed ...	XII	1 & sch.
XI of 1832 (Mad.) repealed in part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XIV of 1832 (Mad.), sections 1 and 2 repealed in		
part ...	XII	1 & sch.
XIII of 1833 repealed ...	XII	1 & sch.
III of 1834 (Bom.) repealed ...	XII	1 & sch.
<i>See Depôts, Statute.</i>		
REGULATIONS in Burma repealed ...	II	2
repealed ...	XVIII	2 & sch. I
repealed in Oudh ...	"	2 & sch. I
to be administered in Oudh ...	"	3 (e)
(Bombay), extension of, to Bhaunagar villages ...	XX	pream.
<i>See Bye-laws.</i>		
REHEARING of appeal, power to direct, ...	X	10
REINSTATEMENT of mortgagees and conditional vendees ...	VI	12
REJECTION of application for possession of land ...	II	10
of appeal, power as to, ...	XVII	188
of nominee, procedure in case of, ...	XVIII	32
RELATION, see <i>Recognized agents, Women.</i>		
RELATIONSHIP, see <i>Vendor.</i>		
RELATIVES, see <i>Advances.</i>		
RELEASE, conviction of immigrant not to operate as a, ...	III	73
from superintendence of court of wards ...	XVII	164
<i>See Certificate, Enquiry, Grant, Occupancy.</i>		
RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS, exemption from attachment of articles		
set aside for, ...	XVII	117
RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS, Act does not apply to performances at, ...	XIX	12
RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION, see <i>Questions.</i>		

	Act.	Sec.
RELIGIOUS USAGE, see <i>Questions</i> .		
RELINQUISHMENT of land ... ..	II	{ 9 <i>second</i> , 11, 12
of management, power of commissioner to order, ... ..	XIV	18
REMEDY or proceeding in respect of right or title already ac- quired or accrued ... ..	XII	1
REMISSION of revenue, cess, tax, &c. ... ..	II	56 (d)
of award to arbitrators for reconsideration ...	XVII	199
<i>See Reduction.</i>		
REMITTANCES, see <i>Bills of exchange, Receipt</i> .		
REMOVAL of recruit before registration, punishment for, ...	III	21
from one reformatory to another, power to order, ...	V	11 (c)
of directors ... ..	XI	27, cl. 4
of patwári on request of persons entitled to appoint	XVII	209, 210
of opium for sale or export, power to regulate, ...	XXIII	8 (g)
<i>See Appointment, Court of wards, Crop, Officers, Qualified, Suspension.</i>		
REMOVING, see <i>Battery, Erasing</i> .		
REMUNERATION of bank for government-business, directors may arrange as to, ... ..	XI	36
of directors, bye-laws as to, ... ..	"	63 (e)
<i>See Appointment, Auditors, Discipline, Kánungos, Patwáris, Qualifications.</i>		
RENEWAL of lost instruments of employers or immigrants ...	III	89
of license to youthful offender ... ..	V	13
of share-certificates and stock-receipts ... ..	XI	63 (l)
or sub-division of debentures ... ..	XV	5
<i>See Grant.</i>		
RENT payable to proprietor by under-proprietors, &c., determi- nation of, ... ..	XVII	40
due by under-proprietors or lessees in respect of land at- tached, or of which settlement is annulled ... ..	"	126
payable by proprietor as tenant with right of occu- pancy ... ..	"	157
payable by certain proprietors for land held as tenant with right of occupancy ... ..	"	178 (o)
payable to proprietor by under-proprietor or lessee ...	"	219 (a)
of land as to which proprietor is deemed a tenant with right of occupancy ... ..	XVIII	25
<i>See Adjustment, Arrears, Assistance, Determi- nation, Distribution, Increase, Reduction, Sir-land, Tenant with right of occupancy.</i>		
RENT-FREE, see <i>Land</i> .		
RENTS and profits, incompetency to grant valid receipts for, ...	VI	3
manager to receive, ... ..	XIV	8
	VI	4
	XIV	9



	Act.	Sec.
RENTS and profits ( <i>contd.</i> )		
powers of manager for recovery of, ...	VI	16
payment to owner of residue of, ...	XIV	18 (c)
and money due to disqualified proprietor, power to collect, ... ..	XVII	170
RENT-SUITS, see <i>Revenue-agents.</i>		
REPAIR, see <i>Apportionment, Boundary-marks, Cost, Owners.</i>		
REPAIRS of property under management, payment of cost of, ...	}	4
of tanks, &c., not divisible in partition ... ..		XIV
REPEAL of enactments ... ..	XVII	87
	XI	2
<i>See Code of criminal procedure.</i>		
REPEALED, see <i>Enactments.</i>		
REPEALING ACT, 1876 ... ..	XII	
REPORT to government on complaints of emigrants ...	III	6 (d)
of refusal to countersign, or of cancellation of license	"	12
as to treatment of immigrants during voyage ...	"	47
of cancellation of assignment ... ..	"	60
on condition of school periodically visited ...	V	6
after survey of ship carrying native passengers ...	VIII	14
of auditors on annual balance-sheet and accounts ...	XI	48
of bank-directors, auditor's report to be read with, ...	"	48
of officer making inquiry as to debts and property ...	XIV	6
of general proposals of assessment ... ..	XVII	28
of refusal to accept settlement ... ..	"	32, 35, 39
of breach of condition of release from payment of revenue ... ..	"	46
of assessment of land where term of grant has expired or grantee has died ... ..	"	46
of notifications to tahsildár of transfers of possession ...	"	61
to deputy commissioner, of disputed cases of possession ... ..	"	66
to deputy commissioner, of partition made by subordinate ... ..	"	76
of assistant commissioner making partition, power to quash proceedings on, ... ..	"	90
of union of maháls ... ..	"	98
when processes under Act are insufficient for recovery of arrear ... ..	"	124
of postponement of sale ... ..	"	139
when right of court of wards is disputed in case not provided for ... ..	"	165
on revenue-free holdings, power to, ... ..	"	178 (i)
of arrests and seizures ... ..	XXIII	21
<i>See Arrival, Consul, Deaths, Investigation, Master, Movements, Neglect.</i>		
REPORTS, see <i>Annual, Chief accountant, Form, Publication.</i>		
REPRESENTATIVE of proprietor or shareholder in debt to bank ... ..	XI	17
of grantor, grants not held valid against, ...	XVII	52
<i>See Death.</i>		
REPRESENTATIVES, see <i>Joint-settlement, Qualifications.</i>		

	ACT.	SRC.
REQUISITION, see <i>Secretary to government.</i>		
RESALE in default of deposit ... ..	XVII	141
in default of payment of purchase-money ... ..	"	142
See <i>Notification.</i>		
RESCISSION of his order by chief commissioner ... ..	XVII	215
See <i>Alteration.</i>		
RESERVED FOREST, exclusion from part of Act of land included in, ... ..	II	4 (a)
RESERVE FUND, setting aside of profits to form, ... ..	XI	45
application of, ... ..	"	46
RESIDENCE, see <i>Medical care.</i>		
RESIDENCES for bank's agents ... ..	XI	41
RESIDENTS exempt from tax ... ..	II	34
RESIDUE of receipts to be applied in liquidation of debts ... ..	XIV	10
RESIGNATION of office by director ... ..	XI	27, cl. 2
See <i>Vacancies.</i>		
RESISTANCE, see <i>Break open, Entry.</i>		
RESOLUTION, see <i>Declaration, Proceedings, Special.</i>		
RESOLUTIONS, see <i>Proceedings.</i>		
RESPONSIBILITY of directors ... ..	XI	31
of co-sharers for payment of rent to proprietor ... ..	XVII	40
for revenue ... ..	"	108
of manager for loss by his default or negligence ... ..	"	177 (f)
of proprietors and under-proprietors in respect of patwáris ... ..	"	204
See <i>Suspension.</i>		
RESTORATION of owner to possession of property ... ..	{ VI	12
of boundary-mark erased, &c., payment for, ... ..	XIV	18 (b), 25
RESTRICTED SALE, power to cancel, and order new sale ... ..	XVII	104
RESTRICTION, see <i>Usage.</i>	XVII	134
RESTRICTIONS on powers of settlement-officers ... ..	XVII	182, 183
See <i>Branches.</i>		
RESUMED, see <i>Grants.</i>		
RESUMPTION of rent-free grants ... ..	XVII	52—55
and assessment of revenue-free lands ... ..	"	181 (g)
RETAINING, see <i>Message.</i>		
RETIREMENT of directors of equal service ... ..	XI	26
of director appointed to fill vacancy ... ..	"	29
RETURN home of emigrant whose dependent is dangerously ill ... ..	III	28
of immigrants to be sent in by employer ... ..	"	53
penalty for sending incorrect, ... ..	"	54
of immigrants whose assignment is cancelled ... ..	"	60
to employer, of immigrant imprisoned for offence ... ..	"	72
for amendment, of statement of case referred to high court ... ..	X	12

	ACT.	SEC.
RETURN-EMIGRANTS, inspection of vessels with, ... ..	III	6 (c)
RETURNS to be made by employers of immigrants ... ..	III	87 (d)
REVENUE of land paid by holder under person in possession ... ..	II	7, exp. 2
right in land subject to payment of, ... ..	"	8 (a)
exemption of land from, ... ..	"	18 (e)
not payable in excess of that fixed by settlement ... ..	"	28
to be paid before rescission of settlement ... ..	"	29
liability for, after relinquishment of land ... ..	"	29
enhancement of, when to take effect ... ..	"	42
where and to whom payable ... ..	"	43
decisions on questions as to assessment to, ... ..	"	55 (c), (d)
cess, tax, &c., power to make rules as to assessment of, ... ..	"	58 (a)
payable by each portion of partitioned mahál ... ..	XVII	89
of land to be sold to be specified ... ..	"	136
cognizance of claims connected with process for sum realizable as, ... ..	"	219 (f)
<i>See Assessment, Bombay, Burma, Collection, Distribution, Enhancement, Government, Grants, Increase, Liability, Process, Readjustment, Redistribution, Reduction, Suits, Validity.</i>		
REVENUE-ADMINISTRATION, see <i>Office.</i>		
REVENUE-AGENTS authorized to practise in munsifs' courts ... ..	IV	
appear in rent-suits in Oudh ... ..	XVIII	26
REVENUE-ASSESSMENT, land liable to, ... ..	II	23
'REVENUE-FREE' defined ... ..	XVII	2
<i>See Grants, Land, Maháls, Report, Resumption, Tenures.</i>		
'REVENUE-OFFICER' defined ... ..	II	3
defining of land-boundaries by, ... ..	"	5
to decide questions as to land ... ..	"	5
disposal by, of application for possession of land ... ..	"	10
procedure of, on petition to take over land ... ..	"	12
procedure of, on application for reinstatement ... ..	"	13
to determine value of improvements ... ..	"	13
disposal by, of application from successor in interest to person whose land is taken over ... ..	"	14
application to, for record of landholder's status ... ..	"	15
reference to, of question as to acquisition of landholder's status ... ..	"	17
ejection by, from land to be temporarily occupied ... ..	"	19
assessment to be in discretion of, ... ..	"	24
application to, for settlement ... ..	"	26
discretion of, as to settlement ... ..	"	27
may proceed against land ... ..	"	46
proceedings against defaulting, ... ..	"	52
powers of, as to boundary-marks ... ..	"	54
defined ... ..	X	3
cognizance of suit on account of act of, ... ..	"	11
privileges of government in suits against, ... ..	"	16
defined ... ..	XVII	2

	Act.	Sec.
REVENUE-OFFICERS, additional powers conferrible on, ...	II	57
power to regulate procedure of, ...	"	58 (b)
bar of certain suits against, ...	X	6
non-liability of collector for damages for prosecution of, ...	"	6
departmental punishment of, no bar to civil remedy ...	"	7
to answer in suits against them for acts done by order of superior, ...	"	8
provisions relating to, ...	XVII	3-13
<i>See Assistance, Departments, Jurisdiction, Vexatious.</i>		
REVENUE-PAYING maháls in each pargana or tahsil, list of, ...	XVII	56 (b)
REVENUE-RECORDS, see <i>Qualifications, Registration.</i>		
REVENUES, see <i>Share.</i>		
REVENUE-SURVEY, see <i>Records.</i>		
REVERSAL, see <i>Revision.</i>		
REVERSE or modify order, power to, ...	X	10
modify or confirm order appealed against, power to, ...	XVII	188
REVIEW of proceedings by chief commissioner ...	II	55
of decisions or orders of revenue-officers ...		57(e), (f)
REVISION of proceedings by commissioner ...	XIV	29
of assessment ...	XVII	45
of proceedings of subordinate courts ...	XVIII	28
<i>See Commissioner.</i>		
REVIVAL of barred proceedings and debts ...	VI	12
... ..	XIV	18 (d)
REVOCATION of license to work telegraph ...	I	4
of exemption from tax ...	II	36
<i>See Delegation.</i>		
REWARD, see <i>Informer.</i>		
REWARDS to officers and informers out of fines and confiscations	XXIII	8 (i)
RIGHT of use and occupancy in land, sale of, where found to be permanent, heritable and transferable ...	II	47
or title acquired or accrued, not affected ...	XII	1
to resume, barred by law of limitation ...	XVII	55 (b)
of person other than purchaser to possession ...	"	150
to nominate village-policeman ...	XVIII	29
<i>See Grant.</i>		
RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY, see <i>Extent.</i>		
'RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION' defined ...	XVIII	6
RIGHTS in land in British Burma, law relating to, ...	II	
over land ...	"	4-22
of landholder defined ...	"	8
over lands disposed of or allotted under sections 18, 20, 21 ...	"	22
conferred by settlement ...	"	28
in land taken over for government on account of arrear powers and immunities of banks, ...	XI	50
		4

	ACT.	SEC.
<b>RIGHTS (contd.)</b>		
of person proving interest in land of which transfer is registered ... ..	XVII	62
See <i>Auditors, Events, Exception, Extent, Incumbrances, Powers, Surety.</i>		
<b>RIGHTS-OF-WAY</b> included in "land" ... ..	X	3
<b>RIOT</b> or serious affray, police to give information of disputes likely to lead to, ... ..	XVIII	34 (b)
<b>ROAD</b> , see <i>Public road, Village.</i>		
<b>ROADS</b> , appropriation of cess to maintenance of district, ... ..	II	32
<b>ROTATION</b> , retirement of directors by, ... ..	XI	26
<b>RULE</b> , see <i>Law.</i>		
<b>RULES</b> framed, saving of, ... ..	I	2
for conduct of telegraphs ... ..	"	7, 8 (a)
in Burma repealed ... ..	II	2
as to disposal of lands ... ..	"	18
as to temporary occupation of land ... ..	"	19
for allotting grazing-grounds ... ..	"	20
as to allotments to Toungya-cutters ... ..	"	21
as to assessment of land ... ..	"	24
as to licensing salt-manufacture, &c. ... ..	"	39
as to preparation, &c., of cutch, beeswax, &c. ... ..	"	40
additional powers of chief commissioner to make, ... ..	"	58
penalties for breach of, ... ..	"	59
publication, amendment and consolidation of, ... ..	"	60, 61
to cease to have force on publication of new ones ... ..	"	61
as to assignment of immigrants ... ..	III	48
by local government of embarkation-port ... ..	"	86
power of chief commissioner to make, ... ..	"	87
to be observed by private schools used as reformatories ... ..	V	4 (b)
as to detention in reformatory ... ..	"	7
power of board of management to make, ... ..	"	21
to be made by local government in absence of board ... ..	"	21
power of governor general in council to make, ... ..	"	22
for determining amount of debts and liabilities ... ..	{ VI	8
power of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to make, ... ..	XIV	14
for all voyages ... ..	VI	19
for short voyages of ships carrying native passengers ... ..	VIII	6—18
for long voyages ... ..	"	19—21
power of governor general in council to make, ... ..	"	22—28
as to applications for benefit of Act ... ..	"	46
power of commissioner to make, ... ..	XIV	4
relating to land-revenue to continue in force until superseded ... ..	"	30
relating to appointment of officers ... ..	XVII	1
relating to suspension or removal of officers ... ..	"	4
relating to investment of assistant commissioners with superior powers ... ..	"	4
as to investment of persons with assistant commissioner's powers ... ..	"	7
as to qualification, &c., of tahsildars ... ..	"	9
as to mode of assessment, framing and issue of, ... ..	"	13
as to the manner of reporting for sanction, rates, &c., of assessment ... ..	"	15
regarding preparation, &c., of settlement-record ... ..	"	15
	"	16

	Act.	Sec.
<b>RULES (contd.)</b>		
for assessment of alluvial lands ... ..	XVII	47
as to preparation of lists and registers ... ..	"	56
as to registration of transfers of possession ... ..	"	62
as to instalments, &c., in respect of payment of revenue	"	109, 110
as to assistance to proprietor to recover rent of sub-set- tled maháls ... ..	"	158
relating to managers ... ..	"	177
as to qualification, enrolment and duties of patwáris ... ..	"	204, 205
as to appointment, suspension, &c., of patwáris ... ..	"	212
and laws having force under Indian Councils Act re- pealed ... ..	XVIII	2 & sch. I
repealed ... ..	"	2 & sch. I
to be administered in Oudh ... ..	"	3 (c), (d)
for custody, sale, &c., of attached property ... ..	"	27
power to make, ... ..	"	39
as to poppy-cultivation, opium, &c., power to make, ...	XXIII	8
<i>See Breach, Fine, Force, Publication, Uncon- venanted.</i>		
SACRED BUILDING, land belonging to, ... ..	II	4 (h)
exempt from assessment... ..	"	23 (a)
SAILING-VESSEL not carrying more than thirty natives of Asia or Africa ... ..	VIII	2 (f)
SAILING-VESSELS not intended to carry passengers to and from Indian ports ... ..	VIII	2 (h)
space for passengers in, on voyages ... ..	"	19, 22
when to touch at Aden for clean bill of health ... ..	"	26, 27
<i>See Voyages.</i>		
<b>SALARIED, see Government.</b>		
SALARIES, pensions and emoluments to officers, clerks and servants ... ..	XI	32
of patwáris may be prescribed by rules ... ..	XVII	212
of officers, proviso as to alteration of, ... ..	XXII	8 (b)
<i>See Unconvenanted.</i>		
SALE of right in land, disposal of proceeds of, ... ..	II	47
decisions on questions as to validity of, ... ..	"	55 (j)
of stock or shares of owner in debt to bank... ..	XI	17
and realisation of proceeds of sale of promissory notes, debentures, &c. ... ..	"	36 (b)
property coming into bank's posses- sion ... ..	"	36 (i)
to banks of Bengal and Madras of government-shares therein ... ..	"	68
of securities, power to make rules as to, ... ..	XIV	30 (d)
of land for recovery of revenue-arrears ... ..	XVII	132
arrears barred in certain cases ... ..	"	132 (a)
by whom to be made ... ..	"	139
for recovery of advance, interest not liable to, ...	XXI	4 (e), (f)

	ACT.	SEC.
SALE ( <i>contd.</i> ) of opium, power to make rules as to, ... ..	XXIII	8 (f)
<i>See Broker, Claims, Conduct, Custody, Defaulters, Distress, Immoveable property, Levy, Mortgage, Moveable property, Moveables, Notice, Prohibition, Removal, Restricted sale.</i>		
SALES for arrears of land-revenue, claims to set aside, ...	X	1, 4 (c)
SALT-MANUFACTURE ... ..	II	39, 40
SALT-OFFICERS, <i>see Assistance, Departments, Vexatious.</i>		
SANAD of Bombay government exempting land from payment of land-revenue ... ..	X	4 (d)
confirming continuance of jágir ... ..	XIV	2
SANCTION to discharge of seaman or apprentice ... ..	XIII	4
to engage native to serve on ship of which seaman is imprisoned ... ..	"	8 (a)
to liquidation-scheme ... ..	XIV	17
of deputy commissioner to payments to defaulter ...	XVII	128
to sale of land for recovery of arrears ... ..	"	132
to sale for arrears of revenue, procedure on, ...	"	136
of court of wards to suits by guardians ... ..	"	175
to unauthorized expense, manager to obtain, ...	"	177 (d)
of governor general to make rules ... ..	"	212, 220
of chief commissioner to rules relating to attached property ... ..	XVIII	27
to rules ... ..	"	39
to taxes ... ..	"	39 (d)
to prohibition of dramatic performance without license of governor general to creation of new office and alteration of salaries ... ..	XIX	10
of governor general to rules relating to opium ...	XXII XXIII	8 (b) 8
<i>See Governor general in council, Governor of bombay in council.</i>		
SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS for immigrants ... ..	III	61
water-supply, food, clothing and bedding for youthful offenders ...	V	5 (b)
<i>See House-accommodation.</i>		
SARANJAM, bar of jurisdiction as to claims relating to lands held as, ... ..	X	4 (a)
SATISFACTION of claim relating to land-revenue, suit to prove, ..	X	5 (a)
SAVING of existing licenses and rules ... ..	I	2
of laws in which repealed enactment has been applied, &c. ... ..	XII	1
<i>See Courts in chutia nágpur.</i>		
SCALE of provisions, fuel and water, power to make rules as to, SCANDALOUS, <i>see Play.</i>	VIII	46 (a)
SCENEERY, <i>see Seizure.</i>		
SCHEME for settlement of debts and liabilities ... ..	VI	11
for liquidation ... ..	XIV	16-18
SCHOOL, land belonging to, ... ..	II	4 (h)
exempt from assessment ... ..	"	23 (a)

	Act.	Sec.
SCHOOLS, private, use of, as reformatories ... ..	V	4 (b)
SEA, see <i>Customs-laws</i> .		
SEAL to be used by bank ... ..	XI	7
of bank how to be used ... ..	"	8
on certificates of shares ... ..	"	18
trustees to have common, ... ..	XXII	3
'SEAMAN' defined ... ..	XIII	2
SEAMEN, see <i>Accommodation, Complement, Deserters, Discharge, Distressed, Engagement, Imprisoned.</i>		
SEARCH, see <i>Detention, House, Issue, Mode, Vexatious.</i>		
"SEASONS of fair (and foul) weather," power to declare what shall be, ... ..	VIII	48
SEAWORTHINESS, see <i>Certificate a, Report.</i>		
'SECRETARY' defined ... ..	XI	3
powers of, ... ..	"	33
amount of security to be given by, ... ..	"	35
to sign notice of annual general meetings ... ..	"	49
<i>See Message, Officers.</i>		
SECRETARY AND TREASURER included in 'secretary' ... ..	XI	3
sealing of instruments in presence of, ... ..	"	8
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, emigrant when to be deemed to have contracted with, ... ..	III	35
bond to, when ship clears for Red sea ... ..	VIII	26
proviso as to loans to, ... ..	XI	36
business which bank may do under agreement with, ... ..	"	36 (o)
payments to or by banks, of sums payable by or to, ... ..	"	38
rate of exchange fixed by, ... ..	XIII	10
<i>See Approval.</i>		
SECRETARY TO BANK, notices of proprietors to be addressed to, ... ..	XI	60
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, certificate of, as to emergency warranting the taking possession of telegraph ... ..	I	5
intercepting or divulging message otherwise than by order of, ... ..	"	17
to sign requisition on bank for information or for publication of statements ... ..	XI	43
to signify in writing approval of bye-laws ... ..	"	63
certificate by, that seaman is distressed ... ..	XIII	3
order prohibiting engagement of native seamen signed by, ... ..	"	5
to be a trustee ... ..	XXII	3
<i>See Nomination.</i>		



	ACT.	SEC.
SECURITIES, bank may act as agent on commission in buying, selling, &c. ... ..	XI	36 (k), (1), (2)
upon which reserve-fund may be invested ... ..	"	45
<i>See Debentures, Government, Promissory notes, Property, Receipt, Sale.</i>		
SECURITY from appellant from decision as to acquisition of status ... ..	II	17
well-being and protection of immigrants ... ..	III	87 (i)
required from subordinate officers ... ..	VI	19 (a)
acquired or taken for bank, director not responsible for loss or expense connected with, ... ..	XI	31
from bank-officers ... ..	"	35
upon which bank may lend ... ..	"	36 (a)
prescribed, maximum amount of loans without, ... ..	"	63 (a)
from subordinate officers, power to make rules as to, ... ..	XIV	30 (a)
to be given by managers ... ..	XVII	177 (a)
of manager of land attached by civil court ... ..	XVIII	21
for advances for land-improvement ... ..	XXI	3
<i>See Mortgage, Stock.</i>		
SEED, see <i>Advances.</i>		
SEIZURE of scenery, dresses, &c., found in place used for prohibited performance ... ..	XIX	8
of things to be confiscated, order of confiscation when to be made after, ... ..	XXIII	13
<i>See Disposal, Entry, Materials, Open places, Reports, Vexatious.</i>		
SELECTION of directors for board ... ..	XI	24
SENTENCE, discharged offender where to undergo residue of, ... ..	V	11 (b)
on youthful offender, cancelment of unexpired term of, ... ..	"	17
SENTENCES, see <i>Validation.</i>		
SEPARATE MAHÁL, each portion of mahál assigned to a different taluqa deemed a, ... ..	XVII	100 (d)
SEPARATE MAHÁLS, formation of, from shares allotted in partition ... ..	XVII	82
SEPARATION of inmates of schools at night ... ..	V	5 (a)
SERVANT occupying land for person in possession ... ..	II	3
<i>See Officer, Recognized agents.</i>		
SERVANTS, see <i>Assistants, Claims, Government, Officers, Partners, Power, Trustees.</i>		
SERVICE, term of, to be specified ... ..	III	13 (a)
bar of jurisdiction as to claims relating to lands held for, ... ..	X	4 (a)
of notices by bank and by shareholders ... ..	XI	59, 60
<i>See Copy, Sole-proprietor, Term.</i>		

	Act.	Sec.
SETTING-ASIDE sale ... ..	XVII	145—149
award, corruption or misconduct only grounds for, ... ..	"	200
<i>See Application, Claims, Suit.</i>		
SETTLEMENT of land, right to, ... ..	II	26
nature of, ... ..	"	27
rights conferred by, ... ..	"	28
term of, ... ..	"	29
continuance of, until new one made ... ..	"	30
decisions on questions as to right to, ... ..	"	55 (e)
nature or term of, ... ..	"	55 (e)
validity or effect of, ... ..	"	55 (f)
bar of jurisdiction as to objections to validity or effect of notification of, ... ..	X	4 (b)
provisions relating to, ... ..	XVII	14—55
offer of, to excluded proprietor on expiry of term of exclusion ... ..	"	39
certain grants held valid during currency of, ... ..	"	52
responsibility for revenue until making of new, ... ..	"	130
effect of notification that district is no longer under, ... ..	XVIII	17
summary, of 1858, 1859 ... ..	"	20 <i>exp.</i>
<i>See Alteration, Annulment, Debts, Exclusion, Guardian, Joint-settlement, Lambardárs, Maháls, Manager, Mortgagee, Notification, Offer, Period, Records, Survey, Taluqdári mahál.</i>		
SETTLEMENT-OFFICER, investment of persons with powers of, ... ..	XVII	51
<i>See Attendance, Production.</i>		
SETTLEMENT-OFFICERS, officers making partition to have powers of, ... ..	XVI	78
<i>See Appointment, Boundary-marks, Civil courts, Investing, Powers, Transfer.</i>		
SETTLEMENT-OPERATIONS, see <i>Notification, Progress.</i>		
SETTLEMENT-RECORD, formation, preparation, &c., of, ... ..	XVII	16
lists and registers to be prepared on basis of, ... ..	"	56
existence of right of pre-emption presumable though not entered in, ... ..	XVIII	7 (a)
<i>See Disputes, Documents, Errors, Formation, Notification.</i>		
SETTLEMENTS in progress brought under Act ... ..	XVII	18
SEVERALTIES, see <i>Transfers.</i>		
SEVERALTY, partition of lands held only in, ... ..	XVII	80
applicant's share of common lands to be joined to lands held by him in, ... ..	"	82
<i>See Distribution.</i>		

	ACT.	SEC.
SEXES, see <i>Statements</i> .		
SHARE in revenues of government-village included in "jágir-land" ... ..	XIV	2
pattí or mahál as to which arrear is due may be taken under management ... ..	XVII	119
<i>See Survey-number.</i>		
SHAREHOLDER may surrender wholly paid-up share for stock ... in arrear as to calls not entitled to vote ...	XI	12
	"	52
SHAREHOLDERS' defined ... ..	XI	3
liability of, for bank's debts and engagements ... ..	"	4
and creditors of new bank of Bombay, not to take proceedings for winding-up ...	"	6
<i>See Evidence, Partners, Proprietors.</i>		
SHARES' defined ... ..	XI	3
in capital of banks ... ..	"	10
paid-up, surrender of, for stock ... ..	"	12
or stock held by several proprietors ... ..	"	22
in public companies, agency as to, ... ..	"	36 (k), (1), (2)
when to be deemed stock for purpose of voting ...	"	56
<i>See Extent, Forfeiture, Promissory notes, Readjustment, Redistribution, Sale, Stock.</i>		
'SHIP' defined ... ..	VIII	5
may be seized and detained pending recovery of penalties ... ..	"	29
information regarding, to be sent to embarkation-ports ...	"	44
of which seaman is imprisoned, engagement of native to serve on, ... ..	XIII	8 (a)
<i>See Alteration, Inspection.</i>		
SHIPPING-OFFICE, deposit in, of wages, &c., of imprisoned seaman ... ..	XIII	8 (b)
SHIPS-of-war or transports, exemption of Queen's, ...	VIII	2 (d)
carrying passengers to sail only from appointed ports ...	"	6
<i>See Foreign, Space.</i>		
'SHORT VOYAGE' defined ... ..	VIII	5
SHOWING CAUSE against removal of patwári, opportunity to be given for, ... ..	XVII	210
SHOW OF HANDS, carrying of resolution upon, ... ..	XI	53
SHERIFF, see <i>Officers</i> .		
SICKNESS and mortality among immigrants, return of, ...	III	53
<i>See Detainer, Infirmary.</i>		
SIGNAL-ROOM, penalty for intruding into, ... ..	I	13
SIGNALS, regulation of telegraph, ... ..	I	7
SIGNATURE to deposition need not be proved ... ..	VIII	43
<i>See Accounts, Authentication, Documents.</i>		

	Act.	Sec.
SIGNATURES required to instruments executed by bank ...	XI	8
to certificates of shares in bank ...	"	18
to receipts for stock in bank ...	"	18
SILVER, see <i>Coins, Gold.</i>		
SINDH INCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, 1876 ...	XIV	
<i>See Courts.</i>		
SIRI not included in "jágir-land" ...	XIV	2
SIR-LAND of proprietor excluded from settlement, adjustment of rent of, ...	XVII	37
of mahál attached, transferred, farmed, &c., right of occupancy in, ...	XVIII	25
SOIL, estimating capabilities of, ...	II	57 (b)
SOLE-PROPRIETOR, for certain purposes, first named of several proprietors deemed to be, ...	XI	22
responsible for payment of revenue ...	XVII	56 (b)
SPACE for emigrants on board ships ...	III	86 (i)
for intermediate or between-deck passengers ...	VIII	19, 22
for passengers, power to prescribe, ...	"	49
<i>See Accommodation.</i>		
SPECIAL COMMISSIONER under Bengal Act II of 1869 ...	VI	24
'SPECIAL MEETING' defined ...	XI	3
to supply vacancy in office of auditor ...	"	47
SPECIAL MEETINGS ...	XI	50
SPECIAL PROPERTY, see <i>Questions.</i>		
'SPECIAL RESOLUTION' defined ...	XI	3
to increase or reduce capital when to be deemed to have been passed ...	"	13
number of directors on board fixed by, ...	"	24
removal of director by, ...	"	27, cl. 4
to wind-up bank voluntarily ...	"	67
SPECIMENS, see <i>Duplicates.</i>		
SPECTATOR, see <i>Disobedience.</i>		
STAGE-CARRIAGES ACT, 1861, amendment of, ...	XVI	
STAMP-DUTY not chargeable on indorsement transferring mortgage of taxes ...	XV	2
STAMPED, see <i>Conveyance.</i>		
STATE, register of lands the property of the, ...	XVII	
<i>See Foreign powers.</i>		
STATEMENT of additional passengers taken, penalty for not making, ...	VIII	32
of passengers, penalty for non-compliance with requirements as to, ...	"	32
of affairs of bank, submission of, ...	XI	49
of debts and liabilities of applicant for benefit of Act ...	XIV	5
STATEMENTS of numbers and sexes of passengers and number of crew ...	VIII	23
<i>See Additional statements, Chief accountant, Evidence.</i>		

	Act.	Sec.
STATES in India in alliance with Queen ... ..	I	1
<i>See Dominions, Foreign.</i>		
STATUS of landholder, declaration and record of original acquisition of, ... ..	II	15
questions as to acquisition of, ... ..	"	17
<i>See Forfeiture, Landholder, Neglect.</i>		
STATUTE 47 Geo. III, sess. II, cap. 68, secs. 8, 9 and 10 repealed ... ..	XI	2 & sch.
33 Geo. III, sess. II, cap. 52, modified ... ..	"	66
act or regulation in which repealed enactment has been applied, &c., saving of, ... ..	XII	1
STATUTORY LAW to be administered in Oudh ... ..	XVIII	3
STAY of partition pending decision of appeal ... ..	XVII	75
power as to, ... ..	"	90
of sale on payment of arrear by defaulter ... ..	"	140
of proceedings on payment of arrear ... ..	"	156
STREAMERS not carrying more than sixty natives of Asia or Africa ... ..	VIII	2 (g)
not intended to carry passengers to and from Indian ports ... ..	"	2 (h)
space for passengers in, on voyages ... ..	"	19-22
when to touch at Aden for clean bill of health ... ..	"	26, 27
<i>See Voyages.</i>		
STOCK, surrender of, for shares ... ..	XI	12
minimum of, for which separate receipt can be given ... ..	"	18
or debentures of, or shares in, guaranteed railway or other companies, bank may lend on security of, ... ..	"	36 (a), 3
or shares upon security of which bank may not lend ... ..	"	37 (b)
<i>See Forfeiture, Promissory notes, Sale.</i>		
STOCK-RECEIPTS, see <i>Promissory notes.</i>		
STORAGE, see <i>Works.</i>		
STORES, see <i>Inspection, Medical drugs.</i>		
SUB-DIVISION, see <i>Renewal.</i>		
SUB-DIVISIONS, assignment of maháls by, ... ..	XVII	100 (b)
<i>See Creation.</i>		
SUBJECTS of Her Majesty in native states ... ..	I	1
SUBMISSION, see <i>Preparation.</i>		
<i>See Dominions.</i>		
SUBORDINATE COURTS, see <i>Revision.</i>		
SUBORDINATE OFFICERS, see <i>Security.</i>		
SUBORDINATE REVENUE-OFFICERS, delegation of powers to, ... ..	II	57 (d)
power to call for proceedings of, ... ..	"	57 (f)

	Act.	Sec.
SUBORDINATES, power of chief commissioner and commissioner to call for files of, ... ..	XVII	190
<i>See Reference, Transfer, Withdrawal.</i>		
SUBORDINATION of revenue-officers ... ..	XVII	5—8
SUBSCRIPTIONS towards increase of capital, opening of, ...	XI	14
<i>See Bequests.</i>		
SUB-SETTLED maháls, register of, with khawat ... ..	XVII	56 (d)
SUB-SETTLEMENT, see <i>Annulment, Assistance, Claims, Expired, New.</i>		
SUBSISTENCE-MONEY to immigrant during incapacity ...	III	58
SUBSTITUTE, see <i>Nomination.</i>		
SUBURBS may be included ... ..	II	35
SUCCESSION, possession of land by, ... ..	II	7, exp. 1
rights of person in possession by, ... ..	"	28
to property under management, saving of jurisdiction in suits relating to, ... ..	VI	23
to immoveable property, saving of jurisdiction as to purchase, &c., notice of transfer of possession by,	XIV	36
	XVII	61
<i>See Questions.</i>		
SUCCESSOR in interest to person whose land is temporarily taken over ... ..	II	14
to director removed, power to appoint, ... ..	XI	27, cl. 4
to president or vice-president vacating ... ..	"	28
to debtor dying during management, disabilities of, ...	XIV	26
to deputy commissioner dying or disabled ... ..	XVII	11
<i>See Tender.</i>		
SUCCESSORS of trustees to be incorporated ... ..	XXII	3
SUIT for recovery of cost of police ... ..	I	16
for recovery of possession of land ... ..	II	10
to establish title to land ... ..	"	14
against directors for things done under agreements with government, bar of, ... ..	XI	68
against certified purchaser, bar of, ... ..	XVII	151
to set-aside award or against arbitrators, bar of, ... ..	"	202
power to require evidence and documents for purposes of, ...	"	217
to enforce right of pre-emption ... ..	XVIII	13
<i>See Fraud, Land, Potest.</i>		
SUITS, investing revenue-officers with civil court powers in, ...	II	57 (c)
under Bengal Act VIII of 1869, revenue-agents to practise in, ... ..	IV	
in respect of property brought under Act, bar of, ... ..	VI	3
against persons acting under law, bar of, ... ..	"	22
regarding assessment of revenue in collectorate, or collection of such revenue ... ..	X	1 (a)
instituted before passing of Act, saving of, ... ..	"	1 (c)
as to which jurisdiction of Bombay civil courts is barred cognizable by civil courts ... ..	"	4
not to be entertained until right of appeal is exhausted ...	"	5
	"	11

	ACT.	SEC.
<b>SUITS (contd.)</b>		
and proceedings by and against present banks not to abate ... ..	XI	5
by and against banks to be in corporate name ...	"	7
power of directors to institute, compromise, &c. ...	"	64
bar of, ... ..	XIV	35
and appeals, trial of, by settlement-officers ... ..	XVII	20
by and against proprietors in charge of court of wards	"	175, 176
appeals and proceedings in Oudh, Code of Civil Procedure applied to, ... ..	XVIII	23
or proceedings, bar of, ... ..	XX	3
SUMMONING persons to give evidence before arbitrators ...	XVII	197
and produce documents ... ..	"	217
SUMMONS to defaulter for payment of arrear ... ..	XVII	114
<i>See Issues.</i>		
SUNDAY or holiday, sale not to be made on, ... ..	XVII	139
effect of date of payment of purchase-money falling on, ... ..	"	142
SUPERINTENDENCE of disqualified persons and their property...	XVII	161
of person or property of disqualified person ... ..	"	164
SUPERINTENDENT of reformatory, appointment of, ... ..	V	12
may license youthful offender to employer ... ..	"	13
may suspend grant of fresh license for misconduct ... ..	"	14
power of, to cancel license ... ..	"	16
to be deemed guardian of youthful offenders ... ..	"	17
may apprentice youthful offender ... ..	"	17
performance of functions of, by board of management ... ..	"	19
of geological survey, to be a trustee ... ..	XXII	3
<i>See Nomination.</i>		
<i>SUPERINTENDENTS, see Qualifications.</i>		
SUPERIOR or inferior holder, occupant or tenant, bar of jurisdiction as to claims to be entered as, ... ..	X	4 (d)
appeal from proceeding of revenue-officer to his, ... ..	"	9
SUPERIOR AUTHORITY, officers to answer in suits against them for acts done by order of, ... ..	X	8
SUPERIOR HOLDER, rent due to, to be paid by manager ... ..	XIV	10
SUPERIOR HOLDERS or occupants and inferior holders or tenants, cognizance of suits between, ... ..	X	5 (c)
<i>See Assistants.</i>		
<i>SUPERVISION, see Appointment, Patwāria.</i>		
SUPPLEMENTARY CERTIFICATE as to additional passengers taken at intermediate port ... ..	VIII	20
penalty for failing to obtain, ... ..	"	32
<i>SUPPLY, see Works.</i>		
<i>SUPPORT, see Accommodation.</i>		
SURETIES of defaulters and revenue-officers, proceedings against, to bond when ship clears for port in Red sea ... ..	II	53
non-liability for damages for prosecution of, ... ..	VIII	26
	X	6

	ACT.	SEC.
SURETY of farmer, recovery from, of balance due ...	XVII	129
recovery from, of advances for land-improvement ...	XXI	4 (b)
from whom advance recovered, rights of, against borrower ...	"	4 (g)
SURPLUS-PROCEEDS of sale of stock or shares for recovery of bank's claim ...	XI	17
SURPLUS-PROFITS, see <i>Application</i> .		
SURVEY of emigrant-vessels, rules as to, ...	III	86 (g)
of ship carrying native passengers ...	VIII	14
bar of jurisdiction as to objections to validity or effect of notification of, ...	X	4 (b)
or settlement, power to do necessary acts in connection with, ...	XVII	24
power to enter on land under partition for purpose of,	"	79
power to enter upon land for, ...	"	102
<i>See Entry.</i>		
SURVEY-NUMBER, cognizance of suits for land being a whole, or share of a whole, ...	X	5
SURVEYS, officers employed in, included in "revenue-officer" ...	X	3
SURVIVORSHIP, joint-owners of stock with benefit of, ...	XI	22
SUSPENSION and removal of immigration-officers ...	III	43
or cancellation of assignment ...	"	58-60
or removal of officers of reformatory ...	V	12
revenue-officers ...	XVII	4
of contracts with holder of estate, settlement of which is annulled ...	"	125
of responsibility of co-sharers for revenue of de- settled portion of mahál ...	"	130
of execution of order appealed against ...	"	189
<i>See Appointment, Officer, Patwáris, Reduction.</i>		
SUSPICION, see <i>Reasonable</i> .		
SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS, see <i>Arrival</i> .		
TACKLE, see <i>Distress</i> .		
TAHSÍL, proclamation of sale to be made at head-quarters of, ..	XVII	137
<i>See Revenue-paying, Villages.</i>		
TAHSÍLDÁR, notice of transfer of possession to be given to, ...	XVII	61
account certified by, to be proof of arrear ...	"	113
TAHSÍLDÁRS, see <i>Appointment, Qualifications</i> .		
TAHSÍLS to be sub-divisions of districts ...	XVIII	45
TAKING PART, see <i>Disobedience</i> .		
TALUQA, see <i>Taluqdár</i> .		
TALUQAS formed by partition, inferior maháls to be assigned to, in possession of owners, exemption of patwáris for, ...	XVII	100 (a)
	"	213
TALUQDÁR, power to order patwáris papers to be prepared at expense of, ...	XVII	214
application of provisions of Act to taluqa of, at his request ...	"	215
<i>See Allowance, Exclusion, Exemption.</i>		
TALUQDÁRI and under-proprietary maháls, partition of, ...	XVII	100 .



	ACT.	SEC.
TALUQDÁRÍ MAHÁL, settlement with whom to be made in case of, TALUQDÁRÍ MAHÁLS, see <i>Partition</i> .	XVII	26 (a)
TALUQDVRS, appointment by, of guardians for their heirs ...	XVII	168
TAMPERING, see <i>Battery</i> .		
TANKS, wells, watercourses and embankments, rules as to, in making partition ... ..	XVII	87
<i>See Exception.</i>		
TAPPING, see <i>Messages</i> .		
TAX, see <i>Recovery</i> .		
TAXES, right in land subject to payment of, ... ..	II	8 (a)
enhancement of, when to take effect ... ..	"	42
where and to whom payable ... ..	"	43
decisions on questions as to assessment to, ... ..	"	55 (c), (d)
imposition of, ... ..	XVIII	39 (d)
<i>See Mortgage.</i>		
'TELEGRAPH' defined ... ..	I	3
on land of railway-company, power to establish, ..	"	6
penalty for establishing unlicensed, ... ..	"	10
using or working, ... ..	"	11
opposing establishment of, ... ..	"	12
damage to, repeatedly committed ... ..	"	16
TELEGRAPHIC-SIGNAL, penalty for divulging, ... ..	I	17
TELEGRAPH-OFFICE, penalty for offences in, . .	I	13
'TELEGRAPH-OFFICER' defined ... ..	I	3
responsibility of, ... ..	"	9
penalty for offences by, ... ..	"	17
for offering bribe to, ... ..	"	18
on, for misconduct ... ..	"	19
on, for fraud ... ..	"	20
for refusing to deliver message at request of, ... ..	"	22
TELEGRAPHS, law relating to, ... ..	I	
exclusive privilege as to, ... ..	"	4
power to grant license to establish, . .	"	4
established by license, taking over, ... ..	"	5
rules for conduct of, ... ..	"	7, 8 (a)
TEMPORARY relinquishment of land ... ..	II	12
TENANT occupying land for person in possession ... ..	II	3
interest of, not saleable for recovery of advance to land- lord ... ..	XXI	4 (e)
TENANT-AT-WILL, rent of excluded proprietor to be fixed at rate payable by, less four annas in rupee ... ..	XVII	37
TENANTS, liability of, for revenue and taxes ... ..	II	37
<i>See Removal, Tenures.</i>		
TENANT WITH RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY, excluded proprietor may hold sir-land as, ... ..	XVII	37
saving of rent payable by, proprietor of estate at- tached, &c., when deemed to be, ... ..	"	40
in sir-land ... ..	XVIII	157 25
<i>See Area, Rent.</i>		

	ACT.	SEC.
<b>TENDER</b> by co-sharer of payment of arrear due by other sharer of price, loss of right of pre-emption on failure to make, ... ..	XVII	121
to mortgagee or his successor, of amount notified to be due ... ..	XVIII	11
default as to, a ground of suit to enforce right of pre-emption ... ..	"	12
<b>TENURE</b> of office of auditors ... ..	XI	13 (b) 47
<i>See Devolution, Expired, Settlement.</i>		
<b>TENURES</b> , list of under-proprietary and other, ... ..	XVII	56 (e)
register of revenue-free, ... ..	"	56 (f)
<i>See Chutia nágpur, Political.</i>		
<b>TERM</b> of settlement ... ..	II	29
of service of immigrant, absence and imprisonment not to be deducted from, ... ..	III	74
of exclusion from settlement ... ..	XVII	32, 35-39
<b>TERMINATION</b> of management ... ..	XIV	18 (a), 25
	XVII	120
<b>THÁKUR</b> , see <i>Bhaunagar</i> .		
<b>THAYETMYOO</b> , a town in which land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax is leviable ... ..	II	sch.
' <b>THE BANK</b> ' defined ... ..	XI	3
<b>THIRD PARTIES</b> , saving of rights of, ... ..	II	12
<b>THOKS</b> , see <i>Sub-divisions</i> .		
<b>TIME</b> and place of sale to be specified ... ..	XVII	136, 138
when sale may be made ... ..	"	139
for making claim to pre-emption ... ..	"	155
to be excluded in reckoning period allowed for appeal ... ..	"	186
for payment by pre-emptor to be fixed by decrees ... ..	XVIII	14
<b>TIMES</b> for payment of revenue ... ..	XVII	109, 110
<b>TITLE</b> conferred by purchase at sale for arrears ... ..	II	48
procedure in respect of application for partition in case of question as to, ... ..	XVII	74
<i>See Documents, Evidence, Property, Right, Secu- rity.</i>		
<b>TITLE-DEEDS</b> , see <i>Plate</i> .		
<b>TOOLS</b> , see <i>Exemptions</i> .		
<b>TOUNGOO</b> , a town in which land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax is leviable ... ..	II	sch.
<b>TOUNGYA-CUTTERS</b> , rules for allotment of land to, ... ..	II	21
<b>TOUNGYA-TAX</b> , land subject to, ... ..	II	23 (c)
provisions relating to, ... ..	"	33
<b>TOWN</b> , exclusion of land within limits of, ... ..	II	4 (d)
<b>TOWNS</b> , exemption from tax of residents of, ... ..	II	34
liable to land-rate ... ..	"	35
sites of, included in "land" ... ..	X	3
existence of right of pre-emption in, to be proved ... ..	XVIII	8
<i>See Villages.</i>		
<b>TEADERS</b> , see <i>Bankers</i> .		
<b>TRAINING</b> , see <i>Industrial</i> .		

	Act.	Sec.
<b>TRANSACTIONS, see <i>Events.</i></b>		
<b>TRANSFER</b> , possession of land by, ... ..	II	7, <i>exp.</i> 1
rights of person in possession by, ... ..	"	28
of assets and liabilities of new bank of Bombay to operate as winding-up ... ..	XI	6
of stock or shares of owners in debt to bank, power to refuse to register, ... ..	"	17
stock and shares to be capable of, ... ..	"	19
of shares in bank ... ..	"	19—22
effect of notices to previous holders of shares acquired by, ... ..	"	61
of mortgage of municipal taxes by indorsement free of stamp-duty ... ..	XV	2
of cases to subordinates ... ..	XVII	10
from settlement-officers to civil courts ... ..	"	21
of possession for interest not referred to in section 61	"	66
of share of defaulter to solvent co-sharers ... ..	"	121
to purchaser of land sold for arrears ... ..	"	150
<i>See Enquiry, Notice, Promissory notes, Registry, Vote.</i>		
<b>TRANSFERABLE, see <i>Right.</i></b>		
<b>TRANSFER-BOOKS</b> , power to close, ... ..	XI	21
<b>TRANSFEEE</b> of shares not fully paid up to be approved by board	XI	20
<b>TRANSFEROR</b> to be deemed proprietor until name of transferee is registered ... ..	XI	20
<b>TRANSFERRED, see <i>Sir-land.</i></b>		
<b>TRANSFERS</b> of land held in severalty and forming part of mahál under partition ... ..	XVII	83
<i>See Disputes, Enquiry, Fees, Notices, Validation.</i>		
<b>TRANSIT</b> of immigrants to labour-districts ... ..	III	43—51
<i>See Open places.</i>		
<b>TRANSMISSION</b> of shares in bank ... ..	XI	23
<b>TRANSPORT</b> of immigrants from debarkation-ports ... ..	III	87 (a)
of opium, power to make rules as to, ... ..	XXIII	8 (d)
<i>See Clothing, Confiscation, Medical care, Prohibition, Punishment.</i>		
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b> , power to send to school offender sentenced to,	V	7
<i>See Youthful offender.</i>		
<b>TRANSPORTS, see <i>Ships-of-war.</i></b>		
<b>TREASURE</b> , reservation of, in favour of government ... ..	II	8 (b)
<b>TREATMENT</b> of immigrants during voyage ... ..	III	47
<b>TREATY</b> , bar of jurisdiction as to claims against government relating to lands held under, ... ..	X	4 (a)
of Bassein ... ..	XX	pream.
<b>TREES</b> , annual rates on, ... ..	II	24 (b)
included in "land" ... ..	X	3

	ACT.	SEC.
TRUST, exception of stock or shares held in, ... ..	XI	17
disposal of collections in museum on determination of,	XXII	15
<i>See Exchange, Moneys, Notice.</i>		
TRUSTEES or managers of school may be appointed to be board of management ... ..	V	20
officers and servants to be continued ... ..	XXII	2
three persons elected by, to be, ... ..	"	3
<i>See Bye-laws, Duplicates, Duties, Incorporation, New trustees, Power, Powers.</i>		
TRUSTS, bye-laws for execution of, ... ..	XXII	7 (f)
UNASSIGNED, see <i>Redemption.</i>		
UNCLAIMED PROPERTY, see <i>Disposal.</i>		
UNCOINED, see <i>Gold.</i>		
UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, salaries, allowances, &c., of museum-officers regulated by rules for, ... ..	XXII	14
UNDER-PROPRIETARY, see <i>Partition, Taluqdári.</i>		
UNDER-PROPRIETARY MAHÁLS, prior partitions of, legalized ...	XVII	96
UNDER-PROPRIETOR, offer to, of farm of taluqa of excluded pro- prietor ... ..	XVII	33
<i>See Increase, Reduction, Rent.</i>		
UNDER-PROPRIETORS, rent to be paid to proprietor by, ...	XVII	40
<i>See Determination, Rent, Tenures.</i>		
UNDERTAKING, see <i>Native state.</i>		
UNDER-TENURES, payment of rent due to superior landlord in respect of, ... ..	VI	4
exception of rent due to superior landlord in respect of, ... ..	"	7
UNION of maháls originally part of same village ... ..	XVII	97
<i>See Maháls, Partition.</i>		
UNSOUND MIND, application for benefit of Act for holder of pro- perty who is of, ... ..	{ VI XIV	{ 2 3
<i>See Lunacy.</i>		
USAGE, custom, privilege, &c., not affected ... ..	XII	1
provided or restored ... ..	"	1
as to appointment of patwári ... ..	XVII	203
<i>See Questions.</i>		
USAGES, see <i>Validity.</i>		
USE of tanks, &c., not divisible in partition ... ..	XVII	87
VACANCIES from death, resignation or disqualification of direct- ors ... ..	XI	29
in office of auditor, supply of, ... ..	"	47
VACANCY in office of deputy commissioner, filling of tem- porary, ... ..	XVII	11
village-policeman, obligation to nomi- nate on occurrence of, ... ..	XVIII	30
VACATION of assignment of incapacitated immigrant ... ..	III	60
of office of director ... ..	XI	27, cl. 2

	Act.	Sec.
VALIDATION of former transfers by endorsement ...	XV	3
of orders and decrees passed under rules ...	XVIII	16
of Acts, proceedings, decrees and sentences ...	XX	3
VALIDITY of instruments executed by bank, signatures necessary for, ...	XI	8
of acts of director afterwards found disqualified ...	"	30
of special resolution to wind-up bank ...	"	67
or invalidity of things done or suffered, not affected	XII	1
of engagement with government for payment of		
revenue ...	XVII	219 (a)
of local customs and mercantile usages... ..	XVIII	4
<i>See Alteration, Approval.</i>		
VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, non-liability to resumption of rent-free land acquired for, ...	XVII	55 (b)
VALUABLE GOODS, see <i>Plate</i> .		
VALUE of improvements in land temporarily relinquished ...	II	13
of unexpired term of assignment ... ..	III	84
<i>See Inscription, Security.</i>		
VARIATION, see <i>Contracts</i> .		
VENDEES, conditional, liability of, for revenues and taxes ...	II	37
VENDOR or mortgagor, devolution of right of pre-emption in order of relationship to, ... ..	XVIII	9
VENTILATION and cleanliness of vessels carrying emigrants ...	III	86 (l)
<i>See Certificate a, Report.</i>		
VERIFICATION of transfer of stock or shares ... ..	XI	20
<i>See Statement.</i>		
VESSEL carrying immigrants, procedure on arrival of, ...	III	45
<i>See Entry, Vexatious.</i>		
VESSELS bringing return-emigrants, inspection of, ...	III	6 (c)
carrying more than thirty natives of Asia or Africa...	VIII	2 (c)
<i>See Confiscation, Ventilation.</i>		
VESTING ORDER ... ..	VI	2, 3
VEXATIOUS entries, seizures, &c., punishment for, ...	XXIII	18
<i>See Complaints.</i>		
VICE, see <i>Conviction, President</i> .		
VILLAGE, proclamation of sale to be made in, ... ..	XVII	137
<i>See Age, Appointment, Arrest, Default, Discipline, Discretion, Dismissal, Duties, Fines, Lambardár, Punishment, Regulation, Rejection, Right, Union, Vacancy, Zamindár.</i>		

	ACT.	SEC.
VILLAGE-ADMINISTRATION-PAPER, provision in, as to nomination of policemen ...	XVIII	29
VILLAGE AND ROAD-POLICE ... ..	XVIII	29—38
VILLAGE-COMMUNITIES, see <i>Existence, Qualifications.</i>		
VILLAGE-COMMUNITY, transfer of share of defaulting member of, to co-sharers ... ..	XVII	121
<i>See Member.</i>		
VILLAGE-CUSTOM, allotment of lands held in common according to, ... ..	XVII	81
VILLAGE-OFFICER, see <i>Claims, Government.</i>		
VILLAGE-PAPERS, bar of jurisdiction as to claims to be entered in, ... ..	X	4 (d)
cognizance of suit to establish private right affected by entry in, ... ..	"	5 (b)
VILLAGE-POLICE, appropriation of cess to maintenance of, ... ..	II	32
VILLAGERS, allotment to, of grazing grounds ... ..	II	20
VILLAGES, sites of, included in "land" ... ..	X	3
towns and cities, operation of Bombay Regulation XVII of 1827 in sites of, ... ..	"	17
or portions of villages comprised in mahál, assessment on, ... ..	XVII	29
in each pargana or tahsíl, list of, ... ..	"	56 (a)
excluded from jurisdiction of Bombay courts ... ..	XX	2
<i>See Boundaries, Erection, Owners.</i>		
VILLAGE-SITE, see <i>Extent.</i>		
VIOLENCE, punishment for offering unnecessary personal, ... ..	XVIII	37
<i>See Intoxication.</i>		
VISITORS, see <i>Committee.</i>		
VISITS of inspector to lands and houses containing immigrants to reformatory ... ..	II	55
to, and communication with, youthful offenders ... ..	V	18 (a)
to, and communication with, youthful offenders ... ..	"	21 (d)
VOTE when allowed to owner of share acquired by transfer not allowed without notice of change of name, &c. ... ..	XI	52
VOTES for special resolution to remove director ... ..	XI	27, cl. 4
questions to be decided by majority of, ... ..	"	52
in favour of or against resolution, proof of number of, not required ... ..	"	53
scale of, ... ..	"	56
of holders of proxies ... ..	"	57
at meetings, see <i>Sole-proprietor.</i>		
VOTING, see <i>Ballot.</i>		
VOUCHERS, see <i>Accounts.</i>		
'VOYAGE' defined ... ..	VIII	5
<i>See Certificate b.</i>		
VOYAGES from ports in India to Red sea or Persian gulf ... ..	VIII	4
power to declare what shall be "long" and "short," ... ..	"	48
<i>See Rules.</i>		
WAGES of able-bodied male labourer ... ..	III	13
to be specified ... ..	"	13 (c)
and allowances of immigrant, loss of, ... ..	"	65

	Act.	Sec.
<b>WAGES (contd.)</b>		
due in arrears, recovery of, ... ..	III	79
in arrears for three months, effect of proof of, ... ..	"	80
award of, in addition to compensation for ill-usage ... ..	"	80
of seaman expressed in British currency ... ..	XIII	10
WAQF-LANDS, register of, ... ..	XVII	56 (f)
WARD, see <i>Maintenance</i> .		
WAREHOUSING opium ... ..	XXIII	7
WARES included in "goods" ... ..	XI	3
WARRANT for recovery of cost of police ... ..	I	16
against defaulting revenue-officer ... ..	II	52
apprehension of deserted immigrant without, ... ..	III	66
power to arrest without, ... ..	V	24
to enter place used for prohibited performance ... ..	XIX	8
WARRANTS, see <i>Issue, Officer</i> .		
WASTE-LAND belonging to government, claims respecting occupation of, ... ..	X	4 (f)
WATCH, see <i>Maintenance</i> .		
WATER for passengers, certificate as to, ... ..	VIII	11 (c), 20
passengers may contract for supplying themselves except as to, ... ..	"	18
<i>See Food, Provisions, Quality, Scale, Works.</i>		
WATERCOURSES, see <i>Tanks</i> .		
WATER-SUPPLY for immigrants ... ..	III	61
<i>See House-accommodation, Sanitary arrangements.</i>		
WEATHER, certificate as to sufficient protection against, ... ..	VIII	11 (e)
space for passengers on voyages during fair and foul, ... ..	"	19
WEIGHT of native coin ... ..	IX	4 (b)
WELLS, see <i>Tanks</i> .		
WIFE, dower allowed to be reasonable according to means of, ... ..	XVIII	5
WILFUL act or default excepted from indemnity ... ..	XI	31
WILL, appointment of guardian by, ... ..	XVII	168
WILLS, see <i>Questions</i> .		
WINDING-UP under Indian Companies Act, 1866 ... ..	XI	67
<i>See Bank of Bombay, Shareholders.</i>		
WIRE, see <i>Battery</i> .		
WITHDRAWAL of cases from subordinates ... ..	XVII	{ 10, 178 (b) 21 37 43 (c) 44
of attachment by civil court ... ..	XVIII	
from duties of office without permission or notice, punishment for, ... ..	"	
of jurisdiction ... ..	"	
of police-powers ... ..	"	
WITHHOLDING, see <i>Sanction</i> .		
WITNESSES, power to enforce attendance of, ... ..	VI	14
who cannot be found, reception of depositions of, ... ..	VIII	43
power to summon, ... ..	XIV	34
<i>See Demeanour, Evidence.</i>		

	Act.	Sec.
WIVES, rate of tax on men without, ... ..	II	34
WOMEN, agency by nearest male relations of, ... ..	XVIII	18
WORK required from recruit, limit to, ... ..	III	13
particulars as to, to be specified ... ..	"	13 (b)
WORKMEN, see <i>Assistants</i> .		
WORKS for storage, supply or distribution of water for men and cattle employed in agriculture ... ..	XXI	2
WORSHIP, rule as to places of, held in common ... ..	XVII	88
<i>See Places.</i>		
WRIT of demand issuable to defaulter for arrear ... ..	XVII	114
WRITING under seal, contracts for bank to be made in, ... ..	XI	9 (a)
signed by parties, contracts for bank to be made in, ... ..	"	9 (b)
WRITS OF DEMAND, see <i>Issue</i> .		
WRONGFUL ACT, see <i>Customer</i> .		
YEAR of assessment ... ..	II	41
period of settlement to be fixed with reference to agri- cultural, ... ..	XVII	44
'YOUTHFUL OFFENDER' defined ... ..	V	3
YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS, Act to provide reformatory schools for, ... ..	V	
provisions to be made for, in schools ... ..	"	5
sending of, to reformatories .. ..	"	7, 8
'ZAMÍNDÁR' defined ... ..	XIV	2
entitled to nominate village-policeman ... ..	XVIII	29



# THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1876.

## CONTENTS.

### PREAMBLE.

#### *I.—Preliminary.*

### SECTION.

1. Short title.  
Local extent.  
Commencement.
2. Repeal of Acts.  
Saving of existing licenses and rules.
3. Interpretation-clause.

#### *II.—Privileges and Powers of Government.*

4. Exclusive privilege of establishing telegraphs.  
Proviso as to licenses.
5. Power to take possession of telegraphs established by license.
6. Power to establish telegraphs on land of Railway Company.
7. Power to frame rules for the conduct of Government telegraphs.
8. Power to frame rules for telegraphs established by license, and to declare Act applicable to such telegraphs and to telegraphs established within British India by Foreign Powers.
9. Government not responsible for loss or damage.

#### *III.—Penalties.*

10. Penalty for establishing or maintaining unlicensed telegraphs.
11. For using or working such telegraphs.
12. For opposing establishment, &c., of telegraphs on railway land.
13. For intruding into signal-room, &c.
14. For unlawfully learning the contents of messages.
15. For damaging, &c., telegraphs with intent to prevent transmission, to tap, or to commit mischief.  
Such offences to be cognizable and non-bailable.

16. Power

[ *Price three annas.* ]

## SECTION.

16. Power to employ additional police in places where mischief to telegraphs is repeatedly committed.
17. Penalty for omitting to transmit or deliver messages.  
For intercepting or divulging messages.  
For divulging purport of signals.
18. For offering bribes to telegraph officers.
19. For misconduct.
20. For sending messages without payment to Government.
21. For sending fabricated message.
22. For retaining messages, &c., delivered by mistake.
23. For abetment of, and attempts to commit, offences.

# ACT N . I OF 1876.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 4th January 1876).

An Act to amend the law relating to Telegraphs in India.

**WHEREAS** it is expedient to amend the law relating to Telegraphs in India; It is hereby enacted as follows :— Preamble.

## I.—Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called “The Indian Telegraph Act, 1876” : Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty; Local extent.

And it shall come into force at once. Commencement.

2. Act No. XXXIV of 1854 (*for regulating the establishment and management of Electric Telegraphs in India*) and Act No. VIII of 1860 (*for regulating the establishment and management of Electric Telegraphs in India*) are hereby repealed : Repeal of Acts.

But all licenses granted, declarations made and rules framed under either of the said Acts and now in force, shall be deemed to have been respectively granted, made and framed under this Act. Saving of existing licenses and rules.

