

The Nagaland Cattle Trespass Act, 1985

NAGALAND

India

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Rule THE-NAGALAND-CATTLE-TRESPASS-ACT-1985 of 1985

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The Nagaland Cattle Trespass Act, 1985Last Updated 15th February, 2020An Act relating to trespass by cattle in the State of NagalandIt is hereby enacted in the Thirty-sixth year of the Republic of India as follows :

Chapter I

1. Short title, extent and commencement.

(1)This Act may called the Nagaland Cattle Trespass Act, 1985.(2)(a)It extends to the whole of the State of Nagaland.(b)The Government may, by notification in the Gazette, exclude any area for the operation of this Act from such date as may be specified therein.(3)It shall come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification in the Gazette, appoint.

2. Definitions.

- In this Act unless the context otherwise requires-(1)"Cattle" means cows, oxen and bulls and includes elephants, camels, buffaloes, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats, kids and fowls and such other kinds of animals as the Government may, by notification in the Gazette specify.(2)"Director" means Director of Agriculture, Nagaland.(3)"Local authority" means any Town Committee, Village Council in any area where there is no Town Committee or such authority as the Government may appoint in this behalf.

Chapter II

Pound and Pound-Keepers

3. Establishment of pounds.

(1)Pounds may be established at such places in each district as the Director may, from time to time, direct.(2)The area by which every pound is to be used shall be determined by the Director.

4. Control of pounds and rates of charges for feeding impounded cattle.

- The pounds shall be under the control of the local authority and that authority shall fix, and may, from time to time, alter the rates of charge for feeding and watering impounded cattle.

5. Appointment of pound-keepers.

(1)Every pound shall be in the charge of a pond-keeper appointed by the local authority concerned.(2)Every pound-keeper shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.(3)The pay and allowances, discipline and conduct and other conditions of service of a pound-keeper appointed by a local authority under sub-section (1) shall-(a)where such local authority is a Town Committee or a Village Council, be the same as those applicable to officers or servants of such organisation, as the case may be, of the same rank as that of the pound-keeper;(b)in other cases, be such as may be prescribed by rules made by the Government under this Act.(4)If any question arises as to whether any officer or servant of a Town Committee and Village Council is of the same ranks as that of the pound-keeper such question shall be referred to the Government whose decision thereon shall be final.Duties of pound-keepers

6. To keep register and furnish returns.

- Every pound-keeper shall keep such registers and furnish such returns as the Government may, from time to time, direct.

7. To register seizures.

- When cattle are brought to a pound the pound-keeper shall enter in his register-(a)the number and description of the cattle,(b)the day and hour on and at which they were so brought,(c)the name and residence of the seizure, and(d)the name and the residence of the owner, if knownThe seizer shall affix his signature in the register. The pound-keeper shall give the seizer or his agent a copy of the entries aforesaid.

8. To take charge of and feed cattle.

- The pound-keeper shall take charge of, feed and water the cattle, until they are disposed of as hereinafter directed.

Chapter III

Impounding Cattle

9. Cattle damaging land may be seized and police to aid such seizures.

(1)The cultivator or occupier of any land or any person has acquired a right for the cultivation of the crop or produce on any land, or the vendee or mortgagee of such crop or produce or any part thereof, may seize, or cause to be seized, any cattle trespassing on such land and doing damage thereto or to any crop or produce thereon, and send them or cause them to be sent within twenty-four hours to the pound established for the area in which the land is situated.(2)All officers of police shall, when required, aid in preventing-(a)resistance to such seizure, and(b)rescue from persons making such seizures.

10. Cattle damaging public roads, canals and embankments.

- Persons in charge of public roads, pleasure grounds, plantations wherein common grazing grounds, are available canals, drainage works tanks embankments, and the like and officers of police, officers employed by local authorities within their respective jurisdictions and such other officers as the Director may empower in this behalf, may seize or cause to be seized, any cattle doing damage to such roads, ground, plantations canals, drainage works, tanks, embankments and the like or the sides or slopes of such roads, canals, drainage works, tanks or embankments are found straying thereon, and shall send them or cause them to be sent within twenty-four hours, to the nearest pound.

11. Fines for cattle impounded.

(1)For every head of cattle impounded as aforesaid the pound-keeper shall levy a fine in accordance with the scale for the time being prescribed by the Director in this behalf by notification in the Gazette. Different scales may be prescribed for different local areas or for different localities within the same, local areas and for different kinds of cattle.(2)Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) when it appears to the Director that in any local areas cattle are habitually allowed to trespass on land and damage crops or other produce thereon, he may, by notification in the Gazette, direct that for every head of cattle of any kind specified therein which may be seized within such local area and impounded as aforesaid such amount of fine as may be specified by him in the said notification not exceeding double the fine prescribed under sub- section (1) shall be levied.(3)All fines levied under this section or Section 12 shall be credited to the fund of the local authority or where there is no Town Committee, Village Council in such manner as the Government may from time to time direct.(4)A list of the fines and rates of charge for feeding and watering cattle shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place on or near to every pound.