3. In this Act—

“Telegraph” means an electric or magnetic Telegraph : Interpretation-clause.  
“Telegraph.”

“Telegraph officer” means any person employed either permanently or temporarily in connection with “Telegraph officer.”

a telegraph established or maintained and worked by the Government, or by a company or person licensed under this Act; and

“Message.”

“Message” means any communication sent by telegraph, or given to a telegraph officer to be sent by telegraph or to be delivered.

*II.—Privileges and Powers of Government.*

Exclusive privilege of establishing telegraphs.

4. Within British India, the Governor General in Council shall have the exclusive privilege of establishing lines of telegraph:

Proviso as to licenses.

Provided that the Governor General in Council may grant a license to any person or Company to establish or to maintain a line of telegraph within any part of British India, which license shall be revocable on the breach of any of the conditions therein contained.

Power to take possession of telegraphs established by license.

5. On the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of the public safety, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may take temporary possession of any line of telegraph established or maintained by any Company or person licensed under this Act, or may order that any message to or from any person or relating to any specified subject shall be intercepted or communicated to the Government or any officer thereof mentioned in such order.

If any doubt arises as to the existence of a public emergency or whether any act done under this section was in the interest of the public safety, a certificate signed by a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government shall be conclusive evidence on the point.

Power to establish telegraphs on land of Railway Company.

6. Any Railway Company, on being required so to do by the Governor General in Council, shall permit the Government to establish upon the land of such company, whether within or without the railway fence as the Governor General in Council may in each case determine, a line of telegraph, and shall give every reasonable facility for establishing, maintaining and using the same.

7. The

7. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, frame rules consistent with this Act for the conduct of telegraphs heretofore or hereafter established by Government, and may therein prescribe the regulations, conditions and restrictions according to which all messages and signals shall be transmitted by such telegraphs.

Power to frame rules for the conduct of Government telegraphs.

8. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

Power to frame rules for telegraphs established by license,

(a) prescribe rules for the conduct of any telegraph established or maintained by any Company or person licensed under this Act ;

(b) declare what portions of this Act shall be applicable to such telegraph and to persons using the same or employed in connexion therewith ;

and to declare Act applica- ble to such telegraphs,

(c) declare that this Act, or such portions thereof as may be specified in the notification, shall be applicable to any telegraph established or to be established within British India by any Foreign Prince or State with the consent of the Government of India, and to persons using such telegraph or employed in connexion therewith.

and to tele- graphs estab- lished within British India by Foreign Powers.

All rules prescribed under this section shall have the force of law.

9. The Government of India shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in consequence of any telegraph officer failing to transmit with accuracy or to deliver any message given to him for transmission or delivery ; and no such officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he causes the same negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

Government not responsi- ble for loss or damage.

### III.—Penalties.

10. Whoever, otherwise than under a license duly granted as aforesaid, establishes, or after revocation of such license maintains, a line of telegraph within British India, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and for every week during which such line shall be maintained, shall be liable to a further fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Penalty for establishing or maintain- ing unlicens- ed telegraphs.

11. Whoever

For using or working such telegraphs.

**11.** Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that a telegraph has been established or is maintained in contravention of this Act, uses such telegraph for the purpose of sending or receiving messages, or performs any service incidental thereto, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

For opposing establishment, &c., of telegraphs on railway land.

**12.** Every Railway Company and every officer of a Railway Company, neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of section six, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees for every day during which such neglect or refusal continues.

For intruding into signal-room, &c.

**13.** Whoever, without permission of some competent authority, enters the signal-room of a telegraph office of the Government or of a company or person licensed under this Act,

and whoever enters a fenced enclosure round such a telegraph office in contravention of any rule or notice not to do so,

and whoever refuses to quit such room or enclosure on being requested to do so by any officer or servant employed therein,

and whoever wilfully obstructs or impedes any such officer or servant in the performance of his duty,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

For unlawfully learning the contents of messages.

**14.** Whoever does any of the acts mentioned in section thirteen with the intention of unlawfully learning the contents of any message, or for any other unlawful purpose, shall (in addition to the fine to which he is liable under section thirteen) be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to a year.

For damaging, &c., telegraphs with intent to prevent transmission,

**15.** Whoever, intending—

(a) to prevent or obstruct the transmission, conveyance or delivery of any message,

(b) to intercept or to acquaint himself with the contents of any message, or

(c) to commit mischief,

to commit mischief.

damages,

damages, removes, tampers with, or touches, any battery, machinery, wire, cable, post or other thing whatever, being part of or used in or about any telegraph or in the working thereof,

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or to fine, or to both.

All offences under this section shall be cognizable and non-bailable within the meaning of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Such offences to be cognizable and non-bailable.

16. Whenever it appears to the Director General of Telegraphs that any act causing or likely to cause wrongful damage to any telegraph is repeatedly or maliciously committed in any place, and that the employment of an additional police force in such place is thereby rendered necessary, the Local Government may, on the application of the said Director General, send such additional force to such place, and employ the same therein so long as such necessity continues ;

Power to employ additional police in places where mischief to telegraphs is repeatedly committed.

and the inhabitants of such place shall be charged with the cost of such additional police force ;

and the Local Government may by order in each case define the limits of any place for the purposes of this section ;

and the Magistrate of the District, after enquiry if necessary, shall, subject to the orders of the Local Government, assess the proportion in which such cost is to be paid by the said inhabitants according to his judgment of their respective means.

All monies payable under this section shall be recoverable either under the warrant of a Magistrate by distress and sale of the goods of the defaulter within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, or by suit in any competent Court, and shall be applied to the maintenance of the police force, or otherwise as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct.

17. Any telegraph officer who—

wilfully

Penalty for omitting to transmit or deliver messages.

wilfully secretes, makes away with, alters or omits to transmit, any message which he may have received for transmission or delivery, or

For intercepting or divulging messages.

wilfully, or otherwise than by the official order of a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government, or of such other officer as the Governor General in Council authorizes to give such order, intercepts any message or any part thereof, or divulges any message, or the purport of any message or of any part thereof, to any person not entitled to receive the same, or

For divulging purport of signals.

divulges the purport of any telegraphic signal to any person not entitled to become acquainted with the same,

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or to fine, or to both.

For offering bribes to telegraph officers.

18. Every telegraph officer shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of sections 161, 162, 163, 164 and 165 of the Indian Penal Code. And in the definition of "legal remuneration" contained in the said section 161, the word "Government" shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to include a person or company licensed under this Act.

For misconduct.

19. Any telegraph officer guilty of any act of drunkenness, carelessness, or other misconduct, whereby the transmission or delivery of any message is endangered, or who loiters or makes delay in the transmission or delivery of any message, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to both.

For sending messages without payment to Government.

20. Any telegraph officer who transmits by telegraph any message upon which the prescribed charge has not been paid, intending thereby to defraud the Government, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or to fine, or to both.

For sending fabricated messages.

21. Whoever transmits or causes to be transmitted by a telegraph a message which he knows to be false

or



or fabricated, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or to fine, or to both.

**22.** Whoever fraudulently retains, or wilfully secretes, or makes away with, or keeps, or detains, a message which ought to have been delivered to some other person,

*For retaining messages, &c, delivered by mistake*

or being required by a telegraph officer to deliver up any such message, neglects or refuses to do so,

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or to fine, or to both.

**23.** Whoever abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, any offence under this Act, and whoever attempts to commit any such offence, shall be punishable with the punishment herein provided for such offence.

*For abetment of, and attempts to commit, offences.*

*Collector of C.S. Revenue*

**THE BURMA LAND AND REVENUE  
ACT, 1876.**

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**CONTENTS.**

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**PREAMBLE.**

**PART I.**

**PRELIMINARY.**

**SECTION.**

1. Short title.  
Local extent.  
Commencement.
2. Repeal.
3. Interpretation-clause.

---

**PART II.**

**OF RIGHTS OVER LAND.**

4. Lands excluded from the operation of Part II.
  - (a) Reserved forests.
  - (b) Fisheries.
  - (c) Public roads, &c.
  - (d) Towns.
  - (e) Dwelling-places.
  - (f) Cantonments.
  - (g) Civil stations.
  - (h) Lands of religious and educational institutions.Power to exclude other land.
5. Power to define boundaries of excluded lands.
6. Rights which may be acquired over land.
7. Status of landholder how acquired.
8. Landholders' rights defined.
9. Landholders out of possession when Act comes into force.  
Landholders relinquishing possession within three years  
from Act coming into force.  
Forfeiture of their status by neglect to assert it.
10. Applications by them for possession how dealt with.  
Suits by them on application being rejected.  
Forfeiture of their status by neglect to institute such  
suits.
11. Landholders

[Price seven annas three pies.]

## SECTION.

11. Landholders relinquishing possession after three years from Act coming into force.
12. Right of landholder to make over land temporarily to revenue officer,
13. and to recover possession within twelve years.
14. Applications to recover possession by persons claiming as succeeding to the rights of the petitioner.
15. Declaration and record of original acquisition of landholder's status.
16. Cancellation of such declarations and records.  
Fresh declarations.
17. Questions as to original acquisition or as to the loss of landholder's status how to be dealt with by Civil Courts.
18. Power to make rules for the disposal of available lands.
19. Temporary occupation of available land.
20. Allotment of grazing grounds.
21. Allotments to Toungya cutters.
22. Bar to acquisition of rights over lands disposed of or allotted under sections 18, 20 and 21.

---

 PART III.

## OF REVENUE AND TAXES.

*A.—Of Land-revenue.*

23. Land liable to land-revenue assessment.
24. Mode and amount of assessment.
25. Rates may be altered.
26. Right to a settlement.
27. Nature of settlement.
28. Rights conferred by settlement.
29. Term of settlement.
30. Continuance of expired settlement until new settlement is made.

*B.—Of the five per cent. cess.*

31. A five per cent. cess to be levied.
32. How to be applied.

*C.—Of the Toungya tax.*

33. Toungya tax.

*D.—Of the Capitation-tax and the Land-rate in lieu thereof.*

34. Capitation-tax.
35. Land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax.
36. Exemption

## SECTION.

36. Exemption from capitation-tax and land-rate.

*E.—Of personal Liability for certain Revenue and Taxes.*

37. Personal liability for land-revenue, five per cent. cess, and land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax.

38. Personal liability for tax on families.

*F.—Of the Manufacture of Salt, and of Licenses to prepare and collect Cutch, Beeswax, &c.*

39. Power to make rules for—  
licensing salt-manufacture;  
imposing salt-duty;  
composition with licensees.

Penalty for manufacturing or storing salt without a license.

40. Power to make rules regarding collection and preparation of cutch, beeswax, &c.

*G.—Miscellaneous.*

41. Year of assessment.

42. When increase of rates takes effect.

---

PART IV.

OF ARREARS AND THE MODE OF RECOVERING THEM.

43. Revenue, &c., when due, where and to whom payable.

44. "Arrear" and "defaulter" defined.

45. Proceedings against defaulters for recovery of arrear.

46. Proceedings against the land.

47. Where there is a permanent heritable and transferable right in such land.

48. Title conferred by purchase at sale under section 47.

49. Proceedings against the land where no permanent heritable and transferable right exists.

50. Effect of proclamation published under section 49.

51. Costs of proceedings for recovery of arrears.

52. Proceedings against defaulting revenue officers.

53. Proceedings against sureties of defaulters and revenue officers.

---

PART V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

54. Erection and repair of boundary-marks.

55. Appeals.

56. Bar

## SECTION.

56. Bar to jurisdiction of Civil Courts.
57. Additional powers which may be conferred on revenue officers.
58. Additional powers to make rules.
59. Penalty for breach of rules.
60. Publication of rules.  
Force of rules.
61. Consolidation and republication of rules.

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SCHEDULE.—Towns in which land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax is levied.

1876.]

## ACT No. II OF 1876.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th  
January 1876).

An Act to declare the law relating to interests in land and to regulate the assessment and collection of land-revenue, capitation-tax and other taxes in British Burma.

**W**HEREAS it is expedient to declare the law relating to the acquisition by private persons of rights in land in the province of British Burma; Preamb e.

And whereas it is expedient also to consolidate and amend the law relating to the assessment and collection of land-revenue, capitation-tax, and certain other taxes in the said province; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

### PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called “The Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876:” Short title.

It extends to all the territories now under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma except the Hill District of Arakan, and except such other places as the said Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, exempt from its operation; Local extent.

And it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may direct by notification in the said Gazette. Commence-  
ment.

2. On

Repeal.

2. On and from the date on which this Act comes into force, Act XXXV of 1852 (*for the abolition of the Poll-tax within the towns of Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, in the province of Arracan, and for levying a tax on lands covered by dwelling-houses within those towns*), and all regulations and rules (if any) relating to any of the matters provided for by this Act, and then having the force of law, shall be repealed.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

“Possession.”

(a.) Land is said to be in the possession of a person under this Act

- (1) when it is occupied by him, or by his servant, agent, tenant or mortgagee, or by some other person holding under him ;
- (2) when he, his servant, agent, tenant, mortgagee or other person holding under him, has paid the revenue which fell due in respect of such land during the last preceding year of assessment as fixed under section forty-one ;
- (3) if such land, left fallow in the ordinary course of husbandry, was, when last cultivated, cultivated by him, his servant, tenant, agent or mortgagee, or by some other person holding under him :

Provided that no person shall be deemed to be in possession merely on the grounds mentioned in the second or third clause of this definition, of any land which is occupied by a person not holding under him, or of any land which he has relinquished by a notice in writing presented to a revenue officer at such time of the year as the Chief Commissioner may by rule from time to time appoint in this behalf :

“Revenue officer.”

(b.) “Revenue officer” means any person whom the Chief Commissioner may appoint, by name or as holding an office, to do—

- (1) anything required by this Act to be done by a revenue officer ;

(2) anything

(2) anything to be done by a Government officer under this Act or under any rule made under this Act, and for the doing of which no agency is specially provided by this Act :

(c.) "Notification" means a notification published in the *British Burma Gazette*. "Notifica-  
tion."

**PART II.—OF RIGHTS OVER LAND.**

4. Nothing contained in this Part shall apply to the following :—

- (a.) Land included in any forest constituted 'a reserved forest' under the law for the time being in force: Lands excluded from the operation of Part II.  
Reserved forests.
- (b.) Land included in any fishery demarcated under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875 : Fisheries.
- (c.) The soil of any public road, canal, drain or embankment : Public roads, &c.
- (d.) Land included within the limits of any town : Towns.
- (e.) Land appropriated to the dwelling-places of any town or village : Dwelling-places.
- (f.) Land included in any military cantonment : Cantonments.
- (g.) Land included in any civil station : Civil stations.
- (h.) Land belonging when this Act comes into force to the site of any monastery, pagoda or other sacred building, or of any school, and continuing to be used for the purposes of such monastery, pagoda, building or school. Lands of religious and educational institutions.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification exclude any other land from the operation of this Part. Power to exclude other land.

5. When the boundaries of any lands exempt or excluded under section four from the operation of this Part need definition for the purposes of that section, and no other mode of defining them is provided by law, the Chief Commissioner shall cause them to be defined by the revenue officer. Power to define boundaries of excluded lands.

If,



If, before they are defined, any question arises as to whether any land is included within them, such question shall be decided by the revenue officer, whose decision, subject to appeal and review as hereinafter provided, shall be final.

Rights which may be acquired over land.

6. No right of any description shall be deemed to have been or shall be acquired by any person over any land to which this Part applies, except the following :—

(a) rights created by any grant or lease made by or on behalf of the British Government ;

(b) rights acquired under sections twenty-seven and twenty-eight of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871 ;

(c) rights created or originating in any of the modes hereinafter in that behalf specified ;

(d) rights legally derived from any right mentioned in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of this section.

Status of landholder how acquired.

7. Except as provided in section twenty-two, any person having been in possession of any culturable land for twelve years continuously, and having during that period regularly paid the revenue due thereon, or held the same under an express exemption from revenue, shall be deemed to have, upon the expiration of that period, acquired the status of a landholder in respect of such land :

Provided that such status shall not be deemed to have been acquired by any possession which terminated more than twelve years prior to the date on which this Act comes into force.

*Explanation 1.*—When land in the possession of one person comes immediately into the possession of another, by transfer or succession, the possession is deemed to be continuous, and the latter may, in reckoning his length of possession, add the possession of the former to his own.

*Explanation 2.*—When any revenue has been paid in respect of any land by any person holding such land under the person in possession thereof, such revenue shall, for the purposes of this section, be

deemed

deemed to have been paid by the person so in possession.

8. A landholder shall have a permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy in his land subject only—

Landholders' rights defined.

(a) to the payment of all such revenue, taxes, cesses and rates as may from time to time be imposed in respect of such land under any law for the time being in force ;

(b) to the reservation in favour of Government of all mines and mineral products, and of all buried treasure, with full liberty to work and search for the same, paying to the landholder only compensation for surface damage as estimated by the revenue officer.

9. *First Clause.*—Any person having acquired the status of a landholder in respect of any land before the date of this Act coming into force, and having been out of possession of such land on the said date, may, within three years from the said date or within twelve years from the date on which he was last in possession, whichever first expires, proceed to recover possession of the said land in the manner hereinafter provided, that is to say

Landholders out of possession when Act comes into force.

(a) if no other person is in possession of the same, he may resume possession thereof ;

(b) if any other person is in possession of the same, he may apply to the revenue officer to be reinstated in possession thereof.

*Second Clause.*—Any person having the status of a landholder in respect of any land and being in possession of such land on the date on which this Act comes into force, and (except as provided in section twelve) voluntarily relinquishing possession of such land within the three years next following such date, may, at any time before the expiry of the said period of three years, proceed to recover possession of the same in manner provided in the first clause of this section.

Landholders relinquishing possession within three years from Act coming into force.

*Third Clause.*—All persons entitled to resume possession of lands or to apply to the revenue officer under

Forfeiture of their status by neglect to assert it.

under the first or second clause of this section and neglecting to resume possession or apply in manner aforesaid within the periods limited by the said clauses respectively, shall forfeit their status as landholders in respect of such lands.

Applications by them for possession how dealt with.

10. On receiving any application under section nine, it shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer, after such enquiry as he thinks fit to make, either to reject such application or to put the applicant in possession of the land comprised in his application.

Suits by them on application being rejected.

Any applicant whose application is rejected under this section may, within two months from the date of such rejection, institute a suit in the Civil Court to recover possession of the land comprised in his application.

Forfeiture of their status by neglect to institute such suits.

Any such applicant who neglects to institute such a suit within the said period of two months, shall forfeit his status of landholder in respect of such land.

Landholders relinquishing possession after three years from Act coming into force.

11. Any landholder who, except as provided in section twelve, voluntarily relinquishes the possession of any land after the expiry of three years from the date on which this Act comes into force, shall at once forfeit his status of landholder in respect of such land.

Right of landholder to make over land temporarily to revenue officer,

12. Whenever any person in possession of land, and claiming the status of a landholder in respect thereof, desires temporarily to relinquish the possession of the same, he may present a petition to the revenue officer, requesting him to take over such land.

The revenue officer on receipt of such petition, if it appears to him on such enquiry as he thinks fit to make that the petitioner is entitled to such status, shall cause a notice to be published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe, declaring that he has taken over the land, and the land shall thereupon be at his disposal to be let on lease or otherwise dealt with, subject to the rights of

any

any third parties over the land and to the right of the petitioner next hereinafter reserved.

**13.** The petitioner may, at any time within twelve years from the date on which the land has been taken over by the revenue officer, apply to the revenue officer to reinstate him in possession of the same. and to recover possession within twelve years.

On receiving such application, the revenue officer shall, in such manner as may be provided by rules made under this Act and in force for the time being, give notice of the application to any person who may be in occupation under him, and shall in due time proceed to eject him, and shall put the applicant in possession of the land :

Provided that no person shall be ejected under this section from any land which, before receiving notice from the revenue officer of the said application, such person or his predecessor in interest has in any way prepared for cultivation, until the person sought to be ejected has gathered in his crop :

Provided also that no person shall be so ejected from any land which he or his predecessor in interest has planted, drained, embanked or otherwise permanently improved, until he has been paid by the applicant the value of such improvements at the date of ejection, such value to be determined, in case the parties differ, by order of the revenue officer.

**14.** If any person applies for possession of land under section thirteen, alleging that he is the successor in interest of the petitioner from whom such land was taken over by the revenue officer, the revenue officer may, in his discretion, reject such application, or proceed thereon under section thirteen as if it were an application by the said petitioner, and the person from whom such land has been taken, or any other person, may sue to establish his title to such land. Applications to recover possession by persons claiming as succeeding to the rights of the petitioner.

**15.** Any person being in possession of any land and asserting that he himself, or any other person through whom he claims, acquired the status of a landholder Declaration and record of original acquisition of landholder's status.

landholder in respect of such land in the manner provided by section seven, may apply to the revenue officer to record, in a register to be provided for this purpose, a declaration of such status having been so acquired. And the revenue officer, if it appears to him after a notice of such application has been published for such period and in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe, and after such enquiry as the revenue officer may think fit to make, that such status was so acquired, shall record a declaration to that effect, and furnish the applicant with a certificate of the same having been recorded.

Cancellation of such declarations and records.

16. If within five years from the date on which a declaration has been recorded under section fifteen, the revenue officer is satisfied that it is erroneous, he may cancel it :

Provided that no such declaration shall be so cancelled until a notice of the intention to cancel it has been published for such period and in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct.

Fresh declarations.

While any such declaration remains on the register uncanceled, no fresh declaration inconsistent therewith shall be recorded in such register.

Questions as to original acquisition or as to the loss of landholder's status how to be dealt with by Civil Courts.

17. Whenever a question arises in any proceeding before any Civil Court as to whether any person acquired the status of a landholder in respect of any land in the manner provided by section seven, and it appears that a declaration of the fact of such status having been acquired by him has been made under section fifteen not less than five years before the commencement of such proceeding and is still uncanceled, the Court shall decide in accordance therewith.

Whenever any such question arises in any such proceeding and it appears that no such declaration has been so made, or if made that it has been cancelled,

and

and whenever any question arises whether the status of a landholder, having been acquired, has been subsequently lost,

the Court shall refer such question to the revenue officer, and shall give judgment in accordance with his decision thereon :

Provided that where any party desires to appeal from the decision of the revenue officer on any question so referred, to a revenue officer of higher grade empowered to hear such appeal by the rules for the time being in force, the Court shall, on such conditions as to the furnishing of security or otherwise as it thinks fit, defer its judgment so as to admit of such appeal being preferred, and in the event of a decision being given in appeal different from that given by the revenue officer to whom the question was originally referred, shall give judgment in accordance with the decision pronounced in appeal.

18. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the disposal by way of grant or otherwise of any land over which no person has a right of either of the classes specified in clauses (a) and (c) of section six.

Power to make rules for the disposal of available lands.

Such rules may provide among other matters for the following :—

(a) the amount or kind of interest to be created in such land, and the conditions (if any) subject to which such interest may be conferred ;

(b) the mode in which grants and other dispositions of the land may be made ;

(c) the total or partial exemption, either absolutely or subject to conditions, of the land from revenue for a term of years or for any life or lives, or during the maintenance of any institution ;

(d) the realization of any money payable in consideration of the grant or other disposition, or of any penalty payable on breach of a condition annexed to such grant or disposition, as if it were an arrear of revenue due in respect of the land by the person

taking

taking under the grant or disposition, his legal representatives or assigns.

Temporary occupation of available land.

19. The Chief Commissioner may also from time to time make rules to regulate the temporary occupation of such land as last aforesaid, and may empower any revenue officer to eject any person occupying, or continuing to occupy, such land in contravention of such rules.

Allotment of grazing grounds.

20. The Chief Commissioner shall from time to time as occasion requires make rules for the allotment from the land referred to in section eighteen of grazing grounds to the inhabitants of any village in the neighbourhood whom he considers to stand in need of such allotment, and for regulating and controlling the enjoyment of such grazing grounds by persons permitted to resort thereto.

Allotments to Toungya cutters.

21. The Chief Commissioner shall also make rules from time to time and for different places as occasion requires—

for the allotment from the land referred to in section eighteen for the use of tribes or families practising Toungya cultivation, of areas suitable for such cultivation of sufficient extent and situated in localities reasonably convenient for the purposes of the persons to whom they are allotted,

and for regulating and controlling the enjoyment of lands so allotted by persons permitted to resort to the same.

Bar to acquisition of rights over lands disposed of or allotted under sections 18, 20 and 21.

22. No person shall acquire, by length of possession or otherwise, any right over lands disposed of or allotted under section eighteen, section twenty or section twenty-one, beyond that which is given by the rules made under the said sections respectively.

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### PART III.—OF REVENUE AND TAXES.

#### A.—Of Land-revenue.

Land liable to land-revenue assessment.

23. All culturable land and all land which is culturable when this Act comes into force, but which subsequently

subsequently becomes unculturable in consequence of the erection of buildings or otherwise by the act of man,

and all land assessed to land-revenue when this Act comes into force,

shall be liable to be assessed to land-revenue in manner hereinafter mentioned.

But nothing in this section shall apply to—

(a) land which, when this Act comes into force, belongs to the site of any monastery, pagoda or other sacred building, or of any school, and which continues to be used for the purposes of such monastery, pagoda, building or school ;

(b) land exempt from assessment under the express terms of any grant made by or on behalf of the British Government ;

(c) land in respect of which a Toungya tax is imposed under section thirty-three ;

(d) land appropriated to the dwelling-places of any town or village and exempted from the operation of the former part of this section by order of the Chief Commissioner, which order the Chief Commissioner is hereby empowered to make from time to time.

24. The assessment referred to in section twenty-three shall be either—

Mode and amount of assessment.

(a) by annual rates per acre or other superficial measure of the land, or

(b) by annual rates on trees growing on the land.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for fixing such rates and determining under what circumstances each description of rate is to be imposed.

Subject to such rules, the nature and amount of such assessment shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer :

Provided that no assessment shall be made in derogation of the terms of any grant made by or on behalf of the British Government.

25. Subject



Rates may  
be altered.

25. Subject to the rules made under section twenty-four and for the time being in force, and except as provided in that section and in sections twenty-eight and forty-two, the rates payable in respect of any land may be altered from time to time as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Right to a  
settlement.

26. Any person in possession of any culturable land which is liable to be assessed to land-revenue, may apply to the revenue officer to make a settlement with him of such land.

If such person appears to have a permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy in the land, the revenue officer shall offer him a settlement of the nature hereinafter described.

If such person does not appear to have such a right, it shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer to offer or refuse such settlement.

Nature of  
settlement.

27. The settlement offered to the applicant may be either—

(a)—a settlement of a single annual sum payable in respect of the whole land, or

(b)—a settlement of certain annual rates per acre or other superficial measure of land.

In either case the settlement may provide that, for any additional land situate within certain local limits which the applicant may cultivate (not being land acquired by him by transfer or succession), he shall not be required to pay during the continuance of such settlement any revenue whatever or any revenue in excess of rates fixed thereby for such additional land.

The Chief Commissioner shall by rules determine the cases in which each of the said descriptions of settlement shall be offered, and the general principles on which the amount or rate of the revenue payable thereunder shall be fixed.

Subject to such rules, the nature and stipulations of the settlement to be offered in each case shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer.

28. When

28. When a settlement of any land offered under sections twenty-six and twenty-seven has been accepted, neither the person on whose application such settlement has been made, nor any person succeeding him in possession of the land by transfer or succession, nor any person holding under him or under a person so succeeding him, shall, during the term of such settlement, be held liable to pay any revenue in respect of such land beyond that fixed by the settlement.

Rights conferred by settlement.

But no person shall be deemed to have acquired any right to or over any land, as against any other person claiming rights to or over the same land, merely on the ground that a settlement of such land has been made on his application, or on the application of some person through whom he claims.

29. The settlement shall be made for such term as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct.

Term of settlement.

The settlement of any land shall terminate at the close of any year of assessment prescribed under section forty-one, if the person in possession of such land, and entitled under section twenty-eight to the benefit of such settlement, not less than three months before the close of such year presents to the revenue officer a notice in writing declaring that he desires to rescind the settlement, and at the same time pays to him all revenue payable in respect of the said land to the close of such year.

If any such person omits to give the notice and make the payment required by this section, he shall continue liable for the revenue payable from time to time under the settlement, although he may have relinquished possession of the land.

30. If the term for which a settlement of any land has been made elapses before a new settlement thereof is made, any person who was entitled to the benefit of the expired settlement at the time of its expiration and continues in possession of such land, and any person holding under him or claiming through him without an interruption of possession, shall

Continuance of expired settlement until new settlement is made.

shall be entitled to the benefit, and be bound by the stipulations,\* of the expired settlement until a new settlement of such land is made;

Provided that the said stipulations shall cease to be in force at the close of any year of assessment as aforesaid, if the person in possession, not less than three months before the close of such year, presents to the revenue officer a notice in writing requiring that they should so cease.

*B.—Of the five per cent. cess.*

A five per cent. cess to be levied.

**31.** On all lands assessed to land-revenue there shall be levied, in addition to the land-revenue assessed thereon, an annual cess of five per cent. on the amount of such revenue,

Nothing in this section applies to lands included in towns to which the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, shall have been extended.

How to be applied.

**32.** The cess so levied in each district shall form a fund to be called the "Five per cent. Cess Fund," and shall be appropriated in that district, in such proportions as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification direct, to all or any of the following local objects, namely,--

- the construction and maintenance of district roads ;
- the promotion of education ;
- the maintenance of a local postal service ;
- the maintenance of a village police.

*C.—Of the Toungya tax.*

Toungya tax.

**33.** The Chief Commissioner may direct that, in lieu of the revenue assessable on any land under Toungya cultivation, there shall be collected an annual tax, either on each male person who has completed his age of eighteen years, or on each family of persons, taking part in the cultivation of such land at any time during the year of assessment as fixed under section forty-one.

The

The rates of such tax may be fixed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner, but shall not exceed the following, that is to say,—

on each male cultivator, two rupees;

on each family of cultivators, two rupees.

*D.—Of the Capitation-tax and the Land-rate in lieu thereof.*

**34.** A capitation-tax shall be payable by all males between the ages of eighteen and sixty years, at such rates as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification direct: Capitation-tax.

Provided that such rates shall not exceed the following, that is to say,—

on married men, five rupees a year;

on men who have no wives, two rupees eight annas a year:

Provided also that this tax shall not be payable—

(a) by the residents of any of the towns mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed;

(b) by the residents of any other town on which the Chief Commissioner may impose a land-rate under section thirty-five.

**35.** In the towns mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, and in such other towns as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification direct, there shall be levied, instead of the capitation-tax, an annual rate upon land, to be fixed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner by notification, but not to exceed the following, that is to say,— Land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax.

on land covered with buildings, one pie and a half per square foot;

on land not covered with buildings, three rupees per acre.

The boundaries of the towns in which such rate is leviable shall be fixed from time to time, for the purposes of this section, by the Chief Commissioner by notification, and may be so fixed as to include any suburbs of such towns.

*Explanation.—*

*Explanation.*—The rate leviable on any land under this section shall be in addition to any land-revenue payable thereon.

Exemption from capitation-tax and land-rate.

**36.** The Chief Commissioner may, by notification,—

(a) exempt any person or class of persons, or the residents of any particular locality, from the payment of capitation-tax ;

(b) exempt any lands, or any class of lands, throughout the province or in any part thereof, from land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax ;

(c) revoke any such exemption.

*E.—Of personal Liability for certain Revenue and Taxes.*

Personal liability for land-revenue, five per cent. cess, and land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax.

**37.** The amount payable on account of revenue, five per cent. cess, or land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax on any land for any year of assessment shall be due jointly and severally from all persons who have been in possession of such land at any time during such year, and all persons who have held under them as tenants, mortgagees or conditional vendees.

Personal liability for tax on families.

**38.** When a tax per family of cultivators of any land is imposed, the amount due for any year of assessment from each family shall be due jointly and severally from all males of such family who at any time during such year, being then above the age of eighteen years, took any part in the cultivation of such land.

*F.—Of the Manufacture of Salt, and of Licenses to prepare and collect Cutch, Beeswax, &c.*

Power to make rules for—

**39.** The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules—

licensing salt-manufacture ; imposing salt-duty ;

(a) for granting licenses to manufacture salt ;

(b) for imposing on all salt manufactured a duty at a rate not exceeding the rate of customs-duty for the time being payable on salt imported by sea ;

composition with licensees.

(c) for compounding with any holder of a license for the payment by him of an annual sum assessed upon

upon the plant employed by him, in lieu of the duty which would be payable by him under clause (b) on the salt produced with the aid of such plant.

Any person who, without a license for the time being in force,—

(d) engages in the manufacture of salt;

(e) owns works for the manufacture of salt; or

(f) stores salt exceeding such quantity as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification fix in this behalf;

shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine of ten rupees for every day after a first conviction under this section in which he continues such manufacture or storage:

And all salt in respect of which a conviction under this section has taken place, and all materials and implements used for the purpose of manufacturing such salt, shall be liable to confiscation by order of the convicting Magistrate.

40. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules—

(a) for granting licenses to prepare or collect, or farms of the right of preparing or collecting, cutch, beeswax, honey, lac, cardamoms and other forest-produce or edible birds' nests, upon land over which no person has a right of either of the classes specified in clauses (a) and (c) of section six:

(b) for fixing the amount of fees to be charged in respect of such licenses or farms.

*G.—Miscellaneous.*

41. The year of assessment of any revenue, cess, rate, tax or fee leviable under this Part shall commence on such day of the calendar year as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule prescribe.

42. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Part, no enhancement made in any such revenue, rate,

Penalty for manufacturing or storing salt without a license.

Power to make rules regarding collection and preparation of cutch, beeswax, &c.

Year of assessment.

When increase of rates takes effect.

rate, tax or fee shall take effect until the commencement of the year of assessment following that in the course of which it is made.

**PART IV.—OF ARREARS AND THE MODE OF RECOVERING THEM.**

Revenue, &c., when due, where and to whom payable.

**43.** Every sum payable under this Act on account of any revenue, tax, cess, rate, fee, duty or composition, shall fall due on such date, and shall be payable at such place and to such person, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct.

“ Arrear” and “ defaulter” defined.

**44.** When any such sum has fallen due, and a written notice of demand for it has been served on any one of the persons liable for it or published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct, and ten days have elapsed from the service or publication of such notice without such sum having been paid, such sum shall be deemed to be an arrear; and every person liable for it shall be deemed to be a defaulter.

Proceedings against defaulters for recovery of arrear.

**45.** An arrear may be realized as if it were the amount of a decree for money passed against the defaulter in favour of any revenue officer whom the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf by name or as holding any office.

Proceedings with a view to the realization of such arrears may be instituted by such officer before any other revenue officer whom the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint by name or as holding any office, and except in so far as the Chief Commissioner may otherwise by rule direct, such other officer may exercise all the powers conferred on, and shall conform to all rules of procedure prescribed for, a Court executing a decree by the Code of Civil Procedure :

Provided that—

except when execution is applied for against a defaulter who has absconded or who is reasonably believed to be about to abscond;

the

the officer before whom proceedings are instituted under this section shall, before issuing any process of execution against a defaulter, cause a notice to be served on him in the manner prescribed for the service of summons on defendants in civil suits, requiring him either to pay the amount of the arrear or to appear on a day fixed in the notice and show cause why such amount should not be realized from him.

If on the day so fixed such amount has not been paid and the defaulter does not appear, or appearing fails to show cause as aforesaid, the said officer may order the process to issue forthwith.

46. Instead of, or in addition to, the proceedings which may be instituted under section forty-five, a revenue officer empowered in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner may, when the arrear is one of land-revenue, five per cent. cess, or land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax, proceed against the land on which such arrear has accrued as next hereinafter provided.

Proceedings  
against the  
land.

47. If such officer finds on enquiry that there exists any permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy in the land, he may sell by public auction such right in the whole of the land, or in such portion thereof as he may deem sufficient, for the realization of the arrear.

Where there  
is a perma-  
nent heritable  
and transfer-  
able right in  
such land.

The proceeds of such sale shall be applied in the first place in liquidation of the arrear, and in the event of there being any surplus remaining, the revenue officer shall, if he is satisfied as to the right of any person claiming such surplus, pay the amount thereof to such person, and if he is not so satisfied, shall hold the amount in deposit for the person who may ultimately succeed in due course of law in establishing his title thereto.

48. The purchaser at a sale held under section forty-seven shall be deemed to have acquired the right offered for sale, free from all encumbrances created over it and from all subordinate interests derived from it, except such as may be expressly reserved by the revenue officer at the time of sale.

Title confer-  
red by pur-  
chase at sale  
under sec-  
tion 47.

49. If



Proceedings against the land where no permanent heritable and transferable right exists.

49. If the revenue officer proceeding against the land finds on enquiry that no permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy exists therein, he may, by proclamation published on the land in such manner as the Chief Commissioner from time to time by rule directs, declare that he has taken possession of such land on behalf of the Government, and may summarily eject any person found in occupation thereof.

Effect of proclamation published under section 49.

50. When a proclamation is published under section forty-nine in respect of any land over which any private rights of any description exist, such land shall be deemed to have been, from the date of such proclamation, vested in the Government free from all such rights as have not been expressly reserved by the terms of such proclamation.

Costs of proceedings for recovery of arrears.

51. All costs of any proceeding under this Act for the recovery of an arrear may be recovered as if they formed part of such arrear.

Proceedings against defaulting revenue officers.

52. If a revenue officer has reason to believe that a revenue officer subordinate to him who has collected any sum due under this Act has absconded or is about to abscond without accounting for such sum, he may issue a warrant for the apprehension of such subordinate officer and proceed against him or cause proceedings to be instituted against him as if he were a defaulter in the amount so collected.

Proceedings against sureties of defaulters and revenue officers.

53. Any person who has become liable for any amount as surety for a defaulter or revenue officer may be proceeded against as if he himself were a defaulter in such amount.

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PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Erection and repair of boundary-marks.

54. A revenue officer may, by a notice in writing duly served in accordance with rules to be made under this Act, require any person liable for the revenue of any land, or entitled to hold such land free of revenue, to erect boundary-marks sufficient for defining the limits of such land, or to repair any such boundary-marks

boundary-marks already existing; and if such person fails to comply with his requisition within a period to be specified in the notice, may cause the work to be done, and recover the cost thereof as if it were an arrear of revenue due in respect of the land.

**55.** Appeals shall lie from orders and decisions given under any provision of this Act, in such cases, to such officers, and subject to such limitations as to time, and such other conditions, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule determine : Appeals.

Provided that decisions by an officer of a grade lower than that of a Commissioner of a Division in or on the following matters, claims and questions shall not be final (namely) :

(a) matters disposed of by revenue officers under section five, section ten and sections twelve to seventeen inclusive, except orders as to the value of improvements ;

(b) claims to occupy or resort to lands under sections nineteen, twenty and twenty-one, and disputes as to the use or enjoyment of such lands between persons permitted to occupy or resort to the same ;

(c) questions as to whether any land or any person is liable to be assessed to any revenue, cess, tax or rate ;

(d) questions as to the mode or principle of assessment of any revenue, cess, tax or rate, or as to the amount assessed ;

(e) questions as to the right to a settlement of land-revenue, or the nature or term of the settlement to be offered ;

(f) questions as to the validity or effect of any settlement, or as to whether the conditions of any settlement are still in force ;

(g) questions as to the liability of any person under sections thirty-seven and thirty-eight ;

(h) questions as to whether any revenue, cess, tax or rate is in arrear ;

(i) questions

(i) questions as to the legality of any process issued under section forty-five ;

(j) questions as to the validity of a sale under section forty-seven, or as to the effect of a proclamation under section forty-nine :

Provided also that in all cases the Chief Commissioner shall have power to call for and review the proceedings, if he thinks fit to do so, and pass such order thereon consistent with the provisions of this Act as he thinks fit.

Bar to jurisdiction of Civil Courts.

**56.** Except as hereinbefore expressly provided, no Civil Court shall exercise jurisdiction as to any of the following matters (namely) :—

(a) matters, claims and questions mentioned in the first proviso to section fifty-five ;

(b) claims to any office connected with the revenue administration, or to any emolument appertaining to such office, or in respect of any injury caused by exclusion, suspension or removal therefrom ;

(c) claims to have allotments made under section twenty or section twenty-one and objections to the making of such allotments ;

(d) claims to a remission or refund of any revenue, cess, tax, rate, fee, duty or composition payable or paid under this Act ;

(e) questions as to the right to, or amount of, any compensation for improvements awardable under section thirteen.

Additional powers which may be conferred on revenue officers.

**57.** The Chief Commissioner may, subject to any restrictions from time to time imposed by the Governor General in Council, invest any revenue officer by name or as holding any office with any of the following powers, in addition to the powers directly conferred on revenue officers by this Act, to be exercised by him in any part of British Burma or in any class of cases in any such part :—

(a) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate or make a map of the same ;

(b) power

(b) power to cut and thresh the crop on any land and weigh the grain with a view to estimating the capabilities of the soil;

(c) any power exercised by a Civil Court in the trial of suits;

(d) power to delegate the exercise of any power, or the performance of any duty, to a subordinate revenue officer;

(e) power to review any decision or order given by a revenue officer which is not open to appeal, or from which, if open to appeal, no appeal has been preferred;

(f) power to call for the proceedings of any subordinate revenue officer and review any order or decision given therein which is not open to appeal, or from which, if open to appeal, no appeal has been preferred.

**58.** In addition to the other matters for which the Chief Commissioner is empowered to make rules by this Act, he may from time to time make rules—

Additional powers to make rules.

(a) for the assessment and collection of all revenue and of every cess, tax, rate, fee, duty and composition leviable under this Act;

(b) to determine the person by whom, and the time, place and manner at or in which, anything to be done under this Act, and for which no express provision is made in these respects, shall be done; and generally to regulate the procedure of revenue officers in all cases;

(c) to provide for the investigation by the higher revenue officers of charges of misconduct preferred against revenue officers of lower grade;

(d) to determine the fees to be charged for the service of process issued under this Act, and the mode in which such fees shall be realised;

(e) to regulate the costs in all proceedings before revenue officers, and to provide for their realisation as if they were arrears of land-revenue;

(f) as to making advances of money to agriculturists for the purchase of seed and cattle, for the construction

construction, maintenance and repair of dwelling-houses and other buildings, and for other such purposes not coming within the scope of the Land Improvement Act, 1871 ;

(g) for the recovery of advances made under clause (f) of this section, from the persons to whom they were made or their legal representatives ; and

(h) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Penalty for breach of rules.

59. The Chief Commissioner may, in making any rule under this Act, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue from such breach, a punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, not exceeding one month's imprisonment, or two hundred rupees fine, or both.

Publication of rules.

60. All rules made by the Chief Commissioner under this Act shall, when sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Force of rules.

Consolidation and republication of rules.

61. The Chief Commissioner shall at least once in every three years cause all rules for the time in force under this Act to be arranged in some convenient order, according to their subject-matter, consolidated, and, where necessary, amended.

The rules so arranged, consolidated and amended shall, after being sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and upon such publication all previous rules under this Act shall cease to be in force.

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SCHEDULE.

(See sections 34 and 35).

Towns in which land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax is levied :—

Rangoon.	Prome.
Bassein.	Toungoo.
Thayetmyoo.	Akyab.
Kyook Phyoo.	

# BRITISH BURMA LABOUR LAW, 1876.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

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### PREAMBLE.

### PART I.

#### PRELIMINARY.

#### SECTIONS.

1. Short title.  
Local extent.  
Commencement.
2. Repeal of Madras Act No. V of 1866, so far as it affects British Burma.
3. Interpretation-clause.

---

### PART II.

#### OF EMIGRATION.

##### *Emigration Agents, Medical Inspectors and Depôts.*

4. Appointment of Emigration Agent.  
Appointment of Medical Inspector.
5. Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector to be deemed public servants.
6. Duties of Agent.
7. Emigration Agent, &c., to give information to Medical Inspector.
8. Establishment of depôts for emigrants.

##### *Recruiters.*

9. Licensing of recruiters.
10. Form of license.  
Period for which it shall remain in force.
11. Countersignature of Magistrate to recruiter's license.
12. License not to be countersigned until recruiter's fitness is ascertained.

##### *Contracts and Registration and Journey to Depôts.*

13. Contract to be entered into with intending emigrant.
14. Medical examination of intending emigrant.
15. Recruiter and emigrant to appear before Magistrate.
16. Examination by Magistrate of emigrants under contract.
17. Examination of dependents on emigrants.

18. Registration

[ *Price nine annas and nine pies.* ]

## SECTIONS.

18. Registration of emigrants.  
Registration-fee.
  19. Journey to depôt.
  20. Care of emigrants on journey to depôt.
  21. Penalties for infringing provisions as to recruitment.
- Procedure on arrival of Emigrants at Depôt.*
22. Notice of arrival of emigrants at depôt to be given to Medical Inspector.
  23. Medical Inspector to examine emigrants.
  24. Inspection of depôts.
  25. Treatment of emigrant or dependent suffering from infectious disease.
  26. Emigration Agent to pay return expenses of rejected emigrants.
  27. Return expenses of dependents.
  28. Procedure where dependent is dangerously ill.
  29. Countersignature by Medical Inspector where emigrant or dependent is passed by him.
  30. Procedure in case of ill-treatment on journey.
  31. Ratification of contracts of emigrants passed by Medical Inspector.
  32. Registration of contracts.
  33. Procedure if emigrant refuses to produce instrument.
  34. Procedure if Agent neglects to ratify contract.
  35. Consequence of ratification.
- Emigrant Vessels and Embarkation of Emigrants.*
36. When contract is ratified, emigrant may be forwarded to British Burma.
  37. No unlicensed vessel to carry emigrants.
  38. Licensee bound to comply with provisions of Act and rules.
  39. List of emigrants.  
Certificates from Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector.
  40. Procedure if emigrant refuses to embark.
  41. Procedure as to emigrant's instrument.
  4. Provision for offices of Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector being held by same person.

---

 PART III.

## DEBARKATION AND TRANSIT TO DISTRICTS OF LABOUR.

*Officers and Depôts at Ports of Debarkation.*

43. Immigration Agent and Medical Inspector of Immigrants.
2. 44. Depôt

## SECTIONS.

44. Dépôt at port of debarkation.

*Procedure on arrival of Vessel carrying Immigrants.*

45. Master to report arrival of vessel carrying immigrants.  
 46. Examination of immigrants by Immigration Agent.  
 Examination by Medical Inspector.  
 47. Enquiry into treatment of immigrants on the voyage.

*Assignment of Immigrants.*

48. Assignment of immigrants to employers.  
 49. Immigrants not to be separated from dependents.  
 50. Form of assignment.  
 51. Entry of assignment in immigrant's instrument.

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PART IV.

THE LABOUR DISTRICTS AND RELATIONS OF EMPLOYER AND IMMIGRANT.

*Inspectors of Immigrants.*

52. Appointment of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.  
 Powers of Inspectors.  
 53. Return of immigrants to be sent in by employer, &c., to Inspector.  
 54. Penalty for refusing or omitting to send in return, or sending in incorrect return.  
 55. Inspector's visits.  
 56. Power to inspect buildings, &c., and make enquiries as to immigrants.  
 57. Penalty on person obstructing inspection, &c.

*Suspension or Cancellation of Assignment.*

58. Inspector may suspend assignment of immigrant temporarily unfitted for labour.  
 59. Penalty for compelling immigrant to perform work for which he is unfit.  
 60. Power to discharge immigrants permanently unfitted for labour.

*Provisions for the Health and Comfort of Immigrants.*

61. Sufficient house-accommodation, &c., to be provided.  
 62. Powers of Inspector as to house-accommodation, &c.  
 63. Penalty for breach of rules as to house-accommodation.  
 64. Penalty for breach of rules as to hospital.  
 65. Penalty



*Complaints against Immigrants.*

## SECTIONS.

65. Penalty on immigrant absenting himself without sufficient cause,  
or neglecting to labour.
66. Immigrant deserting may be apprehended without warrant.  
Proviso.  
Further proviso.
67. Immigrant, when made over to police, to be taken before nearest Magistrate.
68. Punishment for desertion.
69. Cancellation of contract by desertion.
70. Provisions regarding desertion and unlawful absence to apply to desertion in transit.
71. Penalty for enticing away, &c., immigrants under contract to another person.
72. Portion of sentence may be cancelled if employer apply for return of immigrant.
73. On expiry of sentence immigrant to be made over to employer.  
Conviction not to operate as a release.
74. Time of unlawful absence and of imprisonment to be included in term of immigrant.

*Complaints against Employers.*

75. If immigrant desires to complain, employer to give notice to Inspector.
76. Procedure on receipt of notice of complaint.
77. Procedure if complaint be untrue or frivolous.
78. Procedure if complaint be well founded.
79. Recovery of wages.  
Compensation if wages are due for more than two months.
80. Cancellation of assignment.

*Determination of Assignments and Contracts.*

81. Immigrant who has completed his assignment may have such completion endorsed.
82. Penalty for forcibly detaining immigrant after completion of assignment, or for omitting to give notice of such completion.
83. Power of unassigned immigrant to redeem contract.
84. Power of assigned immigrant to redeem contract.  
Value of unexpired term of assignment.
85. Certificate of release from contract.

## PART V.

PART V.  
SUBSIDIARY RULES.

SECTIONS.

- 86. Power of Local Government of port of embarkation.
- 87. Power of Chief Commissioner.
- 88. Publication of rules.  
Penalty for breach of rules.

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PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- 89. Renewal of lost instruments.
- 90. Copies made under Act to be evidence of contract.
- 91. Recovery of balances due from employers under terms of assignment.
- 92. Construction of former contracts.

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SCHEDULE A.—RECRUITER'S LICENSE.

SCHEDULE B.—CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL OFFICER AS TO  
HEALTH OF INTENDING EMIGRANT.

1876.]

## ACT No. III OF 1876.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th January, 1876).

An Act to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein.

**WHEREAS** it is expedient to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein under contracts of service; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

### PART I.

#### PRELIMINARY,

1. This Act may be called "The British Burma Labour Law, 1876 :"

Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India ;  
And it shall come into force at once.

Local extent.

Commence-  
ment.

2. Madras Act No. V of 1866 (*to regulate the manner of engaging and contracting with Native inhabitants within any of the Districts subject to the Government of Fort Saint George, for labour to be performed in any part of India beyond the territorial limits of the Presidency of Madras*) is repealed as to engagements hereafter made in the Presidency of Madras for labour to be performed in British Burma and as to the emigration of Natives of India from such Presidency to British Burma.

Repeal of  
Madras Act  
No. V of  
1866, so far  
as it affects  
British  
Burma.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Interpreta-  
tion-clause.

"Chief Commissioner" means the Chief Commissioner of British Burma :

"Chief Com-  
missioner."

"Emigrants"

“Emigrants,” “Emigrants” and “emigration” respectively mean emigrants and emigration under this Act :

“Magistrate.” “Magistrate” means a Magistrate of a district, or of a division of a district, or any Magistrate deputed by the Magistrate of the district for the control of emigration or labourers, or any Magistrate of Police for a Presidency Town :

“Immigrant.” “Immigrant” means any emigrant who has gone to British Burma in accordance with a contract made under the provisions of this Act.

PART II.

OF EMIGRATION.

*Emigration Agents, Medical Inspectors and Depôts.*

Appointment of Emigration Agent.

4. At every port of embarkation the Chief Commissioner shall, with the consent of the Local Government, appoint an Emigration Agent, to whom such remuneration shall be assigned as the Government of India may from time to time direct. Such Agent may be suspended or removed at the pleasure of the Chief Commissioner.

Appointment of Medical Inspector.

At every such port the Local Government shall appoint a competent person to be Medical Inspector of Emigrants, and such remuneration shall be assigned to him as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct. Such Medical Inspector may be suspended or removed at the pleasure of the Local Government.

Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector to be deemed public servants.

5. Every such Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Duties of Agent.

6. In addition to the special duties hereinafter assigned to him, every such Emigration Agent shall—

- (a) protect and aid with his advice all emigrants ;
- (b) cause, so far as he can, all provisions of this Act to be complied with ;

(c) inspect

(c) inspect on arrival all vessels bringing return emigrants to the port at which he is Agent ;

(d) receive and enquire into the complaints (if any) of the treatment of such emigrants during the voyage and (if necessary) report thereon to the Local Government ;

(e) aid and advise such returned emigrants when requested by them to do so.

7. Every Emigration Agent, and all persons in charge of, or employed in, any depôt or in any vessel licensed to carry emigrants as hereinafter provided, shall give the Medical Inspector every facility for making such inspections, examinations and surveys as may be necessary or proper under this Act, and shall afford him all such information as may be reasonably required by him.

Emigration Agent, &c., to give information to Medical Inspector.

8. At each port of embarkation the Emigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for emigrants.

Establishment of depôts for emigrants.

*Recruiters.*

9. Each Emigration Agent shall license as many fit persons (whether servants of Government, of individuals or of companies) as he thinks necessary to be recruiters of labourers for British Burma.

Licensing of recruiters.

Every recruiter shall be licensed to obtain labourers from one or more districts to be named in the license.

10. The license granted to a recruiter, under section nine, may be in the form set forth in schedule A hereto annexed.

Form of license.

No license shall be in force for a longer period than one year, and in case of misconduct on the part of the recruiter, the Emigration Agent may cancel his license before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

Period for which it shall remain in force.

11. A recruiter shall not be deemed to have obtained authority in any place other than a Presidency Town to engage or attempt to engage a Native of India to become an emigrant until his license has been

Countersignature of Magistrate to recruiter's license.

been countersigned by the Magistrate of the district or of the division of the district, or to have obtained such authority in any Presidency Town until his license has been countersigned by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police.

License not to be countersigned until recruiter's fitness is ascertained.

**12.** No such officer shall countersign a recruiter's license unless and until he has satisfied himself, by such enquiry as he thinks fit, that the licensee is not by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act.

If any officer who has countersigned a license afterwards finds reason to think that the licensee is by character or other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, he may require the licensee to produce the license and may cancel his signature; or he may, if he thinks fit, impound the license and send it to the Emigration Agent for cancellation.

Every such officer refusing to countersign a recruiter's license, or cancelling his signature, shall, without delay, report his refusal or cancellation and the grounds of it to the Emigration Agent to whose authority the recruiter is amenable.

*Contracts and Registration and Journey to Depôts.*

Contract to be entered into with intending emigrant.

**13.** Any person desiring to emigrate under this Act may enter into a contract with a recruiter to proceed to British Burma and there serve for a fixed period of not more than three years from the date of his arrival at the port of debarkation.

Every such contract shall be in writing, and shall specify—

(a) The recruit's term of service :

(b) The number of days and hours which he is to work per week :

(c) His monthly wages in money :

(d) The persons (if any) intending to accompany him as his dependents :

(e) Where the contract is made on behalf of a particular employer, the name of such employer.

The

The monthly rate of wages shall in no case be less than seven rupees for an able-bodied male labourer.

No recruit shall be required to work more than six days in one week, or more than six consecutive hours, or more than nine hours a day. The obligation to provide on holidays for the care of animals, and the necessities of daily life, shall not be considered as work.

No deduction shall be made from the wages of a recruit on account of the rest for one day in each week.

No emigrant shall be bound by the provisions of this Act unless he has entered into a contract in accordance with this section.

14. Every recruit who has entered into such a contract as aforesaid shall be brought by the recruiter before the Civil Surgeon of the district or such other medical officer as the Local Government appoints in that behalf or, in default of such appointment, before such medical officer as the Magistrate directs.

Medical  
examination  
of intending  
emigrant.

The medical officer shall thereupon examine the recruit, and shall either reject him or shall certify that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to proceed to British Burma and to work there.

If it is intended that any persons shall accompany the recruit as his dependents, the recruiter shall also bring them before the medical officer for the purpose of obtaining certificates that they are in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to perform the journey to British Burma; and the medical officer shall examine the dependents and shall give or refuse certificates according to his opinion as to their fitness and ability.

Certificates shall be in the form set forth in schedule B hereto annexed, and the recruiter shall pay to the medical officer such fee for each person examined

as

11

as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

Recruiter and emigrant to appear before Magistrate.

15. Every certified recruit and every accompanying dependent shall appear with the recruiter before a Magistrate in the district or Presidency Town within which the contract with the recruit was entered into.

Examination by Magistrate of emigrants under contract.

16. The Magistrate shall thereupon inspect the instrument of contract and the medical certificate of the recruit, and shall, apart from the recruiter, examine the recruit with reference to his contract ;

and if it appears that the recruit understands the nature of the contract he has entered into as regards the particulars specified in section thirteen, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Magistrate shall register—

(a) the name, the father's name, and the age of such recruit :

(b) the name of the village or place in which he resides :

(c) the port of embarkation to which it is intended that he shall proceed :

(d) the several particulars specified in the instrument of contract made under section thirteen.

The recruit shall thereupon be deemed an emigrant under this Act.

If the Magistrate thinks that the recruit does not understand the nature of his contract, or has been induced to enter into it by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register him, and record his reasons for such refusal.

Examination of dependents on emigrants.

17. On the appearance of any person claiming to be dependent on an emigrant, the Magistrate, after inspecting the medical certificate, shall, apart from the recruiter, examine such person if able to give intelligent answers to questions as to his dependence upon the emigrant whom he is about to accompany, and as to his willingness to accompany such emigrant.

If



If the Magistrate is satisfied as to the said dependence and willingness, he shall register the dependent as a dependent on such emigrant.

But if the Magistrate sees reason to doubt such dependence or willingness, he may refuse to register the alleged dependent, and, if so, shall record his reasons for such refusal.

18. The Magistrate shall furnish to every emigrant an authenticated copy on substantial paper of the matters registered under sections sixteen and seventeen. Registration of emigrants.

Such copy is hereinafter called "the emigrant's instrument" or the "immigrant's instrument."

Another authenticated copy of the matters so registered, together with the original certificate of the medical officer, shall be forthwith forwarded by the Magistrate to the Emigration Agent at the port of embarkation to which the emigrant is about to proceed.

For each registration of a recruit under this Act, the recruiter shall pay to the officer making it a fee of eight annas. Registration-fee.

19. When the registration under this Act is completed, the emigrant and his dependents may be moved to the depôt at their port of embarkation. Journey to depôt.

20. The recruiter himself, or a competent person appointed by him with the approval of the Magistrate by whom such emigrants have been registered, shall accompany and take care of all emigrants and their dependents while journeying to the depôt. Care of emigrants on journey to depôt.

The Magistrate shall give to every person so appointed a certificate under his signature, stating that he has been appointed to accompany and take care of certain emigrants during their journey to the depôt.

Every recruiter by whom any emigrant or dependent is forwarded to a depôt shall, throughout the journey, provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging.

21. Whoever, being a duly licensed recruiter, removes for the purpose of emigration any recruit before Penalties for infringing provisions as to recruitment.

before the completion of such registration as aforesaid ;

and whoever by means of intoxication, violence, fraud, false pretences or misrepresentation induces any Native of India to enter into a contract for labour to be performed in British Burma, or to proceed to or towards any seaport for the purpose of proceeding to British Burma without having entered into any contract ;

and whoever wilfully neglects to supply any emigrant or dependent under his care with proper and sufficient food and lodging, or otherwise ill-treats such emigrant or dependent on his journey to the depôt ;

and whoever forwards, sends or conveys any such emigrant or dependent with intent to contravene the provisions of this Act ;

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

*Procedure on arrival of Emigrants at Depôt.*

Notice of arrival of emigrants at depôt to be given to Medical Inspector.

**22.** The Emigration Agent shall, within twenty-four hours after the arrival at the depôt of any emigrant, give to the Medical Inspector notice in writing of such arrival.

Medical Inspector to examine emigrants.

**23.** The copy of the matters so registered and the medical certificate of every emigrant forwarded to the Emigration Agent as provided by section eighteen, shall be shown to the Medical Inspector at the port of embarkation, and all emigrants and their dependents shall be examined by the Medical Inspector immediately after he receives notice of their arrival at the depôt.

Inspection of depôts.

**24.** The Medical Inspector of Emigrants shall also, at least once in every week, inspect the emigrants in the depôt, and examine into the state of the depôt and the manner in which the emigrants are therein lodged, fed, clothed and otherwise provided for and attended to.

**25.** It

25. It shall be the special duty of the Medical Inspector to take care that no emigrant or dependent is suffering from any disease calculated to be dangerous to his neighbours, and to isolate or to exclude from the depôt and from embarkation persons who are so suffering.

Treatment of emigrant or dependent suffering from infectious disease.

Any person so suffering may, if the Medical Inspector thinks fit, be removed to a proper hospital for treatment.

26. If the Medical Inspector has reason to think that any emigrant is in such a state of health that his journey to British Burma, or detention in the depôt, would be dangerous to himself or others, or that he is unfit for labour in British Burma, he shall so certify to the Emigration Agent; and in case any emigrant is in such a state of health as aforesaid, the Emigration Agent shall pay to such emigrant such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered:

Emigration Agent to pay return expenses of rejected emigrants.

And any emigrant who, from his state of health, is, in the opinion of the Medical Inspector, unfit to undertake such journey, shall be entitled to be fed, lodged and attended to at the port of embarkation at the expense of the Emigration Agent, until he is reported by the Medical Inspector fit to undertake such journey.

27. If a dependent has accompanied such emigrant, the Emigration Agent shall pay such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered, as well as to feed and lodge him during the detention (if any) of the emigrant in the depôt.

Return expenses of dependents.

28. If the Medical Inspector sees reason to think that any dependent is in such a state of health that his journey to British Burma, or his detention in the depôt, would be dangerous to himself or others, he shall so certify to the Emigration Agent; and thereupon the emigrant to whom such dependent is attached shall be entitled, if he so wishes, to return as

Procedure where dependent is dangerously ill.

if he himself had been certified to be unfit to proceed under section twenty-six.

If the emigrant still desires to proceed, then the dependent shall be kept and be returned to the place at which he was registered as if he were an emigrant falling under section twenty-six.

Countersig-  
nature by  
Medical In-  
specter where  
emigrant or  
dependent is  
passed by  
him.

29. If the Medical Inspector sees no reason to certify in the manner provided in section twenty-six or section twenty-eight of any emigrant or dependent, he shall countersign the copy of the emigrant's instrument which is in the possession of the Emigration Agent.

Procedure in  
case of ill-  
treatment on  
journey.

30. If, upon the arrival of any emigrant or dependent at the depôt, it appear that he has suffered any ill-treatment, or that the recruiter has failed to provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging during the journey to the depôt, the Local Government or such officer as it may from time to time appoint in this behalf may order the Emigration Agent to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation.

Ratification  
of contracts  
of emigrants  
passed by  
Medical In-  
specter.

31. When the copy of an emigrant's instrument has been countersigned by the Medical Inspector under section twenty-nine, the Emigration Agent shall ratify the contract into which the emigrant has entered, by countersigning the emigrant's instrument and the authenticated copy thereof, forwarded to the Emigration Agent under section eighteen.

Registration  
of contracts.

32. A copy of every such instrument shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Emigration Agent for the purpose, and a copy of such entry authenticated by himself shall be forwarded by him to the Immigration Agent at the port of debarkation.

Procedure if  
emigrant  
refuses to  
produce in-  
strument.

33. Any emigrant who, without reasonable cause, refuses to produce his instrument when required by the Emigration Agent, or in any respect to comply with the terms of his contract, shall be punished with a fine equal in amount to the cost incurred in engaging, registering and conveying him to the depôt, and in default of payment of such fine with imprisonment

which

which may extend to two months, and such emigrant may forthwith be discharged from the depôt.

A certificate signed by the Emigration Agent that reasonable cause for refusing to produce the emigrant's instrument has not been shown, shall be admissible as *prima facie* evidence in any proceeding taken under this section.

A certificate signed by the Emigration Agent, stating the cost incurred in engaging, registering and conveying the emigrant to the depôt, shall be conclusive evidence of the amount of such cost.

Every fine levied under the provisions of this section shall be paid to the Emigration Agent.

34. If within thirty days after the arrival at a depôt of any emigrant, the Emigration Agent does not offer to ratify such contract in manner aforesaid,

Procedure if Agent neglects to ratify contract.

or if the Emigration Agent, without the consent of the Local Government, refuses to be bound by the contract made with the emigrant,

the Local Government, or such officer as it may from time to time appoint in this behalf, may order the Emigration Agent to pay to such emigrant such sum of money as is necessary to enable him, together with the dependents (if any) upon him, to return to the place where he was registered, and also to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation, and in such case the emigrant shall be released from his contract.

35. When the contract, not being a contract to serve a particular employer, has been ratified by the Emigration Agent, the emigrant shall be deemed to have contracted with the Secretary of State for India in Council to proceed to British Burma, and there to labour according to the terms of his contract in any place and mode which, consistently with such terms and with the provisions of this Act, the Chief Commissioner or any officer appointed by him in that behalf may from time to time direct..

Consequence of ratification.

When

When the contract, being a contract to serve a particular employer, has been ratified by the Emigration Agent, the emigrant shall be deemed to have contracted with the Secretary of State for India in Council to proceed to British Burma and there to labour for such employer; and such employer shall be bound to repay to the Immigration Agent all expenses incurred under this Act in respect of the immigrant and his dependents up to the time when the immigrant is delivered to his employer.

*Emigrant Vessels and Embarkation of Emigrants.*

When contract is ratified, emigrant may be forwarded to British Burma.

**36.** When the contract of any emigrant has been duly ratified as aforesaid, he may be forwarded to British Burma, together with his registered dependents (if any).

No unlicensed vessel to carry emigrants.

**37.** It shall not be lawful to receive any emigrant on board any vessel unless a license to carry emigrants in such vessel has been obtained from the Local Government of the port of embarkation.

The granting or withholding of any such license shall be in the discretion of the Local Government.

Licensee bound to comply with provisions of Act and rules.

**38.** Every person obtaining a license under the last preceding section shall be bound to comply with the provisions of this Act and the rules made hereunder, so far as such provisions and rules relate to him.

And any such person failing to comply with any of such provisions or rules shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

List of emigrants.

**39.** Before leaving the port of embarkation, the Emigration Agent shall furnish the master of any vessel licensed to carry emigrants with a list specifying as accurately as may be the names, ages and occupations, and the names of the fathers of the emigrants on board, and the names of their dependents (if any);

Certificates from Emigration

and the master shall obtain from the Emigration Agent and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants certificates

ificates under their respective hands, to the effect that they have in respect of the emigrants and dependents proceeding in such vessel done all that is hereinbefore required to be done on the part of such Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector respectively, and that, to the best of their knowledge, all the directions herein contained for ensuring the health, comfort and safety of the emigrants and dependents have been duly complied with, as well as all rules for the time being in force under section eighty-six.

Agent and  
Medical In-  
spector.

40. If any emigrant without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to embark when called upon by the Emigration Agent so to do, it shall not be lawful to compel such emigrant or his dependents (if any) to embark, or to put him or them on boardship against his will, or to detain him or them against his or their will at the depôt or elsewhere; but nothing in this section shall diminish or affect the civil or criminal liabilities which such emigrant incurs by reason or in respect of his refusal or neglect aforesaid.

Procedure if  
emigrant re-  
fuses to em-  
bark.

*Explanation.*—The arbitrary refusal of any such dependent to embark shall not be deemed ‘sufficient cause’ within the meaning of this section.

Every case in which an emigrant is charged under this section before a Magistrate of Police in a Presidency town shall be heard and determined in a summary manner; and every such emigrant shall on conviction, whether by such Police Magistrate or any other Magistrate, be punished in the manner provided in section 492 of the Indian Penal Code for the punishment of offences under that section.

41. The Emigration Agent shall, before the embarkation of any emigrant, ascertain that he has in his possession the instrument mentioned in section eighteen.

Procedure as  
to emigrant's  
instrument.

If it appear to the satisfaction of the Emigration Agent that any emigrant has lost such copy, the Agent may furnish him with another copy of such instrument to be made from the copy forwarded by

the

the Magistrate under section eighteen, and shall thereupon allow such emigrant to embark.

Provision for offices of Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector being held by same person.

42. The offices of Emigration Agent and of Medical Inspector of Emigrants may be held by the same person; but in such case he shall perform only such of the duties hereinbefore prescribed for the two offices as are necessary for carrying out in substance the provisions of this Part.

PART III.

DEBARKATION AND TRANSIT TO DISTRICTS OF LABOUR.

*Officers and Depôts at Ports of Debarkation.*

Immigration Agent and Medical Inspector of Immigrants.

43. The Chief Commissioner shall, at each port of debarkation, appoint an Immigration Agent and a Medical Inspector of Immigrants, and shall, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, define the local limits within which every such Agent and Inspector shall exercise the powers conferred upon him by this Act. Such Agent and Inspector may be suspended or removed at the pleasure of the Chief Commissioner.

Depôt at port of debarkation.

44. At every such port the Immigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for immigrants under this Act, and provide them and their dependents (if any) with proper and sufficient lodging, food, clothing and medical attendance in such depôt until they are despatched to the place of labour.

Such depôt shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Medical Inspector of Immigrants.

*Procedure on arrival of Vessel carrying Immigrants.*

Master to report arrival of vessel carrying immigrants.

45. Upon the arrival at any port of debarkation of any vessel carrying immigrants, the Master of such vessel shall at once report his arrival to the Immigration Agent, and no immigrant on board shall be allowed to land without the permission of such Agent first obtained.

Any



Any Master of a vessel who allows any immigrant to land without such permission may be punished by a fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each person so landed.

46. Upon receipt of the report of arrival of any vessel carrying immigrants, the Immigration Agent or such other officer as he deposes in this behalf, shall forthwith go on board such vessel and satisfy himself that the vessel has on board its proper list of immigrants, and shall compare the immigrants on board with the list.

Examination of immigrants by Immigration Agent.

The Medical Inspector shall also, as soon as may be, examine the immigrants, in order to ascertain whether any of them are suffering from contagious or infectious disease.

Examination by Medical Inspector.

Any immigrant suffering under any such disease may, if the Medical Inspector thinks fit, be removed to a proper hospital for treatment.

47. The Immigration Agent may, if he thinks fit, and shall on complaint made by any of the immigrants, inquire into the treatment of the immigrants during the voyage, and submit a report thereon to the Chief Commissioner.

Enquiry into treatment of immigrants on the voyage.

#### *Assignment of Immigrants.*

48. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act regulating—

Assignment of immigrants to employers.

(a) applications to the Immigration Agent by persons desiring to employ immigrants,

(b) the terms on which the Agent shall assign immigrants to such persons respectively,

(c) the terms on which immigrants shall be allowed to labour on their own account,

(d) the mode in and terms on which immigrants contracting to serve a particular employer shall be sent to their place of labour.

All such rules shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*.

49. In

Immigrants not to be separated from dependents.

49. In assigning immigrants to particular employers, the Immigration Agent shall take care that they are not separated from their dependents.

Form of assignment.

50. The assignment may be made in such form as the Chief Commissioner shall by rule direct, and the Immigration Agent shall send each employer a copy authenticated by himself of the entry forwarded to him by the Emigration Agent under section thirty-two.

Such copy is hereinafter called "the employer's instrument."

Entry of assignment in immigrant's instrument.

51. The Immigration Agent shall endorse on the instrument of every immigrant assigned under section fifty an entry showing—

(a) the name and residence of his employer, and

(b) the period for which the immigrant is so assigned.

#### PART IV.

#### THE LABOUR DISTRICTS AND RELATIONS OF EMPLOYER AND IMMIGRANT.

##### *Inspectors of Immigrants.*

Appointment of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.

52. The Chief Commissioner may appoint so many Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Immigrants as he thinks proper, and may from time to time define, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, the local limits within which each such Inspector and Assistant Inspector shall exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him by this Act.

Powers of Inspectors.

The Chief Commissioner may confer all or any of the powers of a Magistrate on such Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors; and they shall be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Return of immigrants to be sent in by employer, &c., to Inspector.

53. Every employer of immigrants under this Act shall, on such days and in such mode as may from time to time be prescribed by rule, under section eighty-seven,

eighty-seven, make out in writing, and deliver to the Inspector of Immigrants, a return of the number of immigrants so employed by him and their dependents (if any), and a return of the sickness and mortality among them, during the preceding six months.

54. Any employer refusing, or wilfully omitting, to send in any such return as mentioned in the last preceding section, or knowingly sending in an incorrect return, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees ;

Penalty for refusing or omitting to send in return, or sending in incorrect return.

and a certificate under the hand of the Inspector to whom such return ought to have been sent, stating that such return has not been received, or is incorrect as aforesaid, shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the truth of such statement.

55. Every Inspector of Immigrants shall, so often as may be directed by the Chief Commissioner, visit all lands and houses within the limits of his authority on or in which any immigrant is employed, and inspect every building or place in any way used by or for any such immigrants, or in or on which any such immigrants are employed and investigate the condition of such immigrants ; and for such purpose the Inspector may require that any immigrant shall be produced before him with all papers relating to his contract under this Act, and may make such enquiries as may to him seem proper.

Inspector's visits.

56. Any Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in the district, and any person authorized by him in writing in this behalf may at any time—

Power to inspect buildings, &c., and make enquiries as to immigrants.

(a) enter and inspect any building or place wholly or partially used by or for immigrants,

(b) require that any immigrant or dependent be brought before him, and

(c) make any enquiries which he thinks proper touching the condition or treatment of any immigrant or dependent.

57. Any employer, and any person acting under his orders or on his behalf, who wilfully obstructs

Penalty on person obstructing inspection, &c.

OR

23

or impedes any visit, entry, inspection or enquiry under section fifty-five or section fifty-six, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

*Suspension or Cancellation of Assignment.*

Inspector may suspend assignment of immigrant temporarily unfitted for labour.

58. The Inspector of Immigrants, within the local limits of whose authority any immigrant is employed, may suspend, for such period as he thinks fit, the assignment of such immigrant, or any particular term of his contract under this Act, if he be in the judgment of the Inspector temporarily incapacitated for the performance thereof by reason of sickness, or other sufficient cause :

Provided that every such immigrant shall, during such incapacity, receive from his employer, such subsistence money not exceeding his wages as the Inspector thinks sufficient.

Penalty for compelling immigrant to perform work for which he is unfit.

59. If any immigrant is compelled to perform any species of labour for which he is at the time manifestly unfit, or which is at variance with the terms of his assignment, the person so compelling him shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Power to discharge immigrants permanently unfitted for labour.

60. If, in the opinion of the Inspector of Immigrants, any immigrant is permanently incapacitated for the performance of his contract, according to the terms of his assignment, the Inspector shall certify to that effect in writing, and deliver such certificate to the employer of such immigrant, or to his manager or agent, and from the date of such delivery the assignment of such immigrant shall be wholly vacated.

The Inspector shall report every such case to the Local Government, and the Local Government shall either provide for the employment and support of the immigrant and his dependents, or return them to the place at which they were registered.

*Provisions*

*Provisions for the Health and Comfort of Immigrants.*

**61.** Every employer of immigrants shall be bound to provide for them sufficient and proper house-accommodation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements, and such food as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct.

Sufficient house-accommodation, &c., to be provided.

**62.** Any Inspector or Assistant Inspector who is himself a Magistrate, may institute within the local limits of his jurisdiction a local enquiry whether any employer has provided for his immigrants sufficient and proper house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements or food.

Powers of Inspector as to house-accommodation, &c.

At the instance of any Inspector or Assistant Inspector, a similar enquiry may be made by any Magistrate.

Every such enquiry shall be dealt with and conducted as an enquiry by a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

**63.** Any person disobeying rules passed under section eighty-seven, clause (e), shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and the convicting Magistrate may order compliance with such rules by the person bound to obey the same within a reasonable time to be fixed in the order.

Penalty for breach of rules as to house-accommodation.

If such person wilfully omits to comply with such order, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees a day for every day that such omission continues.

If such person is an agent and fails to pay the fine, such fine shall be charged on the employer's land, and shall be recoverable in the manner provided by section ninety-one.

**64.** Wherever such hospital accommodation or medical charge, as required by rules made under section eighty-seven, or medicines of such quality and kind, and according to such scale as aforesaid, have not been provided, the employer or other person wilfully neglecting to provide the same shall be liable

Penalty for breach of rules as to hospital.

to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every week during which any such default continues.

*Complaints against Immigrants.*

Penalty on immigrant absents himself without sufficient cause, or neglecting to labour.

65. Any immigrant who voluntarily and without reasonable cause absents himself from his employer's service,

or without reasonable cause neglects or refuses to labour as required by his employer or according to the terms of his contract,

may, on conviction by a Magistrate, be sentenced to lose all claim to wages or allowances during such absence, neglect or refusal, and also to forfeit to his employer a sum not exceeding eight annas for each day during which such absence, neglect or refusal has continued; and in case such absence, neglect or refusal has exceeded seven days, or in case such immigrant has been already convicted of the same offence within a period of three months, he may be further sentenced at the request of the employer to imprisonment for fourteen days.

*Explanation.*—The treatment of such immigrant by his employer, or the neglect of the employer to fulfil any condition of the contract, may be 'reasonable cause' within the meaning of this section.

Immigrant deserting may be apprehended without warrant.

66. If any immigrant deserts or attempts to desert from his employer's service, such employer or any other person acting in his behalf may, without warrant, and without the assistance of any police officer (who, nevertheless, shall be bound to give such assistance if called upon to do so), apprehend such immigrant wherever he may be found:

Proviso.

Provided that if he be found in the service of another employer, he shall not be arrested without a warrant.

Further proviso.

The employer or other person apprehending an immigrant under this section shall, within a reasonable time after such apprehension, give him in charge

at

at the nearest police station, and there enter the charge upon which he has been apprehended.

**67.** Any immigrant so given in charge shall be conveyed, without delay, to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Immigrant, when made over to police, to be taken before nearest Magistrate.

If the place from which such immigrant is charged with having deserted be within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, he shall himself adjudicate upon the charge; but if not, he shall forward the said immigrant, under custody, to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such place is situate, who shall adjudicate upon such charge.

**68.** Every immigrant deserting from his employer's service shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to one month.

Punishment for desertion.

Every immigrant who after having been so convicted again deserts from his employer's service, shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to two months.

Every immigrant who after having been twice so convicted again deserts from his employer's service, shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to three months.

**69.** Whenever any immigrant has actually suffered imprisonment amounting in the whole to six months for desertion or unlawful absence from his employer's service, the Inspector shall, if the employer so desire, cancel the assignment of such immigrant by endorsement on the immigrant's instrument, or, if that is not forthcoming, by any writing under his hand.

Cancellation of contract by desertion.

**70.** All the provisions of this Act regarding the desertion or unlawful absence of immigrants shall apply to immigrants who desert from any Government depôt; or while in transit to the district in which they are assigned to labour;

Provisions regarding desertion and unlawful absence to apply to desertion in transit.

and such immigrants may be tried either in such district or in the district in which they may be apprehended.

**71.** Whoever

Penalty for enticing away, harbouring or employing immigrants under contract to another person.

71. Whoever knowingly and wilfully entices away, harbours, or employs, or attempts to entice from his employment or from any depôt any immigrant before he has been lawfully released from his contract, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and the convicting Magistrate may award to the employer of such immigrant the whole or any portion of such fine.

Portion of sentence may be cancelled if employer apply for return of immigrant.

72. The employer, or any person authorized to act for the employer, of any immigrant sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, may apply to the Magistrate, at any time before the expiry of such sentence, that such immigrant be made over to him for the purpose of completing his term of labour ;

and the Magistrate may, if he see good cause, make over such immigrant to his employer, and in that case the Magistrate shall cancel the remainder of the sentence passed on the immigrant, and shall endorse on his instrument, or, if such instrument is not forthcoming, shall give him, a emmorandum of such cancellation.

On expiry of sentence immigrant to be made over to employer.

73. When any immigrant has been sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, the Magistrate shall (subject to the provisions of section sixty-nine) make over such immigrant on the termination of his imprisonment to any person appointed on the part of his employer to receive charge of him ;

Conviction not to operate as a release.

and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under such conviction, shall, save as aforesaid, operate as a release to any immigrant from the terms of his contract :

The period of imprisonment shall in no case be prolonged by reason of there being no person present on the part of the employer to take charge of the immigrant at the expiry of his sentence ; but such immigrant shall, in that case, be sent to the place, or principal place of business, of such employer, and the expense of so sending him shall be levied from  
the



the employer in the manner provided by section ninety-one.

74. The duration of every unlawful absence from labour, of which any immigrant may be convicted, and every period of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, shall, on the request of the employer, be endorsed by the convicting Magistrate on the employer's instrument,

Time of unlawful absence and of imprisonment to be included in term of immigrant.

and no such period of imprisonment or unlawful absence so endorsed shall be reckoned as part of the term for which the immigrant is bound to serve, but such term shall extend to such further period as is equivalent to the aggregate amount of the imprisonment and unlawful absence so endorsed.

#### *Complaints against Employers.*

75. If any immigrant states to his employer, or to any person acting for such employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the Inspector of Immigrants of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act on the part of such employer or other person, the person to whom such statement has been made shall, within forty-eight hours, send notice thereof in writing to the Inspector, and in default of so doing, such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

If immigrant desires to complain, employer to give notice to Inspector.

76. Whenever any Inspector of Immigrants receives such notice in writing as aforesaid, or has other reasonable grounds for believing that any immigrant within the local limits of his jurisdiction has been injured by personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid, he shall, so soon as conveniently may be, make full enquiry into the matter complained of.

Procedure on receipt of notice of complaint.

77. If, upon such enquiry, the Inspector finds that the complaint is untrue or frivolous or vexatious, he shall enter in his book the particulars of such complaint, and a short statement of the grounds of his finding respecting it, and shall dismiss the complaint;

Procedure if complaint be untrue or frivolous.

and

and in such case shall endorse on the employer's instrument the number of days during which the complainant has been absent from work in consequence of such enquiry,

and such number of days shall be added to the period for which the complainant had contracted to serve,

and every such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence that such immigrant has absented himself from his labour without sufficient cause during the number of days so endorsed.

When the complaint is frivolous and vexatious, the complainant shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

Procedure if complaint be well founded.

78. If, upon enquiry as aforesaid, the Inspector is of opinion that the complaint is well founded, he shall, if a Magistrate, dispose of the case in due course of law.

If the Inspector is not a Magistrate, he shall without delay send the complainant and his witnesses to the nearest Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall thereupon dispose of the case in due course of law.

Recovery of wages.

79. If, upon the complaint of any immigrant, it is proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the wages of such immigrant are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of his wages for two months, such Magistrate may award to the complainant the amount which appears to be then due to him; and also, by way of compensation, such further sum, not exceeding that amount, as appears to the Magistrate to be just; and in case of default, the entire sum shall be recovered in manner provided by section ninety-one, and shall be paid to the complainant.

Compensation if wages are due for more than two months.

Cancellation of assignment.

80. If any employer, or any person placed in authority over any immigrant by such employer, is convicted of any offence causing injury to the person or property of such immigrant and triable under the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Court of Session;

or

or if any such employer, or other person as aforesaid, is twice convicted of any such offence against such immigrant triable under the said Code by a Magistrate;

or if it be proved before a Magistrate that the wages of such immigrant are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of such wages for three months;

or if a Magistrate, on the report of the Inspector, and after due enquiry in the presence of the parties, is satisfied that any immigrant has been subjected to ill-usage by such employer or any other person placed in authority over the immigrant by such employer, or has been compelled by such employer or person to perform any labour when known to such employer or person to be unfit for it,

the Magistrate may, if he think fit, on the application of the immigrant, in each of such cases cancel the assignment of such immigrant, and award to him, in addition to the wages (if any) due for service performed, compensation not exceeding thirty rupees.

Every such cancelment shall be certified by the Magistrate on the back of the immigrant's instrument, or if such instrument be not forthcoming, by writing under the Magistrate's hand delivered to the immigrant.

The compensation may be recovered in manner provided by section ninety-one.

#### *Determination of Assignments and Contracts.*

**81.** Every immigrant assigned under this Act, on completing the term of his assignment or on the avoidance of the same, may appear before the Inspector or Immigration Agent, who shall, on being satisfied that the term has come to an end, make an entry to that effect on the immigrant's instrument.

Immigrant who has completed his assignment may have such completion endorsed.

**82.** Any employer or agent forcibly or fraudulently detaining an immigrant after the completion or avoidance of his assignment, or wilfully failing to give notice of such completion in accordance with

Penalty for forcibly detaining immigrant after completion of assignment,

rules

or for omitting to give notice of such completion.

rules prescribed under section eighty-seven, shall be liable to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Power of unassigned immigrant to redeem contract.

**83.** Any immigrant who is not assigned under this Act may redeem the unexpired term of his contract of service by paying to the Immigration Agent such sum of money as will repay the expense incurred by Government under this Act and chargeable to such immigrant after taking into account any repayment already made by him; and the certificate of the Immigration Agent shall be conclusive evidence of the sum so chargeable.

Power of assigned immigrant to redeem contract.

**84.** Any immigrant who is assigned under this Act, and who is desirous to redeem the unexpired term of his contract, may demand to be taken or allowed to go before the Inspector of Immigrants within the local limits of whose authority he may be employed.

The Inspector shall then inform him what is the price at which his contract may be redeemed;

and on his depositing that price in the hands of the Inspector, the Inspector shall give notice to the employer that such immigrant requires him, within one week, to show cause why such immigrant should not redeem his contract for the sum so deposited;

and if no sufficient cause be shown within that time or such enlarged time as the Inspector deems reasonable, he shall require the production of the immigrant's instrument and endorse thereon a certificate of redemption, and out of the sum in deposit the employer of such immigrant shall be paid the value of the unexpired term of assignment.

From and after the date of such endorsement the immigrant's contract shall be deemed to have determined.

Value of unexpired term of assignment.

The value of the unexpired term of assignment shall be such as is provided for by the terms of the assignment, or as may be fixed by any rules made under

under section eighty-seven, clause (g), and in force at the date of the assignment.

**85.** Every immigrant whose contract has been completed or otherwise determined, shall be entitled to receive forthwith from the Immigration Agent a certificate of release in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

Certificate of release from contract.

## PART V.

### SUBSIDIARY RULES.

**86.** The Local Government of every port of embarkation under this Act may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters—

Power of Local Government of port of embarkation.

- (a) the fees payable under section fourteen ;
- (b) the form of notice of the arrival of emigrants at depôts ;
- (c) the management and regulation of depôts ;
- (d) the medical care of emigrants during their residence at the depôts and during transport ;
- (e) the clothing to be supplied to emigrants during transport ;
- (f) the mode of applying for licenses under section thirty-seven ;
- (g) the survey of emigrant vessels ;
- (h) the procedure on embarkation ;
- (i) the space to be provided for emigrants on board ships sailing from ports of embarkation under this Act ;
- (j) the provisions, fuel and water to be laden on board such vessels, and the daily allowance to be issued to each emigrant ;
- (k) the medical officers, medicines and medical requirements to be on board such vessels ;
- (l) the ventilation and cleanliness of vessels during the journey, the control of officers, cooks and

other

other servants, and generally the accommodation of emigrants.

Power of  
Chief Com-  
missioner.

87. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters :—

(a) the transport of immigrants from ports of debarkation under this Act to the places of their respective employments, their medical inspection during such transport, their detainer at any place on the way on account of sickness, and the accommodation, support and medical treatment of immigrants so detained ;

(b) the diet, clothing, medical attendance and management of immigrants in transit ;

(c) the hospital-accommodation, medicine and medical attendance to be provided by employers for their immigrants at the place of employment ;

(d) the periodical inspection of immigrants : the books to be kept by Inspectors of immigrants ; and the returns to be made by employers of immigrants ;

(e) the house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements and supply of suitable food to be provided by employers for their immigrants ;

(f) the notice to be given and forms to be observed on the termination of assignments of immigrants ;

(g) the terms on which contracts and assignments of service may be redeemed ;

(h) the hospital-accommodation and medical care of labourers, and the nature, quality and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be provided for them ;

(i) and generally to provide for the security, well-being, and protection of immigrants.

Publication  
of rules.

88. All rules made under sections eighty-six and eighty-seven shall be published—

in the case of rules made under section eighty-six, in the local official Gazette ;

in

in the case of rules made under section eighty-seven, in the *British Burma Gazette*;

and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Whoever wilfully contravenes any of the said rules, for the breach whereof no penalty is hereinbefore specially provided, may for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and in default of payment, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months.

Penalty for breach of rules.

## PART VI.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**89.** If any employer's instrument or any immigrant's instrument be lost or destroyed, the Immigration Agent shall, on application of the employer or immigrant (as the case may be), and on payment of such fee as the Chief Commissioner may fix in this behalf, send the applicant a copy of the instrument so lost or destroyed; and for the purposes of this Act, every copy so delivered shall be deemed to be the original.

Renewal of lost instruments.

**90.** All copies made under this Act shall be evidence of the contracts to which they respectively relate.

Copies made under Act to be evidence of contract.

**91.** All balances due from any employer of immigrants under the terms of the assignments made to him under this Act, may be levied by the Magistrate either by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such employer, or as if they were land-revenue due on account of the land on which the immigrants assigned to such employer are placed.

Recovery of balances due from employers under terms of assignment.

If the full amount is not recovered by the means aforesaid, the Chief Commissioner may declare the assignment of immigrants to such employer to be void so far as regards all or any of such immigrants, and the labour of the immigrants whose assignment is so vacated shall be again at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner according to section thirty-five.

**92.** All





1876.]

## ACT No. V OF 1876.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 29th  
February 1876.)

### An Act to provide Reformatory Schools.

**W**HEREAS it is expedient to provide Reformatory Schools for male youthful offenders; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

#### *I.—Preliminary.*

1. This Act may be called “The Reformatory Schools Act, 1876:”

It extends to the whole of British India; Local extent.

And it shall come into force in each Province of British India on such day as the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette directs in that behalf. Commence-  
ment.

2. On and from that day section 318 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be repealed therein. Section 318  
of Code of  
Criminal  
Procedure  
repealed.

3. In this Act—

“Youthful offender” means any boy who, being at the time under the age of sixteen years, has been convicted of any offence punishable with imprisonment or transportation: Interpreta-  
tion-clause.  
“Youthful  
offender.”

“Inspector-General” includes any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the duties imposed by this Act on the Inspector of Jails. “Inspector-  
General.”

#### *II.—Reformatory Schools.*

4. With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may— Power to  
establish and  
discontinue  
Reformatory  
Schools.

(a) establish Reformatory Schools at such places as it thinks fit,

(b) use

- (b) use as Reformatory Schools schools kept by persons willing to act in conformity with such rules consistent with this Act as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf,
- (c) direct that any school so established or used shall cease to exist as a Reformatory School or to be used as such.

Requisites of schools.

5. Every school so established or used must provide—

- (a) sufficient means of separating the inmates at night;
- (b) proper sanitary arrangements, water-supply, food, clothing and bedding for the youthful offenders detained therein;
- (c) the means of giving such offenders industrial training;
- (d) an infirmary or proper place for the reception of such offenders when sick.

Inspection of schools.

6. Every Reformatory School shall, before being used as such, be inspected by the Inspector-General of Jails, and if he reports that the requirements of section five have been complied with and that in his opinion such school is fitted for the reception of such youthful offenders as may be sent there under this Act, he shall certify to that effect, and such certificate shall be published in the local official Gazette, and the school shall thereupon be deemed a Reformatory School.

Every such school shall from time to time, and at least once in every year, be visited by the said Inspector-General, who shall send to the Local Government a report on the condition of the school in such form as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

Power of Courts to direct youthful offenders to be sent to Reformatories.

7. Whenever any youthful offender is sentenced to transportation or imprisonment, and is, in the judgment of the Court by which he is sentenced (a) under the age of sixteen years and (b) a proper person

person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, the Court may direct that, instead of undergoing his sentence, he shall be sent to a Reformatory School, and be there detained for a period which shall be not less than two years and not more than seven years, and which shall be in conformity with any rules made under section twenty-two and for the time being in force.

The powers so conferred on the Court shall be exercised only by (a) the High Court, (b) the Court of Session, (c) a Magistrate of the first class, and (d) a Magistrate of Police or Presidency Magistrate in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

8. Whenever any youthful offender under the age of sixteen years has been or shall be sentenced to imprisonment, the officer in charge of the Jail in which such offender is confined may bring him before the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such Jail is situate; and the Magistrate, if he thinks the offender (a) under the age of sixteen years and (b) a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, may direct him to be sent to a Reformatory School, and to be there detained for a period which shall be not less than two and not more than seven years and which shall be in conformity with any rules made under section twenty-two and for the time being in force.

Power of Magistrates to direct boys under sixteen sentenced to imprisonment to be sent to Reformatories.

In this section "Magistrate" means in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, a Magistrate of Police or Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first class.

"Magistrate" defined.

9. Every youthful offender so directed by a Court or Magistrate to be sent to a Reformatory School shall be sent to such Reformatory School as the Local Government may from time to time appoint for the reception of youthful offenders so dealt with by such Court or Magistrate.

Government to determine Reformatory to which such offenders shall be sent.

10. Nothing contained in section seven, eight or nine shall be deemed to authorize the detention in a Reformatory

Boys above eighteen not to be detained in school.

Reformatory School of any person after he is proved to be above the age of eighteen years.

Discharge or removal by order of Government.

11. The Local Government may at any time order any youthful offender—

(a) to be discharged from a Reformatory School; (b) if so discharged before the expiration of his sentence, to undergo the residue of such sentence at such place as the Local Government thinks fit; or

(c) to be removed from one Reformatory School to another such school situate within the territories subject to such Government, but so that the whole period of his detention in a Reformatory School shall not be increased by such removal.

III.—*Management of Reformatory Schools.*

Appointment of Superintendent and Committee of Visitors or Board of Management.

12. For the control and management of every Reformatory School, the Local Government shall appoint either (a) a Superintendent and a Committee of Visitors, or (b) a Board of Management.

Every Committee and every Board so appointed must consist of not less than five persons, of whom two at least shall be Natives of India.

The Local Government may from time to time suspend or remove any Superintendent or any Member of a Committee or Board so appointed.

Superintendent may license youthful offenders to employers of labour.

13. Every Superintendent so appointed may permit any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School who has attained the age of fourteen years, by license under his hand, to live under the charge of any trustworthy and respectable person named in the license, or any officer of Government or of a Municipality, being an employer of labour and willing to receive and take charge of him, on the condition that the employer shall keep such offender employed at some trade, occupation or calling.

The license shall be in force for three months and no longer, but may, at any time before the expiration of the period for which the offender has been directed to be detained, be renewed from time to time for three months.

14. The

# THE REFORMATORY SCHOOLS ACT, 1876.

## CONTENTS.

### PREAMBLE.

#### *I.—Preliminary.*

#### SECTION.

1. Short title.  
Local extent.  
Commencement.
2. Section 318 of Code of Criminal Procedure repealed.
3. Interpretation-clause.

#### *II.—Reformatory Schools.*

4. Power to establish and discontinue Reformatory Schools.
5. Requisites of schools.
6. Inspection of schools.
7. Power of Courts to direct youthful offenders to be sent to Reformatories.
8. Power of Magistrates to direct boys under sixteen sentenced to imprisonment to be sent to Reformatories.  
“Magistrate” defined.
9. Government to determine Reformatory to which such offenders shall be sent.
10. Boys above eighteen not to be detained in school.
11. Discharge or removal by order of Government.

#### *III.—Management of Reformatory Schools.*

12. Appointment of Superintendent and Committee of Visitors or Board of Management.
13. Superintendent may license youthful offenders to employers of labour.
14. Cancellation of license.  
If complaint of employers just, no fresh license until expiry of twelve months.
15. Determination of license.
16. Cancellation of license in case of ill-treatment.
17. Superintendent to be deemed guardian of youthful offenders.  
Power to apprentice youthful offender.
18. Duties of Committee of Visitors.

19. Powers

[ *Price three annas.* ]

## SECTION.

19. Powers of Board of Management.
20. Power to appoint Trustees or other Managers of a school to be a Board of Management.
21. Power of Board to make rules.
22. Power of Government of India to make rules.

*IV.—Offences in relation to Reformatory Schools.*

23. Penalty for abetting escape of youthful offender.
24. Arrest of escaped youthful offenders.

14. The license shall be cancelled at the desire of the employer named in the license ;

Cancellation of license.

and if it appears to the Superintendent that any complaint made by the employer of misconduct on the part of the youthful offender is just, no other license in respect of the same offender shall be given until twelve months after the expiration of the former license.

If complaint of employers just, no fresh license until expiry of twelve months.

15. If during the term of the license the employer named therein die, or cease from business, or the period for which the youthful offender has been directed to be detained in the Reformatory School expires, the license shall thereupon cease and determine.

Determination of license.

16. If it appears to the Superintendent that the employer has ill-treated the offender, or has not adequately provided for his lodging and maintenance, the Superintendent may cancel the license.

Cancellation of license in case of ill-treatment.

17. The Superintendent of any Reformatory School shall be deemed to be the guardian of every youthful offender detained in such school, within the meaning of Act No. XIX of 1850 (*concerning the binding of apprentices*),

Superintendent to be deemed guardian of youthful offenders.

and if it appear to the Superintendent that any such offender licensed under section thirteen has behaved well during one or more periods of his license, the Superintendent may apprentice him under the provisions of the said Act, and on such apprenticeship the right to detain such offender in the school shall cease and the unexpired term (if any) of his sentence shall be cancelled.

Power to apprentice youthful offender.

18. Every Committee of Visitors appointed under section twelve for any Reformatory School shall, at least once in every month,

Duties of Committee of Visitors.

(a) visit the school, to hear complaints and see that the requirements of section five have been complied with, and that the management of the school is proper in all respects,

(b) examine the punishment-book,

(c) bring

(c) bring any special cases to the notice of the Inspector-General, and

(d) see that no person is illegally detained in the school.

Powers of Board of Management.

19. If in exercise of the power conferred by section twelve, the Local Government appoints a Board of Management for any Reformatory School, such Board shall have the powers and perform the functions of the Superintendent under sections thirteen to seventeen, both inclusive; and the license mentioned in section thirteen may be under the hand of their chairman; and they shall be deemed to be the guardians of the youthful offenders detained in such school.

Power to appoint Trustees or other Managers of a school to be a Board of Management.

20. The Local Government may declare any body of Trustees or Managers of a school, who are willing to act in conformity with the rules referred to in section four, clause (b), to be a Board of Management under this Act, and thereupon such body or Managers shall have all the powers and perform all the functions of such Board of Management.

Power of Board to make rules.

21. With the previous sanction of the Local Government, every Board of Management of a Reformatory School may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate—

(a) the conduct of business of the Board,

(b) the management of the school,

(c) the education and industrial training of youthful offenders,

(d) visits to and communication with youthful offenders,

(e) punishments for offences committed by youthful offenders,

(f) the granting of licenses for employment of youthful offenders.

In the absence of a Board of Management, the Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate for any Reformatory School



tory School the matters mentioned in clauses (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of this section, and also the mode in which the Committee of Visitors shall conduct their business.

22. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the periods for which Courts and Magistrates may send youthful offenders to Reformatory Schools according to their ages, the nature of their respective offences, or other considerations.

Power of Government of India to make rules.

All rules made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

#### *IV.—Offences in relation to Reformatory Schools.*

23. Whoever abets an escape, or an attempt to escape, on the part of a youthful offender from a Reformatory School, or from the employer of such offender, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for abetting escape of youthful offender.

24. A Police officer may, without orders from a Magistrate, and without a warrant, arrest any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School under this Act, who has escaped from such school, or from his employer, and take him back to such school or to his employer.

Arrest of escaped youthful offenders.

# ACT No. IV OF 1876.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 8th February 1876).*

An Act to authorise Revenue Agents to practise in certain suits in the Munsifs' Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

**WHEREAS**, by Act No. XX of 1865, Revenue Agents are now prohibited from practising in Civil Courts; and it is expedient to authorise them to practise in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869 (*to amend the procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants*); It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Act No. XX of 1865, all persons duly admitted and enrolled as Revenue Agents under the same Act, in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, may appear, plead and act in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869 (*to amend the procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants*), or under any other Act for the time being in force regulating the procedure in such suits.

[*Price one anna.*]

# THE CHUTIA NAGPUR ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, 1876.

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## CONTENTS.

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PREAMBLE.

SECTIONS.

---

### I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. Short title.
- 

### II.—VESTING ORDER.

2. Power to vest management of property in an officer appointed by Commissioner.
  3. Effect of order.
    - Bar of suits.
    - Freedom from arrest.
    - Moveable property not liable to attachment for prior debts.
    - Cessation of power to alienate.
    - Immoveable property freed from attachment.
    - Cessation of power to contract.
- 

### III.—DUTIES OF MANAGER.

4. Manager to receive rents and profits, and pay therefrom
    - a. the Government demand,
    - b. rent due to superior landlord,
    - c. annual sum for maintenance of holder of property and his heir,
    - d. costs of repairs and improvements,
    - e. costs of management, and
    - f. the debts and liabilities.
- 

### IV.—SETTLEMENT OF DEBTS.

5. Notice to claimants against holder of property.
  - Notice how published.

6. Claim

[ *Price three annas and nine pies.* ]

## SECTIONS.

6. Claim to contain full particulars.  
Documents to be given up.  
Entries in books.  
Exclusion of documents not produced.
7. Debt not duly notified to be barred.  
Provision for admission of claim within further period of nine months.
8. Determination of debts.
9. Power to inquire into consideration for leases.  
Power to set aside leases.
10. Appeal to Deputy Commissioner.  
Appeal to Commissioner.
11. Scheme for settlement of debts.  
Power to return scheme for revision.
12. Restoration of owner to his property.  
Restoration to be notified.  
Revival of barred proceedings and debts.  
Reinstatement of mortgagees.  
Period of limitation as to revived proceedings and debts.

---

V.—POWERS OF MANAGER.

13. Power to call for further particulars.
14. Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.
15. Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.  
Statements of persons examined to be evidence.
16. Manager to have powers of holder of estate.  
Power to remove mortgagee or conditional vendee in possession.
17. Power to lease.
18. Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.  
Manager's receipts.

---

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

19. Power to make rules.
  20. Power to appoint new Managers.
  21. Managers to be public servants.
  22. Bar of suits.
  23. Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Chutia Nágpur in respect of certain suits.
  24. Act not to affect powers conferred by Bengal Act II of 1869.
-

1876.]

## ACT No. VI OF 1876.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 14th March 1876).*

### An Act to relieve certain Landholders in Chutia Nágpur.

**WHEREAS** it is expedient to provide for the relief Preamble.  
of holders of land in Chutia Nágpur who may be  
in debt, and whose immoveable property may be sub-  
ject to mortgages, charges and liens; It is hereby  
enacted as follows:—

#### I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called “The Chutia Nágpur Short title.  
Encumbered Estates Act, 1876.”

#### II.—VESTING ORDER.

2. Whenever any holder of immoveable property, Power to  
vest manage-  
ment of  
property in  
an officer  
appointed by  
Commis-  
sioner.  
or (when such holder is a minor, or of unsound  
mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee, or other  
legal curator,

or the person who would be heir to such holder  
if he died intestate,

~~or~~ or (when such person is a minor, or of unsound  
mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee, or other  
legal curator,

or when any such property belonging to such  
holder has been attached in execution of a decree of  
a Civil Court, the Deputy Commissioner within whose  
jurisdiction such property is situate,

applies in writing to the Commissioner, stating  
that the holder of the said property is subject to,  
or that his said property is charged with, debts or  
liabilities

*Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates.* [ ACT VI ]

liabilities other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case,

the Commissioner may, with the previous consent of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, appoint an officer (hereinafter called the Manager), and vest in him the management of the whole or any portion of the immoveable property of or to which the said holder is then possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on him or his heir, during the continuance of such management.

Effect of order.

3. On such publication the following consequences shall ensue :—

Bar of suits.

*First*, all proceedings which may then be pending in any Civil Court in British India, in respect to such debts or liabilities, shall be barred ; and all processes, executions and attachments for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall become null and void ;

Freedom from arrest.

*Secondly*, so long as such management continues, the holder of the said property and his heir shall not be liable to arrest for or in respect of the debts and liabilities to which the said holder was immediately before the said publication subject, or with which the property so vested as aforesaid or any part thereof was at the time of the said publication charged, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government,

Moveable property not liable to attachment for prior debts.

nor shall their moveable property be liable to attachment or sale, under process of any Civil Court in British India, for or in respect of such debts and liabilities other than as aforesaid ; and

Cessation of power to alienate.

*Thirdly*, so long as such management continues,

(a) the holder of the said immoveable property and his heir shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate their immoveable property or any part thereof, or to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom,

Immoveable property freed from attachment.

(b) such property shall be exempt from attachment or sale under such process as aforesaid, except

for

for or in respect of debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, and

(c) the holder of the same property and his heir shall be incapable of entering into any contract which may involve them, or either of them, in pecuniary liability.

Cessation of power to contract.

### III.—DUTIES OF MANAGER.

4. The Manager shall, during his management of the said immoveable property, receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect thereof; and shall, upon receiving such rents and profits, give receipts for the same.

Manager to receive rents and profits,

From the sums so received, he shall pay—

and pay therefrom the Government demand,

*First*, the Government revenue, and all debts or liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government :

*Secondly*, in the case of under-tenures, the rent (if any) due to the superior landlord, in respect of the said property :

rent due to superior landlord,

*Thirdly*, such annual sum as appears to the Commissioner requisite for the maintenance of the holder of the property, his heir, and their families :

annual sum for maintenance of holder of property and his heir,

*Fourthly*, the costs of such repairs and improvements of the property as appear necessary to the Manager and are approved by the Commissioner :

costs of repairs and improvements,

and the residue shall be applied in discharge of the costs of the management, and in settlement of such debts and liabilities of the holder of the property and his heir, as may be established under the provisions hereinafter contained.

costs of management and the debt and liabilities.

### IV.—SETTLEMENT OF DEBTS.

5. On the publication of the order vesting in him the management of the said property, the Manager shall publish a notice in English, Urdu and Hindí, calling upon all persons having claims against the holder

Notice claimant against holder of property-

holder

*Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates.* [ACT VI

holder of the said property to notify the same in writing to such Manager within three months from the date of the publication.

Notice how published.

Such notice shall be published by being posted at the kacháhrís in the district or districts in which the said property lies, and at such other places as the Manager thinks fit.

Claim to contain full particulars.

6. Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Documents to be given up.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the Manager along with the claim.

Entries in books.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the Manager, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The Manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Exclusion of documents not produced.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the Manager along with the claim, the Manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Debt not duly notified to be barred.

7. Every debt or liability other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government or (in the case of under-tenures), the rent due to the superior landlord, to which the holder of the property is subject, or with which the property is charged, and which is not duly notified to the Manager within the time and in manner hereinbefore mentioned, shall be barred :

Provision for admission of claim within further period of nine months.

Provided that, when proof is made to the Manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of sections five and six, the Manager may admit his claim within the further period of nine months from the expiration of the said period of three months.

Determination of debts.

8. The Manager shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount



1876.] *Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates.*

amount of all principal debts and liabilities justly due to the several creditors of the holder of the property, and to persons holding mortgages, charges or liens thereon, and the interest (if any) due at the date of such determination in respect of such debts and liabilities.

9. If such property or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold it under a lease, dated within the three years immediately preceding the publication of the order mentioned in section two, the Manager, with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner (or of the Commissioner only if the Deputy Commissioner be himself the Manager), may inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given; and if such consideration appear to him insufficient, may by order either set aside the lease or cause the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as the Manager thinks fit, and in default of such payment the lease shall be cancelled.

Power to inquire into consideration for leases.

Power to set aside leases.

10. An appeal against any refusal, admission, determination or order under section six, seven, eight or nine shall lie, if preferred within six weeks from the date thereof, to the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and the decision of the Manager, if no such appeal has been so preferred, shall be final:

Appeal to Deputy Commissioner.

Provided that if the Deputy Commissioner be himself the Manager, the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner.

An appeal shall lie from any decision of the Deputy Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks of the date of his decision, to the Commissioner, and the decision of such Commissioner, or of the Deputy Commissioner if no such appeal has been so preferred, shall be final.

Appeal to Commissioner.

11. When the amount due in respect of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section eight has been finally determined, the Manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme for the settlement thereof;

Scheme for settlement of debts.

thereof; and such scheme, when approved by the Commissioner, shall be carried into effect.

Power to return scheme for revision.

Until such approval is given, the Commissioner may, as often as he thinks fit, send back such scheme to the Manager for revision, and direct him to make such further inquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme.

Restoration of owner to his property.

12. When all such debts and liabilities have been discharged,

or if, within six months after the publication of the order mentioned in section two, the Commissioner thinks that the provisions of this Act should not continue to apply to the case of the holder of the said property or his heir,

such holder or his heir shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of the property, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the Manager under the power contained in section eighteen, but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the Manager under the powers hereinafter contained.

Restoration to be notified.

Where the holder of the property or his heir is so restored under the circumstances mentioned in the second clause of this section, such restoration shall be notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and thereupon the proceedings, processes, executions and attachments mentioned in section three (so far as they relate to debts and liabilities which the Manager has not paid off or compromised), and the debts and liabilities barred by section seven, shall be revived; and any mortgagee or conditional vendee dispossessed under section sixteen shall be reinstated, unless his claim under the mortgage or conditional sale has been satisfied;

Revival of barred proceedings and debts.

Reinstatement of mortgagees.

Period of limitation as to revived proceedings and debts.

and in calculating the periods of limitation applicable to such revived proceedings, and to suits to recover and enforce such revived debts and liabilities, the time intervening between such restoration and the publication of the order mentioned in section two shall be excluded.

V.—POWERS OF MANAGER.

13. The Manager may, from time to time, call for further and more detailed particulars of any claim preferred before him under this Act, and may at his discretion refuse to proceed with the investigation of the claim until such particulars are supplied.

Power to call for further particulars.

14. For the purposes of this Act, the Manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents by the same means, and, as far as possible, in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

15. Every investigation conducted by the Manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

And every statement made by any person examined by or before the Manager with reference to such investigation, whether upon oath or otherwise, shall be taken to be evidence within the meaning of the same Code.

Statements of persons examined to be evidence.

16. The Manager shall have, for the purpose of realizing and recovering the rents and profits of the said immoveable property, the same powers as the holder of the property would have had for such purpose if this Act had not been passed.

Manager to have powers of holder of estate.

And if such property, or any part thereof, be in the possession of any mortgagee or conditional vendee, the Manager may apply to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and such Court shall cause the same to be delivered to the Manager as if a decree therefor had been made in his favour, but without prejudice to the mortgagee or vendee preferring his claim under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Power to remove mortgagee or conditional vendee in possession.

17. Subject to the rules made under section nineteen, the Manager shall have power to demise all or any part of the property under his management for

Power to lease.

any

any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of any fine or fines, or without fine, and reserving such rents and under such conditions as may be agreed upon.

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

18. The Manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for the settlement of the debts and liabilities (other than as aforesaid) to which the holder of the property is subject, or with which such property or any part thereof is charged,

by demising by way of mortgage the whole or any part of such property for a term not exceeding twenty years from the said publication,

or by selling, with the previous consent of the holder of the property and of the person (being of full age) who would be his heir if he died intestate, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the Manager thinks fit, such portion of the same property as may appear expedient.

And no mortgagee advancing money upon any mortgage made under this section, shall be bound to see that such money is wanted, or that no more than is wanted is raised.

Manager's receipts.

And the receipt of the Manager for any monies paid to him as such, shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

The power to mortgage conferred by this section shall not be exercisable until six months have elapsed from the publication of the order mentioned in section two.

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#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to make rules.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters:—

(a) the security to be required from subordinate officers under this Act,

(b) the

1876.] *Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates.*

(b) the notices to be given under this Act and the publication of such notices,

(c) the procedure to be followed in determining under section eight the debts and liabilities due to creditors and other persons, and in performing the other duties imposed on any officer by this Act,

(d) the allowance of interest on each of the principal debts and liabilities so determined, from the date on which it was incurred down to the date of the determination, and on the aggregate amount of such debts and liabilities from the date of the determination down to the date of payment,

(e) the order of paying debts and liabilities so determined;

and generally for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

Such rules, when approved by the Governor General in Council and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, shall have the force of law.

20. Whenever the Commissioner thinks fit, he may appoint any officer to be a Manager in the stead of any Manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the property then vested under this Act in the former Manager shall become vested in the new Manager.

Power to appoint new Managers.

Every such new Manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

21. Every Manager appointed under this Act shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Managers to be public servants.

22. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him *boná fide* pursuant to this Act.

Bar of suits.

23. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Chutia Nágpur having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to, or claims of maintenance from, any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act, from entertaining and disposing of such suits; but to all such suits the Manager of such property shall be made a party.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Chutia Nágpur in respect of certain suits.

24. Nothing

*Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates.* [ACT VI, 1876.]

Act not to  
affect powers  
conferred by  
Bengal Act  
II of 1869.

24. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to take away or abridge any power or authority conferred by an Act passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, entitled "An Act to ascertain, regulate and record certain tenures in Chutia Nágpur," on any person appointed to be a Special Commissioner thereunder, or on the Commissioner of the division of Chutia Nágpur.

# ACT No. VII OF 1876.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 21st March 1876.)

An Act to extend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, to the Lower Provinces of Bengal and to amend the same Act.

**WHEREAS** it is expedient to extend Act No. XXVII of 1871 (*for the Registration of Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs*) to the Lower Provinces of Bengal and to amend the same Act in manner hereinafter appearing ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. Section one of the said Act shall be read as if, after the words 'Lieutenant-Governors of,' the following word were inserted (namely), 'Bengal.'

Preamble.  
Extension of Act XXVII of 1871, section 1, to Lower Provinces.

2. Section eighteen of the said Act shall be read as if in the second clause, after the words 'persons reside,' the following words were inserted (namely), 'or the agents of such landowners or occupiers.'

Amendment of section 18, Act XXVII of 1871.

Section twenty-one of the said Act shall be read as if in the first clause, after the words 'persons reside,' the following words were inserted (namely), 'or of the agent of any such owner or occupier,'

Amendment of section 21, Act XXVII of 1871.

and as if in the fourth clause, after the words 'occupier of land,' the following words were inserted (namely), 'or of the agent of such owner or occupier.'

And section twenty-two of the same Act shall be read as if, after the words 'occupier of land,' the following words were inserted (namely), 'or the agent of such owner or occupier.'

Amendment of section 22, Act XXVII of 1871.

[Price one anna.]

# THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS ACT, 1876.

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## C O N T E N T S.

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### PREAMBLE.

### CHAPTER I.

#### PRELIMINARY.

#### SECTION.

1. Short title.
  2. Extent and application of Act.
  3. Commencement.
  4. Repeal of Acts.
  5. Interpretation-clause.
- 

### CHAPTER II.

#### RULES FOR ALL VOYAGES.

6. Ship to sail only from ports appointed by Government.
7. Master to give notice of day of sailing, &c.
8. Power to enter and inspect ship.
9. Not to sail without two certificates.  
Port-clearance.
10. Contents of certificate A.
11. Contents of certificate B.
12. Grant of certificate B.
13. Grant of certificate A.
14. Ship may be surveyed.  
Proviso as to ships holding certificate mentioned in section 13.  
Expense of survey.
15. Certificate not to be granted where cargo dangerous or dangerously stowed.  
Discretion of officer.
16. Discretion to be subject to control of Government.
17. Copy of certificate to be exhibited.
18. Contract by passengers for supply of their own provisions.

### CHAPTER III.

[Price five annas and nine pies.]



## CHAPTER III.

## RULES FOR SHORT VOYAGES.

## SECTION.

19. Space to be provided for intermediate or between-decks passengers.
20. Ship taking additional passengers at intermediate port.
21. Report of deaths on the voyage.

## CHAPTER IV.

## RULES FOR LONG VOYAGES.

22. Space to be provided for passengers.
23. Statement of passengers.
24. Deaths on voyage.  
Procedure on arrival.
25. Ship taking additional passengers and touching at intermediate port.
26. Bond when ship clears for port in Red Sea.
27. Ships sailing to or from port in Red Sea to touch at Aden.
28. Bill of health.

## CHAPTER V.

## PENALTIES.

29. Penalty for ship unlawfully departing.
30. Penalty for opposing entry on or inspection of ships.
31. Penalty for not exhibiting copy of certificate.
32. Penalty for non-compliance with requirements as to list of passengers.  
Penalty for failing to obtain fresh certificate for additional passengers taken.
33. Penalty for fraudulent alteration in ship after certificate obtained.
34. Penalty for failing to supply passengers with prescribed provisions.
35. Penalty for not obtaining bill of health.
36. Penalty for excess of number specified in certificate.
37. Penalty for bringing Native passengers from eastern port in excess of authorized proportion.
38. Penalty for landing passenger at place other than that at which he has contracted to land.

*Procedure.*

*Procedure.*

## SECTION.

39. Adjudication of offences.  
Fine leviabie by distress on ship.
40. Jurisdiction.
41. By whom proceedings for penalties to be instituted.
42. Application of fines.
43. Depositions receivable when witnesses cannot be produced.

---

**CHAPTER VI.****MISCELLANEOUS.**

44. Information to be sent to ports of embarkation.
45. Report of Consul.
46. Power to make rules as to provisions, stores, boats, &c.
47. Appointment of officers.
48. Power to declare what shall be deemed 'seasons of fair weather' and 'long voyages.'
49. Power to prescribe space to be contained for passengers.

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**SCHEDULE.**

1876.]

## ACT No. VIII OF 1876.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 28th March 1876).*

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships.

**WHEREAS** it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships; It is hereby enacted as follows:— Preamble.

### CHAPTER I.

#### PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876." Short title.

2. It extends to the whole of British India, and applies— Extent and application of Act.

(a) to all subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

(b) to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond British India; and,

(c) subject to the exceptions mentioned in the subsequent part of this section, to vessels carrying more than thirty passengers, being Natives of Asia or Africa.

Nothing herein contained applies—

(d) to any Ship-of-War or Transport belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty;

(e) to any Ship-of-War belonging to any Foreign Prince or State;

(f) to any sailing-vessel not carrying as passengers more than thirty Natives of Asia or Africa;

(g) to

(g) to any steamer not carrying as passengers more than sixty of such Natives ;

(h) to any sailing-vessel or steamer not intended to convey passengers to or from any port in British India.

Commence-  
ment.

3. This Act shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council directs by notification in the *Gazette of India*.

Repeal of  
Acts.

4. On and from that day the Acts specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed.

But all ports, places and officers appointed, and all certificates granted, under any of such Acts, shall be deemed to be respectively appointed and granted under this Act ;

and the last clause of section one of Act No. II of 1860 (*to amend the law relating to the Carriage of Passengers by Sea*) shall be read as follows :—

“ Voyages from ports in British India to ports in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, under the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.”

Interpreta-  
tion-clause.

“ Magis-  
trate.”

5. In this Act—

the expression “ Magistrate ” means a person exercising powers not inferior to those of a Magistrate of the second class, and includes a Justice of the Peace, and, at the Port of Aden, the Political Resident and his Assistants :

“ Ship.”

the expression “ ship ” includes every description of vessel used in navigation not propelled by oars :

“ Master.”

the expression “ Master ” includes every person (other than a pilot) having command or charge of a ship :

“ Passenger.”

the expression “ Passenger ” means a person above the age of twelve years, or two persons between the ages of one year and twelve years ; but it does not include a person in attendance on another person who is not a Native of Asia or Africa, nor a child under one year of age :

“ Voyage.”

the expression “ voyage ” means the whole distance between the ship’s port of departure and her final port of arrival :

the expression "long voyage" means any voyage during which the ship performing it will under ordinary circumstances be one hundred and twenty hours or upwards continuously out of port : " Long voy-  
age."

the expression "short voyage" means any voyage during which the ship performing it will never under ordinary circumstances be one hundred and twenty hours continuously out of port : " Short voy-  
age."

*Illustration.*

A ship starts from port A, and is destined finally to arrive at port B, between which ports the ordinary distance is ten days : but she is to touch at four intermediate ports, no one of which is under ordinary circumstances more than five days from the next one. This is a short voyage.

the expression "Chief Officer of Customs" means the executive officer of highest rank in the Department of Customs in any port to which this Act applies. " Chief Offi-  
cer of Cus-  
toms."

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## CHAPTER II.

### RULES FOR ALL VOYAGES.

6. No ship carrying passengers shall depart or proceed from, or shall discharge passengers at, any port or place within British India other than such ports and places as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf ; Ship to sail  
only from  
ports ap-  
pointed by  
Government.

and after any ship has departed or proceeded upon any voyage from a port or place so appointed, no person shall be received on board as a passenger, except at some other port or place so appointed.

7. The Master, Owner or Agent of every ship so departing or proceeding shall give notice to an officer authorized in this behalf by the Local Government that the ship is to carry Native passengers, and of her destination, and of the proposed time of sailing. Master to  
give notice  
of day of  
sailing, &c.

Such notice shall be given not less than twenty-four hours before such time.

8. After receiving such notice, the officer aforesaid, or any person authorized by him, shall be at liberty Power to  
enter and  
inspect ship.

at

at all times to enter and inspect the ship and the fittings, provisions and stores therein.

Not to sail without two certificates.

9. No ship intended to carry passengers shall commence any voyage from any port or place appointed under this Act, unless the Master holds two certificates to the effect hereinafter mentioned.

Port-clearance.

And the officer of Government whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for such ship shall not grant the same unless the Master holds such certificates.

Contents of certificate A.

10. The first of such certificates (hereinafter called 'certificate A') shall state that the ship is seaworthy and properly equipped, fitted and ventilated; and the number of passengers that she is capable of carrying.

Contents of certificate B.

11. The second of such certificates (hereinafter called 'certificate B') shall state—

(a) the voyage which the ship is intended to make, and the intermediate ports (if any) at which she is intended to touch;

(b) that she has the proper complement of officers and seamen;

(c) that provisions, fuel and pure water, over and above what is necessary for the crew, and the other things (if any) prescribed for the ship by rule under section forty-six, have been placed on board, of the quality prescribed by rule under the same section, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the passengers on board during the declared duration of the intended voyage, according to the scale for the time being prescribed by rule under the same section;

(d) that the Master holds certificate A;

(e) if she is intended to make a short voyage in a season of foul weather, and to carry upper-deck passengers, that she is furnished with substantial bulwarks and a double awning or other sufficient protection against the weather;

(f) such other particulars (if any) as may for the time being be required for such ship under this Act.

12. The

12. The person by whom certificate B is to be granted shall in all cases be the officer referred to in section seven. Grant of certificate B.

13. The person by whom certificate A is to be granted shall be the officer aforesaid, except that, if the Master of a ship produce to such officer either of the following certificates (namely)— Grant of certificate A.

(a) a valid certificate granted by the Board of Trade or by any British Colonial Government;

(b) a certificate granted under the authority of any British Indian Government, and dated not more than six months before the proposed day of sailing,

and if the particulars required by section ten are certified thereby,

such officer may take any such certificate as evidence of such particulars, and it shall then be a valid certificate for the purposes of this Act.

14. After receiving the notice required by section seven, the officer aforesaid may, if he think fit, cause the ship to be surveyed at the expense of the Master or Owner by competent surveyors, who shall report to him whether the ship is, in their opinion, seaworthy and properly equipped, fitted and ventilated for her intended voyage: Ship may be surveyed.

Provided that he shall not cause any ship holding any certificate mentioned in section thirteen, clause (a) or clause (b), to be surveyed unless, from the ship having met with damage or having undergone alterations, or on other reasonable ground, he considers it likely that she may be found unseaworthy or not properly equipped, fitted or ventilated for her intended voyage. Proviso as to ships holding certificate mentioned in section 13.

If the officer aforesaid causes a survey to be made of any vessel holding any such certificate, and if the surveyors report that the vessel is seaworthy and properly equipped, fitted and ventilated for her intended voyage, and that there was no reasonable ground why the officer aforesaid should have thought it likely that she would be found unseaworthy, or not properly equipped, fitted or ventilated for her intended voyage, Expense of survey.

the

the expense of the survey shall be paid by the Local Government.

Certificate not to be granted where cargo dangerous or dangerously stowed.

15. The officer authorized to grant a certificate under this Act, in respect of any ship, shall not grant the same, unless he is satisfied that she has not on board any cargo likely from its quality, quantity, or mode of stowage, to prejudice the health or safety of the passengers.

Discretion of officer.

But save as aforesaid, and subject to the provisions of section sixteen, the grant or withholding of a certificate under this chapter shall in all cases be in the discretion of the officer aforesaid.

Discretion to be subject to control of Government.

16. In the exercise of such discretion such officer shall be subject to the control of the Local Government, or of any intermediate authority which that Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf.

Copy of certificate to be exhibited.

17. The Owner or Master shall put up in a conspicuous part of the ship, so as to be visible to persons on board the same, a copy of each of the said certificates granted by an officer appointed under this Act in respect of the ship, and shall keep such copies in such position during the voyage.

Contract by passengers for supply of their own provisions.

18. The requirements of this Act respecting the supply of provisions for passengers shall not, except as to the supply of water, be applicable to any passenger who has contracted to furnish his own provisions, and who has, in the opinion of such officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, actually furnished such provisions of the quality and to the amount for the time being prescribed by rules made under section forty-six.

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### CHAPTER III.

#### RULES FOR SHORT VOYAGES.

Space to be provided for intermediate or between-decks passengers.

19. For seasons of fair weather, every ship performing a short voyage shall contain in the between-decks at least six superficial feet and thirty-six cubic feet of space for every intermediate or between-decks passenger, and shall contain on the upper-deck at least



least four superficial feet for each such passenger and six superficial feet for each upper-deck passenger.

For seasons of foul weather, every ship propelled by sails and performing a short voyage shall contain in the between-decks at least twelve superficial feet and seventy-two cubic feet of space for every intermediate or between-decks passenger, and shall contain on the upper-deck at least four superficial feet for each such passenger and twelve superficial feet for each upper-deck passenger.

For seasons of foul weather, every ship propelled by steam, or partly by steam and partly by sails, and performing a short voyage, shall contain in the between-decks at least nine superficial feet and fifty-four cubic feet of space for every intermediate or between-decks passenger, and shall contain on the upper-deck at least four superficial feet for each such passenger and nine superficial feet for each upper-deck passenger.

But in such seasons no ship shall carry upper-deck passengers unless she is furnished with substantial bulwarks and a double awning or other sufficient protection against the weather.

20. If any ship performing a short voyage takes any additional passengers on board at any intermediate port or place, the Master shall obtain a supplementary certificate from the proper officer at such port, stating—

Ship taking additional passengers at intermediate port.

(a) the number of passengers so taken on board, and

(b) that provisions, fuel and pure water (over and above what is necessary for the crew, and the other things, if any, prescribed for the ship by rule under section forty-six) have been placed on board, of the quality prescribed by rule under the same section, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the total number of passengers on board during the declared duration of the intended voyage, according to the scale for the time being prescribed by rule under the same section :

Provided

Provided that, if the certificate B held by the Master of such ship states that provisions, fuel and pure water, over and above what is necessary for the crew, and the other things, if any, prescribed for her by rule under section forty-six, have been placed on board, of the quality prescribed by rule under the same section, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the full number of passengers that she is capable of carrying, the Master shall not be bound to obtain any such supplementary certificate.

Report of deaths on the voyage.

21. When the ship reaches her final port of arrival, the Master shall notify to such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf, the date and supposed cause of death of every passenger dying on the voyage.

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### RULES FOR LONG VOYAGES.

Space to be provided for passengers.

22. Every ship propelled by sails and performing a long voyage shall contain in the between-decks at least twelve superficial feet and seventy-two cubic feet of space for every passenger.