12. Special provisions for cattle straying in aerodromes.

- Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of Section 11 when it appears to the Director that in any aerodromes cattle are habitually allowed to trespass and cause nuisance in such aerodrome, he may, by notification in the Gazette, direct that for every head of cattle of any kind specified therein which may be seized within such aerodrome and impounded as aforesaid such amount of fine as may be specified by him in the said notification not exceeding four times the fines prescribed in sub-section (1) of Section 11 shall be levied. Explanation. - For the purpose of this section, "aerodrome shall have the same meaning as assigned to it under the Aircraft Act, 1934 (Central Act 22 of 1934).

Chapter IV

Delivery of Sale of Cattle

13. Procedure when owner claims the cattle and pays fines and charges.

(a) If the owner of the impounded cattle or his agent appears and claims the cattle, the pound-keeper shall deliver them to him on payment of tire fines and charges incurred in respect of such cattle. (b) The owner or his agent on taking back the cattle shall sign receipt for them in the register kept by the pound- keeper.

14. Procedure if cattle be not claimed within a week.

(1) If the cattle be not claimed within seven days from the date 'of their being impounded the pound-keeper shall report the fact to the local authority concern or to such officer as the Director specified in this behalf. (2) The local authority or the officer shall thereupon affix in a conspicuous part of its or his office a notice stating- (a) the number and description of the cattle; (b) the place where they were seized; (c) the place where they are impounded and shall cause proclamation of the same to be made by beat of drum in the village and in the market place nearest to the place of seizure. (3) If the cattle be not claimed within seven days from the date of the notice, they shall be sold by public auction by the local authority or the said officer or any other officer subordinate to him deputed for that purpose at such place and time and subject to such conditions as the Director by general or special order, from time to time, directs : Provided that if any such cattle are in the opinion of the Director, not likely to fetch a fair price if sold as aforesaid, they may be disposed of in such other manner as he thinks fit.

15. Delivery to owner disputing legality of seizure but making deposit.

- If the owner or his agent appears and refuses to pay the fines and expenses on the ground that the seizure was illegal and that the owner is about to make a complaint under Section 20, then, upon deposit of the fines and charges incurred in respect of the cattle, the cattle shall be delivered to him.

16. Procedure when owner refuses or omits to pay the fines and expenses.

(1) If the owner or his agent appears and refuses or omits to pay or in the case mentioned in Section 15 to deposit the said fines and expenses, the cattle or as many of them as may be necessary, shall be sold by public auction by the local authority or by such officer, as the case may be, at such place and time and subject to such conditions as are referred to in Section 14. (2) The fines leviable and expenses of feeding and watering together with the expenses of sale, if any, shall be deducted from the proceeds of the sale. (3) The remaining cattle and the balance of the proceeds of sale, if any, shall be delivered to the owner or his agent, together with an account showing—(a) the number of cattle seized; (b) the time during which they have been impounded; (c) the amount of fines and charges incurred; (d) the number of cattle sold; (e) the proceeds of sale; and (f) the manner in which these proceeds have been disposed of. (4) The owner or his agent shall give a receipt for the cattle delivery to him and for the balance of the proceeds of sale, if any, paid to him according to such account. (5) If the owner or his agent refuses to receive the remaining cattle and the surplus proceeds of sale delivered to him, the cattle and the proceeds of sale shall be deemed to be unclaimed and disposed of according to the provisions of this Act.

17. Disposal of fines, expenses and surplus proceeds of sale.

— (1) The officer by whom the sale was made shall send to the local authority the fines so deducted. (2) The charges for feeding and watering deducted under Section 16 shall be paid over to the pound-keeper, who shall also retain and appropriate all sums received by him on account of such charges under Section 13. (3) The surplus unclaimed proceeds of the sale of cattle shall be sent to the local authority who shall hold them in deposit, and if no claim thereto be preferred within three months and established, shall dispose of them as hereinafter provided.

18. Application of fines and unclaimed proceeds of sale.

(1) All sums received on account of fines and the unclaimed proceeds of the sale of cattle shall be credited to the fund of local authority or where there is no Town Committee or Village Council in such manner as the Government may, from time to time, direct. (2) The salaries allowed to pound-keepers and the expenses incurred for the construction and maintenance of pounds or for any other purpose connected with the carrying out of the provisions of this Act shall be paid by the local authority.