Every ship propelled by steam, or partly by steam and partly by sails, and performing a long voyage, shall contain in the between-decks at least nine superficial feet and fifty-four cubic feet of space for every passenger.

Statement of passengers.

23. The Master of every such ship, before departing or proceeding on any long voyage from any port or place in British India, shall sign two statements, specifying the number and the respective sexes of all the passengers, and stating the number of the crew; and shall deliver them to the officer last aforesaid, who shall thereupon (after having first satisfied himself that the numbers are correct) countersign and return to the Master one of such statements.

Deaths on voyage.

24. The Master shall note in writing on such last-mentioned statement, and on any additional statement to be made under the next following section, the date and supposed cause of death of any passenger who

who may die on the voyage, and shall forthwith, on the arrival of the ship at her destination or at any port at which it may be intended to land passengers, and before any passengers are landed, produce the statement, with any additions thereto made, to any person lawfully exercising Consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty at the port of arrival if it be a foreign port, or to the Chief Officer of Customs, or the officer (if any) appointed under this Act to receive such statements, at any port or place at which it is intended to land the passengers or any of them.

Procedure on arrival.

25. If, after the ship has departed or proceeded on any long voyage, any additional passengers are taken on board at a port or place within British India appointed under this Act for the embarkation of passengers,

Ship taking additional passengers and touching at intermediate port.

or if such ship upon her voyage touch or arrive at any such port, having previously received on board additional passengers at any place without British India,

the Master shall obtain a fresh certificate to the effect of certificate B from the proper officer at such port, and shall make additional statements specifying the number and the respective sexes of all such additional passengers;

and all the provisions hereinbefore contained in that behalf shall be applicable to any certificate granted or statement made under this section.

26. In the case of every ship sailing from any port within British India to any port in the Red Sea, the officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for any such ship shall not grant such clearance unless and until the Owner, Agent or Master of such ship and two sureties resident in British India have by a joint and several bond become bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council in the penal sum of five thousand rupees for the purpose of binding the ship to touch at Aden on the outward voyage, and there to obtain a clean bill of health, and to do the same on the homeward voyage if she continue

Bond when ship clears for port in Red Sea.

(being

(being propelled by sails) to carry more than thirty passengers, or (being propelled by steam or partly by steam and partly by sails) to carry more than sixty passengers.

Ships sailing to or from port in Red Sea to touch at Aden.

27. Every ship carrying more than thirty passengers being Natives of Asia or Africa, and sailing from any port in British India to any port in the Red Sea, or sailing from any port in the Red Sea to any port in British India,

shall touch at Aden, and shall not leave that port without having obtained from the proper authority a clean bill of health.

Bill of health.

28. No bill of health shall be granted under section twenty-six or section twenty-seven in case the ship has on board a greater number of passengers than in the proportion prescribed for her by this Act.

## CHAPTER V.

### PENALTIES.

Penalty for ship unlawfully departing.

29. If any ship departs or proceeds upon a voyage from, or discharges passengers at, any port or place within British India in contravention of the provisions of section six or section nine,

or if any person is received as a passenger on board a ship in contravention of the provisions of the second clause of section six,

the Owner or Master shall, for every passenger conveyed in such ship, or for every passenger so discharged or received on board, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding one month, or to both ;

and the ship, if found within two years in any port within British India, may be seized and detained by any Chief Officer of Customs until the penalties incurred under this Act by her Owner or Master have been adjudicated, and the payment of the fines imposed on him under this Act, with all costs, has been enforced, under the provisions hereinafter contained.

30. Any

**30.** Any person impeding or refusing to allow the entry or inspection authorized under this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for each offence, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both.

Penalty for opposing entry on or inspection of ships.

**31.** Any Owner or Master wilfully failing to comply with the requirements of section seventeen, as to copies of certificates, shall, for every such failure, be liable to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding a month, or to both.

Penalty for not exhibiting copy of certificate.

**32.** Any Master failing to comply with any of the requirements of section twenty-three or section twenty-four, as to the statement of passengers, or wilfully making any false entry or note in or on any such statement,

Penalty for non-compliance with requirements as to list of passengers.

or wilfully failing to obtain any such supplementary certificate as is mentioned in section twenty, or to report deaths as required by section twenty-one, or to obtain any such fresh certificate, or to make any such statement of the number of additional passengers, as is mentioned in section twenty-five,

Penalty for failing to obtain fresh certificate for additional passengers tak n.

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for every such offence, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both.

**33.** Any Master who, after having obtained any of the certificates mentioned in section nine or section twenty, or section twenty-five, fraudulently does or suffers to be done anything whereby such certificate becomes inapplicable to the altered state of the ship, her passengers, or other matters to which such certificate relates, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to both.

Penalty for fraudulent alteration in ship after certificate obtained.

**34.** Any Master wilfully, and without satisfactory excuse, omitting to supply to any passenger the allowance of food, fuel and water prescribed by rule made under this Act and for the time being in force, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty

Penalty for failing to supply passengers with prescribed provisions.

rupees

rupees for every passenger who has sustained detriment by such omission.

Penalty for not obtaining bill of health.

**35.** The Master of any ship described in section twenty-seven, who wilfully fails to touch at Aden, or leaves that port without having obtained the bill of health therein mentioned, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to both.

Penalty for excess of number specified in certificate.

**36.** If any ship has on board any number of passengers which, having regard to the time of the year and other circumstances, is greater than the number allowed by the certificate, or, if arriving from a port where no certificate could be procured, has on board a number of passengers exceeding the number allowed by this Act for such ship, the Owner and Master shall, for every passenger over and above the number allowed by the certificate, be each liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and the Master shall further be liable for each of such passengers to imprisonment not exceeding one week: Provided that the total term of imprisonment awarded under this section shall in no case exceed six months.

Any officer authorized in this behalf by the Local Government may cause all passengers over and above such number to disembark, and may forward them to any port of British India, and may recover the cost of so forwarding them from the Owner or Master of the ship as if such cost was a fine imposed under this Act, and a certificate under the hand of such officer shall be conclusive evidence of the amount of the cost aforesaid.

Penalty for bringing Native passengers from Eastern port in excess of authorized proportion.

**37.** If any ship bringing Native passengers from any port or place beyond British India, into any port or place in British India, has on board a greater number of passengers than in the proportion prescribed by section nineteen, section twenty-two, or section forty-nine (as the case may be), or than the number allowed by the license or certificate (if any) granted in respect of such ship at her port or place of departure, the Owner and Master shall, for every passenger

senger in excess of such proportion or of the number so allowed, be each liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

**38.** If the Master of any ship to which this Act applies lands any passenger at any port or place other than the port or place at which he may have contracted to land, unless with his previous consent, or unless such landing is made necessary by perils of the sea or other unavoidable accident, the Master shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding a month, or to both.

Penalty for landing passenger at a place other than that at which he has contracted to land.

### *Procedure.*

**39.** All offences against this Act shall be punishable in a summary manner by a Magistrate.

Adjudication of offences.

If the person on whom any fine is imposed under this Act is the Master or Owner of a ship, and the fine is not paid at the time and in the manner prescribed by the order of payment, the Magistrate may, in addition to the ordinary means prescribed by law for enforcing payment, direct by warrant the amount remaining unpaid to be levied by distress and sale of the said ship, her tackle, furniture and apparel.

Fine leviable by distress on ship.

**40.** For the purpose of the adjudication of penalties under this Act, every offence against its provisions shall be deemed to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the place where the offender is found.

Jurisdiction.

**41.** The penalties to which Masters and Owners of ships are made liable by this Act, shall be enforced only by information laid at the instance of the officers appointed to grant certificates under this Act; or, at any port or place where there is no such officer, at the instance of the Chief Officer of Customs.

By whom proceedings for penalties to be instituted.

**42.** Any Magistrate imposing any fine under this Act may, if he thinks fit, direct the whole or any part thereof to be applied in compensating any person for any detriment which he may have sustained by the act or default in respect of which such

Application of fines.

fine

fine is imposed, or in or towards payment of the expenses of the proceedings.

Depositions  
receivable  
when wit-  
nesses cannot  
be produced.

43. Whenever, in the course of any legal proceeding under this Act, the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter of such proceeding, any deposition that he may have previously made in relation to the same subject-matter before any Justice or Magistrate in Her Majesty's dominions (including all parts of India other than those subject to the same Local Government as the port or place where such proceedings are instituted), or any British consular officer elsewhere, shall be admissible in evidence on due proof that such witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court in which such proceeding is instituted :

Provided that such deposition shall not be admissible unless—

(a) it is authenticated by the signature of the Justice, Magistrate, or consular officer ;

(b) it was made in the presence of the person accused, and

(c) the fact that it was so made is certified by the Justice, Magistrate, or consular officer.

It shall not be necessary in any case to prove the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed any such deposition ; and in any criminal proceeding, such certificate as aforesaid shall, unless the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence of the accused having been present in manner thereby certified.

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## CHAPTER VI.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Information  
to be sent to  
ports of em-  
barkation.

44. The Chief Officer of Customs, or the officer (if any) appointed under this Act, at any port or place within British India at which any ship to which this Act applies touches or arrives, shall, with advertence to the provisions herein contained, send any particulars which he may deem important respecting



specting the ship and the passengers conveyed therein, to the officer at the port from which the ship commenced her voyage, and also to the officer at any other port within British India where the passengers or any of them embarked.

And any officer appointed under this Act may at any port or place in British India at which any ship to which this Act applies touches, board such ship and inspect her in order to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act as to the number of passengers and otherwise have been complied with.

45. In any proceeding for the adjudication of any penalty incurred under this Act, any document purporting to be a report of such particulars or a copy of the proceedings of any Court of justice duly authenticated, and also any like document purporting to be made and signed by any person lawfully exercising consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty in any foreign port, shall be received in evidence, if the same appears to have been officially transmitted to any officer at or near the place where the proceeding under this Act is had. Report of Consul.

46. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act, to regulate, in the case of any ship or class of ships to which this Act applies, all or any of the following matters:— Power to make rules as to provisions, stores, boats, &c.

(a) the scale on which provisions, fuel and water are to be supplied to the passengers and the quality of such provisions, fuel and water;

(b) the medical stores and other appliances and fittings for maintaining health, cleanliness and decency to be provided on board;

(c) the boats, anchors and cables to be provided on board;

(d) the instruments for purposes of navigation to be supplied;

(e) the apparatus for the purpose of extinguishing fires on board and the precautions to be taken to prevent such fires;

(f) and,

*Native Passenger Ships.* [ACT VIII, 1876.]

(f) and, generally, to carry out the provisions of this Act.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Appointment of officers.

47. The Local Government shall appoint such persons as it thinks fit to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act.

Power to declare what shall be deemed 'seasons of fair weather' and 'long voyages.'

48. The Governor General in Council may from time to time declare, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, "seasons of fair weather" and "seasons of foul weather," and for sailing vessels and steamers respectively, a "long voyage" and a "short voyage."

Power to prescribe space to be contained for passengers.

49. The Governor General in Council may from time to time direct, in the case of any ship or class of ships, and for all or any voyages to which this Act applies, the number of superficial or of cubic feet of space to be contained for the passengers; and such direction shall override the provisions of sections nineteen and twenty-two so far as they apply to such ship or class of ships.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 4).

Number and year.	Title.
XXV of 1859 ...	An Act to prevent the overcrowding of Vessels carrying Native Passengers in the Bay of Bengal.
XII of 1870 ...	An Act for the regulation of Native Passenger Ships, and of Steam Vessels intended to convey Passengers on coasting voyages.
XII of 1872 ...	An Act to amend Act XII of 1870 ( <i>The Native Passenger Ships Act</i> ).
Madras Act II of 1862...	An Act to extend the provisions of Act XXV of 1859, entitled An Act to prevent the overcrowding of Vessels carrying Native Passengers in the Bay of Bengal.

# ACT No. IX OF 1876.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 28th  
March 1876.)

An Act to enable the Government of India to declare certain coins of Native States to be a legal tender in British India.

**W**HEREAS it is expedient to enable the Governor General in Council to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in certain coins made for or issued by Native States, shall be a legal tender in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be called “The Native Coinage Act, 1876”:

Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Local extent.

And it shall come into force at once.

Commencement.

2. In this Act “Native State” means any State in India which is under the protection or political control of Her Majesty, or of which the Government shall have acknowledged the supremacy of the British Crown.

Interpretation clause.

3. Subject to the provisions of section four, the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the coins, or the coins of any specified metal, made under this Act for any Native State, shall be a legal tender in British India;

Power to declare that the coins of a Native State shall be legal tender.

and the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, shall apply to the coins to which such notification refers, so far as such provisions are applicable thereto, and save as expressly provided by such notification.

4. The

[Price one anna and six pies.]

When such power may be exercised.

4. The power conferred by the first clause of section three shall be exercisable only when the coins referred to in such notification comply with the following conditions (that is to say)—

- in the case of coins of gold, silver or bronze,
- (a) their fineness is identical with that for the time being prescribed by law for coins of the Government of India of the same metal ;
  - in the case of coins whether of gold, silver, bronze or copper,
  - (b) they are identical in weight with some coins of the Government of India of the same metal, which may for the time being be legally coined at any Mint of the Government of India, or bear such relation thereto as is approved by the Governor General in Council ;
  - (c) the devices upon their obverse and reverse differ from the devices on coins now made or issued by any such Native State, and have been approved by the Governor General in Council ;
  - (d) upon each of such coins its value in money of the Government of India is inscribed in the English language ;
  - (e) the Native State for which they are coined has undertaken to abstain during a term of not less than thirty years, from the date of the notification, from coining in its own Mint gold, silver, bronze or copper, as the case may be, and has also undertaken that no coins resembling coins for the time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term, be struck under its authority or with its permission at any place within or without its jurisdiction ;
  - (f) such State has formally declared that a tender of payment of money, if made in coins of the Government of India of the same metal shall, in the territories subject to such State, be a legal tender in the cases in which payment made in such coins would, under the law

law for the time being in force, be a legal tender in British India ;

- (g) such State has also agreed that the law and rules for the time being in force respecting the cutting and breaking of coin of the Government of India reduced in weight by reasonable wearing or otherwise, or counterfeit, or called in by proclamation, shall apply to the coins made for such State under this Act, and that it will defray the cost of cutting and breaking them ; and
- (h) such State has also agreed not to issue the same coins below their nominal value, and not to allow any discount or other advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation.

5. It shall be lawful for any such State to send to any Mint in British India metal to be made into coin under this Act ; and, subject to the Mint-rules for the time being in force, and to the provisions hereinafter contained, the Mint-master shall receive such metal and convert it into coin, provided that it be fit for coinage.

Native States authorized to send metal to British India Mint for coinage.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to entitle any such State to have coins made under this Act at any Mint of the Government of India of any metal which is not for the time being legally coined at such Mint.

6. The Governor General in Council may impose on any metal sent to a Mint for coinage under this Act the duty (if any) leviable on the same metal under the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, and also a charge sufficient to defray the expenses of coinage over and above the expenses of assay and refining ; and the Mint-master shall coin such metal at the charge so imposed.

Power to impose a charge for coinage.

7. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, with reference to the reasonable requirements of the population of any Native State, fix the maximum number of any coins of any particular metal that shall be coined under this Act.

Power to limit number of coins to be made under this Act for any Native State.

# THE BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION ACT, 1876.

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## CONTENTS.

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Preamble.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.  
Commencement.  
Extent.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.
4. Bar of certain suits.  
Proviso.
5. Saving of certain suits.
6. Bar of certain suits against Revenue officers.
7. Punishment or prosecution of Revenue officers not a bar to civil remedies.
8. Officers to answer in suits against them for acts done by order of superior authority.
9. Appeals from proceedings of Revenue officers.
10. Power to Local Government to call for record.
11. Suits not to be entertained unless plaintiff has exhausted right of appeal.
12. Power of Government to refer questions for decision of High Court.
13. Power of Civil Judge to refer questions of jurisdiction to High Court.
14. Composition of Bench.
15. Amendment of section 32 of Bombay Civil Courts Act.
16. Privileges of Government in suits in which it is concerned.
17. Revival of Bombay Regulation XVII of 1827, section 13.  
Operation of same Regulation in sites of villages and towns.  
Recovery of certain advances made by Local Government.

SCHEDULE.

[Price four annas and nine pies.]

1876.]

## ACT No. X OF 1876.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 28th March 1876).*

An Act to limit the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts throughout the Bombay Presidency in matters relating to the Land-revenue, and for other purposes.

**WHEREAS** in certain parts of the Presidency of Preamble.  
Bombay, the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in matters connected with the land-revenue is more extensive than it is in the rest of the said Presidency ;

And whereas it is expedient that the jurisdiction of all the Civil Courts in the said Presidency should be limited in manner hereinafter appearing ;

And whereas it is also expedient to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, section thirty-two, and to revive certain provisions of the thirteenth section of Regulation XVII of 1827 of the Bombay Code, which was repealed by the Land Improvement Act, 1871, and to provide for the recovery by the Local Government of advances made for purposes other than those specified in section three of the Land Improvement Act, 1871 ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called “ The Bombay Revenue Short title.  
Jurisdiction Act, 1876 :”

So much of section four as relates to claims to set Commence-  
ment.  
aside, on the ground of irregularity, mistake or any other ground except fraud, sales for arrears of land-revenue, shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council directs in that behalf by  
notification

notification in the *Gazette of India*. The rest of this Act shall come into force on the passing thereof :

Extent. And it shall extend to all the territories for the time being under the government of the Governor of Bombay in Council, but not so as to affect—

(a) any suit regarding the assessment of revenue on land situate in the Collectorate of Bombay, or the collection of such revenue ;

(b) any of the provisions of Bombay Acts V of 1862 and VI of 1862, or of Act XV of 1871, or of Act XXIII of 1871 ;

(c) any suit instituted before the passing of this Act.

Repeal of enactments. 2. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

Interpretation-clause. 3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

“ Land.” “ Land” includes the sites of villages, towns and cities : it also includes trees, growing crops and grass, fruit upon, and juice in, trees, rights-of-way, ferries, fisheries, and all other benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to things attached to the earth :

“ Land-revenue.” “ Land-revenue” means all sums and payments, in money or in kind, received or claimable by or on behalf of Government from any person on account of any land held by or vested in him, and any cess or rate authorized by Government under the provisions of any law for the time being in force :

“ Revenue officer.” “ Revenue officer” means any officer employed in or about the business of the land-revenue, or of the surveys, assessment, accounts or records connected therewith.

Bar of certain suits. - 4. Subject to the exceptions hereinafter appearing, no Civil Court shall exercise jurisdiction as to any of the following matters :—

(a) claims against Government relating to any property appertaining to the office of any hereditary officer



officer appointed or recognized under Bombay Act No. III of 1874, or any other law for the time being in force, or of any other village-officer or servant, or

claims to perform the duties of any such officer or servant, or in respect of any injury caused by exclusion from such office or service, or

suits to set aside or avoid any order under the same Act or any other law relating to the same subject for the time being in force passed by Government or any officer duly authorized in that behalf, or

claims against Government relating to lands held under treaty, or to lands granted or held as saranjám, or on other political tenure, or to lands declared by Government or any officer duly authorized in that behalf to be held for service ;

(b) objections—

to the amount or incidence of any assessment of land-revenue authorized by Government, or

to the mode of assessment, or to the principle on which such assessment is fixed, or

to the validity or effect of the notification of survey or settlement, or of any notification determining the period of settlement ;

(c) claims connected with or arising out of any proceedings for the realization of land-revenue or the rendering of assistance by Government or any officer duly authorized in that behalf to superior holders or occupants for the recovery of their dues from inferior holders or tenants ;

claims to set aside on account of irregularity, mistake, or any other ground except fraud, sales for arrears of land-revenue ;

(d) claims against Government—

(1) to be entered in the revenue survey or settlement records or village papers as liable for the land-revenue, or as superior holder, inferior holder, occupant or tenant, or

(2) to have any entry made in any record of a revenue survey or settlement, or

(3) to

(3) to have any such entry either omitted or amended;

(e) the distribution of land or allotment of land-revenue on partition of any estate under Bombay Act IV of 1868, or any other law for the time being in force;

(f) claims against Government—

to hold land wholly or partially free from payment of land-revenue, or

to receive payments charged on or payable out of the land-revenue, or

to set aside any cess or rate authorized by Government under the provisions of any law for the time being in force, or

respecting the occupation of waste or vacant land belonging to Government;

(g) claims regarding boundaries fixed under Bombay Act No. I of 1865, or any other law for the time being in force, or to set aside any order passed by a competent officer under any such law with regard to boundary-marks :

Proviso.

Provided that if any person claim to hold land wholly or partially exempt from payment of land-revenue under—

(h) any enactment for the time being in force expressly creating an exemption not before existing in favour of an individual or of any class of persons, or expressly confirming such an exemption on the ground of its being shown in a public record, or of its having existed for a specified term of years, or

(i) an instrument or sanad given by or by order of the Governor of Bombay in Council under Bombay Act No. II of 1863, section one, clause first, or Bombay Act No. VII of 1863, section two, clause first, or

(j) any other written grant by the British Government expressly creating or confirming such exemption, or

(k) a judgment by a Court of law, or an adjudication duly passed by a competent officer under Bombay

Regulation

Regulation XVII of 1827, chapter X, or under Act No. XI of 1852, which declares the particular property in dispute to be exempt;

such claim shall be cognizable in the Civil Courts:

*Illustrations to (h).*

(1). It is enacted that, in the event of the proprietary right in lands, the property of Government, being transferred to individuals, they shall be permitted to hold the lands for ever at the assessment at which they are transferred. The proprietary right in certain lands is transferred to A at an assessment of Rs. 100. An exemption from higher assessment not before existing is expressly created in favour of A by enactment, and he may seek relief in the Civil Court against over-assessment.

(2). It is enacted that when a specific limit to assessment has been established and preserved, the assessment shall not exceed such specific limit. A is the owner of land worth Rs. 100 for assessment. He claims to be assessed at Rs. 50 only on the strength of a course of dealing with him and his predecessors under which his land has not been more highly assessed. There is no exemption not before existing created by enactment, and A's claim is not cognizable in a Civil Court.

(3). It is enacted that land-revenue shall not be leviable from any land held and entered in the land-registers as exempt. A claims to hold certain land as exempt on the ground that it has been so held by him, and is so entered in the land-register. This is an exemption expressly confirmed by enactment on the ground of its being shown in a public record, and A's claim is cognizable in a Civil Court.

(4). It is enacted that the Collector shall confirm existing exemptions of all lands shown in certain maps to be exempt. A claims exemption alleging that his land is shown in the maps to be exempt. A's claim is cognizable in a Civil Court.

(5). It is enacted that assessment shall be fixed with reference to certain considerations, and not with reference to others. This is not an enactment creating an exemption in favour of any individual or class, and no objection to an assessment under such an enactment is cognizable in a Civil Court.

5. Nothing in section four shall be held to prevent the Civil Courts from entertaining the following suits:—

Saving of certain suits.

(a) suits against Government to contest the amount claimed, or paid under protest, or recovered, as land-revenue on the ground that such amount is in excess of the amount authorized in that behalf by Government

Government, or that such amount had previous to such claim, payment, or recovery been satisfied, in whole or in part, or that the plaintiff, or the person whom he represents, is not the person liable for such amount;

(b) suits between private parties for the purpose of establishing any private right, although it may be affected by any entry in any record of a revenue survey or settlement or in any village papers;

(c) suits between superior holders or occupants and inferior holders or tenants regarding the dues claimed or recovered from the latter;

and nothing in section four, clause (g) shall be held to prevent the Civil Courts from entertaining suits, other than suits against Government, for possession of any land being a whole survey number or a recognized share of a survey number.

Bar of certain suits against Revenue officers.

6. Revenue officers shall not be liable to be sued for damages in any Civil Court for any act *bonâ fide* done, or ordered to be done, by them as such in pursuance of the provisions of any law for the time being in force.

If any Revenue officer absconds or does not attend when called on by his official superior, and if the Collector of the District proceeds against him or his sureties for public money, papers or property according to the provisions of any law for the time being in force, such Collector shall not be liable to pay damages or costs in any suit brought against him by such officer or sureties, although it appears that a part only, or no part whatever, of the sum demanded was due from the officer so absconding or failing to attend, or that he was not in possession of the papers or property demanded of him.

Punishment or prosecution of Revenue officers not a bar to civil remedies.

7. Nothing in any law for the time being in force which authorizes the punishment departmentally of any Revenue officer for any offence or breach of duty, or which sanctions his prosecution criminally for such offence or breach, shall be held to bar any remedy which

which may be had in the Civil Court against such officer.

8. If any act done by a Revenue officer under orders from superior authority subsequently forms the ground of a civil suit against him, he shall appear and answer in such suit as if the act had been done solely by his own authority.

Officers to answer in suits against them for acts done by order of superior authority.

9. In every case in which but for the passing of this Act any act or omission of a Revenue officer would have been open to question in a Civil Court, any party aggrieved by such act or omission may, if no other appeal is given by any law for the time being in force, present an appeal, within two months from the date of such act or omission, to the immediate official superior of such officer; and if such official superior be of a grade inferior to that of a Commissioner of Revenue, then the party aggrieved by his decision on appeal may present a further appeal against such decision to the Commissioner of Revenue or such other officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf.

Appeals from proceedings of Revenue officers.

Such further appeal must be presented within one month from the date of the decision complained of.

Any appeal under this section may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor when the appellant satisfies the officer appealed to that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within such period.

In computing any period of limitation so prescribed, the day on which the act, omission or decision complained of took place or was pronounced shall be excluded.

10. The Local Government may call for and examine the record of the proceedings on appeal under section nine of any officer for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any order passed by him, and may reverse or modify his order, or, if it think fit, may direct that additional evidence be taken, or that the appeal be reheard.

Power to Local Government to call for record.

11. No

Suits not to be entertained unless plaintiff has exhausted right of appeal.

**11.** No Civil Court shall entertain any suit against Government on account of any act or omission of any Revenue officer unless the plaintiff first proves that, previously to bringing his suit, he has presented all such appeals allowed by the law for the time being in force, as within the period of limitation allowed for bringing such suit, it was possible to present.

Power of Government to refer questions for the decision of the High Court.

**12.** If in the trial or investigation of any suit, claim or objection, which, but for the passing of this Act, might have been tried or investigated by a Civil Court, there arises any question on which the Governor or General in Council or the Local Government desires to have the decision of the High Court, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may cause a statement of the question to be prepared, and may refer such question for the decision of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The said High Court shall fix an early day for the hearing of the question referred, and cause notice of such day to be placed in the Court-house.

The parties to the case may appear and be heard in the High Court in person or by their advocates or pleaders.

The High Court, when it has heard and considered the case, shall send a copy of its decision, with the reasons therefor, under the seal of the Court, to the Government by which the reference was made, and subject to any appeal which may be presented to Her Majesty in Council, the case shall be disposed of conformably to such decision.

If the High Court considers that any such statement is imperfectly framed, the High Court may return it for amendment.

The costs (if any) consequent on any such reference shall be dealt with as the High Court in each case directs.

Power of Civil Judge to refer questions of

**13.** If in any suit instituted, or in any appeal presented, in a Civil Court, the Judge doubts whether he is precluded by this Act from taking cognizance of the suit

suit or appeal, he may refer the matter to the High Court.

jurisdiction  
to High  
Court.

The High Court may order the Judge making the reference either to proceed with the case or to return the plaint.

The order of the High Court on any such reference shall be subject to appeal to Her Majesty in Council, and save as aforesaid, shall be final.

14. Every reference under section twelve or section thirteen shall be heard by a Bench consisting of such number of Judges not less than three, as the Chief Justice from time to time directs.

Composition  
of Bench.

15. For section thirty-two of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, No. XIV of 1869, the following shall be substituted (namely): "No Subordinate Judge or Court of Small Causes shall receive or register a suit in which the Government or any officer of Government in his official capacity is a party, but in every such case such Judge or Court shall refer the plaintiff to the District Judge, in whose Court alone (subject to the provisions of section nineteen) such suit shall be instituted."

Amendment  
of section 32  
of Bombay  
Civil Courts  
Act.

16. Whenever any suit is brought in any District Court against Government,

Privileges of  
Government  
in suits in  
which it is  
concerned.

or against any Revenue officer, and the Local Government undertakes the defence thereof,

it shall be lawful for the Local Government, by certificate signed by a Secretary thereto, to require—

(a) that such suit shall be tried by the District Judge himself, and shall not be transferred for trial to an Assistant Judge; and

(b) that the trial of any such suit shall have precedence over the trial of any other suit or other civil proceeding then pending in such Court;

and the Court shall give effect to every such requirement.

The privilege conferred on the Local Government by the clause (b) of this section shall, *mutatis mutandis*,

apply

apply to any appeal or special appeal against any decree in any such suit as is described in this section.

Revival of  
Bombay  
Regulation  
XVII of  
1827, section  
13.

17. Notwithstanding any repeal effected by the Land Improvement Act, 1871, arrears of land-revenue of former years shall be recoverable by the Collector in the same way as current land-revenue, except that the preference given to demands for current land-revenue, as specified in section five of Bombay Regulation XVII of 1827, shall not extend to demands on account of the arrears for former years.

Operation of  
same Regula-  
tion in sites  
of villages  
and towns.

So much of the said Regulation as is for the time being in force in any part of the territories to which this Act extends shall be deemed to be in force and to have always been in force in the sites of all villages, towns and cities in such part.

Recovery of  
certain  
advances  
made by  
Local  
Government.

All advances made by the Local Government for purposes other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, section three, may be recovered from the persons to whom such advances are made as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

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SCHEDULE.



## SCHEDULE.

*(See section 2).*

## ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Title or abbreviated title.	Extent of repeal.
XVI of 1838 ...	Suits, Bombay ...	In section 1, the words "or of the wuttuns of hereditary district or village officers."
X of 1848 ...	An Act for annexing the lapsed State of Mandvi to the Presidency of Bombay.	So much of section 2 as is not repealed.
XI of 1852 ...	An Act for the adjudication of titles to certain estates claimed to be wholly or partially rent-free in the Presidency of Bombay.	Section 7.
VIII of 1853 ...	An Act for bringing the lapsed State of Colaba under the laws of the Presidency of Bombay.	So much of section 2 as is not repealed.

## ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Title or abbreviated title.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1863 ...	An Act to facilitate the adjustment of unsettled claims to exemption from the payment of land-revenue, &c.	Section 13, from and including the words "it shall not" down to and including the words "is concerned." Section 14.

*Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction.* [ACT X

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL.—*continued.*

Number and year.	Title or abbreviated title.	Extent of repeal.
III of 1863 ...	An Act for bringing under the Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay the territories of Sattara, certain villages and lapsed States in the Collectorate of Sholapur, &c.	Section 3.
VII of 1863 ...	An Act for the summary settlement of claims to exemption from the payment of Government land-revenue, &c.	Section 2, clause 4. Section 28, from and including the words "it shall not" down to and including the words "the said Act." Section 29.
I of 1865 ...	An Act to provide for the survey, demarcation, assessment, and administration of lands held under Government in the districts belonging to the Presidency of Bombay, &c.	The proviso to section 14.
II of 1866 ...	An Act to divest Courts of Revenue of jurisdiction in certain cases, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XIV of 1866 ...	An Act to bring the Pergunnas of Edulabad and Wurrungaom under the general Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay.	Section 2.

1876.] *Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction.*

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL,—*concluded.*

Number and year.	Title or abbreviated title.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1871 ...	An Act for imposing duties on the non-agricultural classes, &c.	Section 17, from and including the words "and no suit" to the end.

BOMBAY REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Title or abbreviated title.	Extent of repeal.
XVI of 1827 ...	A Regulation defining the duties of the Collector, and his powers, &c.	Section 6. Section 11, clause 5. Section 14, clause 4. Section 27, clause 3.
XVII of 1827 ...	A Regulation for the territories subordinate to Bombay, prescribing Rules for the assessment and realization of the land-revenue, &c.	Section 9. Section 16, clause 5.
XXIX of 1827 ...	A Regulation for bringing under the operation of the Regulations the Bombay territories in the Dekkhan and Khândesh.	So much of section 6 as is not repealed.
V of 1830 ...	A Regulation providing for the appointment of a Revenue Commissioner, &c.	Section 1, clause 6, from the words "But if any act" to the end.

*Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction.* [ACT X, 1876.]

BOMBAY REGULATIONS—*concluded.*

Number and year.	Title or abbreviated title.	Extent of repeal.
VII of 1830 ...	A Regulation for bringing under the operation of the Regulations the Territories comprised in the Southern Mahratta Country, &c.	So much of section 2 as makes section 6 of Regulation XXIX of 1827 applicable to the Territories comprised in the Southern Mahratta Country.

# THE PRESIDENCY BANKS ACT, 1876.

## CONTENTS.

### PREAMBLE.

### CHAPTER I.

#### PRELIMINARY.

#### SECTIONS.

1. Short title.  
Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.  
References in Act X of 1866.
3. Interpretation-clause.

### CHAPTER II.

#### CONSTITUTION.

4. Proprietors and shareholders of present Banks to form bodies corporate,  
with limited liability.  
Proprietors and shareholders of present Banks to be proprietors and shareholders of new Banks.
5. Property of present Banks to vest respectively in new Banks.  
Claims against present Banks.
6. New Bank of Bombay, Limited, wound up.
7. Banks to sue and be sued in corporate name,  
and use corporate seals;  
and may hold and transfer property.
8. Seal how used.
9. Contracts how made.

### CHAPTER III.

#### CAPITAL.

10. Capital of Bank of Bengal.  
Capital of Bank of Madras.  
Capital of Bank of Bombay.
11. Capital of New Bank of Bombay, Limited, to be capital of Bank of Bombay.
12. Surrender of paid-up shares for stock.  
Surrender of stock for shares.

13. Power

[ *Price eleven annas and three pies.* ]

## SECTIONS.

13. Power to increase or reduce capital.
14. Procedure on resolution to increase capital.
15. Procedure on resolution to reduce capital.
16. New capital to be subject to provisions of Act.

---

 CHAPTER IV.

## FORFEITURE OF STOCK AND SHARES.

17. Powers in regard to proprietors or shareholders indebted to Bank.

---

 CHAPTER V.

## CERTIFICATES, TRANSFER AND TRANSMISSION OF SHARES AND STOCK.

18. Certificates for shares.
  - Receipts for stock.
  - Fees for certificates and receipts.
  - Certificates and receipts to be evidence.
19. Stock and shares to be moveable property.
20. Form of transfer to be approved by Board.
  - Board may require evidence of transmission.
  - Transferor to remain proprietor till transfer registered.
21. Power to close transfer-books.
22. Corporation to consist of registered proprietors or shareholders only.
  - Notice of trusts.
  - Shares vested in several holders.
23. Transmission of stock or shares of deceased proprietors or shareholders.
  - Transmission on insolvency or marriage.

---

 CHAPTER VI.

## DIRECTORS.

24. Board.
  - Quorum.
25. Present directors to be continued.
26. Two directors to go out by rotation annually.
27. Qualification of directors.
  - Disqualification of directors.
  - Co-partners of same firm not to serve as directors at same time.
  - Power to remove directors.
28. Directors to choose president and vice-president.
  - Chairman.
  - Casting vote.

29. Vacancies

## SECTIONS.

- 29. Vacancies among directors how filled up.
- 30. Acts of directors valid notwithstanding subsequent discovery of disqualification.
- 31. Indemnity of directors.

---

 CHAPTER VII.

## OFFICERS OF THE BANK.

- 32. Appointment, salaries, suspension and removal of officers.
- 33. Accounts, receipts and documents of Bank, by whom to be signed.
- 34. Officers forbidden to engage in other commercial business.
- 35. Security from officers.

---

 CHAPTER VIII.

## BUSINESS.

- 36. Business which Banks may transact.
- 37. Business which Banks may not transact.  
Overdrawing.
- 38. Sums payable by or to Government to be payable at Banks.
- 39. Presentment of promissory notes at Banks.
- 40. Place of business.
- 41. Acquisition of business-premises.
- 42. Establishment of branches and agencies.  
Proviso.

---

 CHAPTER IX.

## ACCOUNTS AND DIVIDENDS.

- 43. Books to be balanced twice a year.
- 44. Dividends to be determined half-yearly.
- 45. Reserve-fund.
- 46. Application of reserve fund.

---

 CHAPTER X.

## AUDIT.

- 47. Election of auditors.  
Who may be auditors.  
Auditors re-eligible.  
Auditors' tenure of office.  
Supply of casual vacancy in office.
- 48. Rights and duties of auditors.

## CHAPTER XI.

## CHAPTER XI.

## MEETINGS.

## SECTIONS.

49. Annual general meeting.
50. Special meetings.
51. Quorum.
52. Decision by majority of votes.  
Persons not allowed to vote.  
Shareholders in arrear as to calls.
53. Power to declare resolution carried by show of hands.
54. Poll to be taken, if demanded.
55. Proceedings and resolutions at meetings to be binding.
56. Scale of votes.
57. Proxies of proprietors or shareholders.  
Existing proxies.
58. Voting by lunatic and minor shareholders.

## CHAPTER XII.

## NOTICES.

59. Service of notices by Bank.
60. Notices by shareholders.
61. Shareholder bound by notices, to previous holders.
62. Service of notices good, notwithstanding shareholder's death.

## CHAPTER XIII.

## BYE-LAWS.

63. Power of directors to make bye-laws.  
Proviso.

## CHAPTER XIV.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

64. Power to institute and compromise suits.
65. Evidence in legal proceedings against shareholders.
66. Modification of 33 Geo. III, Sess. 2, Cap. 52.
67. Power to wind up Bank under Indian Companies Act.
68. Sale to Banks of Bengal and Madras of Government shares therein.  
Purchase and cancellation by directors of 62½ shares in present Bank of Madras.  
Confirmation of agreements with Government.  
Confirmation of purchase of the 62½ shares.  
Sale by directors of 400 shares in Bank of Bengal.  
Cancellation of certain shares.

## SCHEDULE.



1876.]

## ACT No. XI OF 1876.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 11th April 1876).

An Act for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

**W**HEREAS the Bank of Bengal is now constituted and regulated by Act No. IV of 1862, as amended by Acts No. VI of 1862 and No. XIX of 1870, and its capital consists of twenty-two millions of rupees, in shares of one thousand rupees each ; Preamble.

And whereas the Bank of Madras is now constituted and regulated by Madras Act No. VI of 1866, as amended by Madras Act No. I of 1871, and its capital consists of five millions six hundred and twenty-five thousand rupees, in shares of one thousand rupees each ;

And whereas a Bank named the Bank of Bombay was constituted and regulated by Bombay Act No. X of 1863, as amended by Bombay Acts No. XV of 1866 and No. I of 1867 ; but such Bank has been wound up and the said Bombay Acts are now obsolete and should be expressly repealed ;

And whereas on the tenth day of December 1867, a joint-stock Banking Company was registered and incorporated at Bombay, by virtue of the Indian Companies Act, 1866, under the name of "The New Bank of Bombay, Limited," with a Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association then also registered, and prescribing the constitution and regulations for the management of such Bank ;

And whereas the Government of India now holds two thousand two hundred shares in the said Bank of Bengal, and five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares in the said Bank of Madras ; and, under the

provisions

provisions of the said Act No. IV of 1862 and Madras Act No. VI of 1866, is bound to appoint, and has power to remove, certain of the directors of the said Banks of Bengal and Madras respectively, and has also power to give a proxy to any person whom the Governor General in Council may appoint, to attend and vote at any meeting of the proprietors of each of the same Banks;

And whereas the Government of India has determined to sell its said shares and to surrender its said powers; and it is expedient to relieve the said Government from the said duty of appointing directors, and to repeal the said enactments and to consolidate such of them as relate to the said Banks of Bengal and Madras respectively with the changes rendered necessary or desirable by such sale, surrender and relief;

And whereas it is expedient to reduce the said capital of the Bank of Bengal by two millions of rupees and to reduce the said capital of the Bank of Madras by six hundred and twenty-five thousand rupees, and to divide the capital so reduced of each of the same Banks into shares of five hundred rupees each;

And whereas it is expedient that the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, should be reconstituted and regulated, in manner in this Act provided, under the name of the Bank of Bombay;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

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## CHAPTER I.

### PRELIMINARY.

**Short title.** 1. This Act may be called “The Presidency Banks Act, 1876;”

**Commencement.** And it shall come into force on the first day of May 1876.

**Repeal of enactments.** 2. On and from that day the Statute specified in the first part of the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof, and the Acts specified in the second, third and fourth parts of the same schedule shall be wholly repealed. But all bye-laws and regulations made under

under any such Act, and then in force, shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made hereunder.

The references made in the Indian Companies Act, 1866, to the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, shall be deemed to be made respectively to the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay as constituted by this Act.

References in Act X of 1866.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation-clause.

“The Bank” means the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay (as the case may be), as constituted and regulated by this Act :

“Capital” means the capital for the time being of the Bank :

“Shares” means the shares for the time being of the capital, and includes also half shares :

“Capital stock” means that part of the capital into which wholly paid-up shares have been converted or consolidated, and in the case of the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Madras includes the present consolidated stock of such Banks respectively :

“Registered” means registered in the books of the Bank :

“Shareholders” means the duly registered holders from time to time of the shares of the Bank :

“Proprietors” means the duly registered holders from time to time of the capital stock of the Bank :

“Directors” means the directors assembled for the purpose of performing any of their functions under this Act :

“Board” means a meeting of the directors duly called and constituted, or, as the case may be, the directors assembled at a Board :

“Auditors” and “Secretary” mean those respective officers from time to time of the Bank, and “Secretary” includes a Secretary and Treasurer and a Deputy Secretary :

“ General

“General meeting” means the meeting of proprietors or shareholders or both, held annually under section forty-nine; it includes any adjourned holding thereof:

“Special meeting” means a meeting of proprietors or shareholders or both, held for the transaction of some particular business specified in the notice convening the meeting; it includes any adjourned holding thereof:

“Special resolution” means a resolution passed at a special meeting:

“Office” means the office or principal office for the time being of the Bank:

“Goods” includes also bullion, wares and merchandise:

“Presidency of Fort St. George” means the territories now under the government of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council:

“Presidency of Bombay” means the territories now under the government of the Governor of Bombay in Council; and

“Presidency of Fort William” means all the territories in British India other than the Presidency of Fort St. George and the Presidency of Bombay.

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## CHAPTER II.

### CONSTITUTION.

Proprietors  
and share-  
holders  
of present  
Banks to  
form bodies  
corporate,

4. The several persons who, when this Act comes into force, are respectively the proprietors and shareholders of the said Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras and New Bank of Bombay, Limited (hereinafter called the present Banks), or who shall, at any time thereafter, by virtue of this or any other Act regulating the Bank, become proprietors or shareholders, shall continue and constitute and be bodies corporate with perpetual succession, under the name,

in

in the case of the proprietors and shareholders of the said Bank of Bengal—of “The Bank of Bengal,”

in the case of the proprietors and shareholders of the said Bank of Madras—of “The Bank of Madras,”

and in the case of the shareholders and proprietors of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited—of “The Bank of Bombay,”

and shall respectively possess and enjoy all the rights, powers and immunities incident by law to a corporation aggregate; subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating the Bank,

and, in particular, the proprietors of the Bank shall not be liable for its debts and engagements, and the shareholders of the Bank shall be so liable only to the extent of their shares not fully paid up. with limited liability.

The several persons who are then proprietors and shareholders of each of the present Banks of Bengal and Madras, or the executors or administrators of such proprietors and shareholders respectively, shall be entitled to be registered as proprietors and holders of a like quantity of stock and a proportionate number of shares, as is or are then registered in their names respectively, or in the names of the persons whom they represent respectively in the books of each of the said present Banks of Bengal and Madras, two shares in the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act being deemed equivalent to one share in the present Bank of Bengal, and two shares in the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act being deemed equivalent to one share in the present Bank of Madras, Proprietors and shareholders of present Banks to be proprietors and shareholders of new Banks.

and the several persons who are then shareholders of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, or the executors or administrators of such shareholders respectively, shall be registered as holders of a like number of shares of the Bank of Bombay as constituted

by  
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by this Act as are then registered in their names respectively, or in the names of the persons whom they represent respectively in the books of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited; and all such shares upon which the sum of five hundred rupees has then been paid, shall be deemed to have been fully paid up.

Property of present Banks to vest respectively in new Banks.

5. All the property, moveable and immoveable, and all the securities, claims and demands, and the benefits of all agreements, of or to which the present Banks are or shall be respectively possessed or entitled, or which shall, or but for this Act might be, on the said first day of May 1876, or might at any time thereafter have been, due to, or claimed by, the said Banks respectively shall, by virtue of this Act, become vested in and devolve upon, and may be claimed, made and recovered by,

in the case of the said Bank of Bengal,—the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act,

in the case of the said Bank of Madras,—the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act,

and in the case of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited,—the Bank of Bombay as constituted by this Act;

Claims against present Banks.

and the Bank shall, from and after the said first day of May 1876, be liable and subject to all debts, claims and demands which shall then be due or claimable from, or which, but for this Act, might be then, or might at any time thereafter, have been due or claimable from or made against the said Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras or New Bank of Bombay, Limited, as the case may be,

and no suit or legal proceeding then pending by or against the said Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras or New Bank of Bombay, Limited, shall cease, or abate, or become defective, in consequence of this Act, but may be continued and prosecuted by or against the Bank.

New Bank of Bombay, Limited, wound-up.

6. The transfer of the assets and liabilities of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, to the Bank of Bombay by virtue of this Act, shall operate as a winding

winding-up and liquidation of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

No shareholder or creditor of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, shall take any proceedings for winding-up the same under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, or any Act for the time being in force relating to the winding-up of Companies;

and no person shall make, assert or take any claims, demands or proceedings against the same Bank, or the directors or officers thereof, except so far as may be necessary for enforcing the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating the Bank of Bombay.

7. The Bank shall sue and be sued by its said corporate name;

and shall use such corporate seal as the directors from time to time appoint;

and may as such body corporate acquire and hold, either absolutely or conditionally, for a term or in perpetuity, any property whatsoever, moveable or immoveable, and transfer, assign and convey the same.

8. The seal of the Bank shall not be affixed to any instrument except in the presence of at least two directors and of the Secretary and Treasurer, who shall sign their names to the instrument in token of their presence, and such signing shall be independent of the signing of any person who may sign the instrument as a witness.

Unless so signed as aforesaid, such instrument shall be of no validity:

9. Contracts may be made on behalf of the Bank as follows:—

(a) any contract, which, if made between private persons, would be by law required to be in writing, and, if made according to English law, to be under seal, may be made on behalf of the Bank in writing under its corporate seal, and such contract may be in the same manner varied or discharged:

(b) any

Banks to sue and be sued in corporate name, and use corporate seals; and may hold and transfer property.

Seal how used.

Contracts how made.

(b) any contract, which, if made between private persons, would be by law required to be in writing signed by the parties to, be charged therewith, may be made on behalf of the Bank by writing signed by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Bank, and such contract may in the same manner be varied and discharged :

(c) any contract, which, if made between private persons, would by law be valid, although made by parol only and not reduced into writing, may be made by parol on behalf of the Bank by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Bank, and such contract may in the same manner be varied and discharged ;

and all contracts made according to the provisions herein contained shall be effectual in law and shall be binding upon the Bank and other parties thereto and their legal representatives.

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### CHAPTER III.

#### CAPITAL.

Capital of  
Bank of  
Bengal.

**10.** The capital of the Bank of Bengal shall consist of twenty millions of rupees in shares of five hundred rupees each, divisible into half shares, with power to increase the same, in manner hereinafter provided, to thirty millions of rupees.

Capital of  
Bank of  
Madras.

The capital of the Bank of Madras shall consist of five millions of rupees, in shares of five hundred rupees each, divisible into half shares, with power to increase the same, in manner hereinafter provided, to twelve millions of rupees.

Capital of  
Bank of  
Bombay.

The capital of the Bank of Bombay shall consist of ten millions of rupees in shares of five hundred rupees each, divisible into half shares, with power to increase the same, in manner hereinafter provided, to twenty millions of rupees.

Capital of  
New Bank  
of Bombay,

**11.** The capital of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, already created, shall, on the first day of  
May



May 1876, constitute the capital of the Bank of Bombay, subject to be increased as aforesaid. Limited, to be capital of Bank of Bombay.

12. Any shareholder may from time to time surrender his wholly paid-up shares, or any of them, to the directors, and demand and receive from the Bank, in lieu thereof, capital stock to the amount represented by the shares so surrendered, Surrender of paid-up shares for stock.

and any proprietor may from time to time surrender his stock, or any portion thereof, to the directors, and demand and receive from the Bank, in lieu thereof, shares to the like amount, or as near thereto as practicable. Surrender of stock for shares.

13. The proprietors and shareholders of the Bank may from time to time by special resolution and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council increase or reduce the capital of the Bank : Power to increase or reduce capital.

Provided that no such special resolution shall be deemed to have been passed, unless at least one-third in number of the proprietors or shareholders, holding at least one-half of the paid-up capital of the Bank for the time being, be present in person or by proxy, and a majority poll by open voting in favour of the said resolution.

14. When any such special resolution to increase the capital has been passed, the directors may, subject to the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating such Bank, and to the special direction (if any) given in reference thereto by the meeting at which such resolution has been passed, Procedure on resolution to increase capital.

(a) make such orders as they think fit for the opening of subscriptions towards such increase of capital by the proprietors and shareholders;

(b) allow to the proprietors and shareholders such period to fill up the subscription as to the directors seems fit;

(c) prescribe the manner in which the proprietors and shareholders shall subscribe and pay into the Bank the proportions of new capital which they may respectively desire to subscribe; and

(d) make

(d) make such orders as the directors think fit for the disposal and allotment of the amount of new capital that may not be subscribed for and paid up in manner aforesaid :

Provided that the capital shall not exceed, in the case of the Bank of Bengal, thirty millions of rupees, in the case of the Bank of Madras, twelve millions of rupees, and in the case of the Bank of Bombay, twenty millions of rupees.

Procedure on resolution to reduce capital.

15. When any such special resolution to reduce the capital has been passed, the directors may (subject as aforesaid) prescribe the manner in which the reduction shall be carried into effect.

New capital to be subject to provisions of Act.

16. Any new capital created under the provisions of section thirteen shall be subject to the provisions of this or any other Act regulating the Bank in force for the time being.

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#### CHAPTER IV.

##### FORFEITURE OF STOCK AND SHARES.

Powers in regard to proprietors or shareholders indebted to Bank.

17. If any proprietor or shareholder is indebted to the Bank, the Bank may withhold payment of the dividends on the stock or shares of such proprietor or shareholder not being registered as held in trust, or as executor or administrator, and apply them in payment of the debt ;

and the Bank may refuse to register the transfer of any such stock or shares until payment of such debt ;

and after demand and default of payment, and notice in that behalf given to such proprietor or shareholder, or his constituted agent, or by public advertisement in the local official gazette, if the debt remain unpaid for the space of three months after such notice, the Bank may advertise in the local official gazette such stock or shares for sale on a day not less than fifteen days from the publication of such advertisement ;

and may, on such day, sell by public auction, and subject to such conditions, if any, as the Bank thinks fit, such stock or shares, or so much or so many thereof

thereof as may be necessary, and apply the proceeds thereof in or towards payment of the said debt, with interest, from the day appointed for the payment of such debt to the time of actual payment, at such rate as may have been agreed upon, or, in the absence of such agreement, at the highest rate current for advances by way of local discounts by the Bank ;

and shall pay over the surplus, if any, to such proprietor or shareholder or to his lawful representative.

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## CHAPTER V.

### CERTIFICATES, TRANSFER AND TRANSMISSION OF SHARES AND STOCK.

18. Every shareholder shall be entitled to a certificate, under the corporate seal of the Bank, and signed by two directors and the Secretary and Treasurer, specifying the shares held by him, and in the case of shares which are not wholly paid up, the amount paid thereon, Certificates for shares.

and any holder of more than one half share may, at his option, demand a certificate for each such half share, or one or more certificates for all or any of such half shares, and such certificate or certificates shall be delivered to him accordingly : Provided that the number of such certificates shall in no case exceed the number of half shares in respect of which they are so delivered.

Every proprietor of capital stock shall be entitled to a receipt signed by two directors and the Secretary and Treasurer, and specifying the amount of stock held by him, and any such proprietor may, at his option, demand one receipt for the whole of the stock, or separate receipts for any portions of the stock, so held by him, and such receipt or receipts shall be delivered to him accordingly : Provided that no receipt shall be delivered for a portion of stock less than two hundred and fifty rupees. Receipts for stock.

For every certificate and receipt delivered under this section there shall be paid such fee as may for Fees for certificates and receipts.

the

the time being be prescribed under section sixty-three, clause (k): Provided that no fee shall be payable for certificates or receipts delivered to the persons referred to in section four for shares in or stock of the Bank.

Certificates and receipts to be evidence.

Every such certificate and receipt shall be *prima facie* evidence of the title of the shareholder or proprietor to the shares or stock therein specified.

Stock and shares to be moveable property.

19. The stock and shares of every proprietor and shareholder shall be moveable property, capable of being transferred in manner provided by the regulations contained herein, or in any other Act regulating the Bank for the time being in force, and shall not be of the nature of immoveable property; and each share shall be distinguished by its appropriate number.

Form of transfer to be approved by Board.

20. Every transfer of stock or shares may be by endorsement on the certificate or in such other form as the Board from time to time may approve, and shall be presented to the Bank accompanied by such evidence as the Board may require to prove the title of the transferor.

Board may require evidence of transmission.

Every such transfer shall be verified in such manner as the Board require, and the Board may refuse to register any such transfer until the same be so verified, and, in the case of shares not fully paid up, unless the transferee is approved by the Board.

Transferor to remain proprietor till transfer registered.

The transferor shall be deemed to remain the proprietor or holder of the stock or shares transferred until the name of the transferee is registered in respect thereof.

Power to close transfer-books.

21. The directors may from time to time close the register and transfer-books of the Bank for any period or periods not exceeding in the whole thirty days in any twelve consecutive months.

Corporation to consist of registered proprietors or shareholders only.

22. The proprietors and shareholders for the time being, and no other persons, shall be members respectively of the bodies corporate hereby constituted,

Notice of trusts.

and, except for the purpose of excluding the provisions of section seventeen, the Bank shall not be bound

bound or affected by notice of any trust to which any stock or share may be subject in the hands of the proprietor or holder thereof ;

and when any stock or share is vested in more than one proprietor or holder, such proprietors or shareholders shall, as between themselves and the Bank, be considered as joint owners with benefit of survivorship :

Shares vested  
in several  
holders.

Provided that, as regards voting at meetings, service of notices, and receipt of dividend, the person whose name stands first in the register as one of the proprietors or holders of such stock or shares shall be deemed the sole proprietor or holder thereof.

23. When by the death of any proprietor or shareholder his stock or shares shall devolve on his legal representative, the Bank shall not be bound to recognize any legal representative of such proprietor or shareholder other than a person who has taken out from a Court having jurisdiction in this behalf probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of the deceased.

Transmission  
of stock or  
shares of  
deceased  
proprietors or  
shareholders.

Any person becoming entitled to stock or shares in consequence of the insolvency or bankruptcy of any proprietor or shareholder, or in consequence of the marriage of any female proprietor or shareholder, may be registered as a proprietor or shareholder upon such evidence being produced as the directors may from time to time require.

Transmission  
on insolvency  
or marriage.

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## CHAPTER VI.

### DIRECTORS.

24. The business of the Bank shall be managed by the Board, which shall in the first instance consist of six directors, and may subsequently consist of such number, not less than six, and not more than nine, as may be fixed by a special resolution.

Board.

Such directors shall be selected by vote of a general or special meeting.

**Quorum.** Three of the directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

**Present directors to be continued.** 25. The persons who, on the first day of May 1876, are respectively directors of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, and the new Bank of Bombay, Limited, shall be respectively directors of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, and the Bank of Bombay, as constituted by this Act, subject to removal as hereinafter provided and to the other provisions herein contained.

**Two directors to go out by rotation annually.** 26. The two directors who have been longest in office shall go out of office at the general meeting.

Any director so retiring may be re-elected at such meeting; and if any question arise as to which of the directors who have been the same time in office shall retire, such question shall be decided by the directors by ballot.

**Qualification of directors.** 27. *Clause 1.*—No person shall be qualified to serve as a director of a Bank who is not a proprietor or holder in his own right of unencumbered stock or shares of such Bank, to the nominal amount of ten thousand rupees at the least.

**Disqualification of directors.** *Clause 2.*—No person shall be qualified to serve as a director—

If he holds the office of director, provisional director, promoter, agent or manager of any other joint-stock Bank established, or having a branch or agency, in British India, or advertised as about to be established, or to have a branch or agency, in British India; or

If he is a salaried officer of Government not specially authorized by the Governor General in Council to serve as a director;

And the office of director shall be vacated—

If the person holding it resigns his office or dies;

If he accepts or holds any other office of profit under the Bank;

If he becomes insolvent or bankrupt, or compounds with his creditors;

If

If he is declared lunatic, or becomes of unsound mind;

If he is absent from the Board for more than three consecutive months;

If he ceases to hold in his own right the amount or number of unencumbered stock or shares required to qualify him for the office.

*Clause 3.*—No two persons who are partners of the same mercantile firm, or one of whom is the general agent of, or holds a power of procuration from, the other, or from a mercantile firm of which the other is a partner, shall be eligible or qualified to serve as directors at the same time.

Co-partners of same firm not to serve as directors at same time.

*Clause 4.*—The proprietors or shareholders may, by a special resolution passed by the votes of proprietors or shareholders holding in the aggregate not less than one-half of the capital, remove any director before the expiration of his period of office, and appoint, in his stead, a qualified person, who shall in all respects stand in his place.

Power to remove directors.

28. At the first meeting of the directors in every year, they shall choose a president and vice-president from among themselves, and whenever the office of president or vice-president becomes vacant, they shall, at their next meeting, choose a successor for the remainder of the current year.

Directors to choose president and vice-president.

The president, or in his absence the vice-president, shall be chairman at all meetings whether of directors or of proprietors or shareholders, or of proprietors and shareholders, and shall have an additional or casting vote in all cases of an equal division of votes: Provided that if both the president and vice-president be absent at any meeting, the directors present shall elect a chairman for such meeting, from among themselves, and such chairman shall, in case of an equal division of votes, have an additional or casting vote.

Chairman.

Casting vote.

29. The Board shall have power at any time, and from time to time, to supply any vacancies in their number arising from the death, resignation, or disqualification

Vacancies among directors how filled up.

disqualification under section twenty-seven, of any director.

Any director so appointed shall, for the purposes of section twenty-six, be considered to have held office from the date on which the director in whose place he is appointed was elected, or (where such director was appointed under this section) from the date on which his mediate or immediate predecessor was elected.

Acts of directors valid notwithstanding subsequent discovery of disqualification. Indemnity of directors.

**30.** All acts done by any person acting in good faith as a director shall be as valid as if he was a director, notwithstanding it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in his appointment or qualification.

**31.** Every director shall be indemnified by the Bank against all losses and expenses incurred by him in or about the discharge of his duties, except such as happen from his own wilful act or default.

No director shall be responsible for any other director or for any officer, clerk or servant of the Bank, or for any loss or expense happening to the Bank by the insufficiency or deficiency of value of, or title to, any property or security acquired or taken on behalf of the Bank, or by the insolvency, bankruptcy or wrongful act of any customer or debtor of the Bank, or by anything done in the execution of the duties of his office or in relation thereto, or otherwise than for his own wilful act or default.

CHAPTER VII.

OFFICERS OF THE BANK.

Appointment, salaries, suspension and removal of officers.

**32.** The directors shall have power—  
to appoint such officers, clerks and servants as may be necessary to conduct the business of the Bank,  
to grant salaries, pensions and other emoluments to such officers, clerks and servants, and  
to suspend or remove any officer, clerk or servant of the Bank.

**33.** The



**33.** The Secretary and such other officers of the Bank as the directors may by writing notify in the local official Gazette (and, in the case of the Bank of Bengal, also in the *Gazette of India*) are hereby severally empowered for and on behalf of the Bank to endorse and transfer promissory notes, stock-receipts, stock, debentures, shares, securities and documents of title to goods, standing in the name of, or held by, the Bank,

Accounts, receipts and documents of Bank by whom to be signed.

and to draw, accept and endorse bills of exchange, bank post-bills, and letters of credit, in the current and authorized business of the Bank,

and to sign all other accounts, receipts and documents connected with such business.

**34.** No Secretary, Inspector, Manager, or Accountant in the service of the Bank,

(Officers forbidden to engage in other commercial business.

and no Khazánchi, Cashier or Shroff in the service of the Bank at the principal office,

and, without the previous sanction of the Board, no Agent, Khazánchi, Cashier or Shroff at any branch or-agency of the Bank,

shall engage in any other banking or commercial business, either on his own account or as agent for any other person or persons, or shall act as broker or agent for the sale or purchase of Government or other securities.

**35.** Every person appointed to hold, or act in, any one or more of the said offices, and every other officer from whom the directors may from time to time think fit to require it, shall give security to the directors, for the faithful discharge of his duty to the satisfaction of the directors, in such amount and in such manner as they think proper.

Security from officers.

The security to be given as aforesaid by the person holding or acting in the office of Secretary shall not be in a less amount than fifty thousand rupees.

## CHAPTER VIII.

CHAPTER VIII.

BUSINESS.

Business  
which Banks  
may transact.

36. The Bank is authorized to carry on and transact the several kinds of business hereinafter specified (that is to say) :

(a) the advancing and lending money, and opening cash-credits, upon the security of—

- (1) promissory notes, debentures, stock and other securities of the Government of India, or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland ;
- (2) bonds, debentures and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India ;
- (3) stock or debentures of, or shares in, Railway or other Companies, the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council ;
- (4) debentures or other securities for money issued by, or on behalf of, any municipal body under the authority of any Act of a legislature established in British India ;
- (5) bullion or other goods which, or the documents of title to which, are deposited with, or assigned to, the Bank as security for such advances, loans or credits ; and
- (6) accepted bills of exchange and promissory notes indorsed by the payees :

Provided that such advances and loans may be made, if the directors think fit, to the Secretary of State for India in Council, without any specific security ;

(b) the selling and realization of the proceeds of sale of any such promissory notes, debentures, stock-receipts, bonds, annuities, stock, shares, securities,  
bullion

bullion or goods which, or the documents of title to which, have been deposited with, or assigned to, the Bank as security for such advances, loans or credits, or which are held by the Bank, or over which the Bank is entitled to any lien or charge in respect of any such loan or advance or credit or any debt or claim of the Bank, and which have not been redeemed in due time in accordance with the terms and conditions (if any) of such deposit or assignment;

(c) the drawing, discounting, buying and selling of bills of exchange and other negotiable securities payable in India, or (in the case of the Bank of Madras) in Ceylon;

(d) the investing of the funds of the Bank upon any of the securities specified in paragraph (a) of this section, clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4), and converting the same into money when required,

and from time to time altering, converting and transposing such investments for or into others of the investments above specified;

(e) the making, issuing and circulating of bank-post-bills and letters of credit made payable in India, or (in the case of the Bank of Madras) in Ceylon, to order, or otherwise than to the bearer on demand;

(f) the buying and selling of gold and silver, whether coined or uncoined;

(g) the receiving of deposits and keeping cash-accounts on such terms as may be agreed on;

(h) the acceptance of the charge and management of plate, jewels, title-deeds or other valuable goods on such terms as may be agreed upon;

(i) the selling and realizing of all property whether moveable or immoveable, which may in any way come into the possession of the Bank in satisfaction or part satisfaction of any of its claims;

(j) the transacting of pecuniary agency business on commission;

(k)

(k) the acting as agent on commission in the transaction of the following kinds of business (namely) :—

- (1) the buying, selling, transferring and taking charge of any securities, or any shares in any public Company ;
- (2) the receiving of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares ;
- (3) the remittance of such proceeds at the risk of the principal by public or private bills of exchange, payable either in India or elsewhere ;

(l) the drawing of bills of exchange, and the granting of letters of credit, payable out of India, for the use of principals for the purpose of the remittances mentioned in the last preceding clause of this section ;

(m) the buying, for the purpose of meeting such bills or letters of credit, of bills of exchange payable out of India, at any usance not exceeding six months ;

(n) and, generally, the doing of all such matters and things as may be incidental or subsidiary to the transacting of the various kinds of business hereinbefore specified.

(o) It shall also be lawful for the Bank under any arrangement or agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council—

- (1) to act as banker for, and to pay, receive, collect and remit money, bullion and securities on behalf of the Government ;
- (2) to undertake and transact any other business which the Government may from time to time entrust to the Bank.

And the directors shall have power from time to time to arrange and settle with the Governor General in Council the terms of remuneration on which such business shall be undertaken by the Bank, and also as to  
the

the examination and audit from time to time of the accounts and affairs of the Bank by or on behalf of the Governor General in Council.

**37.** The directors shall not transact any kind of banking business other than those above specified, and in particular they shall not make any loan or advance— Business which Banks may not transact.

(a) for a longer period than three months; or

(b) upon the security of stock or shares of the Bank of which they are directors; or

(c) upon mortgage, or in any other manner upon the security, of any immoveable property, or the documents of title relating thereto.

(d) Nor shall they lend or advance, by discount of bills or otherwise, to any individual or partnership firm (except upon the security mentioned in section thirty-six, paragraph (a), numbers (1) to (5) inclusive), any sums of money exceeding in the whole at any one time such sum as may be prescribed by the bye-laws for the time being in force.

(e) Nor shall they discount or buy, or advance and lend, or open cash-credits on the security of any negotiable instrument of any individual or partnership firm, payable in the town or at the place where it is presented for discount, which does not carry on it the several responsibilities of at least two persons or firms unconnected with each other in general partnership.

(f) Nor shall they discount or buy, or advance and lend, or open cash-credits on the security of any negotiable security having at the date of the proposed transaction a longer period to run than three months, or if drawn after sight, drawn for a longer period than three months: Provided that, in the case of the Bank of Madras, the directors may discount negotiable securities payable in Ceylon having at the date of the transaction a period to run not exceeding four months.

Nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed Overdrawing. to prevent the directors from allowing any person who keeps an account with the Bank from overdraw-  
ing

ing such account, without security, to the extent of sums not exceeding at any one time two thousand rupees in the whole.

Sums payable  
by or to  
Government  
to be payable  
at Banks.

**38.** Until the expiration of at least fourteen days after notice has been given by notification of the Governor General in Council published, in the case of the Bank of Bengal, in the *Gazette of India* and the *Calcutta Gazette*, and in the cases of the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, in the local official Gazette, that the Bank will no longer act as banker for, or pay, receive, collect or remit money, bullion and securities on behalf of the Government,

all sums payable by or to the Secretary of State for India in Council, or by or to the Governor General in Council, or the Government of Bengal or the Governor of Fort St. George in Council or the Governor of Bombay in Council, on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, at the General Treasury of Fort William in Bengal, or at the General Treasury at Madras, or at the General Treasury at Bombay,

shall be payable—

in the case of the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the Governor General in Council—at the office of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay, as the case may be,

in the case of the Government of Bengal—at the office of the Bank of Bengal;

in the case of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council—at the office of the Bank of Madras; and

in the case of the Governor of Bombay in Council—at the office of the Bank of Bombay.

Presentment  
of promissory  
notes at  
Banks.

**39.** Whenever presentment of any promissory note, bond or other security for payment or any other purpose at any of the said General Treasuries would heretofore have been necessary or sufficient, presentment for such purpose shall be necessary or sufficient (as the case may be) until the expiration of fourteen days after the giving of the notice mentioned in section thirty-eight—

in

in the case of the General Treasury of Fort William—at the office of the Bank of Bengal;

in the case of the General Treasury at Madras—at the office of the Bank of Madras; and

in the case of the General Treasury at Bombay—at the office of the Bank of Bombay.

40. The office of the Bank of Bengal shall be at Calcutta, that of the Bank of Madras shall be at Madras, and that of the Bank of Bombay shall be in the Island of Bombay;

Place of  
business.

and the business of the Bank shall be carried on at its office, and at such other place or places in India as the Board may deem advisable, under the provisions of section forty-two.

41. For the purpose of providing offices and places in and at which to carry on and manage the business of the Bank, and proper residences for its agents, the directors may—

Acquisition  
of business-  
premises.

(a) acquire any interest in immoveable property, and

(b) sell, buy in, resell, exchange, let, furnish, repair, insure against fire and otherwise deal with all or any part of the same as they may consider most conducive to the interests of the Bank.

42. It shall be lawful for the directors to maintain as branches or agencies of the Bank, any branches or agencies of the present Banks, which may be in existence on the first day of May 1876,

Establish-  
ment of  
branches and  
agencies.

and, from time to time, to establish branches or agencies at such places within the Presidency in which the Bank is situate as they deem advantageous to the interest of the Bank,

and, with the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, and subject to such restrictions as to the business to be transacted as he thinks fit in each case to impose (such consent and restrictions being notified in the *Gazette of India*), to establish branches or agencies at such places outside the Presidency in which the Bank is situate, as the direc-

tors

tors deem advantageous for the interests of the Bank :

Proviso.

Provided that no agency of the Bank now or hereafter established in Bombay, Calcutta or Madras shall advance, or lend money, or open cash-credits on securities, or receive deposits and keep cash-accounts, or discount bills of exchange drawn and payable in the Presidency in which it is so established,

or shall act as agent on commission, or transact any business except as agent of its principal Bank, or any of its branches or other agencies.

The directors may discontinue any branch or agency maintained or established under this section.

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## CHAPTER IX.

### ACCOUNTS AND DIVIDENDS.

Books to be  
balanced  
twice a year.

**43.** The directors shall cause the books of the Bank to be balanced on every thirty-first day of December and every thirtieth day of June.

A statement of the balance at every such period, signed by a majority of the directors, shall be forthwith sent to a Secretary to the Government of India, and in the cases of the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, also to a Secretary to the Local Government.

The Governor General in Council in the case of each of the said Banks, and the Local Government in the case of the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, shall (so long as any such arrangement with the Government as aforesaid, which has already been, or shall hereafter be, entered into remains in force) at all times be entitled to require of the directors any information touching the affairs of the Bank and the production of any document of the Bank,

and in the case of each of the said Banks, the Governor General in Council may require the publication of such statements of its assets and liabilities  
at



at such intervals and in such form and manner as the Governor General in Council thinks fit.

Every requisition under this section shall be signified in writing under the hand of a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government (as the case may be), and the directors shall comply with every such requisition.

44. An account of the profits of the Bank during the previous half-year shall be taken on or immediately after every thirty-first day of December and every thirtieth day of June,

Dividends to be determined half-yearly.

and a dividend shall be made as soon thereafter as conveniently may be,

and the amount of such dividend shall be determined by the directors, subject to the provisions of section forty-five.

No unpaid dividend shall bear interest as against the Bank.

45. The directors, before declaring any dividend, may set aside out of the profits of the Bank such a sum as they think proper as a reserve-fund, and invest the same upon any of the securities specified in section thirty-six, paragraph (a), clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4).

Reserve-fund.

46. The directors may from time to time apply such portion as they think fit of the reserve-fund to meet contingencies, or for equalizing dividends, or for any other purposes of the Bank, which they from time to time deem expedient.

Application of reserve-fund.

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## CHAPTER X.

### AUDIT.

47. Two auditors shall be elected and their remuneration fixed at the annual general meeting.

Election of auditors.

The auditors may be proprietors or shareholders; but no director or other officer of the Bank is eligible during his continuance in office.

Who may be auditors.

Auditors re-eligible.

Any auditor shall be re-eligible on his quitting office.

Auditors' tenure of office.

The persons who shall be auditors on the first day of May 1876, and all auditors elected under this section, shall severally be and continue to act as auditors until the first general meeting after their respective elections :

Supply of casual vacancy in office.

Provided that if any casual vacancy occurs in the office of any auditor, the directors shall forthwith call a special meeting for the purpose of supplying the same.

Rights and duties of auditors.

48. Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the half-yearly balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same, with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto.

Every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Bank, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books, accounts and other documents of the Bank, and may (at the expense of the Bank) employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and may, in relation to such accounts, examine the directors or any other officer of the Bank.

The auditors shall make a report to the proprietors and shareholders upon the annual balance-sheet and accounts ; and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet containing the particulars required by the bye-laws made under this Act, and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, and in case they have called for any explanation or information from the directors, whether it has been given by the directors and whether it has been satisfactory.

Such report shall be read together with the report of the directors at the annual general meeting.

## CHAPTER XI.

### MEETINGS.

Annual general meeting.

49. On the first Monday of the month of August in every year, or as soon after such day as is convenient,

nient, a general meeting shall be held, at which the directors shall submit to the proprietors and shareholders a statement of the affairs of the Bank made up to the preceding thirtieth day of June.

A notice convening such meeting, signed by the Secretary, shall be published in the local official Gazette, and in the case of the Bank of Bengal also in the *Gazette of India*, at least fifteen days before the meeting is held.

50. Any ten or more proprietors or shareholders holding stock or shares, or both, to the aggregate amount of fifty thousand rupees, or any three directors, may convene a special meeting upon giving fifteen days' previous notice of such meeting, and of the purpose for which the same is convened, as well to the directors as also by public advertisement in the local official Gazette, and in two of the English daily newspapers and one of the Vernacular newspapers:

Special meetings.

Provided that three months' previous notice shall be thus given of any special meeting held for the purpose of increasing or reducing the capital of the Bank, and shall also be served on every proprietor and shareholder.

51. No business shall be transacted at any meeting, whether general or special, unless a quorum of twenty proprietors or shareholders, or both, in person or by proxy, is present at the commencement of such business.

Quorum.

If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened by proprietors or shareholders not being directors, shall be dissolved: in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place, and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

52. At meetings whether general or special, every election and other matter submitted to the meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes, except as in

Decision by majority of votes.

section

section thirteen and in section twenty-seven, clause 4, is specially provided,

Persons not allowed to vote.

and no person shall be allowed to vote at any such meeting in respect of any stock or share acquired by transfer, unless such transfer shall have been completed and registered at least three months before the time of such meeting.

Shareholders in arrear as to calls.

And no shareholder shall be entitled to vote at any meeting in respect of any shares held by him alone or jointly, whilst any call due from him alone or jointly remains unpaid.

Power to declare resolution carried by show of hands.

**53.** A declaration by the chairman of any meeting, except a special meeting held under section thirteen, that a resolution has been carried thereat upon a show of hands, shall be conclusive, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Bank shall be sufficient evidence of that fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of, or against, such resolution, unless, immediately on such declaration, a poll be demanded in writing by five proprietors or shareholders present and entitled to vote at such meeting.

Poll to be taken, if demanded.

**54.** If a poll be demanded, it shall be taken at such time and place, and (except at the special meeting last aforesaid) either by open voting or by ballot, as the chairman directs, and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

Proceedings and resolutions at meetings to be binding.

**55.** The proceedings at any meeting, and all resolutions and decisions of such meeting, shall be valid and binding on the Bank, so far as such proceedings, resolutions and decisions are consistent with the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force and regulating the Bank.

Scale of votes.

**56.** At all such meetings, the proprietors or shareholders shall vote according to the following scale:—

The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 2,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 2,000, shall be entitled to ... .. 1 vote.

The

The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 10,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 10,000, shall be entitled to ... ..	2 votes.
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 20,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 20,000, shall be entitled to ... ..	3 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 30,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 30,000, shall be entitled to ... ..	4 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 40,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 40,000, shall be entitled to ... ..	5 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 50,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 50,000, shall be entitled to ... ..	6 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 75,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 75,000, shall be entitled to ... ..	7 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 1,00,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 1,00,000, shall be entitled to ... ..	8 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 1,25,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 1,25,000, shall be entitled to ... ..	9 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 1,50,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 1,50,000, shall be entitled to ... ..	10 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 1,75,000, or the holder of shares of which the total amounts are equal to Rs. 1,75,000, shall be entitled to ... ..	11 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 2,00,000, or the holder of shares of which the total amounts are equal to Rs. 2,00,000, shall be entitled to ... ..	12 „

Where

Where a person is both a proprietor of stock and a holder of shares, his shares shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to be stock.

No proprietor or shareholder shall be entitled to more than twelve votes at any such meeting.

Proxies of proprietors or shareholders.

57. Any proprietor or shareholder entitled to vote at any meeting under this Act may give a proxy in writing, either general or special, under his hand or the hand of his attorney duly authorized, to any other proprietor or shareholder.

Such proxy shall be produced at the time of voting, and shall entitle the person to whom it is given to vote on such matters as shall be authorized by the tenor of such proxy.

But no person shall be permitted to vote in virtue of such proxy unless it has been left for registration at the office of the Bank at least three clear days before the time for holding the meeting at which it is intended to be used :

Provided that a general proxy which has been registered at such office need not be again left for registration previous to any subsequent meeting.

Existing proxies.

Proxies existing and in force with reference to any of the present Banks, on the first day of May 1876, shall continue in force and be available at meetings under this Act, anything herein contained notwithstanding.

A general power-of-attorney shall be deemed a proxy within the meaning of this section.

Voting by lunatic and minor shareholders.

58. If any proprietor or shareholder is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his committee or other legal curator, and if any proprietor or shareholder is a minor, he may vote by his guardian, or any one of his guardians, if more than one.

CHAPTER XII.

NOTICES.

Service of notices by Bank.

59. Every notice or other document requiring to be served by the Bank upon any proprietor or shareholder

shareholder may be served either personally, or by leaving it for, or sending it through the post by registered letter addressed to, him at his registered place of abode;

and every notice sent through the post shall be deemed to have been served at the time at which, in the usual course of post, it would have been delivered.

60. Any proprietor or shareholder who changes his name or place of abode, or being a female marries, and the husband of any such female, respectively, shall not be entitled to recover any dividend or to vote until notice of the change of name or abode or marriage be given to the Bank, in order that the same may be registered.

Notices by shareholders.

Every notice to be given on the part of any proprietor or shareholder shall be left at the office of the Bank, or sent through the post by registered letter addressed to the Secretary of the Bank at its principal office.

61. Every person who by operation of law, transfers or otherwise becomes entitled to any stock or shares, shall be bound by any and every notice or other document which, previously to his name and address being entered upon the register of the Bank in respect of such stock or shares, has been given to the person from whom he derives his title thereto.

Shareholder bound by notices, to previous holders.

62. When any notice or document is delivered or sent, in accordance with this Act, at or to the registered place of abode of a proprietor or shareholder, then, and notwithstanding he be then deceased, and whether or not the Bank have notice of his decease, such service of the notice or other document shall, for all purposes of this Act, be deemed service thereof on him, or, if dead, on his heirs, executors, administrators, and every of them.

Service of notices good notwithstanding shareholder's death.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### BYE-LAWS.

63. The directors shall as soon as may be make, and make bye-laws.

Power of directors to make bye-laws.

and may from time to time alter, bye-laws regulating the following matters or any of them :—

(a) the maximum amount which may be advanced or lent by discount of bills, or otherwise, to any individual or partnership, without the security mentioned in section thirty-six, paragraph (a), Nos. (1) to (5) inclusive,

(b) the circumstances under which alone advances may be made to directors or officers of the Bank, or the relatives of such directors or officers, or to companies, firms or individuals with which or with whom such directors, officers, or relatives are connected as partners, directors, managers, servants, shareholders, or otherwise,

(c) the particulars to be contained in the half-yearly balance-sheet,

The directors may from time to time make bye-laws regulating the following matters or any of them :—

(d) the distribution of business amongst the directors,

(e) their remuneration,

(f) the delegation of any powers of the directors to committees consisting of members of their body,

(g) the procedure at the meetings of the board or of any committee of the directors,

(h) the books and accounts to be kept at the head and other offices respectively,

(i) the reports and statements to be prepared and made by the Chief Accountant, the heads of departments, and the other officers of the Bank,

(j) the management of the branches and agencies,

(k) the fees payable for certificates of shares or receipts for stock, or for registration of transfers of shares or stock,

(l) the renewal of certificates of shares and receipts for stock, which have been worn-out or lost,

(m)



(m) and, generally, for the conduct of the business of the Bank:

Provided that no bye-law, or alteration or rescission of any bye-law, shall be of any validity, except in so far as the same is consistent with the provisions of this Act, and has been previously approved by the Governor-General in Council, and such approval has been signified in writing under the hand of a Secretary to the Government of India. Proviso.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**64.** The directors may institute, conduct, defend, compromise, refer to arbitration and abandon legal and other proceedings and claims by or against the Bank or the directors or officers of the Bank, and otherwise concerning its affairs. Power to institute and compromise suits.

**65.** In any suit brought against any shareholder to recover any debt due for any call or other monies due from him in his character of shareholder, it shall be sufficient to allege that the defendant is a shareholder of the Bank, and is indebted to the Bank in respect of a call made or other monies due, whereby a right to sue has accrued to the Bank; Evidence in legal proceedings against shareholders.

and, on the hearing of any suit brought by the Bank against any shareholder to recover any debt due for any call, it shall be sufficient to prove that the name of the defendant is on the register of shareholders of the Bank as the holder of the shares in respect of which such debt accrued, and that the call was made, and that notice of such call was duly given to the defendant in pursuance of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating the Bank;

and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the directors who made such call, nor that a quorum of directors was present at the Board at which such call was made, nor that the meeting at which it was made was duly convened or constituted.

**66.** Nothing

Modification  
of 33 Geo.  
III, sess. 2,  
cap. 52.

66. Nothing in the Thirty-third of George the Third, session two, chapter fifty-two, shall be deemed to render it unlawful for any servant of Government, or for any Judge of a High Court, to become a member of any corporation established under this Act.

Power to  
wind up  
Bank under  
Indian  
Companies  
Act.

67. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in section 231 of Act No. X of 1866, whenever the proprietors and shareholders have passed a special resolution that the Bank shall be wound up voluntarily under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, the Bank shall be wound up accordingly, as if it were a Company under that Act :

Provided that no such special resolution shall be deemed to have been passed unless at least one-third of the proprietors and shareholders holding at least one-half of the paid-up capital of the Bank for the time being, be present in person or by proxy, and a majority poll by open voting in favour of the said resolution, and such resolution has been confirmed by a majority of such proprietors and shareholders at a subsequent special meeting held at an interval of not less than one month, nor more than two months, from the date of the meeting at which such resolution was first passed.

Sale to Banks  
of Bengal  
and Madras  
of Govern-  
ment shares  
therein.

68. And whereas the Government of India has agreed to sell, and the directors of the present Bank of Bengal have agreed to purchase, at a premium of twenty-two and a half per centum, the said two thousand two hundred shares of one thousand rupees each held by the Government of India in the same Bank; and it is intended that the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act shall cancel two thousand of such shares, and sell for the benefit of the Bank four hundred shares in the same Bank corresponding with the remaining two hundred shares so agreed to be sold and purchased ;

And whereas the Government of India has agreed to sell, and the directors of the present Bank of Madras have agreed to purchase, at a premium of ten per centum, the said five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares held by the Government of India  
in

in the same Bank : and it is intended that the directors of the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act shall cancel the same shares ;

And whereas the directors of the present Bank of Madras have purchased and cancelled other sixty-two and a half shares in such Bank ;

Purchase and cancellation by directors of 62½ shares in present Bank of Madras.

And whereas the said respective directors of the present Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras had no power to enter into the said agreements with the Government of India, and the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act have no power to sell the four hundred shares referred to in this section, and the said directors of the present Bank of Madras had no power to purchase and cancel the said other sixty-two and a half shares ;

And whereas the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act have no power to cancel the said two thousand shares and the said directors of the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act have no power to cancel the said five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares ;

And whereas it is expedient to confirm the said agreements with the Government of India, and to indemnify the said respective directors of the present Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras for entering into the same, and to confirm the said purchase of the said other sixty-two and a half shares by the directors of the present Bank of Madras, and to indemnify the same directors for making the same, and for cancelling the same shares, and to empower the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act to sell the said four hundred shares, and to empower the respective directors of the Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act to cancel the said shares so intended to be cancelled ; It is hereby further enacted as follows :—

(a).—The said agreements with the Government of India are hereby confirmed, and the said respective directors of the present Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras are hereby indemnified for entering into

Confirmation of agreements with Government.

into the same; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such director in respect of anything *bonâ fide* done in pursuance of either of such agreements.

Confirmation of purchase of the 62½ shares.

(b).—The said purchase of the said other sixty-two and a half shares is hereby confirmed, and the said directors of the present Bank of Madras are hereby indemnified for making the same and for cancelling the same shares; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such director in respect of anything *bonâ fide* done in effecting such purchase and cancellation.

Sale by directors of 400 shares in Bank of Bengal.

(c).—The directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act shall have power to sell, and shall, as soon as conveniently may be, sell, the said four hundred shares, either together or in parcels, and either by public auction or private contract, and shall apply the proceeds in or towards paying the price of the shares of the Government of India so agreed to be purchased by the directors of the present Bank as aforesaid, or otherwise for the benefit of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act.

Cancellation of certain shares.

(d).—The directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act shall have power to cancel, and shall, as soon as conveniently may be, cancel, the said two thousand shares, and the directors of the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act shall have power to cancel, and shall, as soon as conveniently may be, cancel, the said five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares.

SCHEDULE.

(SEE SECTION 2.)

Part I.—Statute.

Number and year.	Abbreviated title.	Extent of repeal.
47 George III, sess. 2, cap. 68.	An Act for the better government of the Settlements of Fort St. George and Bombay, &c.	Sections eight, nine and ten.

*Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.*

Number and year.	Title.
IV of 1862	An Act for regulating the Bank of Bengal.
V of 1862	An Act to provide for the payment at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, of monies payable at the General Treasuries of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
VI of 1862	An Act to annex a schedule to Act IV of 1862.
XXIX of 1863	An Act to declare the receipts of the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay to be sufficient in lieu of the receipts of the Sub-Treasurers of Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, respectively.
XIX of 1870	An Act to enable the Directors of the Bank of Bengal to act by a quorum.

*Part III.—Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.*

Number and year.	Title.
VI of 1866	An Act for repealing Madras Act V of 1862, and for regulating the Bank of Madras.
I of 1871	An Act to amend Madras Act VI of 1866, to give validity to certain acts done by the Directors of the Bank of Madras, and to enable outgoing Directors to be re-elected.

*Presidency Banks.* [ACT XI, 1876.]

*Part IV.—Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.*

Number and year.	Title.
X of 1863	An Act for the Re-incorporation and Re-constitution of the Bank of Bombay.
XV of 1866	An Act to amend Act No. X of 1863 (Bombay).
I of 1867	An Act to reduce the amount of the capital of the Bank of Bombay and of the shares thereon, and to amend Act X of 1863 and Act XV of 1863 (Bombay).

# ACT No. XII OF 1876.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 11th April 1876).

## An Act for the repeal of certain Obsolete Enactments.

**W**HEREAS it is expedient that the enactments mentioned in the schedule to this Act, which have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express and specific repeal, or have by lapse of time and change of circumstances become unnecessary, or which merely repeal prior enactments, should be expressly and specifically repealed; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. The enactments described in the schedule annexed to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same schedule:

Enactments  
in schedule  
repealed.

Provided that the repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Statute, Act or Regulation, in which such enactment has been applied, incorporated, or referred to:

And this Act shall not affect the validity or invalidity of anything already done or suffered, or any indemnity already granted, or any right or title already acquired or accrued, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or the proof of any past act or thing:

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, recognized,

[Price eight annas.]

nized, or derived, by, in, or from any enactment hereby repealed :

Nor shall this Act provide or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage or practice not now existing or in force.

Short title.  
Local extent  
Commence-  
ment.

**2.** This Act may be cited as “The Repealing Act, 1876”: it extends to the whole of British India; and it shall come into force at once.

SCHEDULE.



## SCHEDULE.

*A description or citation of a portion of an Act or Regulation is inclusive of the words, section or other part, first or last mentioned, or otherwise referred to as forming the beginning or as forming the end of the portion comprised in the description or citation.*

## PART I.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1835 ...	Salt, Bengal ...	The whole.
XIX of 1838 ...	Coasting Vessels, Bombay.	Section nine. In section twelve, the word "India." In section thirteen, the words "Justice of the Peace or person exercising the powers of a Magistrate." So much of section fifteen as has not been repealed.
XXIX of 1838 ...	Salt, Bengal ...	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1840 ...	Bills of Exchange..	In section five, the words "after the passing of this Act."
XVIII of 1841 ...	Arms and Ammunition.	Section two.
XIX of 1841 ...	Wrongful possession in case of succession.	In section nine, the word "that" where it occurs before the word "all," and in section eighteen, the word "that" where it occurs before the word "for."
XVI of 1844 ...	Salt, Bombay ...	So much as has not been repealed.

PART I.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*continued.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
I of 1846 ...	Pleaders ...	In section seven, the word "that" where it occurs before the word "it." Section nine down to the words "and that," and in the same section, the word "such" where it first occurs.
VIII of 1846 ...	Settlement, N. W. Provinces.	So much as has not been repealed.
XI of 1846 ...	Deregulationising certain territories.	The words "and the Zillah Ahmednuggur" wherever they occur.
XX of 1847 ...	Copyright ...	In section seven, the words "after the passing of this Act" and "in such part of the said territories"; and from "if he shall have so offended" down to "charter"; and from "to a special" to "no Zillah Court." In section thirteen, the word "that" where it occurs after the words "Trover; and."
XV of 1848 ...	Supreme Court Officers.	In section four, the words "or the East India Company."
IX of 1850 ...	Presidency Small Cause Courts.	Sections three, forty-seven and ninety. In section one, the last thirty-seven words. In section eight, the words "not exceeding three." In section one hundred and one, the words "after the passing of this Act."
XXXVII of 1850 ...	Public Servants ...	Section seventeen.
XL of 1850 ...	Pawnbrokers, Straits Settlements.	So much as has not been repealed.

PART I.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*continued.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1851 ...	Tolls on Roads and Bridges.	In section six, the words "of the zillah."
XVII of 1852 ...	Special Cases, Supreme Court.	Section twenty-six, from "which according" to "referred, but." Section thirty. In section thirty-two, the words "and also the Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca." Section thirty-three.
XXI of 1852 ...	Deputy Collectors, Bombay.	In section one, the words "zillah or."
XXX of 1852 ...	Naturalization ...	The last sixteen words of the schedule.
XVIII of 1854 ...	Railways ...	In section thirty-four, the words "or by any Assistant to a Magistrate or Deputy Magistrate." In section thirty-five, the words "and district or Joint Police officers in the Presidency of Bombay." In section forty, the words "within the said territories."
XXXI of 1854 ...	Real Actions, Conveyances.	In section thirteen, the words "in the possession and."
VI of 1855 ...	Execution, Supreme Courts.	Section fourteen, from "and the term" to the end.
XXIV of 1855 ...	Penal Servitude ...	In section one, the words "in the possession and."
VIII of 1856 ..	Gaols, Bombay ...	In section two, the first eight words.
II of 1857 ...	Calcutta University	In the preamble, the last four words. Section four, from "and the first" to the end.

PART I.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*continued.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
		<p>In section five, the first sentence, and the words and figures “and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January 1859,” and the words “the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or.”</p>
IV of 1857 ...	Tobacco, Bombay Town.	<p>In section five, the words “after the passing of this Act,” and from “and the provisions” to “Town.”</p>
XI of 1857 ...	Offences against the State.	<p>In section three, <i>clause</i> 1, the words “within the said territories,” “of the crimes mentioned in the preceding sections, or any other.”</p> <p>In section four, the words “the attendance or futwa of a Law Officer or.”</p> <p>Sections seven, eight, nine and ten.</p> <p>In section eleven, the words “lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate and any Assistant to a Magistrate or Deputy Magistrate.”</p>
XXII of 1857 ...	Bombay University	<p>In the preamble, the last four words.</p> <p>In section four, the last twelve words.</p> <p>In section five, the first sentence, and the words and figures “and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January 1859,” and the words “the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or.”</p>

PART I.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*continued.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XXVII of 1857 ...	Madras University	<p>In the preamble, the last four words.</p> <p>In section four, the last fourteen words.</p> <p>In section five, the first sentence, and the words and figures "and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January 1859," and the words "the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or."</p>
XXIX of 1857 ...	Land Customs, Bombay.	<p>In section eleven, the words "by the said schedules."</p> <p>In section thirteen, the words "entered in either of the said schedules as."</p>
I of 1859 ...	Merchant Seamen...	<p>In section sixty-three, the words "or in any station of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, to the Court of Judicature there."</p> <p>In section sixty-seven, the words "and in the Straits Settlements in such manner as the Governor shall notify."</p>
III of 1859 ...	Cantonment Joint Magistrates.	<p>In the title, the words "and for constituting those Officers Registers of Deeds."</p> <p>In the preamble, the words "and that they should also be appointed Registers of Deeds within the same limits."</p> <p>Section three, so far as it relates to the Presidency of Madras.</p> <p>Section five.</p>
XV of 1859 ...	Patents ...	Sections thirteen and thirty-six.
XXXI of 1861 ...	Saltpetre ...	So much as has not been repealed.

PART I.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*continued.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XIII of 1863 ...	Imprisonment of Convicts, Bombay.	The whole.
XIV of 1863 ...	Amending Act X of 1859.	So much as has not been repealed.
III of 1864 ...	Foreigners ...	In section twenty-four, the words "and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca."
XVII of 1864 ...	Official Trustee ...	In section three, the words "the said."
XXII of 1864 ...	Cantonments ...	In section eight, the words " <i>and for constituting those Officers Registrars of Deeds.</i> "
XI of 1865 ...	Mofussil Small Cause Courts.	In section twelve, the words "or District" " <i>and for constituting those Officers Registers of Deeds</i> ": so much as relates to the trial of small suits in military bázárs, cantonments and stations in the Presidency of Madras, and the last twenty-one words.
XV of 1865 ...	Pársí Marriage and Divorce.	So much of section fifty-three as has not been repealed.
XXIX of 1865 ...	Pleaders ...	Sections one, two and three.
XII of 1866 ...	Private Water-courses.	The whole.
XIV of 1866 ...	Post Office ...	Section fifty-five, and in section fifty-six, the words "or by any Assistant to a Magistrate or Deputy Magistrate."
XXV of 1866 ...	Transfer of securities to Government.	The preamble from "And whereas" to "purposes aforesaid."

PART I.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*continued.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VII of 1867 ...	Purchases from Soldiers.	In section one, the first eight words.
XIII of 1867 ...	Port dues : Coast lights.	Section two.
XIV of 1869 ...	Bombay Civil Courts	The second paragraph of section five. The second paragraph of section fourteen. Sections thirty and thirty-one.
X of 1870 ...	Land Acquisition ...	In section thirty-nine, the words "by the Code of Civil Procedure."
XXII of 1870 ...	European British Subjects.	Section one.
XXIII of 1870 ...	Coinage ...	Section eighteen, paragraph one.
XXVII of 1871 ...	Criminal Tribes ...	Section twenty-three.
III of 1872 ...	Marriage ...	Section twenty and the fourth schedule.
X of 1872 ...	Criminal Procedure Code.	Section three.
XVIII of 1872 ...	Amending Evidence Act.	Section eight.
XXI of 1872 ...	Sepoy Lunatics ...	Section six.
X of 1873 ...	Oaths ...	In section one, the third paragraph.
XVI of 1873 ...	Village Police, N. W. Provinces.	In section one, the third paragraph.
III of 1874 ...	Married Women ...	Section three.
IV of 1874 ...	Foreign Recruiting	In section one, the third clause.

PART I.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*concluded.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
V of 1874 ...	Kullu Appeals ...	Section four.
XV of 1874 ...	Laws Local Extent..	Section nine and the seven schedule. So much of the second schedule relates to Madras Regulation I of 1819, III of 1831 and V of 1832, and to section four Madras Regulation IV of 182 and to Act No. VIII of 1856. So much of the fourth schedule as relates to Bengal Regulation LVIII of 1795 and IV of 182
XVI of 1874 ...	Repealing Act, 1874	The whole.
III of 1875 ...	Amending Repealing Act, 1874.	The whole.
IV of 1875 ...	Merchant Shipping..	Section two, and the third clause of section one.
VII of 1875 ...	Burma Fisheries ...	In section one, clause three.
VIII of 1875 ...	Inland Customs ...	Section two and the schedule.
X of 1875 ...	High Courts' Criminal Procedure.	Sections thirty-nine and one hundred and fifty-three.
XVI of 1875 ...	Tariff ...	Section two.
XVIII of 1875 ...	Law Reports ...	Section two.

PART II.—REGULATIONS OF THE BENGAL CODE:

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
<del>XII</del> of 1793 ...	Collectors and Board of Revenue.	In section eight, clause thirteen, the words and figures " by any Regulation published in the manner directed in Regulation XLI. 1793."



PART II.—REGULATIONS OF THE BENGAL CODE—*continued.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1793 ...	Decennial Settlement.	Sections sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, forty-eight, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-nine, sixty and sixty-seven (except the fifth clause).
XIX of 1793 ...	Non-bádsháhí Lákhiráj.	Sections forty-five and forty-six.
XLVIII of 1793 ...	Quinquennial Register.	Sections twenty-six, twenty-eight and twenty-nine.
III of 1794 ...	Revenue arrears, &c.	In section sixteen, the words "dewan or other" and the words "If the property shall be within the cities of Patna, Dacca or Moorshedabad, the collector is to apply to the judge of the zillah through the vakeel of Government, to make application to the judge of such city to attach and deliver it into the charge of the nearest collector." In sections seventeen and eighteen, the words "or in either of the cities of Patna, Dacca or Moorshedabad."
I of 1795 ...	Permanent Settlement, Benares.	In section three, clauses <i>third</i> and <i>fourth</i> , the words and figures "and printed and published in the manner prescribed in Regulation XLI. 1793." In clause <i>fifth</i> , the words and figures "which may be printed and published in the manner prescribed in Regulation XLI. 1793." Section four.
XV of 1795 ...	Extending Regulation XVI of 1793 to Benares.	In section three, clause <i>first</i> , "to the City Court or," and "or to the Provincial Court of Appeal."

PART II.—REGULATIONS OF THE BENGAL CODE—*continued.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
LVIII of 1795 ...	Commission on jama: copies of decrees.	So much as has not been repealed.
XV of 1797 ...	Fees on division and transfer of estates.	In section two, clause two, the words and figures "that may take place under Regulation XXV. 1793, or XXVI. 1795," and in section seven, the words and figures "in Regulation XXV, 1793, or XXVI. 1795 (according to the Province in which the lands may be situated)."
I of 1801 ...	Realization of revenue.	In section fourteen, the last sentence.
XXXIII of 1803 ...	Embezzlement of public money, C. P.	In section one, the word "tehseldars." In section two, clause <i>first</i> , the word "tehseldars" and the whole of clause <i>second</i> of that section.
XIII of 1805 ...	Police, Katák ...	In section thirteen, the words "and likewise such of the rules contained in Regulation IV. 1804, as are not either specifically or virtually rescinded by the present Regulation."
XIV of 1805 ...	Civil suits, Katák...	So much as has not been repealed.
XI of 1806 ...	Passage of troops ...	Sections ten, thirteen to nineteen inclusive.
XX of 1810 ...	Army retainers; Military bázárs.	In section twenty, from the words "in the meantime" to the end of the section.

PART II.—REGULATIONS OF THE BENGAL CODE—*continued.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1811 ...	Jama on divided estates.	In section four, clause <i>first</i> , the words "or Board of Commissioners according as the lands may be situated in the districts subject to the control of those Boards in all matters connected with the land-revenue respectively;" and clause <i>second</i> , the words "or Board of Commissioners."
V of 1812 ...	Collection of land-revenue.	In section twenty-four, the words "and Board of Commissioners respectively." In section twenty-five, "and Board of Commissioners."
XI of 1816 ...	Succession, Katák...	In section twelve, the words and figure "under section X."
V of 1817 ...	Hidden Treasure ...	In section six, the words "or city" where they occur before "judge."
XII of 1817 ...	Patwáris ...	In section eight, the words "the Board of Commissioners, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares, as the case may be," and "or Commissioner." In sections thirteen, fifteen and sixteen, the words "the Board of Commissioners, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares." In section seventeen, the words "Board of Commissioners, or Commissioner in Behar and Benares." Sections twenty-six and twenty-eight and sections thirty and thirty-three so far as they relate to section twenty-six.

PART II.—REGULATIONS OF THE BENGAL CODE—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XX of 1817 ...	Police ...	<p>In section twenty-one, clause <i>tenth</i>, the last sentence.                      Section twenty-eight.                      In section twenty-nine, the words "manufacturer, molungee, or any," "manufacturers, molungees, or to," "molungee, or any other manufacturer, or," and the words "salt, or" wherever they occur.                      Section thirty-two.</p>
II of 1819 ...	Resumption of revenue.	<p>In section eleven, the word '<i>First</i>' and clause <i>second</i>.                      Section nineteen, clause <i>third</i>.                      Section thirty, clause <i>fifth</i>.</p>
VI of 1819 ...	Ferries: Police ...	<p>In section three, clause three, the words "through the superintendents of police."                      In section ten, the words and figures "by section VII, Regulation XVIII. 1817."</p>
IV of 1821 ...	Magistrates ...	<p>Section one down to the words "Magistrate; and."                      Sections four, five and six.                      In section eight, the words "of the Honourable Company."</p>
VII of 1822 ...	Settlement, Ceded and Conquered Provinces.	<p>Section twenty-seven.                      In section twenty-nine, clause one, the words "and shall be written on stamped paper of the value of two rupees," and in clause fifth, the words "and shall be rendered in a roobakarree written on stamped paper of the value of two rupees."</p>
VI of 1823 ...	Indigo suits ...	<p>In section one, and in section three, clause <i>seventh</i>, the words and figures "under the provisions of Regulation XX. 1812."</p>

## PART II.—REGULATIONS OF THE BENGAL CODE—concluded.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1825 ...	Passage of troops ...	In section five, the words "o the stamped paper prescribe for other appeals to the Revenue Boards."
XVIII of 1825 ...	Chinsurah ...	So much as has not been re pealed.
III of 1827 ...	Extortion by Native officers.	In section five, the words "o the stamped paper prescribe for miscellaneous petitions."
III of 1828 ...	Special Commissions	In section six, <i>fourth</i> clause, th words "the Provincial Court or." And in section seven, claus <i>second</i> , the words "Provincia Courts and."
IV of 1828 ...	Power of Collectors in making or revis- ing settlements.	In section one, the words and figures "under the rules o Regulation XV. 1824."
IV of 1829 ...	Appeals under Regu- lation III of 1828.	The whole.
XI of 1829 ...	Embankments ...	The whole.
XI of 1831 ...	Police powers of Tahsildárs.	Section four.
V of 1832 ...	Delhi territory ...	The whole.
XIII of 1833 ...	Zilas of Rámghar, Jungle Maháls and Midnápur.	The whole.

PART III.—REGULATIONS OF THE MADRAS CODE.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
III of 1802 ...	Procedure of Civil Courts.	Section eleven. In section sixteen, clause <i>Second</i> , the words "Hindoo," "the judge of the Court of Adawlut or," and "other," and the words and figures "under the general rule contained in section V, Regulation II. 1802, and proceed thereupon according to the regulations." In clause <i>Third</i> , the words "when they are to proceed thereupon according to the general regulations."
XIII of 1802 ...	Records of Courts...	In section fifteen, the words and figures "in the same manner as is prescribed to the Provincial Courts of Appeal in section XII."
XXIX of 1802 ...	Karnams ...	Section one down to the words "kurnum. But." Section four. In sections eighteen and nineteen, the words "before the Court of Circuit."
II of 1803 ...	Collectors ...	Sections twenty-seven, twenty eight and twenty-nine.
IX of 1803 ...	Customs Officer, Madras.	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1804 ...	Court of Wards ...	In section six, clause <i>Third</i> , the words "Courts of Appeal or to the," "as it shall seem fit," and "respectively." In section twenty-four, clause <i>Second</i> , from "and it shall" to the end of that clause.

## PART III.—REGULATIONS OF THE MADRAS CODE—continued.

Subject.	Number and year.	Extent of repeal.
I of 1805 ...	Salt ...	<p>In section eight, clause <i>First</i>, the words “after the date of the Regulation;” clause <i>Second</i>, the words “commercial residents.”</p> <p>In section fourteen, clauses <i>First</i>, <i>Second</i> and <i>Fourth</i>, the words “commercial residents,” “by commercial residents.”</p> <p>In section fifteen, the words “commercial residents.”</p> <p>In section sixteen, the words “commercial residents.”</p> <p>Section twenty-two.</p>
II of 1806 ...	District Courts ...	The whole Regulation except section VII, clause <i>Second</i> .
VII of 1808 ...	Martial Law ...	<p>In the preamble, the words and figures “from the 1st day of October, 1808.”</p> <p>Section four, from “or before any special court” to the end of that section.</p>
IV of 1816 ...	Village Munsifs ...	<p>Section four, clause <i>First</i>, and the words ‘<i>Second</i>’ and ‘<i>Third</i>.’</p> <p>In sections five and twenty-seven, the word “Arcot.”</p> <p>In section ten, clause <i>Second</i>, the words and figures “in the form prescribed in section XXXVI of this Regulation.”</p> <p>Sections thirty-two and thirty-four.</p>
V of 1816 ...	Village Pancháyats	<p>In sections three, four and sixteen, the word “Arcot,” wherever it occurs.</p> <p>In section ten, the words “and no stamp paper need be used in plaint, answer, or any process.”</p>

PART III.—REGULATIONS OF THE MADRAS CODE—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XI of 1816 ...	Heads of Villages, &c.	<p>In section eleven, clause <i>First</i>, the words "upon stamp paper of the prescribed rate according to the amount of the suit."</p> <p>In clause <i>Fourth</i>, the words "by the oaths of two credible witnesses at the least," and "Provincial."</p> <p>Section fifteen.</p> <p>In section seventeen, the words "on stamped paper of the prescribed rate, according to the amount decreed."</p> <p>In section forty-seven, the words and figures "as directed in section X, Regulation III. 1810."</p>
XII of 1816 ...	References to Village and District Panchayats.	<p>In section three, the words and figures "by clauses Second and Third, Section XIV, Regulation VI. 1816."</p> <p>In sections five and nine, the word "Arcot."</p> <p>Section six, clause <i>First</i>, so far as it relates to Regulation VII. 1816.</p> <p>In section six, clause <i>Second</i>, the words and figures "without requiring the agreement specified in clause <i>Second</i>, section IV, Regulation VII. 1816."</p> <p>In section nine, clause <i>First</i>, the words "by the oaths of two credible witnesses at the least," and "Provincial."</p> <p>In section eleven, the words "exempt from all stamp-duties, and shall be," and the words and figures "or to such charges as are specified in Regulation VII. 1816, if decided by a district punchayet."</p>



PART III.—REGULATIONS OF THE MADRAS CODE—*continued.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XIV of 1816 ..	Pleadings ...	<p>In the preamble, the words “and to transfer to the Provincial Courts the control now exercised by the Sudder Adawlut in the appointment and removal of vakeels or native pleaders in the Zillah Courts and in the Provincial Courts.”</p> <p>In section three, clause <i>First</i>, the words “and the several Provincial Courts,” “in their respective courts,” “being natives of India of the Hindoo or Mahomedan persuasion, and,” and clause <i>Second</i> “for the approbation of the Provincial Court of the division,” “being a native of India and otherwise,” from “and shall communicate” to the end of that section.</p> <p>In section four, the words “the Provincial Courts” and “which is not required to be written on stamped paper.”</p> <p>In section eight, the words “and the Provincial Court, on consideration of the judge’s report.”</p> <p>In section ten, clause <i>First</i>, the words “and the several Provincial Courts”; clause <i>Second</i>, the words “a register or” and “report the circumstances of the case, together with his own opinion upon it, to the Provincial Court, who will.”</p> <p>In section eleven, the words “without the previous sanction of the Provincial Court,” and from and including the words “but in such” to the end of the section.</p>

PART III.—REGULATIONS OF THE MADRAS CODE—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1817 ...	Estates of Native Soldiers.	<p>In section thirteen, the words "on unstamped paper."</p> <p>In section fourteen, the word "Arcot" wherever it occurs.</p> <p>In section fifteen, clause <i>Second</i>, the words "or registers" and "either by a deduction from the fees which may become due to the offender, or."</p> <p>In section eighteen, clause <i>First</i>, the word "register;" clause <i>Third</i>, the words "Provincial Courts or to the:" the second sentence; and the words "Provincial Courts and of the."</p> <p>In section twenty, the words "of the Provincial Courts," and "under the provisions contained in the following clauses of this section."</p> <p>In section twenty-five, clause <i>First</i>, the words "the Provincial Courts" and the word "Arcot" wherever it occurs; clause <i>Third</i>, the words and figures "written on the stamped paper prescribed in section XI, Regulation XIII. 1816."</p> <p>In section thirty-six, the words "on unstamped paper."</p> <p>In section thirty-nine, the words "or district" in each of the places where they occur, and the figures "VI" and "VII."</p> <p>In the Appendix No. 1, the words "or in the Provincial Court for the division of."</p> <p>In the Appendix No. 2, the words "or the Provincial Court for the division of."</p> <p>The Appendix, except No. 5.</p>

PART III.—REGULATIONS OF THE MADRAS CODE—*continued.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1819 ...	State Prisoners ...	In the preamble, the last nine words. Section eight. In section nine, the words "to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit."
IV of 1821 ...	Petty thefts ...	In section six, clause <i>First</i> , the word "Madras."
IX of 1822 ...	Embezzlement by Public Servants.	In the preamble, the last ten words. In section three, clause <i>Third</i> , the words and figures "in the manner prescribed in section VII, Regulation III of 1802." In section four, the second sentence. In section five, clause <i>Fourth</i> , the word "Arcot." In section eight, the words "before the criminal judge (who is hereby empowered to take cognizance of such cases)" and "by him." In section nine, the words "on oath." Section ten, from the words "and the rules" to the end of the section. Sections seventeen and eighteen.
III of 1823 ...	Subordinate and Assistant Collectors.	In section one, the last ten words.
VII of 1828 ..	Subordinate and Assistant Collectors.	In section one, the last ten words. Section seven.
V of 1829 ...	Hindú Wills ...	In section one, the last ten words.
I of 1830 ...	Sati ...	In section one, the words "from the time of their promulgation." In section four, clauses <i>First</i> and <i>Third</i> , the words "before the Court of Circuit."

PART III.—REGULATIONS OF THE MADRAS CODE—concluded.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1831 ...	Hereditary Village Offices.	<p>In the same section, clause <i>Second</i>, the words “at the discretion of the Court of Circuit.”</p>
X of 1831 ...	Prohibition of sale of Minors’ Estates for arrears of revenue.	<p>Section four; clause <i>Fourth</i>, from “and for this purpose” to the end of that clause. The same section, clause <i>Fifth</i>.</p>
XI of 1832 ...	Hidden treasure ...	<p>In section one, the words “as soon as promulgated.” In sections two and seven, the word “Madras” wherever it occurs. In section three, the words “or to the assistant judge of the auxiliary court.” In section four, the words “or assistant.” In section six, the words “Madras” and “or assistant.” In section eight, the words “or to the assistant judge of the auxiliary court.” In section nine, the words “or of the assistant judges of the auxiliary courts,” and the words “to the Provincial Courts.” Section ten.</p>
XIV of 1832 ...	Buying Soldiers’ necessities.	<p>In section one, the last ten words. In section two, clauses <i>First</i> and <i>Second</i>, the words “from and after the date of the promulgation of this regulation,” and “before the criminal, joint criminal, or native criminal judge within the limits of whose local jurisdiction the offence may have been committed,” and the word “Madras.”</p>

## PART IV.—REGULATIONS OF THE BOMBAY CODE.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1827 ..	Pleadings ...	Appendixes A, D, E, F, G, H.
V of 1827 ..	Limitation ...	In the title, the words "defining the Limitations, as to Time, within which Civil Actions may be prosecuted, and" and the word "Interest."
XII of 1827 ...	Police	The preamble. In section nineteen, clause <i>Sixth</i> , the words "personal restraint." In the same section, clause <i>Seventh</i> , the words "which shall be tried before the judge, or one of his assistants, exclusively." Appendix C.
XIII of 1827 ...	Criminal Courts .	In section thirty-four, clause <i>Third</i> , the words "or to the magistrate above mentioned."
XVI of 1827 ..	Revenue Administration.	In the preamble, the words "to have effect throughout the zillahs subordinate to Bombay." In section two, clause <i>Second</i> , the words and figures "decide certain civil suits and" and "as more particularly specified in Regulation XVII. A. D., 1827, Chapters VIII and X." In the title to Chapter III, the words "of hereditary district and village officers inclusive." Section twenty-five.
<del>XVII</del> of 1827 ...	Jurisdiction of Revenue Authorities.	The title from "vesting" to the end. In the preamble, the words "to have effect throughout the territories subordinate to Bombay." In section twelve, clause <i>Sixth</i> , the words "Sudder, or any."

PART IV.—REGULATIONS OF THE BOMBAY CODE—*continued.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
<p>XIX of 1827 ...</p>	<p>Revenue Administration.</p>	<p>In the title to Chapter IV, the words "and penal jurisdictions of the zillah magistrate and criminal judge in such cases."                      In section fifteen, clause <i>Second</i>, and clause <i>Third</i> so far as it relates to clause <i>Second</i>.</p> <p>The title from "and for Collecting" down to "Horses," and the words "and also for levying Fees in the Court of Petty Sessions and Police Offices."                      In the preamble, the words "and whereas it has further been deemed expedient, under the authority of the British legislature for such purpose given, to levy certain taxes and fees at the presidency of Bombay."                      In section thirteen, clause <i>First</i>, the words "in the mode prescribed in the preceding section."                      In section twenty-nine, the words and figures "in the manner and before the authority specified in section XIV., Clause <i>First</i>, or by confession before the said authority," and from "and in case" down to "provided for."</p>
<p>XXI of 1827 ...</p>	<p>Duty on Opium ...</p>	<p>The title from "made with" down to "India."                      In the preamble, from "that the importation and sale at Bombay of tobacco" down to "be prohibited."                      In section two, clause <i>First</i>, the words "(either such as established by this or any other Regulation)."                      Sections forty-seven. and forty-eight.</p>

## PART IV.—REGULATIONS' OF THE BOMBAY CODE—concluded.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XXII of 1827 ..	Military Courts ...	In section fifty-seven, the last eight words. In section sixty, clause <i>Second</i> , the last twenty words.
XXV of 1827 ...	State Prisoners ...	In the preamble, the words "which shall have effect within the territories subordinate to the presidency of Bombay."
XXIX of 1827 ...	Dekkhan and Khán-desh.	Section six. In section seven, the words "and to the Sudder Adawlut."
XVI of 1828 ...	Subsidiary jails ...	In the preamble, the words and figures "to have effect from the 1st September 1827." Section two, from "and the said territories" to the end of clause <i>Second</i> . Section three, clause <i>First</i> , from "it is hereby" down to the word "first." In section five, clause <i>Third</i> , the last twenty-one words.
V of 1830 ...	Revenue Administration.	So much as has not been repealed.
VII of 1830 ...	Dharwar ...	In section one, clause <i>Third</i> , the words "and zillahs." Clause <i>Fifth</i> , and in Clause <i>Sixth</i> , the words "zillahs throughout" and the words "and the department of Police."
XIII of 1830 ...	Jágírdárs ...	In the preamble, the words and figures "to have effect from the 1st of June 1830." In section two, the first six words.
III of 1834 ...	Town duty, Bombay	In section four, the last thirteen words. So much as has not been repealed.

PART V.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
IV of 1862 ...	Markets and fairs...	Section five.
V of 1862 ...	Bhāgdárs and Narwadárs.	In section two, the words "and it is hereby further enacted, that."
VI of 1862 ...	Ahmadābād Taluqdárs.	In section fourteen, from "upon oath" down to "perjury."
II of 1863 ...	Claims to exemption from Land-Revenue.	In section three, the words "either at law or in equity." In section six, clause <i>Second</i> , section ten, and section eleven, clauses <i>Eighth</i> and <i>Tenth</i> , the words "or Court of Law or Equity."
V of 1863 ..	Gas Companies ...	In section twenty-eight, the words "Joint Magistrate, or."
VI of 1863 ...	Public Conveyances	In section seven, the words "standing in the name of the Commissioner of Customs."
VII of 1863 ...	Summary Settlement of Claims to exemption from Land-Revenue.	In section seven, the words "either at law or in equity." In sections nine and fourteen, the words "or Court of Law or Equity."
V of 1864 ...	Mámlatdárs' Courts	Section eighteen.
XIII of 1866 ...	Witnesses before Legislative Council.	Section five.
XIV of 1866 ...	Edulabad and Wurrungaom.	The preamble, and sections one and four.



PART V.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL—*continued.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
III of 1867 ...	Cantonments ...	<p>In section fifteen, the words "Bombay Act No. IV of 1865 (<i>an Act for the Regulation of Mofussil Gaols and the enforcement of discipline therein</i>) or by," and the word "other."</p> <p>Section twenty-eight.</p> <p>The words "and Regulations," "or Regulation," "or Regulations" wherever they occur.</p>
VIII of 1867 ...	Village Police ...	<p>In section five, clause <i>Second</i>, from "of Act V" down to "other Acts."</p> <p>Section twenty-three.</p>
III of 1869 ...	Funds for local works	<p>In section nine, the words and figures "Act XXVI of 1850, or" and "other."</p>
I of 1872 ...	Bombay City Police Superannuation Fund.	<p>Sections one and nine.</p> <p>In section three, the words and figures "as well as all moneys and securities which have accumulated under the sections of Act XIII of 1856, repealed by this Act."</p>
II of 1872 ...	Repayment of loan to Bombay Corporation.	<p>In section three, the words and figures "under Bombay Act II of 1865."</p> <p>Section nine, down to "enacted that."</p>
III of 1872 ...	Bombay Municipal Act.	<p>Sections one, forty-eight, sixty-three, seventy-two, one hundred and forty-one, three hundred and six.</p> <p>In section sixty-two, the words "on and from the date when this Act comes into operation" in each of the places where they occur.</p>

PART V.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL—*continued.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
		<p>In section sixty-four, the words "from and after the day on which this Act comes into operation."</p> <p>In sections two hundred and twenty-five, two hundred and twenty-six, two hundred and twenty-seven, the words "within three months after the passing of this Act and" and "thereafter."</p> <p>In section two hundred and twenty-nine, the first eleven words, and the words "after the date when this Act comes into operation."</p> <p>In sections two hundred and thirty-five and two hundred and forty-one, the words "after the passing of this Act."</p> <p>In sections two hundred and eight, two hundred and forty-seven, two hundred and forty-eight, the words "after this Act comes into operation."</p> <p>In section three hundred and seven, the words "from the date referred to in the preceding section."</p>
I of 1873 ...	Bombay Port Trust	<p>Section fifty-seven, from "Until such" to the end.</p> <p>Section fifty-eight.</p> <p>In section seventy-three, the proviso.</p>
II of 1873 ...	Amending Bombay Municipal Act.	Section three.
IV of 1873 ...	Amending Bombay Act II of 1864.	Section two, clause 1 and the word and figure 'clause 2.'
V of 1873 ...	Steam boilers ...	Section one.

PART V.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL—*concluded.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1873 ...	District Municipalities.	Section one. Section four, clause four. Section nineteen, clause two.
VII of 1873 ...	Salt ...	Sections two, seven and sixty-four.
II of 1874 ...	Jails, Bombay City	Section one. Section six, down to "Governor General, and." Section seven, the first thirteen words.
III of 1874 ...	Hereditary Offices	Section two and the schedule.

## PART VI.—ACT OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1863 ...	Smoke nuisances, Calcutta.	In section seven, the words and figures "Act XIII of 1856 ( <i>for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay</i> ) and Act XLVIII of 1860 ( <i>to amend Act XIII of 1856</i> )," and the word "other."

# ACT No. XIII OF 1876.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 29th June 1876).

## An Act to amend the law relating to Merchant Seamen.

**WHEREAS** it is expedient to amend the law relating to Merchant Seamen in manner herein-after appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

### *Preliminary.*

**1.** This Act may be called “The Indian Merchant Seamen’s Act, 1876:”

It extends to the whole of British India;

And it shall come into force at once.

**2.** In this Act—“seaman” includes every person (except Masters, pilots and apprentices duly indentured and registered) employed or engaged in any capacity to serve at sea for the purposes of any ship.

### *Distressed Seamen.*

**3.** A certificate signed by a Secretary to the Local Government, or by such other officer as it appoints in this behalf, to the effect that any seaman named therein is distressed, shall, in all proceedings under sections 211, 212 and 213 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, be conclusive evidence that such seaman is distressed within the meaning of the same sections; and any Master of a British ship refusing to accept such seaman as a distressed seaman under the provisions of the said sections shall, for each seaman with respect to whom he so refuses, be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

*Discharge*

[Price two annas.]

*Discharge of Seamen.*

Discharge  
of seamen.

4. No seaman or apprentice not shipped in British India shall be discharged without the previous sanction in writing of such officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf: and such sanction shall be given or withheld at the discretion of the officer so appointed; but whenever it is withheld, the reasons for so withholding it shall be recorded by him in writing.

Any person discharging a seaman or apprentice in wilful disobedience to the prohibition contained in this section, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to both.

*Engagement of Seamen.*

Engagement  
of Native  
seamen.

5. The Local Government, or such officer as it appoints in this behalf, may, by order in writing signed by its Secretary or by such officer, prohibit any person from engaging in the territories subject to the said Government, or in any specified portion of such territories, any Native of India to serve as a seaman on board any ship specified in such order; but in all such cases the reasons for the prohibition shall be stated in writing.

Whoever wilfully disobeys the prohibition contained in this section shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to both.

*Deserters.*

Deserters.

6. Whenever any seaman or apprentice not shipped in British India deserts or otherwise absents himself without leave from any ship in which he is engaged to serve, the Master of the ship shall, within forty-eight hours of discovering such desertion or absence, report the same to such officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, unless in the meantime the deserter or absentee returns.

Any Master wilfully neglecting to comply with the provisions of this section, may be punished with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with both.

*Imprisoned Seamen.*

7. If any seaman or apprentice not shipped in British India is imprisoned for any offence for which he has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, any Magistrate may deal with him in the same way as he may deal with a seaman or apprentice imprisoned on any of the grounds mentioned in section 88 of Act No. I of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen*).

Power to deal with imprisoned seamen in accordance with section 88, Act I of 1859.

8. If any seaman or apprentice not shipped in British India is imprisoned on a complaint made by or on behalf of the Master or owner of the ship in which he is engaged to serve, on any of the grounds mentioned in the said Act No. I of 1859, section 88, or for any offence for which he has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, the following rules shall be observed:—

Rules as to imprisoned seamen.

(a) No person shall, while such imprisonment lasts, without the previous sanction in writing of the Local Government or of such officer as it appoints in this behalf, engage any Native of India to serve as a seaman on board such ship;

(b) the Local Government, or such officer as it appoints in this behalf, may tender such seaman or apprentice to the Master or owner of the ship in which he is engaged to serve, and if such Master or owner, without assigning reasons satisfactory to the Local Government or to such officer as aforesaid, refuse to receive him on board, may require such Master or owner to deposit in the local Shipping Office (1) the wages due to such seaman or apprentice, and his money, clothes and other effects, and (2) such sum as may in the opinion of the Local Government or of such officer as aforesaid be sufficient to defray the cost of the passage of the said seaman or apprentice

apprentice to the port at which he was shipped, according to the scale of cost usual in the case of distressed seamen.

Whoever wilfully disobeys the prohibition contained in clause (a) of this section shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to both.

Any Master or owner refusing or neglecting to deposit such wages, money, clothes and other effects, or such sum as aforesaid, may be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and in default of payment of such fine, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

*Accommodation of Seamen.*

Amendment  
of Act I of  
1859, sec-  
tion 70.

9. And whereas it is expedient to increase the space required by the said Act No. I of 1859, section 70, to be allowed for European seamen and apprentices and for lascars or Native seamen; It is hereby further enacted as follows :—

Such section shall be read as if for the expressions “ nine superficial feet,” “ fifty-four cubic feet,” and “ four superficial feet,” the expressions “ ten superficial feet,” “ sixty cubic feet,” and “ six superficial feet” were respectively substituted, and as if in the third paragraph of the same section, after the word “ superficial,” the words “ and thirty-six cubic” were inserted.

*Meaning of ‘ established par value.’*

Meaning of  
expression  
‘ established  
par value’ in  
Act I of  
1859, sec-  
tion 54.

10. And whereas doubts have been raised as to the meaning of the expression “ established par value” in the said Act No. I of 1859, section 54, for the purpose of removing such doubts, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

For section 54 of Act No. I of 1859, the following shall be substituted (that is to say) :

“ 54. When any monies are payable in India to any seaman or apprentice for wages or otherwise  
under

1876.]

*Indian Merchant Seamen.*

under any agreement wherein such monies are expressed to be payable in British currency, the seaman or apprentice shall be entitled to demand and recover in the current coin of India the amount due to him estimated according to the rate of exchange for the time being fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and the Indian Governments."



# THE SINDH INCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, 1876.

## CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

### I.—PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.  
Commencement.
2. Interpretation-clause.

### II.—OF THE APPLICATION AND PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

3. Application for the benefit of this Act.
4. Order to enquire.
5. Verified statement to be submitted.  
False averments in statement.
6. Report of enquiry and proceedings thereon.

### III.—OF THE ORDER OF MANAGEMENT.

7. "Order of management" to what it extends.  
Commencement of management.
8. Effect of order of management.  
Stay of pending proceedings, &c.  
Bar of fresh proceedings.  
The debtor incompetent—  
to contract debts,  
to encumber or alienate property under management,  
to grant receipts for rent thereof.
9. Manager to have powers of owner and to receive rents  
and profits,  
to have powers of a Collector for their recovery.
10. Manager to pay therefrom—  
costs of management and repairs,  
Government revenue, &c.,  
rent due to superior holder,  
allowance for maintenance of debtor,  
cost of improvements, &c.  
Residue how disposed of.

### IV.—PROOF

[Price four annas six pies.]

#### IV.—PROOF OF DEBTS AND SCHEME FOR LIQUIDATION.

##### SECTIONS.

11. Notice to claimants against debtor.  
Copies of notice to be exhibited.
12. Claim to contain full particulars.  
Documents to be given up.  
Entries in books.  
Exclusion of documents not produced.
13. Claim not duly notified to be barred.  
Provision for admission of claims within further period  
of six months.
14. Determination of debts and liabilities.
15. Power to rank debts and to fix interest.
16. Scheme for liquidation.  
Provisions of scheme.
17. Proceedings of Commissioner on submission of scheme.
18. Power to relinquish management.

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#### V.—OF THE PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO SANCTION OF THE LIQUIDATION-SCHEME.

19. Effects of sanctioning scheme.
20. Power to remove mortgagee in possession.
21. Power to inquire into consideration given for leases.
22. Power to lease.
23. Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.
24. Manager's receipt to be a discharge.
25. Termination of management.  
Restoration of owner.
26. Death of debtor during management.
27. Mortgages, &c., made by restored jágírdár valid only for  
his life.

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#### VI.—OF APPEAL AND REVISION.

28. Appeal.
29. Power to call for proceedings and pass order thereon.

---

#### VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

30. Power to make rules.
31. Power to appoint new Manager.
32. Managers to be public servants.
33. Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.
34. Power to summon witnesses and compel production of  
documents.
35. Bar of suits.
36. Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Sindh in respect of  
certain suits.

# ACT No. XIV OF 1876.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL,

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 14th  
September 1876).

An Act to relieve from Incumbrances the estates  
of Jágírdárs and Zamíndárs in Sindh.