19. Officers and pound-keepers not to purchase cattle at sale under this Act.

(1) No public officer, or other officer or pound-keeper appointed under the provision herein contained and no member of local authority under whose control the pound is, shall directly or indirectly purchase any cattle at a sale under this Act. (2) No pound-keeper shall release or deliver any impounded cattle otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter unless such release or delivery is ordered by the Director or the local authority or the Magistrate acting under Chapter V of this Act or a Civil Court, in writing stating the reasons for such order.

Chapter V

Complaints of Illegal Seizure and Detention

20. Power to make complaints.

- Any person whose cattle have been seized under this Act, or having been so seized, have been detained in contravention of this Act, may, at any time within ten days from the date of seizure, make a complaint to the Deputy Commissioner or any Magistrate authorised to receive and try charges without reference by the Magistrate of the district.

21. Procedure on complaints.

(1)The complaint shall be made by the complainant in person or by an agent personally acquainted with the circumstances. It may be either in writing or verbal. If it be verbal the substance of it shall be taken down in writing by the Magistrate.(2)If the Magistrate on examining the complaint or his agent, sees reason to believe the complaint to be well founded he shall summon the person complained against and make an enquiry into the case.

22. Compensation for illegal seizure or detention and release of cattle.

(1)If the seizure or detention be adjudged illegal, the Magistrate shall award to the complainant for the loss caused by the seizure or detention, reasonable compensation not exceeding one hundred rupees, to be paid by the person who made the seizure or detained the cattle, together with all fines paid and expenses incurred by the complainant in procuring the release of the cattle.(2)If the cattle have not been released, the Magistrate shall, besides awarding such compensation order their release and direct that the fines and expenses leviable under this Act shall be paid by the person who made the seizure or detained the cattle.

23. Recovery of compensation.

- The compensation fines and expenses mentioned in Section 22 may be recovered in the manner provided for recovery of fines under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974).

Chapter VI

Penalties

24. Penalty for forcibly opposing the seizure of cattle or rescuing the same.

- Whoever forcibly opposes the seizure of cattle liable to be seized under this Act and whoever rescues the same after seizure, either from a pound or from any person being near at hand and acting under the powers conferred by this Act shall on conviction before a Magistrate be punished

with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

25. Penalty, for damage caused to land, crops or public roads by cattle.

- Any owner or, keeper or attendant of cattle, who causes or suffers cattle to stray about without a keeper or who, through neglect or otherwise, damages or causes or permits to be damaged any land, or any crop or produce of land or any public road, by allowing such cattle to trespass thereon shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a fine not less than twenty-five rupees, but not exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both.

26. Recovery of penalty for mischief committed by causing cattle to trespass.

- Any fine imposed under Section 25 or for the offence of mischief by causing cattle to trespass on any land may be recovered by sale of all or any of the cattle by which the trespass was committed whether they were seized in the Act of trespassing or not, and whether they are the property of the person convicted of the offence, or were only in his charge when the trespass was committed.

27. Powers of police to investigate offences under Section 25.

- Notwithstanding the provision contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974) any Police Officer may investigate without the order of a Magistrate into an offence under Section 25 as if it were a cognizable case, but he shall not arrest without warrant from a Magistrate any person accused of an offence under Section 25.

28. Penalty on pound-keeper failing to perform duties.

- Any pound-keeper releasing or purchasing or delivering cattle contrary to the provisions of Section 19 or omitting to provide any impounded cattle with sufficient food and water, or failing to perform any of the other duties imposed upon him by this Act, shall, over and above any other penalty to which he may be liable, be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate with fine not exceeding fifty rupees such fines may be recovered by deductions from the pound-keeper's salary.

29. Application of fines recovered under Section 25, 26 and 28.

- All fines recovered under Sections 25, 26 and 28 may be appropriated, in whole or in part, as compensation for loss or damage proved to the satisfaction of the convicting Magistrate.

Chapter VII

Suits for Compensation

30. Saving of right to sue for compensation.

- Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prohibit any person whose crops or other produce of land have been damaged by trespass of cattle from suing for compensation in any competent civil Court.

31. Set-off.

- Any compensation paid under this Act, by order of a convicting Magistrate to a person whose crops or to her produce of land have been damage by trespass by cattle, shall be set-off and deducted from any sum due to the person as compensation in any civil suit referred to in Section 30.

Chapter VII

Miscellaneous

32. Delegation of power.

- The Director may, by notification in the Gazette delegate all or any of his powers under this Act to any officer of his Department and may, by notification withdraw such powers.

33. Power to make rules.

(1)The Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.(2)Every rule made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before the Nagaland Legislative Assembly while it is in session for a total period of seven days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, the Nagaland Legislative Assembly agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

34. Repeal and savings.

- The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (Central Act 1 of 1871) in its application to the Districts of Kohima Mokokchung, Phek, Wokha and Zunheboto is hereby repealed but notwithstanding such repeal all pounds established under the aforesaid Act shall be deemed to be pounds established under this Act.