**WHEREAS** many jágírdárs and zámíndárs in Sindh are in debt, and their immoveable property is subject to mortgages, charges and liens; and whereas it is expedient to provide for their relief in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

## I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called “The Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1876”:

Short title.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Commencement.

2. In this Act—

Interpretation-clause.

“Jágír-land” includes also a share held hereditarily of the revenues of a Government village, but does not include *siri* or *mámul* or garden-grants:

“Jágír-land.”

“Jágírdár” means a person who, or whose ancestor, was found in possession of jágír-land in Sindh on the seventeenth day of February 1843, and to whom the said land, or a portion of the same, or other land in lieu thereof, has been continued by the British Government, and to whom, or to whose ancestor, a sanad has been, or hereafter may be, granted confirming such continuance:

“Jágírdár.”

“Zamíndár” means a person holding lands in Sindh on the aggregate of which he has been assessed by the Government, on account of land-revenue for any one of the five revenue years next before the

“Zamíndár.”

passing

passing of this Act, a sum not less than three hundred rupees :

“Commissioner.”

“Commissioner” means the Commissioner in Sindh.

II.—OF THE APPLICATION AND PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

Application for the benefit of this Act.

3. At any time within twelve months after the passing of this Act, any *jágírdár* or *zamíndár*,

or any person who would be sole heir or one of the heirs to such *jágírdár* or *zamíndár* if he then died intestate,

may apply, in writing, to the Commissioner, stating that such *jágírdár* or *zamíndár* is subject to debts or liabilities, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or that his immoveable property is charged with debts or liabilities other than as aforesaid, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case.

When any *jágírdár*, *zamíndár* or other person entitled to make an application under this section is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot, such application may be made on his behalf by the guardian or other legal curator of his person, or by the legally constituted administrator or manager of his estate.

Order to enquire.

4. When any such application is made by or on behalf of a *jágírdár*, or the person who would be his sole heir if he then died, the Commissioner shall direct an enquiry to be made by such officer as he thinks fit into the nature and amount of such debts and liabilities and the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to discharge the same.

When such an application is made in any other case, it shall be in the discretion of the Commissioner, subject to any general rules which may from time to time be made by the Governor of Bombay in Council in this behalf, either to reject such application or to direct an enquiry to be made as aforesaid.

5. When an enquiry has been directed under section four, the applicant shall, within a period to be fixed by the Commissioner, submit to the officer appointed to make such enquiry a statement duly verified by the said applicant, or by some other competent person, in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints, and containing, so far as may be practicable, such details as to the debts and liabilities, and as to the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to meet the same, as the Commissioner, or the said officer subject to his control, may require.

Verified statement to be submitted.

If any such statement contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, such person shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

False averments in statement.

6. The officer so appointed, after making enquiry, shall submit a report of his proceedings to the Commissioner.

Report of enquiry and proceedings thereon.

On receipt of such report, the Commissioner may (a) direct a further enquiry, or (b) dismiss the application, or (c), by order published in the *Sindh Official Gazette*, appoint an officer (hereinafter called the Manager) to manage the immoveable property of the debtor, and to arrange for the liquidation of his debts in manner hereinafter provided.

### III.—OF THE ORDER OF MANAGEMENT.

7. Such order (hereinafter called "the order of management") shall extend to all immoveable property of or to which the debtor is on the date of its publication possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on him during the continuance of the management, and to all debts and liabilities to which he is subject, or which are charged on the whole or any part of his immoveable property on the said date.

"Order of management" to what it extends.

Commence-  
ment of  
management.  
Effect of  
order of  
management.  
Stay of  
pending pro-  
ceedings, &c.

The management shall be deemed to commence from the date on which the order is published.

8. On the publication of the order of management the following consequences shall ensue :

*First*, all proceedings then pending in any Civil Court in British India in respect to the debts and liabilities mentioned in section seven shall be stayed ; and the operation of all processes, executions and attachments then in force for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall be suspended ;

Bar of fresh proceedings.

*Secondly*, so long as the management continues, no fresh proceedings, processes, executions or attachments shall be instituted in or issued by any Civil Court in British India in respect of such debts and liabilities ;

The debtor incompetent—  
to contract debts,  
  
to encumber or alienate property under management,  
  
to grant receipts for rent thereof.

*Thirdly*, so long as the management continues, the debtor shall be incompetent

(a) to enter into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability, or

(b) to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property under management or any part thereof, or

(c) to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom :

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall be deemed to preclude the Manager from letting, and the debtor from taking, the whole or any part of such property on such terms, consistent with this Act, as may be agreed upon between the parties ;

*Fourthly*, so long as the management continues, no person other than the Manager shall be competent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate such property or any part thereof.

Manager to have powers of owner and to receive rents and profits,

9. The Manager shall, during the management of the property, have all powers which the owner thereof might, as such, have legally exercised, and shall receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect of the property under management,

and

and for the purpose of recovering such rents and profits shall have, in addition to any powers possessed by a *jágírdár* or *zamíndár*, as the case may be, all the powers possessed by a Collector, under the law for the time being in force, for the recovery of land-revenue due to Government :

to have powers of a Collector for their recovery.

Provided that he shall not, before the liquidation-scheme hereinafter mentioned has been sanctioned, demise the property under management, or any part thereof, for any term exceeding two years, to take effect in possession.

10. From the sums received or recovered under section nine, the Manager shall pay—

Manager to pay therefrom—

*First*, the costs of the management, including the costs of necessary repairs ;

costs of management and repairs, Government revenue, &c.,

*Secondly*, the Government revenue and all debts and liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government in respect of the property under management ;

*Thirdly*, the rent (if any) due to the *jágírdár* or other superior holder, in respect of the said property ;

rent due to superior holder,

*Fourthly*, such periodical allowance as the Commissioner may from time to time fix for the maintenance of the debtor and his family ;

allowance for maintenance of debtor,

*Fifthly*, the cost of such improvements of the said property as he thinks necessary, and are approved by the Commissioner.

cost of improvements, &c.

The residue shall be retained by the Manager for the liquidation, in manner hereinafter provided, of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section seven other than those so due or incurred to Government.

Residue how disposed of.

#### IV.—PROOF OF DEBTS AND SCHEME FOR LIQUIDATION.

11. On the publication of the order of management, the Manager shall publish in the *Sindh Official Gazette* a notice in English and *Sindhi*, calling upon all persons having claims against the debtor, or the property under management, to notify the same in

Notice to claimants against debtor.

writing

writing to such Manager within six months from the date of the publication.

Copies of notice to be exhibited. He shall also cause copies of such notice to be exhibited at the Mukhtiárkárs' kachahrís in the district in which the said property lies, and at such other places as he thinks fit.

Claim to contain full particulars. **12.** Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Documents to be given up. Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the Manager along with the claim.

Entries in books. If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the Manager, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The Manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Exclusion of documents not produced. If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the Manager along with the claim, the Manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Claim not duly notified to be barred. **13.** Every such claim (other than claims of the Government) not notified to the Manager within the time and in the manner required by such notice shall, except as provided in section eighteen, clause (d), be deemed for all purposes and on all occasions, whether during the continuance of the management or afterwards, to have been duly discharged :

Provision for admission of claims within further period of six months. Provided that, when proof is made to the Manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of section eleven, the Manager may receive such claim within the further period of six months from the expiration of the original period of six months.

**14.** The



14. The Manager shall inquire into the history and merits of every claim received under sections eleven and thirteen, and shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of the debts and liabilities (if any) justly due to the several claimants.

Determina-  
tion of debts  
and liabilities.

15. If such amount cannot be paid at once, the Manager shall then proceed to rank such debts and liabilities according to the order in which they shall be paid, and to fix the interest (if any) to be paid thereon, respectively, from the date of the final decision thereon to the date of the payment and discharge thereof.

Power to  
rank debts  
and to fix  
interest.

16. When the total amount of the debts and liabilities (including those due and incurred to Government) has been finally determined, the Manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme (hereinafter called the liquidation-scheme) showing the mode in which it is proposed to pay and discharge the same, whether from the income of the property under management, or with the aid of funds raised under the powers hereinafter conferred, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Scheme for  
liquidation.

Every such scheme shall further provide for the continuance of the payments to be made by the Manager under section ten, and may provide for the improvement of the property under management either from the said income or with the aid of the funds raised as aforesaid, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Provisions of  
scheme.

17. The Commissioner may

(a) as often as he thinks fit send back such scheme to the Manager for revision, and direct him to make such further inquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme, or

Proceedings  
of Commis-  
sioner on sub-  
mission of  
scheme.

(b) sanction any liquidation-scheme, or any revised liquidation-scheme, submitted to him, either as it stands, or subject to such modifications as he may deem expedient.

18. At

Power to re-  
linquish  
management.

18. At any time before he has sanctioned a liquidation-scheme under section seventeen, the Commissioner may, by an order published in the *Sindh Official Gazette*, direct that on a date fixed by such order the management shall be relinquished.

On the date so fixed—

(a) the management shall terminate;

(b) the owner of the property under management shall be restored to the possession thereof, subject to any leases made under section nine;

(c) any residue of the rents and profits of the said property, retained under the last clause of section ten, shall be paid to him; and

(d) the proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed and suspended under section eight, and the debts and liabilities barred by section thirteen, shall revive.

In calculating the periods of limitation applicable to suits to recover and enforce debts and liabilities revived under this section, the time during which the management has continued shall be excluded.

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V.—OF THE PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO SANCTION OF THE LIQUIDATION-SCHEME.

Effects of  
sanctioning  
scheme.

19. When the Commissioner sanctions the liquidation-scheme, he shall notify the fact of such sanction at such places and in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time by rule direct; and thereupon—

1st, all proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed or suspended under section eight shall be for ever barred, and

2nd, every debt or liability due or owing to any person which was proveable before the Manager shall be extinguished, and such person shall be entitled to receive under the liquidation-scheme the amount (if any) finally awarded to him under Part IV of this Act in respect of such debt or liability.

20. If

**20.** If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of a mortgagee or conditional vendee, the Manager, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, may, by an order in writing, require such incumbrancer to deliver up possession of the same to him at the end of the then current revenue year.

Power to remove mortgagee in possession.

If such incumbrancer refuse or neglect to obey such order, the Manager may, without resorting to a Civil Court, enter upon the property and summarily evict therefrom the said incumbrancer and any other person obstructing or resisting on his behalf.

Nothing in this section shall be held to affect the right of any incumbrancer to receive, under the liquidation-scheme, the amount (if any) awarded to him under Part IV of this Act.

**21.** If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold under a lease dated within the three years immediately preceding the commencement of the management, the Manager, with the sanction of the Commissioner, may inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given; and if such consideration appear to him insufficient, may by order, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, either set aside the lease or require the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as the Manager thinks fit, and in default of such payment the lease shall be cancelled.

Power to inquire into consideration given for leases.

**22.** Subject to the rules made under section thirty, the Manager, after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, shall have power to demise all or any part of the property under management for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of the payment to him of any fine, or without fine, and reserving such rents, and under such conditions, as may be agreed upon.

Power to lease.

**23.** At

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

**23.** At any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, the Manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for carrying out such scheme—

(a) by demising by way of mortgage the whole or any part of the property under management for a term not exceeding twenty years from the publication of the order of management; or

(b) by selling, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the Manager thinks fit, such portion of the said property as may appear expedient.

Manager's receipt to be a discharge.

**24.** The Manager's receipt for any moneys, rents or profits raised or received by him under this Act, shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

Termination of management.

**25.** When the debts and liabilities mentioned in the liquidation-scheme have been paid and discharged, the Manager shall publish in the *Sindh Official Gazette* a notice fixing a date for the termination of the management.

Restoration of owner.

On the date so fixed the management shall terminate, and the owner shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of the property under management, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the Manager under the power conferred by section twenty-three, but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the Manager under the powers conferred by sections nine, twenty-two and twenty-three.

Death of debtor during management.

**26.** If the debtor dies after the publication of the order of management and before the management has been terminated in either of the modes hereinbefore provided—

1st, the management shall continue and proceed in all respects as if such debtor were still living;

2ndly, any person succeeding to the whole or any portion of the property under management shall, while

while such management continues, be subject in respect of such property to the disabilities imposed by clauses (b) and (c) of section eight; and

*3rdly*, no Civil Court in British India shall, during the continuance of the management, issue any attachment or other process against any portion of the property under management, for or in respect of any debt or liability incurred by any such person whether before or after his said succession.

27. When a *jágírdár* or *zamíndár* has been restored under section twenty-five to the possession of any property, no mortgage, charge, lease or alienation of such property, or of any part thereof, made by such *jágírdár* or *zamíndár*, shall be valid as to any time beyond his natural life.

Mortgages, &c., made by restored *jágírdár* valid only for his life.

#### VI.—OF APPEAL AND REVISION.

28. An appeal against any decision or order under sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and twenty-one and imposing a fine or imprisonment in exercise of the powers conferred by section thirty-four, shall lie to the Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such decision or order.

Appeal.

There shall be no appeal against the decision of the Commissioner on such appeal.

29. The Commissioner may, of his own motion or on the application of any person concerned, call for the proceedings in any case under this Act, and pass such order thereon, consistent with the provisions of this Act, as he thinks fit.

Power to call for proceedings and pass order thereon.

#### VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

30. The Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor of Bombay in Council, may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

Power to make rules.

(a) to regulate the security to be required from subordinate officers under this Act;

(b) to regulate the procedure in all cases under this Act;

(c) for

(c) for the guidance of officers enquiring into and determining on claims under Part IV of this Act; and in particular as to the allowance of interest (if any) on each of the principal debts and liabilities so determined, from the date on which it was incurred down to the date of the determination, and on the aggregate amount of such debts and liabilities from the date of the determination down to the date of payment, and as to the order of paying debts and liabilities;

(d) for investing any moneys received or raised by the Manager under this Act in any Government securities of British India, and for the sale of such securities, and

(e) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the *Sindh Official Gazette*, and when so published shall have the force of law.

Power to  
appoint new  
Manager.

**31.** Whenever the Commissioner thinks fit, he may suspend or remove any Manager and may appoint any officer in the stead of any Manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the management then vested under this Act in the former Manager shall become vested in the new Manager.

Every such new Manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

Managers to  
be public  
servants.

**32.** Every Manager appointed under this Act shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Investigation  
to be deemed  
a judicial  
proceeding.

**33.** Every investigation conducted by the Manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Power to  
summon wit-  
nesses and  
compel pro-  
duction of  
documents.

**34.** For the purposes of this Act, the Manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents, by the same means and, as  
far

far as possible, in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

**35.** No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of any thing done by him *bond fide* pursuant to this Act. Bar of suits.

**36.** Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Sindh having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act, from entertaining and disposing of such suits; but to all such suits the Manager of such property shall be made a party. Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Sindh in respect of certain suits.

# ACT No. XV OF 1876.

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PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 14th September 1876).*

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An Act to amend the law relating to the transfer of Bombay Municipal Debentures, and to provide for their consolidation.

**WHEREAS**, under the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay were empowered to mortgage for the purposes therein mentioned the rates and taxes imposed and levied under that Act : Preamble.

And whereas, by section 255 of the same Act, it was enacted that any person entitled to any such mortgage might transfer his right and interest therein to any other person, and that every such transfer should be by deed duly stamped, wherein the consideration should be truly stated, and that every such transfer might be according to the form in schedule K to the said Act annexed or to the like effect :

And whereas, in exercise of the said power, divers mortgages of the said rates and taxes have been made, and the mortgagees have purported to transfer their mortgages to other persons, but such transfers have been by simple indorsement and not by deed duly stamped :

And whereas it is expedient to provide that such transfers may hereafter be made by indorsement, and to confirm the said transfers heretofore made, and to exempt the parties thereto from the penalties which they have incurred by reason of their failure to comply with the provisions of the said section and  
of

*[Price one anna six pies.]*



*Bombay Municipal Debentures.* [ACT XV

of the law relating to stamp-duties for the time being in force :

And whereas it is also expedient to provide for consolidating such mortgages in manner hereinafter mentioned and for renewing and subdividing mortgages so consolidated ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Bombay Municipal Debentures Act, 1876."

Transfers of Bombay municipal debentures to be by indorsement and free from stamp-duty.

2. Every mortgage of rates and taxes, authorized to be made under the said Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, or any subsequent Act, shall be transferable by indorsement on the instrument of mortgage, and no such indorsement shall be chargeable with any stamp-duty.

Validation of former transfers by indorsement.

3. Every transfer of any such mortgage heretofore made by indorsement shall be, and be deemed to have been, as valid as if this Act had been in force at the date of such transfer ; and no stamp-duty shall be, or be deemed to have been, chargeable in respect of any such transfer ; and no penalty shall be deemed to have been incurred by reason of any failure to comply with the provisions of the said section 255 or of the law relating to stamp-duties for the time being in force.

Power to consolidate such debentures.

4. Any holder of two or more such instruments of mortgage may surrender them to the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, and such Corporation shall accept the same, and shall (on receipt for each such instrument of such fee as the said Corporation may from time to time prescribe) grant to such holder, under the seal of the said Corporation, an instrument of mortgage in which the consideration stated shall be the aggregate amount of the considerations respectively stated in the instrument so surrendered.

Every instrument so granted may be in the form in the schedule hereto annexed or to the like effect.

5. The

5. The said Corporation shall, on the application of the holder of any instrument granted under the said Bombay Municipal Act, of 1865 or under this Act, and on receipt of such fees as the said Corporation may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, renew or subdivide the same.

Power to  
renew and  
subdivide.

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THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Whereas *A B* of \_\_\_\_\_ has surrendered to us, the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, mortgages issued under the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, bearing respectively the following numbers and dates (namely) [*set them out*] and securing sums amounting in the whole to Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ In consideration of the premises, we, the said Corporation, do hereby grant and assign unto the said *A B*, his representatives and assigns, such proportion of the rates and taxes comprised in the said mortgages as the said sum of Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ bears to the whole sum for the time being borrowed upon the credit of the said rates and taxes. To HOLD to the said *A B*, his representatives and assigns, from this day, until the said sum of Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ with interest at the rate of \_\_\_\_\_ per cent. per annum shall be fully paid and satisfied.

Given under our corporate seal this  
day of \_\_\_\_\_ 187

# ACT No. XVI OF 1876.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 5th October 1876).

## An Act to amend the Stage Carriages Act.

**WHEREAS** Act No. XVI of 1861 (*for licensing and regulating Stage Carriages*) does not apply to carriages drawn by camels or oxen, and it is expedient to render it applicable to such carriages; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

1. For the third sentence of section 21 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted (that is to say) :

Amendment of Act XVI of 1861, s. 21.

“ All expressions and provisions which in this Act are applied to horses shall also apply to all other animals employed in drawing any carriage ordinarily used for the purpose of conveying passengers for hire to or from any place in British India.”

2. The said Act, as amended by this Act, applies to the whole of British India, but not so as to supersede or contravene the provisions of any local law dealing with the same subject.

Local extent of Act XVI of 1861.

[Price one anna.]

# THE OUDH LAND REVENUE ACT, 1876.

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## CONTENTS.

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PREAMBLE.

### CHAPTER I.

#### PRELIMINARY.

SECTION.

1. Short title.  
Local extent.  
Commencement.
  2. Interpretation-clause.
- 

### CHAPTER II.

#### REVENUE OFFICERS.

3. Chief Controlling Revenue Authority in revenue matters.
  4. Commissioners of Division.  
Deputy Commissioner of the District.  
Assistant Commissioner.
  5. Subordination of Assistant Commissioners and other Revenue Officers.
  6. Assistant Commissioner in charge of sub-division of district.
  7. Power to invest certain Assistant Commissioners with powers of Deputy Commissioner.
  8. Subordination of Revenue Officers.
  9. Conferring of powers.  
Power to vary and cancel orders conferring powers.
  10. Transfer of cases to subordinates.  
Power to withdraw cases from subordinates.
  11. Deputy Commissioner of the District in case of temporary vacancy.
  12. Powers of officers transferred to another district.
  13. Appointment of Tahsildárs.
- 

### CHAPTER III.

#### SETTLEMENT.

14. Notification as to settlement.  
Notification as to settlement-record.

15. Chief

[Price one rupee one anna and six pies.]

## SECTION.

15. Chief Commissioner to issue rules as to mode of assessment.
16. Settlement-record.
17. Presumption as to entries in settlement-record.
18. Settlement to be deemed in progress until closing notified.  
Settlements now in progress brought under operation of Act.
19. Appointment and powers of Settlement Officers.
20. Power to invest Settlement Officers with powers of Civil Courts in certain cases.
21. Power to transfer cases from Settlement Officers to Civil Courts.
22. Trial of suit relating to land and to other property.
23. Powers of Settlement Officers as to erection of boundary-marks and decision of disputes.
24. Power of Settlement and Survey Officers to do necessary acts.
25. Power to require attendance of persons concerned, and production of documents.
26. With whom settlement to be made.  
Settlement of estate in possession of lunatic or minor.
27. Power to make joint settlement with several proprietors or their representatives.
28. Framing and reporting general proposals of assessment.
29. Detailed assessment and declaration thereof to persons concerned.
30. Effect of agreement to assessment proposed.  
Distribution of assessment.
31. Enforcement of custom as to re-distribution of land and adjustment of revenue of shares.
32. Exclusion of taluqdár declining or failing to accept settlement.
33. Offer of farm to under-proprietor.
34. Allowance to excluded taluqdár.
35. Exclusion of person declining or failing to accept settlement in a mahál.  
Allowance to person excluded.
36. Procedure in case of some of several proprietors refusing assessment.  
Farm of shares of proprietors refusing.
37. Adjustment of rent of the sír land of proprietors of mahál farmed under section 35 or 36.
38. Amount of allowance assigned under section 35 or 36 to excluded proprietor, and of difference between rent fixed under section 37, and rent payable by him if he were tenant-at-will.

39. Offer

## SECTION.

39. Offer of settlement to excluded proprietor on expiry of term of exclusion.  
Procedure on refusal.
40. Determination of rent payable to proprietor.
41. Saving of liability for Government revenue.
42. Inquiry into cases of land released from payment of revenue.
43. Confirmation of settlement.
44. Period for which settlement is to be made.
45. Revision of assessment before confirmation.

*Alteration of Assessment during the Currency of a Settlement.*

46. Annual enquiry as to revenue-free grants.
47. Assessment of land added by alluvion.
48. Proportionate increase of rent payable by under-proprietor.
49. Proportionate reduction or remission of rent payable by under-proprietor or lessee.
50. Deputy Commissioner to have powers of officer in charge of settlement.
51. Power to invest officer with Settlement Officer's powers.

*Resumption of Rent-free Grants.*

52. Liability of rent-free grants to resumption.  
Grants under certain instruments.
53. Application for declaration of such liability.
54. Procedure where grant has been made in lieu of a right, but has not been sanctioned or confirmed.
55. Exemptions from sections 52 and 53.

## CHAPTER IV.

## REGISTRATION, INCLUDING THE PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE OF REVENUE RECORDS.

56. Lists and registers to be prepared by Deputy Commissioner.
  - (a). The pargana register.
  - (b). The málguzári register.
  - (c). The khewat.
  - (d). Register of sub-settled maháls with khewat.
  - (e). Register of under-proprietary and other tenures.
  - (f). Register of revenue-free tenures.
  - (g). The málikána register.
  - (h). Register of jungle-grants.
57. Correction of errors in settlement-record.
58. Deputy Commissioner to keep the lists and registers.
59. Forms of lists and registers.

60. Power

## SECTION.

- 60. Power to prescribe fees for mutations.  
Levy of fees.  
Fees how spent.
- 61. Notice of transfer of possession.
- 62. Enquiry as to truth of transfer.
- 63. Notification in case of minority or other disqualification.
- 64. Fine for neglect to notify.
- 65. Power to put one party in possession in certain cases of dispute.
- 66. Registry of transfers of interests in land other than those referred to in section 61.  
Enquiry in disputed cases.
- 67. Inspection of registers.

## CHAPTER V.

## PARTITION AND UNION OF MAHÁLS.

- 68. Partitions.  
'Perfect partition.'  
'Imperfect partition.'
- 69. Persons entitled to perfect partition.
- 70. Application for perfect partition.  
Provision as to estates situated in more than one district.
- 71. Notification of application.  
Notice to co-sharers not joining.
- 72. Notification when alone sufficient.
- 73. Power to refuse partition when objection admitted.
- 74. Procedure if question of title be raised.  
Procedure in such cases.  
Reference to arbitration.
- 75. Deputy Commissioner's decision equivalent to decision of Civil Court.  
Appeal thereupon.  
Appellate Court may stay partition.
- 76. Option to make partition themselves or to appoint arbitrators.
- 77. Partition by arbitrators.
- 78. Power to enter on land for purposes of partition.
- 79. Power to hold mahál under direct management, pending partition.
- 80. Partition of lands held only in severalty.
- 81. Partition of lands some of which are held in common.
- 82. Formation of separate maháls from shares allotted in partition.

83. Transfers

## SECTION.

83. Transfers to be effectuated in making partition.
84. Partition where all lands are held in common.
85. Estate to be compact.
86. Rule when dwelling-house of one sharer is included in mahál assigned to another.
87. Rule as to tanks, wells, water-courses and embankments.
88. Rules as to places of worship and burial-grounds.
89. Determination of revenue payable by each division of a mahál.  
Liability of proprietors.
90. Power to stay partition.
91. Order confirming partition.  
Notification of order.  
Partition when to take effect.
92. Appeal to Commissioner from orders of Deputy Commissioner.
93. Power to order new allotment of revenue on proof of fraud or error in first distribution.
94. Making of imperfect partitions.
95. Civil Courts barred from entertaining applications for partitions.
96. Previous imperfect partitions and partitions of under-proprietary maháls.
97. Union of maháls originally part of same village.
98. Application for such union.  
Application how dealt with.
99. Partition or union of revenue-free maháls.
100. Partition of taluqdárá and under-proprietary maháls.  
Assignment of inferior maháls.
101. Objection to distribution of rental.

---

 CHAPTER VI.

## MAINTENANCE OF BOUNDARIES.

102. Power of Deputy Commissioner to enter and survey.
103. Obligations of owners as to boundary-marks.
104. Payment for erasing, removing or injuring marks.
105. Who is to be charged for re-erection and repair when offenders not discoverable.
106. Powers of Deputy Commissioner as to boundary-disputes and boundary-marks.
107. Power to erect or repair boundary-marks.

## CHAPTER VII.



## CHAPTER VII.

## COLLECTION OF THE LAND-REVENUE.

## SECTION.

108. Responsibility of proprietors of mahál for land-revenue.  
 109. Chief Commissioner may make rules as to payment of revenue.  
 110. Payment until issue of rules.  
 111. Effect of non-payment.  
 112. Defaulters in case of settlements with lambardárs.  
 113. Evidence of arrear.  
 114. Writ of demand.  
 115. Arrest and detention of defaulter.  
 116. Imprisonment in civil jail.  
 117. Attachment and sale of moveables.  
 118. Conduct of sale.  
 119. Property may be attached and taken under direct management.  
 Powers and obligations of agent.  
 120. Application of surplus-profits.  
 Termination of management.  
 121. Transfer of share of defaulter to solvent co-sharers.  
 122. When transfer of share is to become absolute.  
 123. Procedure not to affect joint liability of co-sharers.  
 124. When settlement may be annulled.  
 Exception of certain arrears.  
 125. When settlement has been annulled, the Deputy Commissioner may manage the land himself, or by agent, or let it in farm.  
 Suspension of contracts.  
 126. Proclamation of attachment or annulment of settlement.  
 127. Payments thereafter to defaulter not to discharge payer.  
 128. Payments to defaulter in anticipation of due date.  
 129. Recovery of balance due by farmer.  
 130. Suspension of responsibility of co-sharers for revenue of portion of mahál as to which settlement is annulled.  
 131. Offer of settlement to proprietor on expiry of period for which land is managed or farmed.  
 132. Power to sell land to recover revenue-arrears.  
 133. Land to be sold free of incumbrances.  
 Grants and contracts void against purchaser.  
 Exceptions.  
 134. Power to direct sale to be made subject to incumbrances.  
 Power to cancel restricted sale and re-sell under section 133.  
 135. Power

## SECTION.

135. Power to proceed against defaulter's other immovable property.
136. Procedure in effecting sale.
137. Contents of proclamation.
138. Notification of sale.
139. Sale by whom to be made.  
Time when sale may be made.
140. When sale may be stayed.
141. Deposit by purchaser.  
Re-sale in default of deposit.
142. Purchase-money when to be paid.  
Re-sale in case of default.
143. Liability of purchaser for loss by re-sale.
144. Notification before re-sale.
145. Application to set aside sale.
146. When sale may be set aside.
147. Order confirming or setting aside.
148. Bar of claims against Government.
149. Refund of purchase-money when sale set aside.
150. On confirmation of sale, purchaser to be put in possession.
151. Bar of suit against certified purchaser.
152. Application of proceeds of sale.
153. Surplus not to be paid to creditors, nor retained by Government, except under order of Court.
154. Liability of purchaser for revenue.
155. Pre-emption by co-sharers when land sold is a pattí of a mahál.
156. Payment under protest and suit for recovery.
157. Proprietor of mahál when to be deemed a tenant with right of occupancy.
158. Assistance to recover rent of mahál held in sub-settlement.
159. Tenure of land under expired settlement until new settlement is made.
160. Provisions applied to arrears due at commencement of Act.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## COURTS OF WARDS.

161. Deputy Commissioners to be Courts of Wards.  
Bar of jurisdiction in certain cases.
162. Persons when disqualified to manage their estates.
163. Inquiry into minority, lunacy, idiocy, &c.
164. Jurisdiction of Court of Wards.
165. Report

## SECTION.

165. Report to Chief Commissioner when right of Court of Wards is disputed by persons other than those specially provided for.
166. Extent of jurisdiction.
167. Appointment, removal and control of guardians.
168. Power of proprietors to appoint guardians for disqualified heirs.
169. Powers of Courts of Wards as to male minors within its jurisdiction.
170. Powers of manager.
171. Duties of manager.
172. Power of Court of Wards as to land under its charge.
173. Disabilities of persons subject to Court of Wards.
174. Their property exempt from being taken in execution of certain decrees.
175. Suits by and against disqualified proprietors in charge of Court of Wards.
176. Suits by such proprietors when no guardian appointed.
177. Rules relating to managers.

---

 CHAPTER IX.

## POWERS OF OFFICERS.

*A.—Powers of Assistant Commissioners.*

178. Powers of Assistant Commissioners in charge of subdivisions.
179. Powers of Assistant Commissioners of first class not in charge of sub-divisions.
180. Powers of Assistant Commissioners of second class.

*B.—Powers of Settlement Officers.*

181. Powers of officers in charge of a settlement.
182. Powers of Assistant Settlement Officers.
183. Investing of Settlement Officers with powers of Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner.

---

 CHAPTER X.

## APPEALS.

184. Officers to whom appeals lie.
185. Limitation of appeals.
186. Time to be excluded.
187. Admission of appeal after period of limitation.
188. Procedure on admitting appeal.
189. Suspension of order appealed against.
190. Power to call for files of subordinate officers.

## CHAPTER XI.

## CHAPTER XI.

## REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

## SECTION.

191. Power to refer disputes to arbitration.
192. What to be specified in order of reference.
193. Appointment of arbitrators.
194. Power to excuse arbitrator from serving, and to call for nomination of substitute.
195. Nomination of new arbitrator in place of one dying or failing to act.
196. Nomination by officer when parties fail.  
Award.
197. Summoning parties to give evidence.  
Obligation of persons summoned.
198. Preparation and submission of award.
199. In what cases award or subject of arbitration may be remitted to arbitrators.
200. Grounds on which award may be set aside.  
Application to set aside.
201. Decision according to award.
202. Bar to appeal and suit in Civil Court.

## CHAPTER XII.

## OF PATWÁRÍS.

203. Power to require appointment of patwárí.
204. Responsibility of proprietors in respect of patwáris.
205. Power to make rules as to qualifications, &c., of patwáris.
206. Patwáris by whom appointed.
207. Procedure where proprietors fail to nominate.
208. Procedure where nominee is not qualified.
209. Removal of patwárí on request of all the persons entitled to appoint.
210. Removal on request of some of such persons.
211. Procedure where Deputy Commissioner thinks that patwárí should be continued.
212. Power to make rules as to appointment, &c., of patwáris.
213. Exemption from sections 206 to 212.
214. Power to order patwáris's papers to be prepared at expense of taluqdár.
215. Power to apply sections 206 to 212 to local areas.

## CHAPTER XIII.

## CHAPTER XIII.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## SECTION.

- 216. Place for holding Court.
  - 217. Power to summon persons to give evidence and produce documents.
  - 218. Conduct of proceedings.
  - 219. Matters excepted from cognizance of Civil Courts.
  - 220. Power to make rules for purposes of Act.
  - 221. Recovery of fines and costs.
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1876.]

## ACT No. XVII OF 1876.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.  
(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 10th  
October 1876).

An Act to consolidate and define the law relating  
to Land-revenue in Oudh.

**W**HEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and define Preamble.  
the law relating to land-revenue in Oudh ; It  
is hereby enacted as follows :—

### CHAPTER I. PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called “The Oudh Land-revenue Act, 1876 :” Short title.

It extends only to the territories now under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh ; Local extent.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof. Commencement.

But all rules now in force and relating to any of the matters hereinafter dealt with shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, continue in force until they are superseded by rules made in exercise of the powers hereinafter conferred.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context— Interpretation-clause.

“incumbrance” means a charge upon or claim against land arising out of contract between private persons : “Incumbrance.”

“agricultural year” means a year commencing on the first day of July and ending on the thirtieth day of June : “Agricultural year.”

“revenue

“Revenue officer.”

“revenue officer” means any officer empowered by or under this Act to dispose of any matter connected with the land-revenue :

“Revenue-free.”

“revenue-free” or “free of revenue” applies to land whereof the revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned.

CHAPTER II.

REVENUE OFFICERS.

Chief Controlling Revenue Authority in revenue matters. Commissioners of Division.

3, The Chief Controlling Revenue Authority in all matters connected with land-revenue in Oudh shall be the Chief Commissioner.

4. Subject to such rules as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, the Chief Commissioner shall—

(a) appoint in each Division a Commissioner, who shall, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, exercise authority over all the Revenue Officers in his Division :

Deputy Commissioner of the District.

(b) appoint in each district an officer who shall be the Deputy Commissioner of the District :

Assistant Commissioner.

(c) appoint to each district as many other persons as he thinks fit to be Assistant Commissioners of the first or of the second class.

Subject to such rules as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, the Chief Commissioner may suspend or remove any officer appointed under this section.

Subordination of Assistant Commissioners and other Revenue Officers.

5. All such Assistant Commissioners, and all other persons employed in maintaining revenue-records or otherwise in or about the business of the land-revenue, shall be subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner of the District.

Assistant Commissioner in charge of Sub-division of District.

6. The Chief Commissioner may place any Assistant Commissioner of the first class in charge of one or more Sub-divisions of a District, and may at any time remove him therefrom.

Such

Such Assistant Commissioner shall be called an Assistant Commissioner in charge of a Sub-division of a District, and shall exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred and imposed upon him by this Act or by any other law for the time being in force, subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner of the District.

The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, delegate his powers under this section to the Deputy Commissioner of the District, and may revoke such delegation.

7. Subject to such rules as the Governor General in Council from time to time prescribes in this behalf, the Chief Commissioner may confer on any Assistant Commissioner in charge of a Sub-division of a District all or any of the powers of a Deputy Commissioner; and all powers so conferred shall be exercised subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner of the District.

Power to invest certain Assistant Commissioners with powers of Deputy Commissioner.

8. Every officer of a Sub-division of a District employed in maintaining revenue-records or otherwise in or about the business of the land-revenue shall be subordinate to the Assistant Commissioner (if any) in charge of such Sub-division, subject to the general control of the Deputy Commissioner of the District.

Subordination of Revenue Officers.

9. Subject to such rules as the Governor General in Council from time to time prescribes in this behalf, the Chief Commissioner may confer upon any person all or any of the powers of an Assistant Commissioner of the first or of the second class, and may, in conferring those or any other powers under this Act, empower persons by name, or classes of officials generally by their official titles, and may vary or cancel any order conferring powers under this Act.

Conferring of powers.

Power to vary and cancel orders conferring powers.

10. The Deputy Commissioner of the District, or any Assistant Commissioner in charge of a Sub-division of a District, may make over any case, or class of cases, arising under the provisions of this Act or otherwise, for enquiry or decision, from his own file to

Transfer of cases to subordinates.

any



any of his subordinates competent to deal with such case or class,

Power to withdraw cases from subordinates.

or may withdraw any such case or class of cases from any Revenue Officer subordinate to him, and may deal with such case or class himself, or refer the same for disposal to any other such Revenue Officer competent to deal therewith.

Deputy Commissioner of the District in case of temporary vacancy.

**11.** If the Deputy Commissioner of the District dies, or is disabled from performing his duties, the officer who succeeds temporarily to the chief executive administration of the district in revenue-matters shall be held to be the Deputy Commissioner of the District under this Act until the Chief Commissioner appoints a successor to the Deputy Commissioner so dying or disabled, and such successor takes charge of his appointment.

Powers of officers transferred to another district.

**12.** Whenever any person holding an office in the service of Government, who has been invested with any powers under this Act in any district, is transferred to an equal or higher office of the same nature within another district, he shall, unless the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs, be held to be invested with the same powers in the district to which he is so transferred.

Appointment of Tahsildárs.

**13.** Tahsildárs shall be appointed by the Chief Commissioner, subject to such rules as to qualification or otherwise as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time make under section two hundred and twenty.

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### CHAPTER III.

#### SETTLEMENT.

Notification as to settlement.

**14.** Whenever the Chief Commissioner thinks that any district or other local area liable to be brought under settlement should be so brought, he shall, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, publish a notification to that effect.

Notification as to settlement-record.

And if he thinks that a settlement-record should be prepared for any district or other local area, he shall

shall, with the like sanction, publish a notification to that effect.

15. The Chief Commissioner shall from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, frame and issue rules regarding the mode in which the revenue-demand in respect of any local area is to be assessed; and may from time to time make rules prescribing the manner in which Settlement Officers shall report for sanction the rates and method of assessment and the amounts they propose to assess.

Chief Commissioner to issue rules as to mode of assessment.

16. The Chief Commissioner shall, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, determine what documents shall form the settlement-record, and frame and issue rules regarding (a) the mode in which such record is to be prepared, (b) the facts to be therein entered, and (c) the manner in which the entries shall be attested.

Settlement-record.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the same sanction, alter such rules.

17. Every entry in such settlement-record duly made and attested shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to be a correct record of the fact entered.

Presumption as to entries in settlement-record.

18. Every local area shall be held to be under settlement from the date of any notification published under section fourteen, and relating thereto, until the issue of another notification declaring settlement-operations to be closed therein.

Settlement to be deemed in progress until closing notified.

Every local area under settlement at the time of the passing of this Act shall be held to be under settlement within the meaning of this section without the issue of either of the notifications prescribed by section fourteen.

Settlements now in progress brought under operation of Act.

19. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appoint an officer to be in charge of the settlement of any local area and as many Assistant Settlement Officers as the Chief Commissioner thinks fit; and such officers shall exercise the powers conferred

Appointment and powers of Settlement Officers.

conferred on them respectively under this Act so long as such area is under settlement.

Power to invest Settlement Officers with powers of Civil Courts in certain cases.

**20.** In any local area in which a settlement of the land-revenue is in progress, the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may by order confer on any officer making or controlling such settlement the powers of a Civil Court of any specified grade for the purpose of trying suits and appeals, or any specified class of suits and appeals, relating to property in land assessed or assessable to revenue, in such district, and may revoke any such order; and so long as such order remains in force the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts of the same grade shall be excluded in respect of such suits and appeals.

Power to transfer cases from Settlement Officers to Civil Courts.

**21.** Notwithstanding the existence of any such order, the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct that any cases pending before the Settlement Officers invested with the powers mentioned in section nineteen, shall be transferred, to the ordinary Civil Courts of the District if the state of business in his opinion requires such transfer.

Trial of suit relating to land and to other property.

**22.** If a suit relating as well to such land as other property be instituted before any officer so invested, he shall make a reference regarding the disposal of such suit to the Commissioner of the division in which the district wherein the suit was instituted is included, who shall determine by what Court the suit shall be tried.

Powers of Settlement Officers as to erection of boundary-marks and decision of disputes.

**23.** When any local area is under settlement, the Settlement Officer shall have power to call upon all proprietors, by proclamation to be stuck up in some conspicuous place in each village, to erect, within fifteen days from a date to be fixed in the proclamation, such boundary-marks as he may think necessary to define the limits of that village, or the maháls or fields contained therein; and in default of their compliance within the time specified in the notice, he may cause such boundary-marks to be erected, and  
he

he shall recover the cost of such erection from the proprietors as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

In case of dispute concerning any boundary-marks, the Settlement Officer shall decide such dispute on the basis of possession, or may refer it to arbitration, for decision on the merits as provided for in sections one hundred and ninety-one to two hundred and two, both inclusive.

24. All Settlement Officers and all officers in charge of a survey made in connection with the revenue, and their assistants, servants, agents and workmen, may do all acts necessary for any purpose connected with the settlement or survey, as the case may be.

Power of Settlement and Survey Officers to do necessary acts.

25. The Settlement Officer may order all persons whose presence is in his opinion necessary for any of the purposes of this chapter to attend at any specified time and place, and to produce any written document in their possession or power; and all such persons shall be legally bound to obey such order.

Power to require attendance of persons concerned, and production of documents.

26. The settlement shall be made

(a) in the case of a taluqdárá mahál with the taluqdár,

With whom settlement to be made.

(b) in the case of other maháls with the proprietor of the mahál; or if in any such mahál there are two classes of proprietors, superior and inferior, with either of such classes as the Chief Commissioner directs,

or if the taluqdár or proprietor has transferred possession of his mahál to a mortgagee or conditional vendee, then with such mortgagee or vendee.

If, at the time of settlement, a mahál, or any share thereof, be in the possession of a lunatic, minor or other person incapable of making a contract, the settlement shall be made on his behalf with his guardian or with the manager of his property.

Settlement of estate in possession of lunatic or minor.

27. When several persons are in possession of a mahál, not being a taluqdárá mahál, the Settlement Officer shall have power to make a joint settlement with all such persons, or with their representatives.

Power to make joint settlement with several proprietors or their representatives.

28. The

Framing and reporting general proposals of assessment.

**28.** The Settlement Officer shall, in accordance with the rules made under section fifteen, frame general proposals of assessment for any local area or any portion thereof regarding which a notification has been published under the first clause of section fourteen, and shall report such proposals through the Commissioner of the Division to the Chief Commissioner.

Detailed assessment and declaration thereof to persons concerned.

**29.** After the receipt of the orders of the Chief Commissioner thereon, and subject to such orders, the Settlement Officer shall ascertain the amount of the assessment proper for each mahál in such area, and shall declare the same to the person with whom the settlement of such mahál is to be made.

If any mahál in any such area comprise two or more villages, or portions of villages, the Settlement Officer shall declare the assessment due on each of such villages or portions of villages, together with the aggregate amount of the assessment proper in his opinion for the whole mahál.

Such declaration shall be made on a date to be notified by proclamation at the tahsíl in which such mahál is situate.

Effect of agreement to assessment proposed.

**30.** If the persons with whom the settlement of such mahál is to be made agree to the assessment so proposed, they and those (if any) whom they represent in interest shall become liable from the date of such agreement, or from such subsequent date as the Chief Commissioner directs, to pay such assessment in respect of such mahál;

Distribution of assessment.

and in a mahál in which the land, or part of the land, is held in severalty, the Settlement Officer shall distribute such assessment on the lands so held.

Enforcement of custom as to re-distribution of land and adjustment of revenue of shares.

**31.** In any mahál where, by the established custom, the land or the amount of revenue payable by each co-sharer is subject to periodical re-distribution or re-adjustment, the Settlement Officer may, on application of one or more of the co-sharers, enforce such re-distribution or re-adjustment according to such custom.

**32.** If

**32.** If the person to be settled with be a taluqdár, and such taluqdár refuse to accept the assessment offered by the Settlement Officer in respect of his entire taluqá, or in respect of any portion thereof, or if, within thirty days from the date of the declaration by the Settlement Officer under section twenty-nine, such taluqdár fail to accept such assessment, the Settlement Officer shall report the case through the Commissioner of the Division to the Chief Commissioner.

Exclusion of taluqdár declining or failing to accept settlement.

The Chief Commissioner, after hearing and considering the reasons which the taluqdár may have to urge against the assessment, may direct that the taluqdár so refusing or failing be excluded from the settlement of his entire taluqá, or of any portion thereof, for such term, not exceeding fifteen years from the date of such direction, as the Chief Commissioner shall fix; and the Settlement Officer or Deputy Commissioner shall either farm the taluqá or any portion thereof or hold it under direct management during such term, or any part thereof: provided that no taluqdár shall be excluded from the settlement of his entire taluqá without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

**33.** If a taluqdár be excluded from the settlement of any portion of his taluqá, and if such portion be held in sub-settlement by an under-proprietor, the farm of such portion shall be offered to such under-proprietor on such terms as the Chief Commissioner may in each case direct.

Offer of farm to under-proprietor.

**34.** If such under-proprietor accept the assessment so offered, the taluqdár so excluded shall be entitled to an allowance out of the profits of such portion, to be fixed by the Chief Commissioner, not exceeding the share of the gross assets, if any, to which he would have been entitled had he accepted the assessment.

Allowance to excluded taluqdár.

In other cases, the taluqdár so excluded shall (subject to the orders of the Chief Commissioner) be entitled to an allowance out of the profits of such portion, of not less than five or more than fifteen per cent. on the amount proposed to be assessed thereon.

**35.** In

Exclusion of person declining or failing to accept settlement in a mahál.

**35.** In a mahál other than a taluqdárá mahál, if the person to be settled with refuse to accept the assessment offered by the Settlement Officer, or fail to accept such assessment within thirty days from the date of the declaration by the Settlement Officer under section twenty-nine, the Settlement Officer shall report the case through the Commissioner of the Division to the Chief Commissioner,

and the Chief Commissioner may direct that the person so refusing or failing be excluded from the settlement for such term, not exceeding fifteen years from the date of such direction, as the Chief Commissioner thinks fit,

and the Settlement Officer or the Deputy Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, either farm the mahál or hold it under direct management during such term or any part thereof.

Allowance to person excluded.

In such case the person so excluded shall be entitled (subject to the orders of the Chief Commissioner) to an allowance out of the profits of the mahál, of not less than five or more than fifteen per cent. on the amount proposed to be assessed thereon.

Procedure in case of some of several proprietors refusing assessment.

**36.** If, in a mahál held on a pattídárá or imperfect pattídárá tenure, any of the co-sharers refuse or fail within thirty days from the date of the declaration by the Settlement Officer under section twenty-nine to accept the proposed assessment, the shares of such co-sharers shall be dealt with under the provisions of section thirty-five, and they shall receive an allowance, as provided in that section, in proportion to their respective shares in the mahál.

Farm of shares of proprietors refusing.

If the Settlement Officer farms any share in such mahál, the farm of such share shall be offered in the first instance to those co-sharers who have accepted the proposed terms.

Adjustment of rent of the sár-land of proprietors of mahál

**37.** Any proprietor excluded from settlement under sections thirty-five and thirty-six shall be entitled to hold as a tenant with a right of occupancy so much of the land in the mahál actually cultivated by him as  
the

the Settlement Officer may determine, and the rent to be paid by such proprietor for such land during such exclusion shall be fixed by the Settlement Officer at the rate which would have been paid by a tenant-at-will for the said land less four annas in the rupee.

farmed under section 35 or 36.

**38.** The aggregate amount of any allowance assigned under section thirty-five or section thirty-six to any proprietor of a mahál who has been excluded from settlement, and of the difference between the rent fixed under section thirty-seven and the rent which he would be liable to pay if he were a tenant-at-will, shall not be less than five or more than fifteen per cent. on the amount proposed by the Settlement Officer to be assessed on such mahál.

Amount of allowance assigned under section 35 or 36 to excluded proprietor, and of difference between rent fixed under section 37, and rent payable by him if he were tenant-at-will.

**39.** On the expiration of the term fixed under section thirty-two or section thirty-five, the settlement of such mahál, portion, or share comprised therein shall be offered by the Deputy Commissioner to the person then entitled to be settled with in respect of such mahál, portion or share, at such assessment for the remainder of the term of settlement of the district as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Offer of settlement to excluded proprietor on expiry of term of exclusion.

And if such person refuse to accept the offer, the Deputy Commissioner shall report such refusal through the Commissioner of the Division to the Chief Commissioner, and such person may be excluded from settlement for such period, not exceeding the term of the settlement of the district, as the Chief Commissioner may direct, and the provisions of sections thirty-two to thirty-eight (both inclusive) shall, so far as may be applicable, apply to his case.

Procedure on refusal.

**40.** The Settlement Officer shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Oudh Sub-settlement Act, 1866, so far as they are applicable, determine the rent to be paid to the proprietor by all under-proprietors in a mahál, and by all holders of heritable, non-transferable

Determination of rent payable to proprietor.



transferable leases, whose rent has not been fixed by contract.

When the rent is so determined the co-sharers may at their option agree with the Settlement Officer that the rent shall be paid either by them collectively or by one of them on behalf of himself and the others. Whenever, whether before or after the passing of this Act, rent payable by such under-proprietors or lessees has been determined by a Settlement Officer or other competent authority, all the co-sharers shall be jointly and severally responsible for the payment to the proprietor of the rent so determined.

Nothing in this section applies to rent payable by a tenant with a right of occupancy.

Saving of liability for Government revenue.

41. All land shall be deemed liable to be charged with the payment of revenue to Government, unless some competent authority has declared it exempt from such payment. And no length of occupancy of any land, nor any grant of land made by the proprietor, shall release such land from such liability.

Enquiry into cases of land released from payment of revenue.

42. The Settlement Officer shall enquire into the case of all lands released, conditionally or for a term, from the payment of revenue, and shall assess such lands if it appear to him that the conditions have been transgressed or the term has expired.

Confirmation of settlement.

43. Every settlement shall be made subject to confirmation by the Governor General in Council.

Period for which settlement is to be made.

44. The Governor General in Council shall, at some time before confirming the settlement, fix the period for which the settlement is to be made. Such period shall be fixed with reference to the agricultural year.

Revision of assessment before confirmation.

45. The assessment of any mahál may be revised at any time before it is confirmed by the Governor General in Council, and in such case the revised assessment shall be proposed to the proprietors of such mahál, and the provisions of sections twenty-three to forty (both inclusive) shall apply.

*Alteration*

*Alteration of Assessment during the Currency of Settlement.*

46. The Deputy Commissioner shall enquire annually into the cases of all land released from the payment of revenue conditionally, or for a term, or for the life of the grantee.

Annual enquiry as to revenue-free grants.

If the condition be broken, he shall report the case through the Commissioner of the Division to the Chief Commissioner for orders,

and if the term has expired, or (where the grant is for the life of the grantee) if the grantee has died, the Deputy Commissioner shall assess the land comprised therein, and shall report his proceedings through the Commissioner of the Division to the Chief Commissioner for sanction.

47. All land added by alluvion to a mahál is liable to assessment. Such land may be assessed and settled under rules to be framed under section two hundred and twenty.

Assessment of land added by alluvion.

48. Where such land is held by an under-proprietor or lessee whose rent has been fixed by a Settlement Officer, such rent shall be increased proportionately to the increase of revenue effected by such assessment.

Proportionate increase of rent payable by under-proprietor.

49. Where the revenue assessed on a mahál has, by order of the Chief Commissioner, been reduced or been wholly or in part remitted or suspended, and the land on account of which the revenue has been so reduced, remitted or suspended is in the possession of an under-proprietor or lessee whose rent has been fixed by a Settlement Officer or other competent authority, the Chief Commissioner may declare that such under-proprietor or lessee shall be entitled (where the revenue has been reduced or remitted) to a proportionate reduction or remission of the rent payable by him in respect of such land, or (where the revenue has been suspended) to a suspension of the payment of such rent for the time during which the revenue has been so suspended, and such under-

Proportionate reduction or remission of rent payable by under-proprietor or lessee.

proprietor

proprietor or lessee shall thereupon be entitled accordingly.

Deputy Commissioner to have powers of officer in charge of settlement.  
Power to invest officer with Settlement Officer's powers.

**50.** Assessments under sections forty-six and forty-seven shall be made by the Deputy Commissioner in the same manner and with the same powers as if he were an officer in charge of a settlement.

**51.** At any time during the currency of a settlement, the Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, invest any officer with all or any of the powers of an officer in charge of a settlement under this Act, within such limits, and with such restrictions, and for such period, as he thinks fit;

but not so as to enable him to enhance the total amount of revenue payable on account of any mahál, except in respect of land added thereto or becoming liable to payment of revenue since the confirmation of the settlement.

#### *Resumption of Rent-free Grants.*

Liability of rent-free grants to resumption.

**52.** All grants (whether in writing or otherwise) by proprietors, or the persons whom they represent, of land to be held exempt from the payment of rent or at a favourable rate of rent, are hereby declared to be liable to resumption, unless such grants have been sanctioned or confirmed by the Governor General in Council or the Chief Commissioner.

Grants under certain instruments.

Provided that, if such grants are held under a written instrument (whether executed before or after the passing of this Act) by which the grantor expressly agrees that the grant shall not be resumed, they shall be held valid against him (but not as against his representatives after his death) during the continuance of the settlement of the district in which the land is situate which was current at the date of the grant.

Application for declaration of such liability.

**53.** Proprietors wishing to resume any grants mentioned in section fifty-two and made by themselves or the persons whom they represent shall apply by petition to the principal Court of original civil jurisdiction

diction of the district in which the land is situate for a declaration of the liability of the grant to resumption.

The Court shall cause notice of such application to be served on the grantee, and shall fix a day for hearing his objections (if any) to the declaration; and thereupon, after considering such objections (if any), may either dismiss the application with or without costs to be paid by the applicant, or declare that the grant is liable, in whole or in part, to resumption.

54. If the Court find that the grant has been made in consideration of the loss or surrender of a right previously vested in the grantee, but has not been sanctioned or confirmed as mentioned in section fifty-two, the Court shall refer the case to the Chief Commissioner, who shall make such order in the case as he thinks fit.

Procedure where grant has been made in lieu of a right, but has not been sanctioned or confirmed.

55. Nothing in section fifty-two or section fifty-three applies to either of the following cases :—

Exemptions from sections 52 and 53.

(a) where land is held rent-free under a judicial decision;

(b) where previously to the passing of this Act, land held rent-free has been acquired for a valuable consideration and the right to resume it has been barred by the law of limitation.

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### REGISTRATION, INCLUDING THE PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE OF REVENUE-RECORDS.

56. The Deputy Commissioner of the District shall, on the basis of the settlement-record, and in accordance with such rules as the Chief Commissioner from time to time prescribes in this behalf, prepare the following lists and registers :—

Lists and registers to be prepared by Deputy Commissioner.

(a) A list of all the villages in each pargana or tahsil of his district;

The pargana register.

(b) A list of all the revenue-paying maháls in each pargana or tahsil, showing the revenue assessed

The málguzárá register.

on each mahál, and the name of the person responsible for its payment whether as sole proprietor or as lambardár ;

The khewat. (c) A register of all the co-sharers in each mahál with the nature and extent of the interest of each co-sharer ;

Register of sub-settled maháls with khewat. (d) A register of all maháls in which the rent of any under-proprietor or lessee has been fixed by the Settlement Officer, the names of all the co-sharers in such maháls, together with the nature and extent of the interest of such co-sharers ;

Register of under-proprietary and other tenures. (e) For each mahál a list—  
(1) of all under-proprietors and lessees whose rent has been so fixed, and of all tenants with a right of occupancy, with the nature and extent of the interest of each such person, and the rent (if any) which he is liable to pay therefor,

(2) of all other persons (if any) holding land free of rent, or revenue-free ;

Register of revenue-free tenures. (f) A register—  
(1) of all land in his district held revenue-free, with the names of the holders, and the conditions of the grant under which they hold,

(2) of all land declared by competent authority to be waqf or nazul, or the property of the State ;

The málikána register. (g) A register of all maháls on which a málikána-allowance has been sanctioned by competent authority, with the names of the persons entitled to such allowance, the amount of such allowance, and the conditions under which it was given ;

Register of jungle-grants. (h) A register of all jungle-grants, the names of the grantees, and the conditions of the grants.

Correction of errors in settlement-record. 57. In the preparation of the said lists and registers, the Deputy Commissioner shall correct any errors in the settlement-record which the parties interested admit to have been made therein ; and any dispute arising regarding any entry in such record shall be investigated and decided on the basis of actual possession ; and all persons not in possession,

but

but claiming the right to be so, shall be referred to a Court of competent jurisdiction: Provided that, if the claim is founded on a decree of such Court, and if, when the claim is made, the decree is capable of execution, the entry shall be in accordance with such decree.

58. The Deputy Commissioner shall keep and maintain the said lists and registers,

Deputy Commissioner to keep the lists and registers.

and he shall from time to time cause to be registered all events and transactions affecting any of the rights or interests recorded in the said registers, to such extent as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe.

59. The Chief Commissioner shall prescribe the forms in which the lists and registers mentioned in section fifty-six are to be prepared,

Forms of lists and registers.

and the manner in which, the persons by whom, and the occasions on which, the alterations referred to in section fifty-seven and section fifty-eight are to be recorded.

60. The Chief Commissioner may prescribe proper fees for alteration in the lists and registers formed under the said rules: Provided that no fee for a single alteration shall exceed one hundred rupees.

Power to prescribe fees for mutations.

Such fee shall be levied from the person in whose favour the mutation is made, and shall be expended in such manner as the Chief Commissioner thinks fit.

Levy of fees. Fees how spent.

61. All persons obtaining the possession of land or the profits thereof, whether by succession, purchase or other form of transfer, as proprietors or under-proprietors, or as lessees whose rents have been fixed by a Settlement Officer, or as mortgagees, shall give notice of the same immediately after it has taken place to the tahsildár of the tahsíl in which the mahál to which such land belongs is situated, or to the Deputy Commissioner of the District.

Notice of transfer of possession.

If the notification be made to the tahsildár, that officer shall report such notice to the Deputy Commissioner.

62. The

Enquiry as to truth of transfer.

62. The Deputy Commissioner, on receiving such notice or report, shall make such enquiry as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe, to ascertain the fact of the alleged transfer of the property, and if the transfer appears to have taken place, he shall, subject to the rules framed by the Chief Commissioner under section two hundred and twenty, record the same in the appropriate register :

Provided that no such entry shall be held to affect the rights of any other person who may claim and establish in any Court of competent jurisdiction any interest in the land to which the entry has reference.

Notification in case of minority or other disqualification.

63. If the person so succeeding is a minor or otherwise under disability, the guardian or other person who has charge of his property shall give the notice required by section sixty-one.

Fine for neglect to notify.

64. Any person neglecting to give the notice prescribed in section sixty-one within three months from the date of the occurrence of the fact to be notified, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner, to a fine not exceeding five times the amount of the fee which would otherwise have been payable under section sixty.

Power to put one party in possession in certain cases of dispute.

65. If in the course of enquiry made under section sixty-two, a dispute regarding the possession of the property arises, and the Deputy Commissioner is unable to satisfy himself as to which party is in possession, he shall ascertain by summary enquiry who is the person *prima facie* entitled to the property and shall put such person in possession, and make the necessary entry in the record accordingly, subject to any order that may be subsequently passed by the Civil Court.

Registry of transfers of interests in land other than those referred to in section 61. Enquiry in disputed cases.

66. When any person obtains possession of land or of the profits thereof, for any interest other than those referred to in section sixty-one, the transfer of such possession shall be recorded in such manner as the Chief Commissioner from time to time directs ;

and all disputed cases shall be reported to the Deputy Commissioner, who shall make such enquiry

as may be necessary to ascertain the fact of the alleged transfer, and cause the record to be amended accordingly.

67. All registers prepared under the preceding sections of this chapter shall be deemed to be public documents and the property of Government, and shall be open to public inspection at such hours, and on such conditions as to fees or otherwise, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe.

Inspection of registers.

## CHAPTER V.

### PARTITION AND UNION OF MAHÁLS.

68. Partition is either perfect or imperfect.

Partitions.

'Perfect partition' means the division of a mahál into two or more maháls, severally responsible for the revenue assessed on each.

'Perfect partition.'

'Imperfect partition' means the division of any mahál, or of any portion of a mahál, into two or more portions jointly responsible for the revenue assessed on the whole mahál.

'Imperfect partition.'

69. Any recorded co-sharer in a mahál, and any person in whose favour a decree has been passed by any Civil Court, awarding to him the proprietary right in a portion of a mahál, whether such portion consists of a fractional share in the whole or a part of the mahál, or of specific lands, is entitled to claim perfect partition of his share.

Persons entitled to perfect partition.

Any two or more recorded co-sharers may claim that their shares be divided from the other shares by a perfect partition, and be held by them as a single mahál.

If any recorded co-sharer be under disability, the person in possession of his property shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to be a recorded co-sharer.

70. Applications for perfect partition are to be made in writing to the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the mahál is situated ;

Application for perfect partition.



and shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the record, showing the share held by the applicant in the mahál :

Provision as to estates situated in more than one district.

Provided that, if the mahál be situated in two or more districts, the application may be made in any one of those districts, and the partition shall be made by such one of the Deputy Commissioners of those districts as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Notification of application.

71. The Deputy Commissioner, on receiving an application for partition, shall, if the application be in order and not open to objection on the face of it, publish a notification of the same at his office, and at some conspicuous place in the mahál to which the application relates,

Notice to co-sharers not joining.

and shall serve a notice on all such of the recorded co-sharers in the mahál as have not joined in the application, requiring any co-sharer in possession who may object to the partition to appear before him to state his objection, either in person or by a duly authorized agent, on a day to be specified in the notice, not less than thirty, or more than sixty, days from the date on which such notice was issued.

Notification when alone sufficient.

72. Where, from any cause, notice cannot be personally served on any co-sharer, the notification so published shall be deemed sufficient notice.

Power to refuse partition when objection admitted.

73. If, on or before the day so specified, any objection is made to the partition by any co-sharer in possession, and the Deputy Commissioner, on a consideration of such objection, is of opinion that there is any good and sufficient reason why the partition should be absolutely disallowed, he may refuse the application, recording the grounds of his refusal.

Procedure if question of title be raised.

74. If the objection raises any question of title, or of proprietary right, which has not been already determined by a Court of competent jurisdiction, the Deputy Commissioner may either decline to grant the application until the question in dispute has been determined by a competent Court, or he may proceed to enquire into the merits of the objection.

In

In the latter case the Deputy Commissioner, after making the necessary inquiry and taking such evidence as may be adduced, shall record a proceeding declaring the nature and extent of the interests of the party or parties applying for the partition, and any other party or parties who may be affected thereby.

The procedure to be observed by the Deputy Commissioner in trying such cases shall be that laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure for the trial of original suits, and he may, with the consent of the parties, refer any question arising in such case to arbitration, and the provisions of chapter VI (relative to arbitrators) of the same Code shall apply to such references.

Procedure in such cases.

Reference to arbitration.

**75.** All orders and decisions passed by the Deputy Commissioner under the last preceding section, for declaring the rights of parties, shall be held to be decisions of a Court of civil judicature of first instance, and shall be open to appeal under the provisions of the Oudh Civil Courts Act.

Deputy Commissioner's decision equivalent to decision of Civil Court. Appeal thereupon.

Upon such appeal being made, the appellate Court may issue a precept to the Deputy Commissioner, desiring him to stay the partition pending the decision of the appeal.

Appellate Court may stay partition.

**76.** When it has been decided to make a partition under this chapter, the Deputy Commissioner shall either give the parties the option of making the partition themselves, or of appointing arbitrators for the purpose; or he shall make the partition himself or cause it to be made by any Assistant Commissioner subordinate to him, and when made by an Assistant Commissioner, it shall be reported to the Deputy Commissioner for his confirmation.

Option to make partition themselves or to appoint arbitrators.

**77.** If arbitrators are appointed, the provisions of sections one hundred and ninety-one to two hundred and two, both inclusive, shall apply.

Partition by arbitrators.

In making a partition, arbitrators shall not be bound by the provisions of sections eighty to eighty-three, both inclusive; but they shall deliver a full and complete paper of partition, specifying the separate maháls into which they propose that the mahál shall

be

be divided; the names of the parties to whom the several maháls are proposed to be allotted, and the amount of land-revenue which in the opinion of the arbitrators should be assessed on each of such maháls.

Power to enter on land for purposes of partition.

78. In making partitions, the Deputy Commissioner, and any person appointed by him, shall have the same powers to enter on the land under partition, for marking out the boundaries, surveying the mahál, and other purposes, as are conferred on Settlement Officers under this Act.

Power to hold mahál under direct management pending partition.

79. When a Deputy Commissioner has decided that a partition shall be made, he may, with the sanction of the Commissioner, hold the mahál under direct management pending the completion of the partition.

The provisions of the law in force for the time being for the management of maháls held under direct management under section one hundred and nineteen for arrears of revenue, shall be applicable to maháls the management of which is assumed under this section.

The collections of the mahál shall be applied to the payment of the Government revenue, and, after defraying the expenses of management and any other expenses with which the mahál is chargeable, the residue shall be divided amongst the recorded co-sharers, in proportion to their respective shares, at such periods as the Deputy Commissioner may see fit.

Partition of lands held only in severalty.

80. Where there are no lands held in common, the lands held in severalty by the applicant for partition shall be declared a separate mahál, and shall be separately assessed to the Government revenue.

Partition of lands some of which are held in common.

81. Where some of the lands are held in common, the Deputy Commissioner shall allot to the applicant for partition his share of such lands in accordance with village-custom, if any such exist.

If no such custom exist, the Deputy Commissioner shall make such division as may secure to the applicant his fair portion of the common lands.

82. The

82. The portion of the common lands falling by such partition to the share of the applicant shall be added to the land held by him in severalty, and the maháls thus formed shall be assessed and declared separate maháls.

Formation of separate maháls from shares allotted in partition.

83. In making partitions under this Act, the Deputy Commissioner shall give effect to any transfer of lands held in severalty and forming part of the mahál, which has been agreed to by the parties previous to the declaration of the partition.

Transfers to be effectuated in making partition.

84. Where all the lands are held in common, the Deputy Commissioner shall make such a partition as may secure to the applicant his fair share of the mahál.

Partition where all lands are held in common.

85. In all cases each mahál shall be made as compact as possible: Provided that, except with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, no partition be disallowed solely on the ground of incompactness.

Estate to be compact.

86. If in making the partition it be necessary to include in the mahál assigned to one sharer, the land occupied by a dwelling-house or other building in the possession of another co-sharer, such other co-sharer shall be allowed to retain it, with the buildings thereon (if any), on condition of his paying a reasonable ground-rent therefor to the sharer into whose portion it may fall.

Rule when dwelling-house of one sharer is included in mahál assigned to another.

The limits of such land, and the rent to be paid for it, shall be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner.

87. Tanks, wells, water-courses and embankments shall be considered as attached to the land for the benefit of which they were originally made.

Rule as to tanks, wells, water-courses and embankments.

Where, from the extent, situation or construction of such works, it is found necessary that they should continue the joint property of the proprietors of two or more of the maháls into which the mahál may be divided, the Deputy Commissioner shall determine the extent to which the proprietors of each mahál may make use of the said works, and the proportion of the charges for repairs of such works to be borne by such proprietors respectively, and the manner in which the

profits,

profits, if any, derived from such works, shall be divided.

Rules as to places of worship and burial-grounds.

**88.** Places of worship and burial-grounds, held in common previous to the partition of a mahál, shall continue to be so held, unless the persons who so held them otherwise agree among themselves.

In such cases they shall state in writing the agreement into which they have entered, and such writing shall be filed with the record.

Determination of revenue payable by each division of a mahál.

**89.** In all cases, whether partition has been made by arbitrators or otherwise, the amount of revenue to be paid in respect of each portion of a mahál partitioned under this chapter shall be determined by the Deputy Commissioner, provided that the aggregate revenue payable in respect of the new maháls shall not exceed the revenue assessed on the mahál immediately before partition ;

Liability of proprietors.

and the proprietor of each new mahál shall be held liable for the portion of the revenue assessed on his mahál, whether a new engagement be taken from him or not.

Power to stay partition.

**90.** If at any stage of any proceedings under this chapter there appears to be any reason for stopping the partition, the Deputy Commissioner may of his own motion, or on the report of the Assistant Commissioner making the partition, stay the partition and order the proceedings to be quashed.

Order confirming partition.

**91.** A partition, whether made by the Deputy Commissioner himself or otherwise, shall not be deemed to be complete unless the Deputy Commissioner has made an order confirming it.

Notification of order.

On making such order, he shall publish a notification of the fact at his office and at some conspicuous place in each of the new maháls,

Partition when to take effect.

and the partition shall take effect on and from the first day of July next after the date of such notification.

Appeal to Commissioner from

**92.** An appeal against the decision of the Deputy Commissioner confirming a partition, shall lie to the Commissioner

Commissioner of the division within one year from the date on which such partition takes effect.

**93.** Where the land-revenue is fraudulently or erroneously distributed at the time of the partition, the Chief Commissioner may, within twelve years from the time of discovery of the fraud or error, order a new allotment of the land-revenue upon the several maháls into which the mahál has been divided, on an estimate of the assets of each mahál at the time of the partition, to be made conformably to the best evidence and information procurable respecting the same.

orders of Deputy Commissioner.

Power to order new allotment of revenue on proof of fraud or error in first distribution.

**94.** Imperfect partition shall be carried out according to the provisions of sections sixty-nine to ninety-two (both inclusive) so far as they are applicable: Provided that no application for imperfect partition shall be entertained unless the consent of recorded co-sharers holding in the aggregate more than one moiety of the property of which partition is sought be first obtained.

Making of imperfect partitions.

**95.** No Civil Court shall entertain any suit or application for perfect or imperfect partition.

Civil Courts barred from entertaining applications for partitions.

**96.** All imperfect partitions and all partitions perfect or imperfect of under-proprietary maháls hitherto made, shall be deemed to have been made under the provisions of this Act.

Previous imperfect partitions and partitions of under-proprietary maháls.

**97.** If two or more revenue-paying maháls have originally formed portions of the same village, the proprietor shall be entitled to have such maháls united and to hold them as a single mahál.

Union of maháls originally part of same village.

**98.** Every application for the union of such maháls shall be made in writing to the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the maháls are situate.

Application for such union.

If the Deputy Commissioner see no objection, he shall comply with the application, and cause the necessary entries to be made in the register of his

Application how dealt with.

office,

office, reporting the case to the Commissioner of the division.

Partition or union of revenue-free maháls.

**99.** The provisions of this chapter, so far as they are applicable, may be applied by order of the Deputy Commissioner to the partition or union of maháls held free of revenue.

Partition of taluqdárá and under-proprietary maháls.

**100.** The partition of taluqdárá and under-proprietary maháls and of maháls held by lessees whose rent has been fixed by the Settlement Officer or other competent authority, shall be carried out according to the provisions of sections sixty-nine to ninety-three (both inclusive), so far as they are applicable.

Assignment of inferior maháls.

(a) In the partition of taluqdárá maháls, all maháls, whether under-proprietary or held by lessees whose rent has been fixed by the Settlement Officer or other competent authority, shall, if practicable, be assigned to one or other of the new taluqás to be formed by the partition ;

(b) if any such mahál cannot be assigned in whole, the assignment shall be made by thoks, pattís or other existent sub-divisions ;

(c) and if no other satisfactory arrangement can be made, such mahál shall be partitioned ;

(d) in cases in which one portion of any such mahál is assigned to one taluqá and another portion to another taluqá, each portion shall be deemed a separate mahál, the joint responsibility of the co-sharers being limited to such portion.

Objection to distribution of rental.

**101.** Whenever a partition of a mahál, whether under-proprietary or held by lessees whose rent has been fixed as aforesaid, is effected under this Act, the amount of rent to be paid in respect of each portion shall be determined by the Deputy Commissioner, and the person to whom such rent is payable may present an application in writing to the Deputy Commissioner objecting to the distribution of the rental over the several parts into which the mahál has been divided, and praying that such objection may be heard and determined ; and his objection shall be heard and determined,

determined, and the Deputy Commissioner shall record his reasons for such determination.

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## CHAPTER VI.

### MAINTENANCE OF BOUNDARIES.

**102.** The Deputy Commissioner and his subordinates shall have power to enter upon and survey land, and to demarcate the boundaries of maháls, villages and fields.

Power of Deputy Commissioner to enter and survey.

**103.** All owners of maháls, villages or fields, are bound to maintain and keep in repair at their own cost the boundary-marks lawfully erected thereon.

Obligations of owners as to boundary-marks.

**104.** Any person convicted before a Deputy Commissioner of wilfully erasing, removing or damaging any such boundary-mark, may be ordered by the convicting officer to pay such sum, not exceeding fifty rupees for each mark so erased, removed or damaged, as may be necessary to defray the expense of restoring such mark, and of rewarding the informer (if any) through whom the conviction was obtained.

Payment for erasing, removing or injuring marks.

**105.** Whenever the person erasing, removing or damaging any such mark cannot be discovered, or if for any other reason the sum which he has been so ordered to pay cannot be recovered, the mark shall be re-erected or repaired at the charge of the owner or owners of such one or more of the conterminous field or maháls as to the Deputy Commissioner seems fit.

Who is to be charged for re-erection and repair when offenders not discoverable.

**106.** The Deputy Commissioner may decide, on the basis of possession, all disputes concerning boundaries, and may at any time direct the owners of maháls, villages or fields, by written notice served upon them,

Powers of Deputy Commissioner as to boundary-disputes and boundary-marks.

(a) to cause proper boundary-marks to be erected in such maháls, villages or fields,

(b) to repair the boundary-marks lawfully erected in such maháls, villages or fields.

**107. In**



Power to erect or repair boundary-marks.

107. In default of compliance with such direction within fifteen days from the date of the service of the notice, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause such boundary-marks to be erected or repaired, as the case may be, and shall charge the cost of such erections or repairs to the owners of the conterminous maháls, villages or fields in such proportion as he thinks fit.

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CHAPTER VII.

COLLECTION OF THE LAND-REVENUE.

Responsibility of proprietors of mahál for land-revenue.

108. In the case of every mahál the entire mahál shall be charged with, and all the proprietors jointly and severally shall be responsible to Government for, the revenue for the time being assessed on the mahál.

The term "proprietors" shall, for the purposes of this chapter, include all persons in possession for their own benefit.

Chief Commissioner may make rules as to payment of revenue.

109. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules as to the instalments in which, and the persons, places and times to whom and at which, the revenue payable in respect of any land shall be paid.

Payment until issue of rules.

110. Until the issue of such rules the said revenue shall be paid in the instalments, to the persons, and at the times and places in which, to whom, and at which, it is now paid.

Effect of non-payment.

111. Any sum not so paid becomes thereupon an arrear of revenue, and the proprietor responsible for it becomes a defaulter.

No interest shall be demanded on any arrear of land-revenue.

Defaulters in case of settlements with lambardárs.

112. If the settlement of any land has been made with a lambardár, and if there be an arrear of revenue due in respect of such land, both the lambardár and

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the co-sharers of the mahál from which the arrear is due shall be deemed defaulters.

**113.** A statement of account certified by the tahsildár shall, for the purposes of this chapter, be conclusive evidence of the existence of the arrear, of its amount, and of the person who is the defaulter.

Evidence of arrear.

**114.** When an arrear of land-revenue has accrued, a writ of demand or summons to appear may issue, calling on the defaulter to pay the amount within a time therein stated.

Writ of demand.

**115.** At any time after an arrear of land-revenue becomes due, such officer as the Chief Commissioner from time to time empowers in this behalf, may arrest the defaulter and detain him in custody for fifteen days, unless the arrear, together with the costs of arrest, is sooner paid.

Arrest and detention of defaulter.

**116.** If the arrear be not paid within fifteen days, and no good reason for the non-payment is shown, the Deputy Commissioner may issue an order to the jailor of the civil jail of the district, directing him to confine the defaulter therein as a civil prisoner until the arrear is paid, or until the expiration of such period, not exceeding six months from the date of the order, as the Deputy Commissioner thinks fit; and such person shall be confined according to the terms of such order:

Imprisonment in civil jail.

Provided that no person exempted under the law for the time being in force from personal attendance in the Civil Courts, no taluqdár and no female, shall be subject to arrest or imprisonment under this and the preceding section.

**117.** The Deputy Commissioner may, whether the defaulter has been arrested and imprisoned or not, order the attachment and sale of so much of his moveable property as will, as nearly as may be, defray the arrear.

Attachment and sale of moveables.

Nothing herein contained shall authorize the attachment and sale of articles set aside exclusively for the use of religious endowments; or, in the case

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of an agriculturist, of instruments of husbandry and of cattle *boná fide* kept for the cultivation of his land; or, in the case of an artisan, of his tools; nor of any other articles exempted by the law for the time being in force from sale in execution of decrees of Civil Courts.

Conduct of sale.

**118.** Every attachment and sale ordered under the preceding section shall be conducted according to the law in force for the time being for the attachment and sale of moveable property under the decree of a Civil Court.

Property may be attached and taken under direct management.

**119.** When an arrear of land-revenue has become due in respect of a share, *pattí* or *mahál*, the Deputy Commissioner may, in addition to, or instead of, the processes hereinbefore specified, cause such share, *pattí* or *mahál* to be attached and taken under the direct management of any agent whom he appoints for that purpose.

Powers and obligations of agent.

For the purpose of managing the property so attached, the agent so appointed shall have all the rights, and be subject to all the liabilities, with respect to such property, of the person for whose default it was attached;

until the arrears of land-revenue due therefrom have been satisfied, or until the Deputy Commissioner directs him to restore the person whose interest has been attached to the management thereof.

Application of surplus-profits.

**120.** All surplus-profits of the property so attached after defraying thereout any instalment of land-revenue that may become due during such management, and the cost of such attachment and direct management, shall be applied to discharging the arrear of revenue on account of which it was ordered.

Termination of management.

And no such management shall continue after such arrear has been discharged as aforesaid, and any surplus remaining after payment of the charges mentioned in the first clause of this section shall be handed over to the proprietor.

**121.** If

**121.** If an arrear of land-revenue has become due in respect of the share of any member of a village-community, such community, or any member thereof, may tender payment of such arrear, or may offer to pay such arrear by instalments.

Transfer of share of defaulter to solvent co-sharers.

If such tender be made, or if the Deputy Commissioner considers such offer satisfactory, the Deputy Commissioner may transfer the share of the defaulting member to the community or member making the tender or offer, on such terms as the Deputy Commissioner thinks fit, and either for a term of years, or until such arrear is paid.

In case of conflicting tenders or offers under this section, the co-sharer who, in case the share were sold, would have a right of pre-emption under section nine of the Oudh Laws Act, shall be preferred.

**122.** If such share is so transferred until the arrear is repaid, and if the arrear is not repaid within twelve years from the date of the transfer, the community or member to whom the share has been so transferred may apply in writing to the Deputy Commissioner to publish a notification that, if the arrear is not paid within one year from the date thereof, such transfer will become absolute.

When transfer of share is to become absolute.

The Deputy Commissioner shall publish such notification accordingly, and if the arrear is not repaid before the expiration of one year from the date of the notification, the transfer to such community or member shall become absolute.

**123.** The procedure prescribed in the two preceding sections shall not affect the joint liability of the co-sharers of the mahál.

Procedure not to affect joint liability of co-sharers.

**124.** When any arrear of land-revenue has become due in respect of any patti or mahál, and the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that the processes hereinbefore provided are not sufficient for the recovery of such arrear, he may, in addition to, or instead of, any such process, report, through the Commissioner of the division, the matter to the Chief Commissioner, and the Chief Commissioner may thereupon order

When settlement may be annulled.

the

the existing settlement of such patti or mahál to be annulled.

Exception of certain arrears.

The provisions of this section shall not be put in force for the recovery of any arrear of land-revenue which may have accrued on land,

(a) while attached under section one hundred and nineteen, or

(b) while in charge of the Court of Wards.

When settlement has been annulled, the Deputy Commissioner may manage the land himself, or by agent, or let it in farm.

125. When the settlement of any patti or mahál has been annulled under the last preceding section, the Deputy Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, either manage the land by himself or an agent, or let it in farm to any person willing to accept the same, for such term and on such conditions as may be approved by the Chief Commissioner :

Provided that the term for which a patti or mahál may be so managed or let be not longer than fifteen years from the first day of July next after the date of such annulment.

Suspension of contracts.

And no interest in or right to such patti or mahál, or any part thereof, created or assigned by any person who, immediately before the annulment of the settlement, was in possession of the whole or any part of the land comprised therein, or by any person through whom he claims, shall, during the continuance of such term, be binding on the Deputy Commissioner or his agent or lessee.

Proclamation of attachment or annulment of settlement.

126. When the Deputy Commissioner attaches any land under section one hundred and nineteen, or when the settlement of any land has been annulled under section one hundred and twenty-four, he shall make public proclamation thereof on the mahál.

And he may realize all arrears of rent becoming due in respect of such land by under-proprietors or by lessees whose rent has been fixed by a Settlement Officer, as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

Payments thereafter to defaulter not to discharge payer.

127. No payment made after such proclamation on account of rent or other profit of the land so attached, or of which the settlement has been so annulled, to  
any

any person other than the Deputy Commissioner or his agent or lessee, shall be credited to the person making such payment, or relieve him from liability to payment to the Deputy Commissioner, his agent or lessee.

**128.** No payment made to the defaulter in anticipation of the usual period for the payment of rents, shall, without the special sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, be credited to the person making the same in account with the Deputy Commissioner, or with his agent or lessee.

Payments to defaulter in anticipation of due date.

**129.** When any land has been let in farm under section one hundred and twenty-five, any balance due by the lessee as such may be recovered from him or his surety (if any) as if it were an arrear of revenue.

Recovery of balance due by farmer.

**130.** Whenever the settlement of any portion of a mahál is annulled under section one hundred and twenty-four, the joint responsibility of the co-sharers of the mahál for the revenue of such portion subsequently becoming due, shall be in abeyance until a new settlement of such portion is made under section one hundred and thirty-one.

Suspension of responsibility of co-sharers for revenue of portion of mahál as to which settlement is annulled.

**131.** After the expiration of the period for which any land has been managed or let in farm under section one hundred and twenty-five, the Deputy Commissioner shall offer to the person entitled to be settled with under section twenty-six a new settlement, on such conditions as the Chief Commissioner may direct, for the remainder of the term of the settlement of the district; and if such person refuse such offer, the Deputy Commissioner may (with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner) either manage the land by himself or an agent, or let the same in farm, under the provisions of sections thirty to thirty-eight, both inclusive.

Offer of settlement to proprietor on expiry of period for which land is managed or farmed.

**132.** When an arrear of land-revenue has become due in respect of any pattí or mahál, and the Deputy Commissioner of the district is of opinion that the other processes hereinbefore provided are not sufficient for the recovery of such arrear, he may, in addition

Power to sell land to recover revenue-arrears.

tion

tion to, or instead of, all or any such other processes, and subject to the provisions next hereinafter contained, and with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, sell by auction the pattí or mahál in respect of which such arrear is due :

Provided that no pattí or mahál shall be sold—

(a) for any arrears of land-revenue which may have become due in respect thereof while it was under the management of the Court of Wards, or held under the provisions of the Oudh Taluqdárs' Relief Act, or when the proprietor or under-proprietor thereof was, at the time the arrear accrued, a female deemed by the Chief Commissioner incompetent to manage her estate, a minor, an idiot or a lunatic ;

(b) for any arrears of land-revenue which may have become due while it was under attachment under section one hundred and nineteen ; or

(c) for any arrears of land-revenue which may have become due while it was under direct management by the Deputy Commissioner, or in farm by any other person, under sections thirty-two, thirty-five, one hundred and twenty-five or one hundred and thirty-one.

Land to be sold free of incumbrances.

Grants and contracts void against purchaser.

Exceptions.

Power to direct sale to be made subject to incumbrances.

**133.** Land sold under the last preceding section shall be sold free of all incumbrances,

and all grants and contracts previously made by any person other than the purchaser in respect of such land shall become void as against the purchaser at the auction-sale.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to leases of lands at fair rents, for the erection of dwelling-houses or manufactories, or for mines, gardens, tanks, canals, places of worship or burying-grounds.

**134.** The Chief Commissioner may, notwithstanding anything contained in section one hundred and thirty-three, at any time before a sale of land for arrears of revenue has been actually made, direct it to be made subject to such of the interests in or rights

to

to such land created by the proprietor in possession thereof, or any person through whom he claims, as the Chief Commissioner thinks fit.

When the proceeds of a sale so made are not equal to the arrears due at the time of sale, the Chief Commissioner may, at any time before the Commissioner of the division has confirmed the sale, direct it to be cancelled and a new sale of the land to be made under section one hundred and thirty-three.

Power to cancel re-stricted sale and re-sell under section 133.

**135.** If the arrear cannot be recovered by any of the above processes, and the defaulter is in possession of any other immoveable property, the Deputy Commissioner may proceed against such other property, as if it were the land on account of which the revenue is due under the provisions of this Act :

Power to proceed against defaulter's other im-moveable property.

Provided that no interest save those of the defaulter alone shall be so proceeded against, and no incumbrances created or contracts entered into by him in good faith shall be rendered invalid by such proceeding.

**136.** On the receipt of the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to the sale of any land, the Deputy Commissioner of the district shall issue a proclamation, in the vernacular language of the district, of the intended sale, specifying the time and place of sale,

Procedure in effecting sale.

and (when the land to be sold is a mahál or part of a mahál paying revenue to Government) the revenue assessed upon it, together with any other particulars he may think necessary.

**137.** When the land is sold for arrears of revenue due in respect thereof, the proclamation shall declare that the land is to be sold free of every incumbrance except the leases mentioned in section one hundred and thirty-three, and except the interests and rights, if any, referred to in the first paragraph of section one hundred and thirty-four.

Contents of proclamation.

The particulars of such leases, interests and rights shall be given in the proclamation.

Such



Such proclamation shall be made at the headquarters of the tahsil in which the land is situate, and also in the village of which it is a part.

Notification of sale.

**138.** A written notice of the intended sale and of the time and place thereof shall be affixed in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the district, and where the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the subdivision in which the land is situate has a separate office, then also in such office, and a copy of such notice shall be served on the defaulter.

Sale by whom to be made.

**139.** Every sale under this chapter shall be made either by the Deputy Commissioner of the district in person or by an Assistant Commissioner specially appointed by him in this behalf.

Time when sale may be made.

No such sale shall take place on a Sunday or other authorized holiday, or until after the expiration of at least thirty days from the date on which the said notice thereof has been affixed in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the district, and proclamation of the sale has been made in the village in which the land is situate.

The Deputy Commissioner of the district may, from time to time, postpone the sale, reporting such postponement to the Commissioner of the division.

When sale may be stayed.

**140.** If the defaulter pay the arrear of revenue in respect of which the land is to be sold at any time before the day fixed for the sale, to the person appointed by Government under section one hundred and nine to receive payment of the revenue assessed on such land, or to the Deputy Commissioner of the district, or the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the subdivision of the district, the sale shall be stayed.

Deposit by purchaser.

Re-sale in default of deposit.

**141.** The person declared to be the purchaser shall be required to deposit immediately twenty-five per cent. on the amount of his bid, and in default of such deposit the land shall forthwith be again put up and sold.

Purchase-money when to be paid.

**142.** The full amount of purchase-money shall be paid by the purchaser before sunset of the fifteenth day

day from that on which the sale of the land took place, or, if the said fifteenth day be a Sunday, or other authorized holiday, then on the first office-day after such fifteenth day ;

and in default of payment within such period, the deposit, after defraying thereout the expenses of the sale, shall be forfeited to Government, and the property shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claim to the property, or to any part of the sum for which it may be subsequently sold.

Re-sale in case of default.

143. If the proceeds of the sale which is eventually made be less than the price bid by such defaulting purchaser, the difference shall be leviable from him under the rules contained in the Code of Civil Procedure for the execution of a decree for money.

Liability of purchaser for loss by re-sale

144. No re-sale under section one hundred and forty-two in default of payment of the purchase-money shall be made unless and until a fresh notice has been issued in the manner prescribed for the original sale.

Notification before re-sale.

145. At any time within thirty days from the date of the sale, application in writing may be made to the Commissioner of the division to set aside the sale on the ground of some material irregularity or mistake in publishing or conducting it.

Application to set aside sale.

146. No sale shall be set aside on such ground unless the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that he has sustained substantial injury by reason of the irregularity or mistake complained of.

When sale may be set aside.

147. After the expiration of the said thirty days, if no such application as is mentioned in section one hundred and forty-five has been made, or if such application has been made and rejected, the Commissioner of the division shall make an order confirming the sale ;

Order confirming or setting aside

and if such application be made and allowed, the Commissioner shall make an order setting aside the sale.

Every order made under this section shall be final.

148. If

Bar of claims  
against Gov-  
ernment.

**148.** If no such application be made within the time allowed by section one hundred and forty-five, all claims founded on the irregularity or mistake complained of shall, as against the Government, be barred.

Nothing herein contained shall preclude the institution of a suit in a Civil Court for the purpose of setting aside a sale on the ground of fraud.

Refund of  
purchase-  
money when  
sale set aside.

**149.** Whenever the sale of any land is set aside, the purchaser shall be entitled to receive back his purchase-money, with or without interest at such rate, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as the Commissioner of the division thinks fit.

On confirm-  
ation of sale,  
purchaser to  
be put in  
possession.

**150.** After a sale of land in respect of which an arrear of revenue is due has been confirmed in manner aforesaid, the Deputy Commissioner of the district shall, unless the purchase has been made subject to a right of some other person to possession, put the person declared to be the purchaser into possession of the land, and shall grant him a certificate, to the effect that he has purchased the land to which the certificate refers, and such certificate shall be deemed to be a valid transfer of such land, but need not be stamped or registered as a conveyance.

If the land has been sold on account of an arrear of revenue due in respect thereof, the certificate shall also either state that the purchaser has purchased the land to which the certificate refers free of every incumbrance other than the leases mentioned in section one hundred and thirty-three, or shall specify the incumbrances subject to which the land has been sold.

Bar of suit  
against certi-  
fied purchas-  
er.

**151.** The certificate shall state the name of the person declared at the time of sale to be the actual purchaser; and any suit brought in a Civil Court against the certified purchaser on the ground that the purchase was made on behalf of another person not the certified purchaser, though by agreement the name of the certified purchaser was used, shall be dismissed with costs.

Application  
of proceeds  
of sale.

**152.** When a sale of land has been confirmed under section one hundred and forty-seven, the proceeds

ceeds of the sale shall be applied in the first place to defraying the expenses of sale and to the payment of any arrears due in respect of such land at the date of the confirmation of such sale and recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue,

and the surplus (if any) shall be paid to the person whose land has been sold;

or, if the land sold were held in shares, then to the co-sharers collectively, or according to the amount of their recorded interests, at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

**153.** Such surplus shall not (except under an order of a Civil Court) be payable to any creditor of the person whose land has been sold, nor shall it (except under a like order) be retained in the Government treasury.

Surplus not to be paid to creditors, nor retained by Government, except under order of Court. Liability of purchaser for revenue.

**154.** The person named in the certificate of title as purchaser of any land shall be liable for all instalments of land-revenue becoming due in respect of such land subsequently to the date of the confirmation of the sale.

**155.** Where any land sold under section one hundred and thirty-two is a patti of a mahál, any recorded co-sharer, not being himself in arrear with regard to the revenue due in respect of such land, may, if the lot has been knocked down to a stranger, claim to take the said land at the sum last bid :

Pre-emption by co-sharers when land sold is a patti of a mahál.

Provided that such claim be made on the day of sale, and before the officer conducting the sale has left the office for the day, and provided that the claimant fulfil all the other conditions of the sale.

**156.** Whenever proceedings are taken under this chapter against any person for the recovery of any arrear of revenue, he may pay the amount claimed under protest to the officer taking such proceedings,

Payment under protest and suit for recovery.

and upon such payment the proceedings shall be stayed,

and (subject to the pecuniary limitations prescribed by law) the person against whom such pro-

ceedings

ceedings were taken may sue the Government for the amount so paid in any Civil Court situate in the district where such proceedings were taken ;

and in such suit, the plaintiff may, notwithstanding section one hundred and thirteen, give evidence of the amount which he alleges to be due from him.

Proprietor of mahál when to be deemed a tenant with right of occupancy.

**157.** Any proprietor or under-proprietor of a mahál or portion of a mahál, that is attached, transferred, held under direct management, farmed or sold under the provisions of this Act, who may, at the date of the order of such attachment, transfer, direct management, farm or sale, hold any land within such mahál or portion of a mahál in his cultivating occupancy, shall be deemed to be a tenant with a right of occupancy in respect of so much of such land as the Deputy Commissioner may determine, and the rent to be paid by him for such land shall be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner under the provisions of the Oudh Rent Act.

Assistance to recover rent of mahál held in sub-settlement.

**158.** Whenever a mahál or pattí is held in sub-settlement, or under a heritable, non-transferable lease, the rent payable under which has been fixed by the Settlement Officer or other competent authority, and the rent of such mahál or pattí falls into arrear, the proprietor, instead of suing the defaulter under Act No. XIX of 1868, may, within the period limited for such a suit, apply in writing to the Deputy Commissioner requesting him to realize such arrear.

The Deputy Commissioner shall, on receipt of such application, satisfy himself as to the existence of such arrear, and shall then, subject to such rules as may from time to time be made in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner, proceed to recover such arrear as if it was an arrear of revenue.

If in addition to or in lieu of the other remedies applicable to the recovery of arrears of revenue, the Deputy Commissioner thinks it necessary or expedient to annul the sub-settlement of any such mahál or pattí, he shall refer the case with his opinion thereon to the Chief Commissioner, and the Chief Commis-

sioner

sioner may thereupon annul the existing sub-settlement of such mahál or pattí for such period (not exceeding fifteen years) as he thinks fit; and the new sub-settlement to be made on the expiration of such period shall be made in accordance with the provisions of section forty and (so far as is practicable) with those of section one hundred and thirty-one.

**159.** If the term for which any settlement has been made expires before a new settlement is made, all persons with whom a settlement has been made, who continue after the expiration of such term to occupy the land comprised in the expired settlement shall, until a new settlement is made, hold the said land upon the conditions of the expired settlement.

Tenure of land under expired settlement until new settlement is made.

**160.** The provisions of this Act with regard to the recovery of arrears of revenue shall apply to all arrears of land-revenue and sums of money recoverable as arrears of land-revenue and due when this Act comes into force.

Provisions applied to arrears due at commencement of Act.

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## CHAPTER VIII.

### COURTS OF WARDS.

**161.** Deputy Commissioners shall, subject to the control of the Commissioner of the division and of the Chief Commissioner, have the power of a Court of Wards within their respective districts for the superintendence of the persons and property of all persons who may become entitled as proprietors or under-proprietors, or lessees whose rent has been fixed by a Settlement Officer, to any beneficial interest in a mahál or portion of a mahál assessed to the payment of land-revenue or held free of revenue, and who are either disqualified for the management of their own estates or are committed by a Civil Court to the care of the Deputy Commissioner:

Deputy Commissioners to be Courts of Wards.

Provided that the Court of Wards shall not take charge of or administer any beneficial interest in an estate, in which more persons than one have a joint

Bar of jurisdiction in certain cases.

undivided

undivided interest, unless all such persons are so circumstanced as to be subject to the Court of Wards.

Persons when disqualified to manage their estates.

**162.** Persons shall be held to be disqualified to manage their own estates when they are—

- (a) females deemed by the Chief Commissioner incompetent to manage their estates,
- (b) minors,
- (c) idiots,
- (d) lunatics,
- (e) persons who may in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner be otherwise rendered incapable by physical defects or infirmities from managing their estates,
- (f) persons convicted of a non-bailable offence and disqualified in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner by vice or bad character from managing their estates,
- (g) persons declared by the Chief Commissioner on their own application to be disqualified from managing their estates.

Enquiry into minority, lunacy, idiocy, &c.

**163.** The Deputy Commissioner may make an enquiry into the disqualification of any person whom he has reason to believe disqualified within the meaning of section one hundred and sixty-two, clauses (b), (c) or (d), and into the circumstances and property of any such person, and may make an order declaring him to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards.

Jurisdiction of Court of Wards.

**164.** The Court of Wards may assume or refrain from assuming the superintendence of the person or property of any disqualified person, and may at any time release any person or property from its superintendence : Provided that such person or property has not been placed under the Court of Wards by any competent authority whose order is necessary to his or its release.

Report to Chief Commissioner when right of Court of

**165.** If in any case not specially provided for by this or any other law for the time being in force, the right of the Court of Wards to assume or retain the superintendence

superintendence of the estate of a disqualified person is disputed by such person, the case shall be reported to the Chief Commissioner, whose orders thereon shall be final.

Wards is disputed by persons other than those specially provided for.

**166.** The jurisdiction of the Court of Wards shall extend to the care and education, and to the management of the property, of the persons subject thereto.

Extent of jurisdiction.

**167.** The Court of Wards may appoint managers of the property of disqualified proprietors, and if such proprietors be minors, idiots or lunatics, may appoint guardians for the care of their persons, and may remove and control such managers and guardians.

Appointment, removal and control of guardians.

**168.** Proprietors may appoint guardians for their heirs, if disqualified, by will executed and attested in manner required in case of taluqdárs by Act No. I of 1869, and in case of other proprietors by the Indian Succession Act, 1865; but the Court of Wards shall be competent to remove such guardian for any sufficient reason.

Power of proprietors to appoint guardians for disqualified heirs.

**169.** The Court of Wards may direct where all male minors under its jurisdiction shall reside for the purpose of education or otherwise.

Powers of Court of Wards as to male minors within its jurisdiction.

**170.** The manager appointed by the Court of Wards shall have power to collect the rents of the land entrusted to him, as well as all other money due to the disqualified proprietor, and to grant receipts therefor;

Powers of manager.

and he may, subject to the control of the Court, grant or renew such leases and farms, not being for a longer period than five years, as may be necessary for the good management of the property.

**171.** The manager shall manage the property committed to him diligently and faithfully for the benefit of the proprietor, and shall in every respect act to the best of his judgment for the proprietor's interest as if the property were his own.

Duties of manager.

**172.** The



Power of Court of Wards as to land under its charge.

**172.** The Court of Wards shall have power to give such leases or farms of the whole or parts of the immoveable property under its charge, and to mortgage or sell any part of such property, and to do all such other acts, as it may judge to be most for the benefit of the property and the advantage of the disqualified proprietors.

Disabilities of persons subject to Court of Wards.

**173.** Persons whose property is under the superintendence of the Court of Wards shall not be competent to create, without the sanction of the Court, any charge upon or interest in such property or any part thereof.

Their property exempt from being taken in execution of certain decrees.

**174.** No such property shall be liable to be taken in execution of a decree made in respect of any contract entered into by any such person while his property is under such superintendence.

Suits by and against disqualified proprietors in charge of Court of Wards.

**175.** All disqualified proprietors whose property is in charge of the Court of Wards shall sue and be sued by and in the name of their guardians, where guardians have been appointed :

Provided that no such suit shall be maintained or defended by any guardian without the sanction of the Court of Wards.

Suits by such proprietors when no guardian appointed.

**176.** If no such guardian has been appointed, the disqualified proprietors shall sue and be sued by and in the name of the Court of Wards.

Rules relating to managers.

**177.** Every manager appointed by the Court of Wards shall—

(a) give such security as the Court of Wards thinks fit, duly to account for what he shall receive in respect of the rents and profits of the property for which he is appointed ;

(b) pass his accounts at such periods and in such form as the Court of Wards directs ;

(c) pay the balance due from him thereon ;

(d) apply for the sanction of the Court of Wards to any act which may involve the property in expense not previously sanctioned by such Court ;

(e) be

(e) be entitled to such allowance as the Court of Wards thinks fit, for his care and pains in the execution of his duties ;

(f) be responsible for any loss occasioned to the property by his wilful default or gross negligence.

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CHAPTER IX..

POWERS OF OFFICERS.

*A.—Powers of Assistant Commissioners.*

178. An Assistant Commissioner in charge of a sub-division shall as such have the following powers :—

Powers of Assistant Commissioners in charge of sub-divisions.

(a) to refer cases for inquiry or decision to his subordinates ;

(b) to withdraw cases from his subordinates and to deal with them himself, or to refer them for disposal to any other subordinate officer competent to deal with them ;

(c) to order changes in the proprietary register ;

(d) to levy fees for mutations ;

(e) to receive notices of, and to enquire into, cases of reported transfers ;

(f) to levy fines, under section sixty-four ;

(g) to declare the person best entitled to property and put him in possession, under section sixty-five ;

(h) to enquire into and dispose of disputes, under section sixty-six ;

(i) to report on revenue-free holdings, and to assess revenue on resumed grants ;

(j) to assess alluvial lands ;

(k) to receive applications for and make partitions under chapter V of this Act, subject to the confirmation of the Deputy Commissioner of the district ;

(l) to impose fines for injuries to boundary-marks, and in certain cases apportion the charges of re-erecting and repairing boundary-marks ;

(m) to

(*m*) to call on owners to erect or repair boundaries, and, in default, to erect and repair and charge the cost to owners, and to decide disputes regarding boundaries ;

(*n*) to attach and sell moveable property of defaulters, under section one hundred and seventeen ;

(*o*) to fix, under section one hundred and fifty-seven, the area of the land to be held as a tenant with right of occupancy and the rent to be paid for it by proprietors of maháls which have been attached, transferred, held under direct management, farmed or sold, under the provisions of this Act, for land in their cultivating occupancy ;

(*p*) to give orders as to the appointment, suspension, dismissal, punishment, remuneration and supervision, of patwáris, under sections two hundred and six to two hundred and twelve, both inclusive.

Powers of Assistant Commissioners of first class not in charge of sub-divisions.

**179.** Assistant Commissioners of the first class, not in charge of sub-divisions of districts, shall exercise all or any of the powers conferred on Assistant Commissioners of the first class in charge of sub-divisions, in such cases or class of cases as the Deputy Commissioner of the district may, from time to time, refer to them for disposal.

Powers of Assistant Commissioners of second class.

**180.** All Assistant Commissioners of the second class shall have power to investigate and report on such cases as the Deputy Commissioner of the district or Assistant Commissioner in charge of a sub-division of a district may, from time to time, commit to them for investigation and report.

*B.—Powers of Settlement Officers.*

Powers of officers in charge of a settlement.

**181.** Officers in charge of a settlement may exercise all the powers conferred by or under this Act on Settlement Officers, and by section ten on the Deputy Commissioner of the district, but none but an officer in charge of a settlement or an Assistant Settlement Officer specially empowered by the Chief Commissioner shall have power—

(*a*) to frame proposals for assessment ;

(*b*) to

- (b) to distribute the assessment ;
- (c) to re-distribute land or revenue under section thirty-one ;
- (d) to determine the rent payable under section forty by under-proprietors or lessees ;
- (e) to exclude proprietors from settlement for refusal to engage ;
- (f) to adjust the rent of excluded proprietors ;
- (g) to resume and assess revenue-free land.

**182.** All other powers conferred on Settlement Officers by this Act shall be exercised by Assistant Settlement Officers, under such restrictions as the officer in charge of a settlement may from time to time impose.

Powers of Assistant Settlement Officers.

**183.** The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, invest any officer in charge of a settlement with all or any of the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under this Act, and any Assistant Settlement Officer with all or any of the powers conferrable on an Assistant Commissioner under this Act, within such limits, and with such restrictions, and for such period, as he thinks fit.

Investing of Settlement Officers with powers of Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner.

## CHAPTER X.

### APPEALS.

**184.** Appeals shall lie under this Act as follows :—

Officers to whom appeals lie.

(a) to the Chief Commissioner, from any order passed by a Commissioner, except such orders as are made on appeal from orders passed by Deputy Commissioners in the exercise of their appellate jurisdiction ;

(b) to the Commissioner, from orders, original or appellate, passed by Deputy Commissioners or officers in charge of a settlement in any proceeding held under the provisions of this Act ;

(c) to the Deputy Commissioner, from orders passed by any Assistant Commissioner ;

(d) to

(*d*) to the officer in charge of a settlement, from orders passed by an Assistant Settlement Officer.

Limitation of appeals.

**185.** No appeal under section one hundred and eighty-four, clauses (*c*) and (*d*), shall be brought after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the order complained of.

No appeal under the same section, clause (*b*), shall be brought after the expiration of six weeks from the date of the order complained of, unless otherwise specially provided.

No appeal under the same section, clause (*a*), shall be brought after the expiration of two months from the date of the order complained of.

Time to be excluded.

**186.** In computing the period prescribed for an appeal under this chapter, the day on which the order complained of was passed, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of such order, shall be excluded.

Admission of appeal after period of limitation.

**187.** Any appeal under this chapter may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor, when the appellant satisfies the officer to whom he appeals that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within such period.

No appeal shall lie against an order under this section admitting an appeal.

Procedure on admitting appeal.

**188.** The officer to whom the appeal lies may either admit or summarily reject the appeal. If he admit the appeal, he may reverse, modify or confirm the order appealed against, or he may direct such further investigation to be made, or such additional evidence to be taken, as he may think necessary, or he may himself take such additional evidence.

Suspension of order appealed against.

**189.** In every case in which an appeal is admitted, the execution of the order appealed may, pending the result of the appeal, be suspended.

Power to call for files of subordinate officers.

**190.** The Chief Commissioner and every Commissioner shall have power to call for the file of any proceeding held by any officer subordinate to him, and to pass such orders thereon as he thinks fit.

CHAPTER XI.

## CHAPTER XI.

## REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

**191.** The Chief Commissioner, a Commissioner of a Division, a Deputy Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner of the first class, an officer in charge of a settlement, or an Assistant Settlement Officer may, with the consent of the parties, by order, refer any dispute before him to arbitration; and any officer acting under the provisions of sections one hundred and two to one hundred and seven, both inclusive, may, with the consent of the parties, refer to arbitration any dispute arising before him respecting the matters mentioned in the same sections.

Power to refer disputes to arbitration.

**192.** In referring any such dispute to arbitration, the officer making the reference shall specify, in the order of reference, the precise matter submitted to the arbitrators, and such period as he may think reasonable for the delivery of the award;

What to be specified in order of reference.

and he may from time to time extend such period.

**193.** The parties to the case may each nominate either one or two arbitrators, provided that each party shall nominate the same number;

Appointment of arbitrators.

and a third or fifth arbitrator (as the case may be) shall be appointed by the parties, or, in the event of their being unable to agree, by the officer making the reference.

**194.** Every officer making a reference under this chapter may, on good cause shown, excuse any person from serving as an arbitrator, and may call on the party who nominated such person to nominate another in the place of the person so excused,

Power to excuse arbitrator from serving, and to call for nomination of substitute.

**195.** If an arbitrator die, desire to be discharged, or refuse or become incapable to act, the party who nominated him shall nominate another person in his place.

Nomination of new arbitrator in place of one dying or failing to act.

**196.** If in any of the cases provided for by section one hundred and ninety-four or section one hundred and

Nomination by officer when parties fail.

and

and ninety-five, any party fail for a week to nominate in manner aforesaid, the officer making the reference shall appoint some person to act as arbitrator.

Award.

The arbitrators shall determine and award concerning the matters referred to them for arbitration; and the parties disputing, and all persons claiming through them respectively, shall abide by and perform the award of the arbitrators.

Summoning parties to give evidence.

197. If the arbitrators require the presence of the parties, or any other persons whose evidence may be necessary, they shall apply to the officer making the reference, who shall summon such parties or persons;

Obligation of persons summoned.

and all such parties or persons shall be bound to attend, either in person or by agent, as the arbitrators may require, and to state the truth as to the subject-matter of the reference, and to produce such documents and other things as may be required before the arbitrators.

Preparation and submission of award.

198. The award shall be made in writing under the hands of the arbitrators, and shall be submitted by them to the officer making the reference, who shall cause notice to be served on the parties to attend and hear the award.

In what cases award or subject of arbitration may be remitted to arbitrators.

199. The officer making the reference may remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration to the re-consideration of the same arbitrators,

(a) if the award has left undetermined some of the matters referred to arbitration, or if it determine matters not referred to arbitration;

(b) if the award is so indefinite as to be incapable of execution;

(c) if an objection to the legality of the award is apparent upon the face of the award.

Grounds on which award may be set aside.

200. No award shall be liable to be set aside except on the ground of corruption or misconduct of all or any of the arbitrators.

Any

Any application to set aside an award shall be made within ten days after the day appointed for hearing the award.

Application to set aside.

201. If the officer making the reference does not see cause to remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration for re-consideration in the manner aforesaid,

Decision according to award.

and if no application has been made to set aside the award,

or if he has refused such application,

he shall decide in accordance with the award of the majority of the arbitrators,

and shall fix the amount to be allowed for the expenses of the arbitration, and direct by and to whom, and in what manner, the same shall be paid.

202. Such decision shall not be open to appeal, and shall be at once carried out ;

Bar to appeal and suit in Civil Court.

and no Civil Court shall entertain any suit for the purpose of setting it aside or against the arbitrators on account of their award.

## CHAPTER XII.

### OF PATWÁRÍS.

203. The Chief Commissioner may require the appointment of a patwári for any village, villages or local area, for which, by reason of prior usage or of the requirements of the locality, he thinks that a separate patwári is necessary.

Power to require appointment of patwári.

204. All proprietors and under-proprietors shall be responsible for the nomination of duly qualified persons to fill the office of patwári, and for the punctual and accurate performance by their nominees of the duties prescribed for them by the rules framed under the next following section.

Responsibility of proprietors in respect of patwáris.

The mortgagees and conditional vendees of such proprietors and under-proprietors shall, if in possession of the land mortgaged or conditionally sold, be deemed



deemed to be, for the purpose of this chapter, proprietors and under-proprietors.

Power to make rules as to qualifications, &c., of patwáris.

**205.** The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the qualifications, enrolment and duties of patwáris.

Patwáris by whom appointed.

**206.** Appointments of patwáris shall ordinarily be made by the Deputy Commissioner on the nomination of the proprietors or under-proprietors. If, in the area for which the patwári is to act, there are more proprietors or under-proprietors than one, the nominee of those proprietors or under-proprietors who own the largest extent of land in that area shall be deemed to have been nominated for the appointment.

If a mahál is under direct management, or under the charge of the Court of Wards, or under the management of a manager appointed under the Oudh Taluqdárs' Relief Act, the Deputy Commissioner shall, for the purpose of nominating a patwári, be deemed to be a proprietor or under-proprietor.

Procedure where proprietors fail to nominate.

**207.** If the proprietors or under-proprietors fail to nominate a patwári within a reasonable time, the Deputy Commissioner shall give them notice in writing to do so, and if they further fail to do so for fifteen days after the receipt of such notice, he may appoint a patwári.

Procedure where nominee is not qualified.

**208.** If the Deputy Commissioner considers that a nominee is not qualified for the office of patwári, he shall refuse to appoint him, and shall call upon the proprietors or under-proprietors to nominate some other fit person, and if no fit person be nominated within the following fifteen days, he shall himself appoint a person to the vacant office.

Removal of patwári on request of all the persons entitled to appoint.

**209.** The Deputy Commissioner shall remove a patwári from his office, if all the persons entitled to appoint to the office request his removal, unless the Deputy Commissioner has reason to think that such request is caused by a fraudulent or other improper motive.

**210.** The

**210.** The Deputy Commissioner may remove a patwári from his office, if any of the proprietors or under-proprietors, or any of the tenants of the local area for which such patwári has been appointed, apply to the Deputy Commissioner for his removal: but the Deputy Commissioner shall first give to the patwári and to the proprietors or under-proprietors (if any) who have not joined in the application, reasonable opportunity of showing cause why such patwári should not be removed.

Removal on request of some of such persons.

**211.** If the Deputy Commissioner thinks that a patwári whose removal is applied for ought to be continued in office, or if he thinks that a patwári is not qualified for his office, he may order that the patwári shall be continued in office or be removed, as he thinks fit.

Procedure where Deputy Commissioner thinks that patwári should be continued.

**212.** The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules consistent with this Act, for the appointment, suspension, dismissal, punishment, remuneration and supervision of patwáris. Such rules may, among other things, prescribe the amount to be paid for the salaries of patwáris, for the necessary expenses of their office, and for the remuneration of the kánúngos (if any) appointed to supervise them, and the persons by whom such payments are to be made.

Power to make rules as to appointment, &c., of patwáris.

**213.** The provisions contained in sections two hundred and six to two hundred and twelve (inclusive) shall not, by force only of this Act, apply to the appointment, dismissal, punishment or remuneration of patwáris for taluqás which are in the possession of their owners; but the Chief Commissioner may order all or any of such provisions to be so applied in the cases mentioned in section two hundred and fifteen.

Exemption from sections 206 to 212.

**214.** If in any such taluqá, the taluqdár fails to appoint a patwári as required by this Act, or if the patwári fails to prepare or submit any of the papers or accounts required by this Act or any rules made hereunder, the Deputy Commissioner may, for any

Power to order patwári's papers to be prepared at expense of taluqdár.

one year, cause such papers or accounts to be prepared and submitted at the expense of the taluqdár.

Power to apply sections 206 to 212 to local areas.

**215.** On the request of any taluqdár,

or if any taluqdár persistently or repeatedly fails

(1) to nominate persons to fill the office of pat-wárá, or

(2) to ensure the punctual and accurate performance by his nominees of the duties prescribed for them by the rules framed under this chapter,

the Chief Commissioner may order that all or any of the provisions contained in sections two hundred and six to two hundred and twelve inclusive, shall be applied to the taluqá of the taluqdár making such request or default, or to any local area therein, for such term as the Chief Commissioner thinks fit; and may rescind or modify such order :

Provided that, in the case of the taluqdár making such request, the term shall not exceed his life, and that, in the case of the taluqdár making such default, the term shall not exceed his life or fifteen years, whichever period first expires.

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## CHAPTER XIII.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Place for holding Court.

**216.** Subject to the orders of the Chief Commissioner,

(a) a Commissioner may hold his Court at any place within his division that he thinks fit :

(b) a Deputy Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner (whether in charge or not of a sub-division of a district), or an officer in charge of a settlement or Assistant Settlement Officer may hold his Court at any place within the limits of the district to which he is appointed; and

(c) a Tahsildár may hold his Court at any place within the limits of his tahsil.

**217.** The

217. The Chief Commissioner and any officer mentioned in the last preceding section shall have power to summon any person whose attendance he considers necessary for the purpose of any investigation, suit or other business before him.

Power to summon persons to give evidence and produce documents.

All persons so summoned shall be bound to attend, either in person or by authorized agent, as such officer may direct,

and to state the truth upon any subject respecting which they are examined,

and to produce such documents and other things as may be required.

218. All proceedings held under the provisions of this Act shall be conducted according to the rules for the time being prescribed under section two hundred and twenty.

Conduct of proceedings.

219. No Civil Court shall exercise jurisdiction over any of the following matters:—

Matters excepted from cognizance of Civil Courts.

(a) the claim of any person to be settled with, or the validity of any engagement with Government for the payment of revenue, or

the amount of revenue, cess or rate to be assessed on any mahál, or portion of a mahál, under this or any other Act for the time being in force, or

the rent to be paid to a proprietor by an under-proprietor or a lessee whose rent has been fixed by the Settlement Officer :

(b) any claims connected with or arising out of any process enforced on account of neglect or refusal to accept the assessment or terms of sub-settlement proposed by the Settlement Officer :

(c) the formation of the settlement-record, the preparation, signing or attestation of any of the documents contained therein, or

the notification of settlement :

(d) the distribution, on partition, of the land or allotment of the revenue of a mahál, or of the rent of

an

an under-proprietary tenure, or of rent payable by lessees whose rent has been fixed by a Settlement Officer :

(e) the determination of the rent to be paid by any person under section eighty-six :

(f) claims connected with, or arising out of, the collection of revenue or any process enforced on account of an arrear of revenue, or on account of any sum which is by this or any other Act realizable as revenue, other than claims under section one hundred and fifty-six :

(g) claims to set aside a sale for arrear of revenue, other than claims under section one hundred and forty-eight.

In all the above cases, jurisdiction shall rest with the revenue officers only.

Power to  
make rules  
for purposes  
of Act.

220. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make and issue rules consistent with this Act, and relating to the following matters :—

(a) the qualifications, appointment, duties, remuneration, punishment and dismissal of—

(1) tahsildárs,

(2) lambardárs or representatives of village-communities,

(3) kánungos or superintendents of revenue-records ;

(b) for regulating the assessment of land gained by alluvion or the reduction of the assessment of a mahál in consequence of diluvion ;

(c) the procedure to be followed by any officer or other person who, under any provision of this Act, is required or empowered to take action in any matter ;

(d) the person by whom, and the time and manner at or in which, anything for the doing of which provision is hereinbefore made in this Act, shall be done ;

(e) the

(e) the form and contents of reports to be furnished by officers required or empowered to take action in any matter, and the period within which such reports shall be furnished;

(f) the form and contents of the registers and lists kept under this Act;

(g) the mode of recovering arrears of rent under section one hundred and fifty-eight, the extent to which they may be recovered, and the amount which may be retained by the Deputy Commissioner to defray the expenses of such recovery;

(h) the cases in which taluqdárá maháls, and maháls, whether under-proprietary or held by lessees whose rents have been fixed by the Settlement Officer or other competent authority, may be partitioned under this Act;

(i) the costs of partitions under this Act and the persons by whom they are to be paid, and the mode of enforcing such payment against such persons or their shares in the property of which partition has been made;

(j) the issue, under section one hundred and fourteen, of writs of demand or summons to appear, and the costs recoverable from the defaulter, and the officer by whom such writs and summonses shall be issued;

(k) and generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

221. All fees, fines, costs and other moneys ordered to be paid under this Act, shall be recoverable as if they were an arrear of land-revenue.

Recovery of  
fines and  
costs.

# THE OUDH LAWS ACT, 1876.

## CONTENTS.

### PREAMBLE.

### PART I.

#### PRELIMINARY.

#### SECTION.

1. Short title.  
Local extent.  
Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.

### PART II.

#### GENERAL LAWS TO BE ADMINISTERED IN OUDH.

3. Statutory law to be administered in Oudh.
4. Validity of local customs and mercantile usages.

### PART III.

#### CHAPTER I.

##### DOWER AMONG MUHAMMADANS.

5. Muhammadan dower-contracts how to be enforced.  
Rule applicable after husband's death.

#### CHAPTER II.

##### PRE-EMPTION.

6. Right of pre-emption.
7. Presumption as to its existence.
8. Its existence in towns to be proved.
9. Devolution of right when property to be sold or foreclosed  
is a proprietary or under-proprietary tenure.
10. Notice to pre-emptors.
11. Loss of right of pre-emption.
12. Right of pre-emptor on foreclosure.
13. Suit to enforce right of pre-emption.
14. Decree to fix time for payment.
15. Effect of non-payment of purchase-money.

#### CHAPTER III

*[Price seven annas and nine pies.]*

## CHAPTER III.

## PROCEDURE OF THE COURTS.

## SECTION.

16. Rule of limitation.
17. Act XXXII of 1871, section 28, to cease in any district from date of notification that it is no longer under settlement.
18. Recognized agent.
19. Rules for taking evidence.
20. Execution-sale of ancestral and acquired property in land.
21. Appointment of manager of land attached.
22. Service of process within jurisdiction of Lucknow Civil Court.
23. Section substituted for section 109, Act XIX of 1868.
24. Section substituted for section 118, Act XIX of 1868. Execution not to issue on decree after lapse of three years from date.
25. Right of occupancy in judgment-debtor's sîr-land.
26. Revenue Agents authorized to appear, &c., in rent-suits.
27. Power to make rules for custody and sale of attached property.
28. Power to revise decrees and orders of subordinate Courts.

## CHAPTER IV.

## VILLAGE AND ROAD POLICE.

29. Right to nominate village-policemen.
30. Obligation to nominate.
31. Discretion to appoint or reject nominee.
32. Power to Magistrate to appoint.  
Procedure in case of rejection of nominee.
33. Appointment of road-police.
34. Duties of village and road-policemen.
35. Procedure on arrest by village or road-policeman.
36. Dismissal of village or road-policeman.
37. Acts punishable.  
Penalty.
38. Fines to be credited to such fund as Government appoints.

## CHAPTER V.



CHAPTER V.  
SUBSIDIARY RULES.

## SECTION.

39. Power to make rules.
40. Publication of rules.
41. Rules prescribed in respect of matters for which rules may be made under this Act, to remain in force for twelve months.
42. Penalty for breach of rules.

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CHAPTER VI.  
MISCELLANEOUS.

*Honorary Civil Jurisdiction.*

43. Power to invest taluqdárs with civil jurisdiction.

*Honorary Police Officers.*

44. Honorary Police officers.

*Creation and Alteration of Districts and Sub-divisions.*

45. Power to create new districts.  
Power to form sub-divisions of districts.

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FIRST SCHEDULE.  
SECOND SCHEDULE.

# ACT No. XVIII OF 1876.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 10th October 1876.)

An Act to declare and amend the laws to be administered in Oudh.

**WHEREAS** it is expedient to declare and amend the laws to be administered in Oudh; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

## PART I.

### PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Oudh Laws Act, 1876:"

Short title.

It extends only to the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh ;

Local extent.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Commencement.

2. The Regulations, Acts, Rules and Orders mentioned or referred to in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule.

Repeal of enactments.

## PART II.

### GENERAL LAWS TO BE ADMINISTERED IN OUDH.

3. The law to be administered by the Courts of Oudh shall be as follows :—

Statutory law to be administered in Oudh.

(a) the laws for the time being in force regulating the assessment and collection of land-revenue ;

(b) in questions regarding succession, special property of females, betrothal, marriage, divorce, dower, adoption,

adoption, guardianship, minority, bastardy, family-relations, wills, legacies, gifts, partitions or any religious usage or institution, the rule of decision shall be—

(1) any custom applicable to the parties concerned which is not contrary to justice, equity or good conscience, and has not been, by this or any other enactment, altered or abolished, and has not been declared to be void by any competent authority ;

(2) the Muhammadan law in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and the Hindú law in cases where the parties are Hindús, except in so far as such law has been, by this or any other enactment, altered or abolished, or has been modified by any such custom as is above-referred to ;

(c) the rules contained in this Act ; .

(d) the rules published in the local official Gazette as provided by section forty, or made under any other Act for the time being in force in Oudh ;

(e) the Regulations and Acts specified in the second schedule hereto annexed, subject to the provisions of section four, and to the modifications mentioned in the third column of the same schedule ;

(f) subject to the modifications hereinafter mentioned, all enactments for the time being in force and expressly, or by necessary implication, applying to British India or Oudh, or some part of Oudh ;

(g) in cases not provided for by the former part of this section, or by any other law for the time being in force, the Courts shall act according to justice, equity and good conscience.

Validity of  
local customs  
and mercan-  
tile usages.

4. All local customs and mercantile usages shall be regarded as valid, unless they are contrary to justice, equity or good conscience, or have, before the passing of this Act, been declared to be void by any competent authority.

### PART III.

**PART III.****CHAPTER I.****DOWER AMONG MUHAMMADANS.**

5. Where the amount of dower stipulated for in any contract of dower by a Muhammadan is excessive with reference to the means of the husband, the entire sum provided in the contract shall not be awarded in any suit by decree in favour of the plaintiff, or by allowing it by way of set-off, lien or otherwise to the defendant; but the amount of the dower to be allowed by the Court shall be reasonable with reference to the means of the husband and the status of the wife.

Muhammadan dower-contracts how to be enforced.

This rule shall be applicable whether the suit to enforce the contract be brought in the husband's lifetime or after his death.

Rule applicable after husband's death.

**CHAPTER II.****PRE-EMPTION.**

6. The right of pre-emption is a right of the persons hereinafter mentioned or referred to, to acquire, in the cases hereinafter specified, immoveable property in preference to all other persons.

Right of pre-emption.

7. Unless the existence of any custom or contract to the contrary is proved, such right shall, whether recorded in the settlement-record or not, be presumed—

Presumption as to its existence.

(a) to exist in all village-communities, however constituted, and whether proprietary or under-proprietary, and in the cases referred to in section forty of the Oudh Land-Revenue Act, and

(b) to extend to the village-site, to the houses built upon it, to all lands and shares of lands within the village-boundary, and to all transferable rights affecting such lands.

8. The

Its existence in towns to be proved.

**8.** The right of pre-emption shall not be presumed to exist in any town or city, or any sub-division thereof, but may be shown to exist therein, and to be exercisable therein by such persons and under such circumstances as the local custom prescribes.

Devolution of right when property to be sold or foreclosed is a proprietary or under-proprietary tenure.

**9.** If the property to be sold or foreclosed is a proprietary or under-proprietary tenure, or a share of such a tenure, the right to buy or redeem such property belongs, in the absence of a custom to the contrary,

*1st*, to co-sharers of the sub-division (if any) of the tenure in which the property is comprised, in order of their relationship to the vendor or mortgagor ;

*2ndly*, to co-sharers of the whole mahál in the same order ;

*3rdly*, to any member of the village-community ; and

*4thly*, if the property be an under-proprietary tenure, to the proprietor.

Where two or more persons are equally entitled to such right, the person to exercise the same shall be determined by lot.

Notice to pre-emptors.

**10.** When any person proposes to sell any property, or when he forecloses a mortgage upon any property, in respect of which any persons have a right of pre-emption, he shall give notice to the persons concerned of the price at which he is willing to sell such property, or of the amount due in respect of such mortgage, as the case may be.

Such notice shall be given through the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property or any part thereof is situate, and shall be deemed sufficiently given if it be stuck up on the chaupál or other public place of the village or city in which the property is situate.

Loss of right of pre-emption.

**11.** Any person having a right of pre-emption in respect of any property proposed to be sold, shall lose such right, unless within three months from the date

of

of such notice he or his agent pays or tenders the price aforesaid to the person so proposing to sell.

12. When the right of pre-emption arises in respect of the foreclosure of a mortgage, any person entitled to such right may, at any time within three months after the giving of the notice required by section ten, pay or tender to the mortgagee or his successor in title the amount specified in such notice, and shall thereupon acquire a right to purchase the property.

Right of pre-emptor on foreclosure.

On completion of the purchase the person exercising the right of pre-emption shall be bound to pay to the mortgagee or his successor in title the amount specified in such notice, together with interest on the principal sum secured by the mortgage, at the rate specified by the instrument of mortgage, for any time which has elapsed since the date of the notice, and any additional costs which may have been properly incurred by the mortgagee or his successor in title.

13. Any person entitled to a right of pre-emption may bring a suit to enforce such right on any of the following grounds (namely)—

Suit to enforce right of pre-emption.

(a) that no due notice was given as required by section ten ;

(b) that tender was made under section eleven or section twelve and refused ;

(c) in the case of a sale, that the price stated in the notice was not fixed in good faith ;

(d) in the case of a mortgage, that the amount claimed by the mortgagee was not really due on the footing of the mortgage and was not claimed in good faith, and that it exceeds the fair market-value of the property mortgaged.

If, in the case of a sale, the Court finds that the price was not fixed in good faith, the Court shall fix such price as appears to it to be the fair market-value of the property sold.

If

If, in the case of a mortgage, the Court finds that the amount claimed by the mortgagee was not really due on the footing of the mortgage, and that it was not claimed in good faith, and that it exceeds the fair market-value of the property mortgaged, the amount to be paid to the mortgagee shall not exceed what the Court finds to be such market-value.

Decree to fix time for payment.

14. If the Court find for the plaintiff, the decree shall specify a day on or before which the purchase-money or the amount to be paid to the mortgagee shall be paid.

Effect of non-payment of purchase-money.

15. If such purchase-money or amount is not paid into Court before it rises on that day, the decree shall become void, and the plaintiff shall, so far only as relates to such sale or mortgage, lose his right of pre-emption over the property to which the decree relates.

### CHAPTER III.

#### PROCEDURE OF THE COURTS.

Rule of limitation.

16. The Judicial Commissioner's Circular No. 104 of July 1860, shall be held to have been a notification within the meaning of section twenty-four of Act No. XIV of 1859; and such Act shall be deemed to have been in force in Oudh from the fourth day of July 1862; and all orders and decrees passed under the rules contained in the said Circular, or under the said Act, shall be deemed to have been passed under a law in force for the time being.

Nothing in this section affects the provisions of sections 102, 104, 105, 106, 107 and 108 of the Oudh Rent Act (XIX of 1868) with regard to the limitation of suits under that Act.

Act XXXII of 1871, s. 28, to cease in any district from date of notification that it is no longer under settlement.

17. The provisions of the Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1871, section 28, shall cease, and be deemed to have ceased, to have effect in any district from the date of the notification under section 26 of that Act.

:18. Section

18. Section 17 of Act VIII of 1859 is hereby repealed, so far as the province of Oudh is concerned, and the following section is substituted therefor :—

Recognized agent.

“The recognized agents of parties by whom such applications and appearances may be made are—

“A permanent servant, partner, relation or friend, whom the Court may admit as a fit person to represent a party, and especially persons holding powers-of-attorney from absent parties, parties carrying on business on behalf of bankers and traders, managing agents of landlords, nearest male relations of women, and persons *ex officio* authorized to act for Government or for any Prince or Chief.

“Whenever the personal appearance of a party to a suit is required by this Act, such appearance may be made by his recognized agent, unless the Court shall otherwise direct; and anything which by this Act is required or permitted to be done by a party in person may be done by his recognized agent. Notices given to, or processes served on, a recognized agent, relative to a suit, shall be effectual for all purposes, in relation to the suit, as if the same had been given to, or served on, the party in person, unless the Court shall otherwise direct; and all the provisions of this Act, relative to the service of notices or processes on a party to a suit, shall be applicable to the service of notices and processes on such recognized agent.”

19. Section 172 of Act No. VIII of 1859 is hereby repealed, so far as the province of Oudh is concerned, and the following section is substituted therefor :—

Rules for taking evidence.

“On the day appointed for the hearing of the suit, or on some other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the evidence of the witnesses in attendance shall be taken orally in open Court in the presence and hearing and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Judge.

“A note of the essential points of the evidence of each witness is to be taken at the time, and in the course of oral examination, by the officer who tries

the

if



the case, in his own language, or in English if he is sufficiently acquainted with that language, and such note shall be filed, and shall form part of the record of the case.

“If the evidence be taken down in a different language from that in which it has been given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the witness may require his deposition as taken down to be interpreted to him in the language in which it was given.

“It shall be in the discretion of the Court to take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer, if there appear any special reason for so doing, or any party or his pleader requires it.

“If any question put to a witness be objected to by either of the parties or their pleaders, and the Court allow the same to be put, the question and the answer shall be taken down, and the objection and the name of the party making it shall be noticed in taking down the depositions, together with the decision of the Court upon the objection.

“The Court shall record such remarks as it may think material respecting the demeanour of the witness while under examination.

“If the Judge be prevented from making a note as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause such note to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court, and shall sign the same, and such note shall form part of the record.”

Execution-  
sale of ances-  
tral and  
acquired  
property in  
land.

**20.** So much of section 205 of the Code of Civil Procedure, as renders land liable to sale in execution of a decree, shall be subject to the following restriction:—

No ancestral property in land shall be sold in satisfaction of a decree without the permission of the Chief Commissioner; no self-acquired property in  
land

land shall be so sold without the permission of the Commissioner.

*Explanation.*—In this section the words “ancestral property” include the immoveable property of persons admitted to engagement for the land-revenue at the summary settlement of 1858-59.

**21.** Whenever the Civil Court thinks fit under the said Code to provide for the management of land attached in execution of a decree, the Court shall issue a precept to the Deputy Commissioner of the district wherein such land is situate, directing him to take charge of such land, and to appoint a person for the care and management thereof under adequate security for the faithful discharge of his duty.

Appointment  
of manager  
of land  
attached.

The precept shall describe the land comprised in such direction, and the attachment shall not be withdrawn without a further precept from the Court to that effect.

Nothing in this section authorizes a Civil Court to direct a Deputy Commissioner to take charge of land not in the actual possession of the judgment-debtor or of some one whom the judgment-debtor has a present right to remove from possession.

**22.** Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Code, any Civil Court sitting within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Lucknow Civil Court, but exercising jurisdiction beyond such limits, may cause summonses, warrants, notices and other processes to be served within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Lucknow Civil Court without causing the same processes to be served through such Court.

Service of  
process with-  
in jurisdic-  
tion of  
Lucknow  
Civil Court.

**23.** The following section is substituted for section 109 of the Oudh Rent Act:—

Section sub-  
stituted for  
section 109,  
Act XIX of  
1868.

“The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, as in force in Oudh, shall, so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, apply to all suits, appeals and proceedings under this Act.”

**24.** Section

Section substituted for section 118, Act XIX of 1868.

Execution not to issue on decree after lapse of three years from date.

24. Section 118 of the Oudh Rent Act is repealed, and the following section is substituted for it :—

“118. No process of execution shall be issued on a decree under this Act on any application made after the lapse of three years from the date of such decree, unless the decree be for a sum exceeding five hundred rupees, in which case the period within which execution may be had shall be regulated by the law in force as to the period allowed for the execution of decrees of the Civil Courts.”

Right of occupancy in judgment-debtor's sif-land.

25. Any proprietor or under-proprietor of a mahál or portion of a mahál, which is attached, transferred, held under direct management, farmed or sold under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, who may, at the date of the order for such attachment, transfer, management, farm or sale, hold any land within such mahál or portion of a mahál in his cultivating occupancy, shall be deemed to be a tenant with a right of occupancy in respect of so much of such land as the Deputy Commissioner shall determine, and the rent to be paid by him for land so determined shall be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner under the provisions of the Oudh Rent Act.

Revenue Agents authorized to appear, &c., in rent-suits.

26. Notwithstanding anything contained in Act No. XX of 1865, all persons duly admitted and enrolled as Revenue Agents under that Act in the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh may appear, plead and act in suits under the Oudh Rent Act in the Courts of officers exercising the powers of Assistant Collectors, Deputy Collectors, Collectors and Commissioners under the same Act.

Power to make rules for custody and sale of attached property.

27. With the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act and with the Code of Civil Procedure,

(a) for the custody and sale of moveable property attached in execution of decrees ;

(b) for

(b) for the levy of a fee or commission on the sale of attached property, and the disposal of the funds accruing from such fees ;

(c) as to the appointment and remuneration of persons by whom property is to be attached, kept in custody and sold ; and

(d) as to the appointment and remuneration of persons by whom local investigations under section 180, and investigations and adjustments of accounts under section 181, of the Code of Civil Procedure, are to be made.

28. The Judicial Commissioner may, at any time within one year from the time of the passing of any decree or order by any Court subordinate to him, call for the proceedings in the case, and may, if he see sufficient grounds, revise and alter, or reverse or confirm, the said decree or order. But in such case, before revising, altering or reversing the decree or order, he shall cause the same notice to be given to the party in whose favour it was pronounced, and the same opportunity to such party to be heard in support thereof, and the same proceedings to be taken, as if a memorandum of appeal had been filed by the party aggrieved thereby.

Power to revise decrees and orders of subordinate Courts.

## CHAPTER IV.

### VILLAGE AND ROAD POLICE.

29. The nomination to the post of village-policeman shall be made by the zamindár of the village, or, where there are more zamindárs than one, by the lambardár as their representative ; and where there are more lambardárs than one, the opinion of the majority (unless there is some special provision to the contrary in the village-administration-paper) shall prevail.

Right to nominate village-policemen.

30. Every person authorized to nominate to the office of village-policeman shall, within fifteen days after the occurrence of a vacancy in such office, nominate

Obligation to nominate.

inate

inate a proper person to the vacant post, and communicate the nomination to the Magistrate of the district.

Discretion to appoint or reject nominee.

**31.** The person so nominated shall, after due enquiry into his age, character and ability, be appointed or rejected at discretion by such Magistrate, or by some officer authorized by him in that behalf.

Power to Magistrate to appoint.

**32.** In default of such nomination within the said fifteen days, the Magistrate of the district shall appoint such person as he thinks fit to the vacancy.

Procedure in case of rejection of nominee.

If the nomination has been made within the said fifteen days, but the nominee is rejected, the person authorized to nominate shall, within fifteen days from the date of such rejection, nominate another person to the vacant post; and in default of such nomination, or if such nomination has been made, but the nominee is again rejected, the Magistrate of the district shall appoint such person as he thinks fit to the vacancy.

Appointment of road-police.

**33.** Subject to the rules to be framed under section thirty-nine and for the time being in force, the Magistrate of the district may from time to time appoint persons to be the road-police of his district.

Duties of village and road-policemen.

**34.** Every village-policeman and every road-policeman shall perform the following duties:—

(a).—He shall give immediate information to the officer in charge of the police-station appointed for his village or beat,

(1) of every unnatural, suspicious or sudden death occurring in the village of which he is chaukidár, or within his beat;

(2) of each of the following offences occurring in such village or on such beat (that is to say,) murder, culpable homicide, rape, dacoity, theft, robbery, mischief by fire, house-breaking, counterfeiting coin, causing grievous hurt, riot, harbouring a proclaimed offender, exposure of a child, concealment of birth, administering stupefying drugs, kidnapping, lurking house-trespass, and

(3) of

(3) of all attempts and preparations to commit, and abetments of, any of the said offences :

(b).—He shall keep the Police informed of all disputes which are likely to lead to any riot or serious affray :

(c).—He shall arrest all proclaimed offenders, and all persons whom he may find in the act of committing any offence specified in paragraph (a), clause (2), of this section :

(d).—He shall observe, and from time to time report to the officer in charge of the police-station within the jurisdiction of which his village or beat may be situate, the movements of all bad characters in or on such village or beat :

(e).—He shall report to the officer in charge of such police-station the arrival of suspicious characters in the neighbourhood :

(f).—He shall supply to the best of his ability any local information which a Magistrate or any officer of Police may require, and shall promptly execute all orders issued to him by competent authority.

**35.** Whenever a village-policeman or road-policeman arrests any person, he shall take him as soon as possible to the police-station within the jurisdiction of which his village or beat is situate.

Procedure on arrest by village or road-policeman.

**36.** The Magistrate of the district may dismiss any village-policeman or road-policeman for any misconduct or neglect of duty.

Dismissal of village or road-policeman.

Where any village-policeman is guilty of neglect of duty or other misconduct, the person authorized to nominate to his office may report him for dismissal to the Magistrate of the district; and such Magistrate shall dismiss him accordingly, unless the Magistrate has reason to think that such dismissal would be improper.

**37.** Every village-policeman and road-policeman guilty of any wilful misconduct in his office, or of neglect of duty, such misconduct or neglect not being

Acts punishable.

an

an offence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code,

or withdrawing from the duties of his office without permission and without having given at least two months' notice of his intention to withdraw from such duties to the persons authorized to nominate or appoint under sections twenty-nine, thirty-two and thirty-three (as the case may be),

or offering any unnecessary personal violence to any person in his custody,

Penalty.

shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding three months' pay, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or to both.

Fines to be credited to such fund as Government appoints.

**38.** All fines levied under this Act on village-policemen or road-policemen shall be credited to such fund as the Local Government from time to time appoints.

## CHAPTER V.

### SUBSIDIARY RULES.

Power to make rules.

**39.** The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules consistent with this Act as to—

(a) the discipline and remuneration of the village and road-police and the regulation of their number, location and duties ;

(b) the disposal of unclaimed property under Act No. V of 1861 (*for the regulation of Police*), sections 25, 26 and 27 ;

(c) public health and conservancy at fairs and other large public assemblies, and the maintenance of a proper watch and ward at such fairs and assemblies ;

(d) imposing with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council taxes for those purposes only ;

(e) the

(e) the manner in which records, civil, criminal and revenue, shall be kept; the appointment and removal of the persons entrusted with the custody of records, and all other matters connected with such custody, and the destruction from time to time of such records as it may be deemed unnecessary to keep;

(f) the appointment, duties, punishment and dismissal of all ministerial officers other than those employed in the Civil Courts and those in respect of whom provision is made in the Oudh Revenue Act;

(g) the extent of land in respect of which a proprietor or under-proprietor is to be held, under section twenty-five, to be a tenant with a right of occupancy.

40. All rules made by the Chief Commissioner under section thirty-nine, and all rules made by the Judicial Commissioner under section twenty-seven, shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Publication of rules.

41. All rules heretofore prescribed by competent authority in respect of any of the matters for which rules may be made under this Act, shall remain in force for twelve months after this Act comes into force, unless any rules on the same subject are previously issued by the Chief Commissioner or Judicial Commissioner.

Rules prescribed in respect of matters for which rules may be made under this Act, to remain in force for twelve months.

42. Whoever breaks any rule made or continued under this Act, not being a rule made by the Judicial Commissioner, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

Penalty for breach of rules.

## CHAPTER VI.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### *Honorary Civil Jurisdiction.*

43. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,

Power to invest taluqdars with

(a) invest



civil jurisdiction.

(a) invest such persons as he thinks fit to be Honorary Assistant Commissioners with the powers of a Civil Court of the first or of the second grade;

(b) declare what shall be in each such case the local limits of the jurisdiction so conferred, and

(c) withdraw such jurisdiction.

*Honorary Police Officers.*

Honorary Police officers.

44. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, confer on any person whom he thinks fit any power which may be exercised by a Police officer under any Act for the time being in force, and withdraw any power so conferred.

*Creation and Alteration of Districts and Sub-divisions.*

Power to create new districts.

45. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, create new districts in any part of such territories, for any revenue, judicial or other purpose, and may alter the limits of existing districts.

Power to form sub-divisions of districts.

The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, divide any district into sub-divisions, and from time to time alter the limits of such sub-divisions.

All existing tahsils shall be sub-divisions of districts until they are so altered.

## THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 2).

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
	All Bengal Regulations now in force in Oudh, except those specified in the second schedule,	The whole.
	and, except when expressly provided otherwise in this Act, all rules, laws and regulations made for or extended to the Province of Oudh, or any part thereof, which have acquired the force of law under the Indian Councils Act.	The whole.
	Government Notification No. 4325 of 6th August 1861.	The whole.
XXI of 1857 ...	Gambling ...	Sections ten to fifteen.
XIX of 1863 ...	Partition ...	The whole.
XXXII of 1871	The Oudh Civil Courts Act.	Section thirty-one.

## THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 3).

## PART I.—BENGAL REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Subject.	Modifications.
XXXIII of 1803	Embezzlement by Native Officers.	In section I and in section II, clause <i>First</i> , before "sezawuls," insert "tahsildárs." In section II, after the first clause, insert " <i>Second</i> . The responsibility of the sureties of tahsildárs extends to the several cases provided for in this Regulation."

PART I.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—*continued.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Modifications.
X of 1804 ...	Punishment by Courts-martial of certain State-offences.	<p>In section III, for "Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillah, the Judge of which Court shall detain him," read "District, where he shall be detained;" for "real or personal," read "moveable or immoveable;" for "city," read "jurisdiction;" for "Board of Revenue," read "Chief Commissioner;" and omit the words and figures "and the rules in Regulation XXVII. 1803 regarding suits so carried on by the Collectors are to be held applicable to it."</p> <p>In section IV, omit the words "or in either of the cities of Patna, Dacca or Moorshedabad."</p> <p>Omit section VIII.</p> <p>Omit section I.</p> <p>In section II, for "the British territories subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort William," read "the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh."</p> <p>In section III, for "real and personal," read "moveable or immoveable."</p>
XI of 1806 ...	Assistance to troops and travellers passing through Districts.	<p>Omit sections I, VII, IX to XX (both inclusive), and so much of the rest of the Regulation as authorises Collectors and their Native officers, or Magistrates and their police officers, to give their official aid in procuring coolies for the purpose of facilitating the march of troops or the progress of travellers.</p> <p>For "Collectors of Revenue" and "Collector," read "Deputy Commissioner" throughout the Regulation.</p> <p>In sections II and III, for "the Company's territories," read "Oudh."</p> <p>In section II, omit the last sentence.</p> <p>In section IV, clause <i>Third</i>, for "Governor General in Council," read "Chief Commissioner."</p>

PART I.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—*continued.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Modifications.
XVII of 1806 ✓	Redemption and foreclosure of mortgages.	<p>In section V, <i>omit</i> "the Company's;" and <i>for</i> "Board of Revenue," <i>read</i> "Chief Commissioner."</p> <p>In section VI, <i>for</i> "Magistrate," <i>read</i> "Deputy Commissioner;" and <i>for</i> "on the part of the Collector," <i>read</i> "by the Deputy Commissioner."</p> <p>In section VIII, <i>for</i> "the Company's provinces," <i>read</i> "Oudh;" and <i>omit</i> the words and figures "(under the rules prescribed by Regulation V. 1804,)" and "in Regulation XXVII. 1803."</p> <p><i>Omit</i> sections I to VI (both inclusive).</p> <p>In section VII, <i>omit</i> from the beginning down to and including "hereby provided that;" <i>for</i> "within one year (Bengal, Fussily or Willaity, according to the era current where the mortgage may take place)," <i>read</i> "within one calendar year;" <i>for</i> "Zillah or City Court of Dewanny Adawlut," <i>read</i> "Deputy Commissioner;" <i>for</i> "Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillah or City," <i>read</i> "Court of the Deputy Commissioner or other officer having jurisdiction with reference to the value of the subject-matter;" and in the last sentence from "as allowed for the security" to the end of the section.</p> <p>In section VIII, <i>for</i> "preamble and preceding sections," <i>read</i> "preceding section;" <i>for</i> "Judge of the Zillah or City," <i>read</i> "Deputy Commissioner of the District," and <i>for</i> "Judge," <i>read</i> "Deputy Commissioner."</p>
XX of 1810 ...	Military Bázárs.	
V of 1817 ...	Hidden Treasure ...	In section I, <i>omit</i> "to be in force as soon as promulgated throughout the provinces im-

PART I.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—*continued.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Modifications.
		<p>mediately subordinate to the Presidency of Fort William."</p> <p>In section V, for "Collectors of Land-revenue," read "Deputy Commissioners;" for "Board of Revenue," read "Chief Commissioner;" for "Judge," read "Deputy Commissioner."</p> <p>In section VI, for "Zillah or City Judge," read "Deputy Commissioner."</p> <p>In section VII, omit "sicca."</p> <p>In section VIII, for "Judge of the Zillah or City Court," read "Deputy Commissioner," and omit the words "on the application of the vakeel of Government under instructions from the Board of Revenue."</p> <p>For section IX, substitute the following: "IX. The decisions of Deputy Commissioners under this Regulation shall be open to appeal under Act No. XXXII of 1871."</p>
III of 1818 ...	State Prisoners ...	<p>In section I, omit "situated within the territories dependent on the Presidency of Fort William," and from "which are to take effect" to the end of the section.</p> <p>In section II, clause <i>Third</i>, omit "within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William."</p> <p>In section IV, omit clause <i>First</i>.</p> <p>In the same section, clause <i>Second</i>, for "Zillah or City Magistrate," read "Deputy Commissioner," and for "Judge of Circuit," read "Commissioner of Division."</p> <p>In section IX, for "to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit and to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut," read "and to the Judicial Commissioner."</p> <p>Omit section X.</p>
VI of 1819 ...	Ferries ...	Omit sections I and II.

PART I.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—*continued.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Modifications.
		<p>Omit "or Joint Magistrates," "and Joint Magistrates" and "or Joint Magistrate," wherever they occur.</p> <p>In section III, clause <i>Second</i>, omit "by the Collectors."</p> <p>In the same section, clause <i>Third</i>, after "prepared," insert "through the Commissioners of Divisions," and for "Government," read "Chief Commissioner," and add "who shall fix the rates of toll to be levied at such ferries."</p> <p>In section IV, clause <i>First</i>, omit "for limiting the rates of toll to be levied at each ferry."</p> <p>In section V, omit "and in that of the Collector of the District."</p> <p>In section VI, clause <i>Second</i>, after "reported," insert "through the Commissioners of Divisions," and for "Government," read "the Chief Commissioner."</p> <p>In section VII, clause <i>First</i>, omit "they shall fix the rates of toll on a very moderate scale in no case exceeding, without an indispensable necessity, the rates which prevailed previous to the enactment of Regulation XIX. 1816."</p> <p>In the same section, clause <i>Third</i>, for "Bengal or Fussily year according to the era current in the province," read "term of his lease."</p> <p>In the same section, clause <i>Fourth</i>, for "Magistrate or Collector," read "Deputy Commissioner," and omit "European."</p> <p>In section X, for the words "public money" to the end of the section, substitute "arrears of revenue."</p> <p>In section XI, for "Magistrates reserve to themselves," read "the Chief Commissioner reserves to himself."</p>

PART I.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—*continued.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Modifications.
XI of 1822	... Non-liability of Government for errors of a Court of Justice.	In section XII, clause <i>First</i> , line one, <i>for</i> "a Magistrate," <i>read</i> "the Chief Commissioner," and in line four, <i>omit</i> "said." In section XIII, <i>omit</i> the <i>Second</i> clause.
VI of 1825	... Supply of troops on the march.	In the preamble, <i>omit</i> the last twenty words. In section II, <i>omit</i> "in pursuance of section III, Regulation XI. 1806," and <i>omit</i> "sicca." In section IV, <i>for</i> "Board of Revenue in whose jurisdiction the district may be situate" and "Board," <i>read</i> "Commissioner." In section V, <i>omit</i> "on the stamped paper prescribed for other appeals to the Revenue Boards," and <i>for</i> "the proper Board" and "the Board," <i>read</i> "the Commissioner."
XI of 1825	... Alluvion and Diluvion	<i>Omit</i> section I. In section III, <i>omit</i> "either" and "or the sea." In section IV, clause <i>First</i> , <i>omit</i> "whether" and "or of the sea," and <i>for</i> "the provisions of Regulation II. 1819, or of any other Regulation in force," <i>read</i> "any law in force for the time being;" clause <i>Third</i> , <i>omit</i> "or in the sea" and "or sea;" clause <i>Fifth</i> , <i>omit</i> "or the sea." In section V, <i>for</i> "Zillah and City Magistrates," <i>read</i> "Deputy Commissioners."
XX of 1825	... Military Courts of Requests.	<i>Omit</i> sections I, III and IV, and section II, clause <i>Sixth</i> . In section II, clause <i>First</i> , <i>omit</i> from the beginning down to and including "provided, that;" and <i>for</i> "His Majesty or of the Hon'ble East India Company," <i>read</i> "Her Majesty;" and <i>for</i> "not within the territories sub-

PART I.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—*concluded.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Modifications.
		<p>ject to the Presidency of Fort William, or at any place within such territories which may be situated above one hundred and twenty miles from the aforesaid Presidency," <i>read</i> "within Oudh;" and <i>for</i> "a person attached to such body of troops in any of the capacities specified in sections XLV and LX of Statute IVth, Geo. IV, cap. LXXXI," <i>read</i> "otherwise subject to the provisions of the Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters for the time being in force;"</p> <p>and <i>omit</i> "as directed in such cases in the Regulations above-mentioned;" and <i>for</i> "Act of Parliament," <i>read</i> "Mutiny Act for the time being in force."</p> <p>In the same section, clause <i>Third</i>, <i>for</i> "Act of Parliament," <i>read</i> "Mutiny Act;" and <i>for</i> "Magistrate of the Zillah or City," <i>read</i> "Deputy Commissioner."</p> <p>In the same section, clause <i>Fourth</i>, <i>for</i> "Zillah and City Magistrates," <i>read</i> "Deputy Commissioners;" and <i>omit</i> "of the nature described in section II of Statute IV, Geo. IV, cap. LXXXI," and "under the provisions of the said Act," and "under the provisions of the Regulations hitherto in force."</p>

## PART II.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Modifications.
XIX of 1853 ...	Section 26, Recusant witnesses.	<i>Omit</i> "in addition to any proceedings under this Act."
XX of 1856 ...	Chaukidárs ...	In the preamble, <i>after</i> "Bengal," <i>add</i> "and the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh."



PART II.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.—*concl'd.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Modifications.
XIII of 1857 ...	Opium ...	<p><i>Omit</i> the words "of circuit" wherever they occur after "Commissioner."  <i>Omit</i> section XL.</p> <p>In the title, <i>after</i> "the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal," <i>read</i> "and the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh."                      In section two, <i>after</i> "Presidency of Fort William in Bengal," <i>read</i> "and the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh."                      In section three, <i>omit</i> "being covenanted servants of the Company."</p>
XL of 1858 ...	Minors ...	<p>In the title, <i>for</i> "the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal," <i>read</i> "Oudh."                      In section two, <i>for</i> "estates paying revenue to Government," <i>read</i> "maháls assessed to revenue or held revenue-free."</p>
XXII of 1871 ...	Chaukidárs ...	<p>In section one, <i>after</i> "Presidency," <i>insert</i> "or territories."                      In section three, <i>omit</i> the words "of circuit."  <i>Omit</i> section six.</p>

# ACT No. XIX OF 1876.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 16th December 1876).

An Act for the better control of public dramatic performances.

**WHEREAS** it is expedient to empower the Govern- Preamble.  
ment to prohibit public dramatic performances  
which are scandalous, defamatory, seditious or ob-  
scene; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Dramatic Per- Short title.  
formances Act, 1876:

It extends to the whole of British India;

Local extent.

And it shall come into force at once.

Commence-  
ment.

2. In this Act "Magistrate" means, in the Presi- "Magistrate"  
dency Towns a Magistrate of Police, and elsewhere defined.  
the Magistrate of the District.

3. Whenever the Local Government is of opinion that any play, pantomime, or other drama performed or about to be performed in a public place is—

Power to  
prohibit  
certain dra-  
matic per-  
formances.

(a) of a scandalous or defamatory nature, or

(b) likely to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, or

(c) likely to deprave and corrupt persons present at the performance,

the Local Government, or outside the Presidency Towns and Rangoon the Local Government or such Magistrate as it may empower in this behalf, may by order prohibit the performance.

*Explanation.*—Any building or enclosure to which the public are admitted to witness a performance on  
payment

[Price one anna and nine pies.]

payment of money, shall be deemed a "public place" within the meaning of this section.

Power to  
serve order  
of prohibi-  
tion.

Penalty for  
disobeying  
order.

4. A copy of any such order may be served on any person about to take part in the performance so prohibited, or on the owner or occupier of any house, room or place in which such performance is intended to take place; and any person on whom such copy is served, and who does, or willingly permits, any act in disobedience to such order, shall be punished on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

Power to  
notify order.

5. Any such order may be notified by proclamation, and a written or printed notice thereof may be stuck up at any place or places adapted for giving information of the order to the persons intending to take part in or to witness the performance so prohibited.

Penalty for  
disobeying  
prohibition.

6. Whoever, after the notification of any such order—

(a) takes part in the performance prohibited thereby, or in any performance substantially the same as the performance so prohibited, or

(b) in any manner assists in conducting any such performance, or

(c) is in wilful disobedience to such order present as a spectator during the whole or any part of any such performance, or

(d) being the owner or occupier, or having the use of, any house, room or place, opens, keeps or uses the same for any such performance, or permits the same to be opened, kept or used for any such performance,

shall be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

Power to  
call for in-  
formation.

7. For the purpose of ascertaining the character of any intended public dramatic performance, the Local Government or such officer as it may specially empower

empower in this behalf, may apply to the author, proprietor or printer of the drama about to be performed, or to the owner or occupier of the place in which it is intended to be performed, for such information as the Local Government or such officer thinks necessary.

Every person so applied to shall be bound to furnish the same to the best of his ability, and whoever contravenes this section shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

8. If any Magistrate has reason to believe that any house, room or place is used, or is about to be used, for any performance prohibited under this Act, he may, by his warrant, authorize any officer of police to enter with such assistance as may be requisite, by night or by day, and by force if necessary, any such house, room or place, and to take into custody all persons whom he finds therein, and to seize all scenery, dresses and other articles found therein and reasonably suspected to have been used, or to be intended to be used, for the purpose of such performance.

Power to grant warrant to Police to enter and arrest and seize.

9. No conviction under this Act shall bar a prosecution under section 124A or section 294 of the Indian Penal Code.

Saving of prosecutions under Penal Code, sections 124A and 294.

10. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that the provisions of this section are required in any local area, it may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, declare, by notification in the local official Gazette, that such provisions are applied to such area from a day to be fixed in the notification.

Power to prohibit dramatic performances in any local area, except under license.

On and after that day, the Local Government may order that no dramatic performance shall take place in any place of public entertainment within such area, except under a license to be granted by such Local Government, or such officer as it may specially empower in this behalf.

The Local Government may also order that no dramatic performance shall take place in any place of

*Dramatic Performances.* [ACT XIX, 1876.]

of public entertainment within such area, unless a copy of the piece, if and so far as it is written, or some sufficient account of its purport, if and so far as it is in pantomime, has been furnished, not less than three days before the performance, to the Local Government, or to such officer as it may appoint in this behalf.

A copy of any order under this section may be served on any keeper of a place of public entertainment, and if thereafter he does, or willingly permits, any act in disobedience to such order, he shall be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

Powers  
exercisable  
by Governor  
General.

11. The powers conferred by this Act on the Local Government may be exercised also by the Governor General in Council.

Exclusion  
of perform-  
ances at  
religious  
festivals.

12. Nothing in this Act applies to any *jātras* or performances of a like kind at religious festivals.

## ACT No. XX OF 1876.

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PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.  
(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 16th of  
December 1876).

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An Act to give better effect to certain agreements  
with the Thákur of Bhaunagar.

**W**HEREAS the villages mentioned in the Schedule Preamble.  
hereto annexed (hereinafter called the Scheduled  
villages) are the property of the Thákur of Bhaunagar,  
and were by the Treaty of Bassein dated the thirty-  
first day of December 1802, separated from the Native  
State or States known as the territory of Káthiáwár  
and ceded to the British Government :

And whereas, by Regulation VI of 1816 of the  
Governor of Bombay in Council, the Regulations in  
force throughout the Presidency of Bombay were  
extended to the said villages, and such villages there-  
by became subject to the jurisdiction of the Revenue,  
Civil and Criminal Courts established in that Presi-  
dency :

And whereas the said Thákur of Bhaunagar is  
also the proprietor of divers villages, forming part of  
the said territory, and hereinafter called the Káthiá-  
wár villages :

And whereas the British Government have exer-  
cised certain powers of government over the said  
territory, but such territory has never been treated as  
being British territory, nor as having been vested in  
the East India Company, nor in Her Majesty the  
Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of  
India, and the said Káthiáwár villages have conse-  
quently never been subject to the laws in force in the  
Presidency of Bombay :

And

[Price two annas.]

And whereas in the year 1820 the British Government established a Political Agency for the said territory of Káthiáwár :

And whereas in the year 1857 the said Thákur was, by an order of the British Government, invested in respect of the same villages with certain powers of sovereignty limited by and subject to the rules laid down for the government and conduct of the said Káthiáwár Political Agency :

And whereas for divers reasons of State affecting the welfare of British India, the British Government became desirous of ceding to the Thákur of Bhaunagar the Scheduled villages, to be held by him on the same conditions as those on which he holds the Káthiáwár villages, and for that purpose certain agreements were made and certain notifications published which were intended to operate as a cession of the Scheduled villages :

And whereas on the twenty-ninth day of January 1866, the Governor of Bombay in Council published a notification declaring that, in accordance with the agreement last hereinbefore recited, the Scheduled villages were from and after the first day of February 1866 removed from the jurisdiction of the Revenue, Civil and Criminal Courts of the Bombay Presidency and transferred to the supervision of the said Political Agency in Káthiáwár on the same conditions as to jurisdiction as the said Káthiáwár villages :

And whereas the intention of the said agreements and notifications was that the villages comprised therein should be ceded to and vested in the Thákur of Bhaunagar, to be held by him on the terms on which he holds the Káthiáwár villages :

And whereas ever since the first day of February 1866, the Scheduled villages have been governed according to the intention of the said agreements, and acts of executive authority have been done, proceedings taken and decrees and sentences passed by the Thákur of Bhaunagar and his officers, and by the  
officers

officers of the said Political Agency, and by the Courts of Justice appointed to exercise jurisdiction within the limits of the said Political Agency :

And whereas it now appears that such agreements and notifications were not worded so as to express their true intention, and that the Scheduled villages did not thereby cease to be British territory, or to be subject to the laws in force in the Presidency of Bombay :

And whereas by a notification dated the fifth day of December 1876, after reciting to the effect above recited, and reciting that the Secretary of State for India had on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India, given his sanction to the cession intended to be thereby effected, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction aforesaid, did thereby cede and grant to the said Thákur of Bhaunagar, his heirs and successors, the said Scheduled villages, to hold the same unto the said Thákur his heirs and successors, on the terms and subject to the rules on and subject to which he holds the said Káthiáwár villages : but it was thereby provided that, in case the said Thákur his heirs or successors should commit any acts of misgovernment which, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, rendered it inexpedient that the said Thákur his heirs and successors should continue to hold the said Scheduled villages, the Governor General in Council might resume the villages thereby ceded and reannex the same to Her Majesty's dominions :

And whereas it is expedient (so far as relates to any past or future proceedings in British India) to ratify the aforesaid acts, proceedings and sentences of the Thákur of Bhaunagar and the officers and Courts aforesaid, and to indemnify the said Thákur and officers against any liability in respect thereof, and to provide that no title to property shall be disturbed by any act, proceeding or sentence of any other authority ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called "The Bhaunagar Act, Short title. 1876 :"

It



Local extent.

It extends only to British India ;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Scheduled villages excluded from jurisdiction of Bombay Courts.

2. The said Scheduled villages shall be deemed to have been, on and after the said first day of February 1866, excluded from the jurisdiction of the Revenue, Civil and Criminal Courts of the Bombay Presidency.

Validation of acts done after 1st February 1866.

3. All acts of executive authority, proceedings, decrees and sentences which have been done, taken or passed subsequently to the first day of February 1866, and which would have been valid if the Scheduled villages had been ceded according to the intention of the said agreements and notification, shall be as valid and operative in British India as if such cession had actually been effected; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained or continued against any person whatever on the ground that the Scheduled villages did not cease to be British territory on the first day of February 1866.

Bar of suits.

Saving of personal jurisdiction of Courts of British India.

4. Nothing in this Act shall affect any jurisdiction which any Court of Justice in British India may for the time being be entitled to exercise over persons resident or being beyond the limits of British India.

SCHEDULE.

*Bhaunagar Taluqa.*

Bhaunagar.	Málanka.	Háthab.
Wadwá.	Bhutesar.	Khadsuliu.
Ruhá.	Bhumlí.	Bhadbadiu.
Akwára.	Ratanpur Juná.	Alápur.
Adhiwára.	Ratanpur Nuwá.	Thalsar.
Tarsamía.	Koliak.	Lákhanka.
Jaspará.	Kobri.	Sultánpur.
Phulsar.	Bhurí.	Wávri.
Karmadiu.	Bhundariu.	Rámpura.
Surká.	Churi.	Bhenswari
Tarak Pálrí.	Sánkrásar.	Jhánjrá
Nárí.	Bhádole.	} waste.
Budhel.	Nágdhanába.	

*Sihór*

*Sihór Taluqa.*

Sihór.	Ratanpur near Táná.	Rájpura.
Usrad.	Wadiu.	Khakhriu.
Agriáli.	Waláwad.	Kardej.
Táná.	Megwadar.	Surká.
Bordi.	Ghángli.	Jámbálu.
Kájáwadar.	Nesra.	Kuchotiu ( <i>waste</i> ).
	Chirora ( <i>waste</i> ).	

*New Villages.*

Gundi.	Trápaj.	Píthalpur.
Mándwá.	Bapará.	Khántarí.
Sosiá.	Pánchpíplá.	Deogána.
Paniálf.	Rájpura.	Thordí.
	Khadarpur Mitiverdi.	

*Inám Villages.*

Wartej.	Sámpura.	Sodwadra.
Sidhsar.	Phariádku.	Sedhawadar.
	Kálví ( <i>waste</i> ).	

## DHANDUKA PARGANA.

*Pátna Taluqa.*

Pátna.	Kánutalao.	Dantretía.
Bharbír.	Ratanwau.	Samandiála.
Chakampur.	Keriá.	Kariáni.
Sarwui.	Jamrála.	Láthídhār.
Jhinhawadar.	Ujalwau.	Weláwadar.
Pátí.	Jotingra.	Vírdhi or Rájghar.
Keria near Pátí.	Shírfhali.	Sajelí.
Bhámbhan.	Dhíkwáli.	Oteriá.
Samandeála, 2.	Wajelí.	Sándherá.
Tájpur.	Lundrá.	Nágálpur.
	Málpur.	

## RANPUR PARGANA.

*Botád Taluqa.*

Botád.	Dánkniá.	Kániád.
Hardar.	Khankói.	Rájpura.
Sírwániu.	Turkhá.	Juriá.

# ACT No. XXI OF 1876.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN <sup>the</sup>COUNCIL.

*(Received the assent of the Governor General on the  
17th of December 1876).*

## An Act to amend the Land Improvement Act, 1871.

**WHEREAS** doubts have arisen as to the effect of certain provisions of the Land Improvement Act, 1871, and it is expedient, with a view to removing such doubts, to amend the said Act; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

**1.** This Act extends to the whole of British India : Local extent.

It shall be read with, and taken as part of, the said Land Improvement Act, 1871, and it shall be deemed to have come into force on the twenty-eighth day of September 1871, being the day on which the said Act came into force. Construction.  
Commence-  
ment.

**2.** The definition of "improvement" in section one of the said Act includes works for the storage, supply or distribution of water for the use of men and cattle employed in agriculture. Definition of  
"improve-  
ment" ex-  
plained.

**3.** To section fourteen of the said Act the following clause shall be added (namely)— Amendment  
of Act XXVI  
of 1871, sec-  
tion 14.

"(e) if such security consists of a charge upon land—the position, extent and boundaries of such land."

**4.** Section fifteen of the said Act is repealed, and instead thereof the following section shall be substituted :— Amendment  
of Act XXVI  
of 1871, sec-  
tion 15.

"15. All sums advanced under this Act shall, when they become due, be recoverable in all or any of the following ways :—

(a) from the borrower—as if they were arrears of land-revenue due from him :

(b) from

[Price one anna three pies.]

*Land Improvement.* [ACT XXI, 1876.]

(b) from the surety (if any)—as if they were arrears of land-revenue due from him :

(c) out of the land to be improved—as if they were arrears of land-revenue due on account of such land :

(d) out of the property comprised in the collateral security (if any)—according to the terms of such security :

“ Provided—

(e) that if the borrower is the landlord, any proprietary or cultivating interest which a tenant may have in the land to be improved shall not, unless the tenant has given such interest as collateral security for the advance, be liable to sale for the recovery of such advance :

(f) that if the borrower is such a tenant as is mentioned in section seven, the landlord's interest in the land to be improved shall not be liable to sale for the recovery of the advance :

(g) and if the advance is recovered from the surety or out of his property, to the exoneration of the borrower or of the land to be improved, the surety shall have the same rights against the borrower and the land to be improved, as the Government had when the advance was due, and may enforce such rights by ordinary process of law.”

Power to  
authorize  
Collector to  
delegate cer-  
tain powers.

5. The Local Government may authorize the Collector (as defined in the said Act) to delegate to any officer subordinate to him such of his powers under the said Act as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

## ACT No. XXII OF 1876.

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PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 17th of December 1876.)*

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An Act to provide for the management of the Public  
Museum at Calcutta.

**WHEREAS**, by Act No. XVII of 1866, reciting Preamble.  
that it was expedient to provide for the establishment of a Public Museum at Calcutta, to be called the Indian Museum, it was enacted that the Governor General in Council should cause to be erected at the expense of the Government of India a suitable building in Calcutta, to be devoted in part to collections illustrative of Indian Archæology and of the several branches of Natural History, in part to the preservation and exhibition of other objects of interest, whether historical, physical or economical, in part to the records and offices of the Geological Survey of India, and in part to the fit accommodation of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and to the reception of their library, manuscripts, maps, coins, busts, pictures, engravings and other property; and it was also enacted that the Government of India should keep the said building in repair and pay and defray the salaries, allowances and pensions of the officers and servants, and all other expenses connected with the said Museum; and by the Act now in recital certain officials and other persons therein mentioned or referred to, to the number of thirteen, and their successors, were constituted a Body Corporate by the name of the Trustees of the Indian Museum, and the said Trustees were empowered to receive bequests, donations and subscriptions, and to deal with the same in the manner  
therein

[Price two annas and nine pies.]

therein mentioned for the purposes of their trusts therein mentioned; and it was also enacted that the said Trustees should have the exclusive possession, occupation and control, for the purposes of such trusts, of the said building, other than those portions thereof which, upon its completion, should be set apart by the said Trustees for the records and offices of the said Geological Survey and for the accommodation of the said Asiatic Society and the reception of their library, manuscripts, maps, coins, busts, pictures, engravings and other property; and it was also enacted that all officers and servants, salaried or otherwise, employed in the care or management of the trust-property, should be appointed, and might be removed or suspended, by the said Trustees, subject to such regulations and conditions as the said Trustees should think proper; and it was also enacted that the Council of the said Asiatic Society should cause the collections belonging to such Society, and illustrative of Indian Archæology and the several branches of Natural History, and all additions that might be made thereto, to be removed to and deposited in the said building at the expense of the Government of India as soon as the same should be completed so far as to be in a condition to receive the said collections, and that an inventory of the articles in such collections should be made by the said Society, one copy whereof was to be signed by the said Trustees and kept by the said Society, and another copy was to be signed by the said Society and kept by the said Trustees, and that the said Society should continue to have the same exclusive property in and control over their said library, manuscripts, maps, coins, busts, pictures and engravings which they then possessed, and that the Council of the said Society should have the exclusive possession, occupation and control, for the purposes of the said Society, of those portions of the said building which should be set apart for the accommodation of the said Society and the reception of their library and other property thereinbefore mentioned;

And

And whereas the Government of India has caused the said building to be erected, and the Council of the said Society has caused the said collections belonging to the same Society to be removed to and deposited in the said building at the expense of the Government of India; and an inventory of the articles in such collections has been made by the said Society, one copy whereof has been signed by the said Trustees and delivered to the said Society, and another copy has been signed by the Council of the said Society and delivered to the said Trustees;

And whereas the said Trustees have, in pursuance of the said Act, set apart certain portions of the said building for the said records and offices of the Geological Survey of India;

And whereas, in consideration of a sum of one hundred and fifty thousand rupees paid to them by the Government of India, the Council of the said Society has relinquished the exclusive possession, occupation and control secured to them by the said Act, of the portions of the said building which, under the said Act, were to be set apart for the accommodation of the said Society and the reception of their said Library and other property;

And whereas it is expedient to alter the constitution of the said Body Corporate and to amend the law relating to the appointment and salaries of the said officers:

And whereas under the circumstances aforesaid it is expedient to repeal the said Act, and to re-enact it with the modifications hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

*Preliminary.*

1. This Act may be called “The Indian Museum Act, 1876.” Short title.

2. Act No. XVII of 1866 (*to provide for the establishment of a Public Museum at Calcutta*) shall be repealed. Repeal of Act No. XVII of 1866. But all persons nominated under the said

Act

Act as Trustees of the Indian Museum, and all officers and servants appointed under the same Act and now holding office, shall be deemed to have been respectively nominated and appointed under this Act.

*Incorporation of the Trustees.*

Trustees of the Indian Museum incorporated.

3. The Trustees of the said Indian Museum shall be—

such Secretary to the Government of India as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs in this behalf,

the Accountant General,

five other persons to be nominated by the Governor General of India in Council,

the President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and four other Members of the Council of the said Society for the time being, to be nominated by the Council of the said Society,

the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and

three other persons to be elected by the Trustees for the time being and appointed under their common seal ;

and such Trustees and their successors shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, be and are hereby constituted a Body Corporate by the name of the "Trustees of the Indian Museum," and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall have perpetual succession ; and all the powers of the said Corporation may be exercised so long and so often as there shall exist seven Members thereof.

*Ex officio*  
Members.

4. The persons for the time being holding the offices respectively mentioned in section three shall be *ex officio* Members of the said Body Corporate, and shall cease to be such Members respectively upon ceasing to hold the said offices respectively :

Provided that, whenever the said Secretary to the Government of India, Accountant General or Superintendent



intendent of the Geological Survey of India is also the President of the said Society, the Council of the said Society may nominate any other person, being a Member of the said Society, to be a Trustee under this Act so long as such presidency is held by the said Secretary, Accountant General or Superintendent,

5. If any of the said Trustees for the time being dies or is absent from India for more than twelve consecutive months, or desires to be discharged, or refuses or becomes incapable to act, or not having been an *ex officio* Member of the said Body Corporate becomes such, or if any of the Trustees to be nominated by the Council of the said Society ceases to be a Member of such Council, then and in every such case the authority which appoints the Trustee so dying, being absent from India, desiring to be discharged, refusing or becoming incapable to act, or becoming an *ex officio* Member as aforesaid, or ceasing to be such Member of Council as aforesaid, may appoint a new Trustee in his place according to the provisions of section three,

Power to appoint new Trustees.

and every Trustee so appointed shall thereupon become and be a Member of the said Body Corporate as fully and effectually as if he had been hereby constituted a Trustee,

#### *Powers of the Trustees.*

6. It shall be lawful for the said Trustees (a) to receive bequests, donations and subscriptions of land, buildings, money and any such objects of interest as aforesaid, and (b) to hold the same and to lay out such money for the maintenance, improvement and enlargement of the collections deposited in, presented to, or purchased for, the said Indian Museum, and otherwise for the purposes of the same Museum ;

Trustees empowered to receive bequests, donations and subscriptions.

and all such collections shall become the property of the said Trustees for the purposes of their trusts herein mentioned ;

and

and the said Trustees shall have the exclusive possession, occupation and control, for the purposes of such trusts, of the whole of the said building, other than those portions thereof which have been set apart by the said Trustees for the records and offices of the Geological Survey of India.

Power to Trustees to make bye-laws.

7. The said Trustees may from time to time make bye-laws consistent with this Act—

- (a) for the management of the said Museum ;
- (b) for the summoning, holding and adjournment of general and special meetings of the said Trustees ;
- (c) for securing their attendance at such meetings ;
- (d) for the provision and keeping of minute-books and account-books ;
- (e) for the compiling of catalogues, and
- (f) for all other purposes necessary for the execution of their trusts.

Power to Trustees to appoint officers and servants.

8. Subject to such regulations and conditions as the Trustees think fit, they shall appoint, and may remove or suspend, all officers and servants, salaried or otherwise, employed in the care or management of the trust-property : provided—

- (a) that no officer be appointed without the approval of the Governor General in Council if such officer be, at the date of his appointment, in India, or without the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council if such officer be not then in India ;
- (b) that no new office be created, and no salaries of officers be altered, without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Trustees may exchange or sell duplicates.

9. The said Trustees may from time to time order any duplicates of printed books, medals, coins, specimens of Natural History or other curiosities deposited in the Indian Museum to be exchanged for manuscripts, books or other objects of interest, or direct any such duplicates to be sold and the money to arise from such sale to be laid out in the purchase of manuscripts, books, maps, medals, coins, specimens of Natural

tural History or other curiosities that may be proper for the said Museum.

10. At all meetings of the said Trustees three shall be a quorum for the transaction of business and for the exercise of any of the powers conferred upon them by this Act. Quorum.

*Duties of the Trustees.*

11. The said Trustees shall furnish to the Government of India, on or before the first day of December in each year, a report of their several proceedings for the past twelve months, and further shall furnish, on or before the same day in each year, to such Auditor as the Governor General in Council appoints in this behalf, accounts of all moneys expended by the Trustees during the past twelve months, supported by the necessary vouchers. Trustees shall furnish annual reports and accounts.

The said Trustees shall cause such report and accounts to be annually published for general information.

12. The said Trustees shall cause every article in the said collections belonging to the Asiatic Society, and all additions that may hereafter be made thereto otherwise than by purchase under section six, to be marked and numbered, and (subject to the provisions contained in sections nine and fifteen) to be kept and preserved in the said Indian Museum with such marks and numbers; and an inventory of such additions shall be made by the said Society, one copy whereof shall be signed by the said Trustees and delivered to the said Society, and another copy shall be signed by the Council of the said Society and delivered to the said Trustees, and shall be kept by them along with the inventory already delivered to the said Trustees as aforesaid. Collections of Asiatic Society to be kept distinguished in the Museum.

13. All objects taken in exchange under section nine for, and all moneys payable on sale under the same section of, any of such articles, shall be held on trusts and subject to powers and declarations corresponding as nearly as may be with the trusts, Articles received in exchange and moneys paid on sale to be held on trust.

powers

powers and declarations by this Act limited and declared concerning the same articles.

*Miscellaneous.*

Officers under Act to be public servants. Their salaries, pensions and leave.

14. All officers and servants appointed under this Act shall be considered public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code; and so far as regards their salaries, allowances and pensions and their leave of absence from duty, they shall be subject to the rules for the time being applicable to uncovenanted civil servants of the Government of India.

In case of determination of trust, Asiatic Society may reclaim their collections.

15. In the event of the trust hereby constituted being determined, all collections then in the said Indian Museum, other than those next hereinafter mentioned, shall become the property of the Government of India, and the collections and additions mentioned in section twelve shall become the property of the said Society or their assigns.

# THE OPIUM ACT, 1876.

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## CONTENTS.

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### PREAMBLE.

### SECTIONS.

1. Short title.  
Local extent.  
Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.  
Amendment of Act No. VII of 1836, s. 1.
3. Interpretation-clause.
4. Import of opium.
5. Export of opium.
6. Customs-laws applied to opium.
7. Warehousing opium.
8. Power to make rules as to poppy-cultivation, opium, &c.
9. Prohibition of poppy-cultivation and possession, &c., of opium.
10. Penalty for illegal cultivation of poppy, &c.
11. Presumption as to opium.
12. Confiscation of opium.
13. Order of confiscation by whom to be made.
14. Power to enter, arrest and seize, on information that opium is unlawfully kept in any enclosed place.
15. Power to seize opium in open places.  
Power to detain, search and arrest.
16. Searches how made.
17. Officers to assist each other.
18. Vexatious entries, searches, seizures and arrests.
19. Issue of warrants.
20. Disposal of person arrested or thing seized.
21. Report of arrests and seizures.
22. Procedure in case of illegal poppy-cultivation.
23. Recovery of arrears of taxes and opium-revenue.

### SCHEDULE.

[*Price four annas and three pies.*]

1876.]

## ACT No. XXIII OF 1876.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 19th of December 1876)

An Act to amend the law relating to Opium.

**WHEREAS** it is expedient to amend the law relating to opium; It is hereby enacted as follows :— Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The Opium Act, 1876." Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India ; Local extent.

And it shall come into force on the first day of April 1877. Commencement.

2. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule. Repeal of enactments.

And in Acts No. XI of 1849, No. XXI of 1856 and No. X of 1871 the words "intoxicating drugs" (wherever they occur) shall not include opium. Amendment of Acts.

The reference made to Bombay Regulations XXI of 1827 and XX of 1830 in Act No. VII of 1836 shall be read as if made to the corresponding sections of this Act. Amendment of Act VII of 1836, s. 1.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context— Interpretation-clause.

"Opium" includes also poppy-heads, preparations or admixtures of opium, and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy : "Opium."

"Magistrate" means, in the Presidency towns a Magistrate of Police or a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first class or (when specially "Magistrate."

especially empowered by the Local Government to try cases under this Act) a Magistrate of the second class.

Import of  
opium.

4. No opium shall be imported, by land or by sea, into any part of British India unless—

(a) it is covered by a pass granted by an officer appointed in this behalf by the Governor General in Council or a Local Government ; or

(b) it has been imported by sea on payment of the duty prescribed by the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, or any other law for the time being in force relating to the duties of customs on goods imported by sea into British India ; or

(c) such import is permitted under the power next hereinafter conferred.

The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

(d) permit the import of opium, or of any kind of opium, by land, into any specified part of British India on payment of such duty, or on such other terms, as the Governor General in Council thinks fit ; and

(e) cancel such permission.

Export of  
opium.

5. No opium shall be exported by land or by sea from any part of British India unless—

(a) it is covered by a pass granted by an officer appointed in this behalf by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government ; or

(b) it has been imported by sea into any British Indian port, and the Local Government has permitted it to be exported on payment of a duty equal in amount to the fee to which it would have been liable under any law for the time being in force, if it had been transhipped at such port ; or

(c) such export is permitted under the power next hereinafter conferred :

The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

(d) permit the export of opium, by land or by sea, from any specified part of British India on payment

of

of such duty, or on such other terms, as the Governor General in Council thinks fit; and

(e) cancel such permission.

6. Subject to the other provisions of this Act, the laws for the time being in force relating to goods imported or exported by sea shall, so far as may be, apply to opium so imported or exported by sea, and the laws for the time being in force relating to goods imported or exported by land shall, so far as may be, apply to opium imported or exported by land.

Customs-laws  
applied to  
opium.

7. The Governor General in Council may, by order notified in the *Gazette of India*,

Warehouses  
for opium.

(a) authorize any Local Government to establish warehouses for opium legally imported into, or intended to be exported from, the territories subject to such Local Government, and

(b) cancel any such order.

So long as such order remains in force, the Local Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette,

(c) declare any place to be a warehouse for all or any opium legally imported, whether before or after the payment of any duty leviable thereon, into the territories subject to such Government, or into any specified part thereof, or intended to be exported thence, and

(d) cancel any such declaration.

An order under clause (b) shall cancel all previous declarations under clause (c) of this section relating to places in the territories to which such order referred.

So long as such declaration remains in force, the owner of all such opium shall be bound to deposit it in such warehouse.

8. The Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act, or with any other enactment relating to opium for the time being in force, to prohibit or permit, within the whole or any specified

Power to  
make rules as  
to poppy-cul-  
tivation,  
opium, &c.



specified part of the territories subject to such Government, all or any of the following matters:—

(a) the cultivation of the poppy;

(b) the manufacture of opium;

(c) the possession of opium;

(d) the transport of opium from one place to another within British India;

(e) the importation or exportation of opium into or out of British India;

(f) the sale of opium;

and to regulate, within the whole or any specified part of such territories, all or any of the matters aforesaid, and also

(g) the safe custody of opium warehoused under section seven; the levy of fees for such warehousing; the removal of such opium for sale or exportation; and the manner in which it shall be disposed of, if any duty leviable on it be not paid within twelve months from the date of warehousing the same;

(h) the disposal of all things confiscated under this Act;

(i) the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Act.

Such rules shall be submitted for the sanction of the Governor General in Council, and on receiving such sanction shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Prohibition  
of poppy-cul-  
tivation and  
possession,  
&c., of opium.

9. Unless in accordance with this Act, or with any other enactment relating to opium for the time being in force, or with rules framed under this Act, no one shall—

(a) cultivate the poppy;

(b) manufacture opium;

(c) possess opium;

(d) transport opium from one place to another within British India;

(e) import

(e) import or export opium into or out of British India; or

(f) sell opium.

10. Whoever, in contravention of this Act or of rules made and published under section eight,

Penalty for illegal cultivation of poppy, &c.

(a) cultivates the poppy, or

(b) manufactures opium, or

(c) possesses opium, or

(d) omits to warehouse opium when bound to do so under section seven, or

(e) transports opium from one place to another within British India, or

(f) imports or exports opium into or out of British India, or

(g) sells opium, or otherwise contravenes the said rules relating to sales,

shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished for each such offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both;

and, where a fine is imposed, the convicting Magistrate shall direct the offender to be imprisoned in default of payment of the fine for a term which may extend to six months, and such imprisonment shall be in excess of any other imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

11. In prosecutions under section ten, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that all opium for which the accused person is unable to account satisfactorily is opium in respect of which he has committed an offence under this Act.

Presumption as to opium.

12. In any case in which an offence under section ten has been committed—

Confiscation of opium.

(a) the poppy so cultivated;

(b) the opium in respect of which any offence under the same section has been committed;

(c) where,

(*e*) where, in the case of an offence under clause (*e*) or (*f*) of the same section, the offender is transporting, importing or exporting any opium exceeding the quantity (if any) which he is permitted to transport, import or export, as the case may be, the whole of the opium which he is transporting, importing or exporting ;

(*d*) where, in the case of an offence under clause (*g*) of the same section, the offender has in his possession any opium other than the opium in respect of which the offence has been committed, the whole of such other opium, and

(*e*) the vessels, packages and coverings in which any opium confiscated under the same section is found, and the other contents (if any) of the vessel or package in which such opium may be concealed, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it,

shall be liable to confiscation.

Order of confiscation by whom to be made.

**13.** When the offender is convicted, or when the person charged with an offence in respect of any opium is acquitted, but the Magistrate decides that the opium is liable to confiscation, such confiscation may be ordered by the Magistrate.

Whenever confiscation is authorized by this Act, the officer adjudging it may give the owner of the thing liable to be confiscated an option to pay, in lieu of confiscation, such fine as the officer thinks fit.

When an offence against this Act has been committed, but the offender is not known or cannot be found, or when poppies or opium not in the possession of any person cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, the case shall be enquired into and determined by the Collector of the District or Deputy Commissioner, or by any other officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, either personally or in right of his office, who may order such confiscation : Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing the things intended to be confiscated, or without hearing the persons (if any) claiming any right thereto and the

evidence

evidence (if any) which they produce in support of their claims.

14. Any officer of any of the departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium or Revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable, who may in right of his office be authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, and who has reason to believe, from personal knowledge or from information given by any person and taken down in writing, that opium liable to confiscation under this Act is manufactured, kept or concealed in any building, vessel or enclosed place, may, between sunrise and sunset,

Power to enter, arrest and seize, on information that opium is unlawfully kept in any enclosed place.

(a) enter into any such building, vessel or place;

(b) in case of resistance, break open any door and remove any other obstacle to such entry;

(c) seize such opium and all materials used in the manufacture thereof, and any other thing which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under section twelve or any other law for the time being in force relating to opium, and

(d) detain and search, and if he think proper arrest, any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence relating to such opium under this or any other law for the time being in force.

15. Any officer of any of the said departments may

Power to seize opium in open places.

(a) seize in any open place, or in transit, any opium or other thing which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under section twelve or any other law for the time being in force relating to opium,

(b) detain and search any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence against this or any other such law, and, if such person has opium in his possession, arrest him and any other persons in his company.

Power to detain, search and arrest.

16. All

Searches how made.

**16.** All searches under section fourteen or section fifteen shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Officers to assist each other.

**17.** The officers of the several departments mentioned in section fourteen shall, upon notice given or request made, be legally bound to assist each other in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Vexatious entries, searches, seizures and arrests.

**18.** Any officer of any of the said departments who, without reasonable ground of suspicion, enters or searches, or causes to be entered or searched, any building, vessel or place,

or vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any opium or other thing liable to confiscation under this Act,

or vexatiously and unnecessarily detains, searches or arrests any person,

shall for every such offence be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Such fine, or any part thereof, may be paid to the person aggrieved.

Issue of warrants.

**19.** The Collector of the District, Deputy Commissioner or other officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, either personally or in right of his office, or a Magistrate, may issue his warrant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence relating to opium, or for the search, whether by day or night, of any house, boat or place in which he has reason to believe opium liable to confiscation to be kept or concealed.

All warrants issued under this section shall be executed in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Disposal of person arrested or thing seized.

**20.** Every person arrested, and thing seized, under section fourteen or section fifteen, shall be forwarded without delay to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station; and every person arrested and thing seized under section nineteen shall be forwarded

without

without delay to the officer by whom the warrant was issued.

Every officer to whom any person or thing is forwarded under this section shall, with all convenient despatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the disposal according to law of such person or thing.

21. Whenever any officer makes any arrest or seizure under this Act, he shall within forty-eight hours next after such arrest or seizure make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest or seizure to his official superior.

Report of arrests and seizures.

22. In the case of alleged illegal cultivation of the poppy, the crop shall not be removed, but shall, pending the disposal of the case, be attached by an officer superior in rank to a peon or constable, who may in right of his office be authorized by the Local Government in this behalf; and such officer shall require the cultivator to give bail in a reasonable amount (to be fixed by such officer) for his appearance before the Magistrate by whom the case is to be disposed of, and such cultivator shall not be arrested unless within a reasonable time he fails to give such bail:

Procedure in case of illegal poppy-cultivation.

Provided that, wherever Act No. XIII of 1857 (*An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the cultivation of the Poppy and the manufacture of Opium in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), or any part thereof, is in force, nothing in this Act shall apply to such cultivation and manufacture.

23. Any arrear of tax, fee or duty due under this Act or under any rule duly made under section eight,

Recovery of arrears of taxes and opium-revenue.

and any arrear due from any farmer of opium-revenue,

may be recovered as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

## SCHEDULE.

## ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Act XI of 1849	Abkâri Revenue of Calcutta ...	<p>In section 5, the word "opium."</p> <p>In section 6, the word "opium" and the last thirty-one words.</p> <p>In section 15, from and including the words "except in the case," to the end of the section.</p> <p>In section 33, from and including the words "except opium" down to and including the words "each seer;" and the words "or in the case of opium as aforesaid, a reward of one rupee eight annas for each seer."</p>
Act III of 1852	Spirituous liquors, Bombay ...	Section 10, so far as it relates to opium.
Act XXI of 1856	Bengal Abkâri Act ...	<p>In section 28, the word "opium."</p> <p>Sections 34, 51, 52, 53 and 87.</p> <p>In section 35, the words "or opium."</p> <p>In section 49, the words "except opium."</p> <p>Section 59, so far as it relates to opium.</p> <p>In section 75, the words "except opium," and from and including the words "opium seized," down to the end.</p> <p>In section 76, from and including the words "except opium," down</p>

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.—*continued.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
		<p>to and including the words "each seer;" and from and including the words "or in," down to and including the words "each seer."</p> <p>In paragraph 8 of section 90, the words "and opium."</p>
Act XIII of 1857	Cultivation of the poppy and manufacture of opium.	Section 2.
Act X of 1871	The Northern India Excise Act.	<p>In paragraph 5 of section 3, the word "opium."</p> <p>Sections 18, 65, 66, 67 and 87.</p> <p>In section 19, the words "or opium."</p> <p>Section 46, so far as it relates to opium.</p> <p>In section 46, paragraph 3, from and including the words "as well as," down to and including the words "dealings in opium."</p> <p>In section 63, the words "except opium."</p> <p>In section 78, the words "except opium," and paragraph 2.</p> <p>In section 79, from and including the words "except opium," down to and including the words "each ser," and from and including the words "or in," down to and including the words "each ser."</p>
Act IV of 1872	The Panjáb Laws Act ...	Section 49.



*Opium.* [ACT XXIII, 1876.]

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.—concluded.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Act XXVI of 1872.	Panjáb Opium Law Amendment.	The whole Act.
Act VI of 1873	Transhipment of goods ...	Section 7.
Act XVI of 1875	The Indian Tariff Act ...	Section 9.

BOMBAY REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Bombay Reg. XXI of 1827.	Duty on opium ...	The preamble, from and including the words "with the combined," down to and including the words "be prohibited."  Chapters I, II, III and IV.
Bombay Reg. XX of 1830.	Malwa opium ...	So much as has not been repealed.