

The Punjab Laws Act, 1872

HARYANA

India

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Act 4 of 1872

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The Punjab Laws Act, 1872 Punjab Act No. 4 of 1872 Statement of Objects and Reasons. - The objects in view in amending section 8 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, as proposed in this Bill, are -(1) to check the sub-division of jagirs of revenue free assignments among numerous heirs and the consequent gradual deterioration in social status in many of the leading families in this province; and (2) to secure these grants from attachment in execution of the decrees of Civil Courts. Section 8 of the Act IV of 1872, validates any declaration, as to the rule of descent to prevail in any family or families of assignees of land- revenue, made by the Government by enacting that the rule of descent so declared "shall be held to prevail, and to have prevailed.. from the time when the declaration was made". The intention was obviously to enable the Government to do what it is proposed in the present Bill to take power to do, but unfortunately the words "has declared", as used in the section, have been held to preclude the application of the section to declarations made after the passing of that Act. It is open to the Government to impose such conditions as it may deem fit to impose on grants of the character of revenue assignments, and thus to regulate their descent; but advantage of this fact has not always been taken in the past, and evils have arisen in consequence, which render early action necessary. The proposed measure restricts the power of the Local Government to make declarations as to the rule of descent, by two conditions, namely, that either (1) the rule declared be the rule which has always prevailed, or (2) that the assignee for the time being formally and voluntarily accepts the rule to be declared, as binding on himself and his family. The acceptance is to be effect by an instrument signed by the assignee or his successor for the time being, and an acceptance signified before the passing of the proposed measure will be as operative as one given after it has become law. These safeguards supply a defect in the existing law, and are calculated to remove all possible objections to the amendment proposed in the Bill." Published vide Punjab Gazette, 1900, Part V-A, Pages 13-14. An Act for declaring which of certain rules, laws and regulations have the force of law in the Punjab and for other purposes. Whereas certain rules, laws and regulations, made heretofore for the Punjab, acquired the force of law under the provisions of section 25 of the [Indian Councils Act, 1861] [Repealed by the Government of India Act, 1919.]; and whereas it is expedient to declare which of the said rules, laws and regulations shall henceforth be in force in [Punjab] [Substituted for 'East Punjab' by Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950. The words 'East Punjab' had been substituted for 'the Punjab' by the Indian Independence (Adaptation of Central Acts and

Ordinances) Order, 1948.], and to amend, consolidate or repeal others of the said rules, orders and regulations; it is hereby enacted as follows:

1. Short title.

- This Act may be called the Punjab Laws Act, 1872.

2. Local extent.

- It extends to the territories [which, immediately before the 1st November, 1956, were comprised in the States of Punjab and Delhi] [Substituted for the words 'constituting the States of Punjab and Delhi' by Adaptation of Laws (No. 2) Order, 1956.], but not so as to alter the effect of any regulations made for any parts of the said territories under the [Statute 33, Vict., cap. 3, section 1] [Repealed by the Government of India Act, 1919.]; and it shall come into force on the first day of June, 1872.

3. Commencement.

- The Regulations, Acts and orders specified in the First Schedule hereto annexed are in force in the [territories to which this Act extends] [Substituted for the words 'States of Punjab and Delhi' by ibid.] to the extent specified in the third column of the said Schedule.

4. Enactments in force.

- [Enactments repealed vide Act XVII of 1914, section 3 and second Schedule].Civil Judicature

5. [Decisions in certain cases to be according to Native law. - In questions regarding succession, special property of females, betrothal, marriage, divorce, dower, adoption, guardianship, minority, bastardy, family relations, wills, legacies, gifts, partitions, or any religious usage or institution, the rule of decision shall be -

(a)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;(b)the Muhammadan law, in Cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and the Hindu law, in Cases where the parties are Hindus, except in so far as such law has been altered or abolished by legislative enactment or is opposed to the provisions of this Act, or has been modified by any such custom as is above referred to.]

6. Decisions in cases not specially provided for.

- In Cases not otherwise specially provided for, the Judges shall decide according to justice, equity and good conscience.

7. Local customs and mercantile usages when valid.

- 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.

8.

[-] [Sections 8, 8-A, 8-B and 8-C, substituted for the original section 8 by section 2 of the Punjab Jagirs Act, were repealed together with the heading thereto by Punjab Act 5 of 1941, section 13.]

8A.

[-] [Section 8, 8-A, 8-B and 8-C, substituted for the original section 8 by section 2 of the Punjab Jagirs Act, were repealed together with the heading thereto by Punjab Act 5 of 1941, section 13.]

8B.

[-] [Section 8, 8-A, 8-B and 8-C, substituted for the original section 8 by section 2 of the Punjab Jagirs Act, were repealed together with the heading thereto by Punjab Act 5 of 1941, section 13.]

8C.

[-] [Section 8, 8-A, 8-B and 8-C, substituted for the original section 8 by section 2 of the Punjab Jagirs Act, were repealed together with the heading thereto by Punjab Act 5 of 1941, section 13.]Pre-emption

9. to 20.

- [-] [Repealed by Punjab Act 2 of 1905, section 2(1).]Decrees concerning Land

21.

- [Copy of decrees affecting land to be forwarded to Deputy Commissioner.] Repealed by Act 17 of 1887, schedule.Insolvency

22. to 32.

- Repealed by Act 3 of 1907, schedule.

33.

- [Saving of previous insolvency proceedings.] Repealed by Act 12 of 1891, schedule. Minors and the Courts of Wards

34. to 38.

Repealed by Punjab Act 2 of 1905, schedule. Criminal Judicature

39. Indian Penal Code to apply to offences committed previous to 1st January, 1862. - Saving of privileges conferred on certain chiefs.

- The provisions of the [Indian Penal Code] [Unrepealed Central Acts, Vol. I.], with the exception of Chapter VI, shall be applicable to all offences committed before first January, 1862, in territory which was, at the time of the commission of such offence, subject to the [State] [Substituted for the word 'Provincial' by the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950.] Government of [Punjab] [Substituted for the words 'East Punjab' which had been inserted for the word 'the Punjab' by the India (Adaptation of existing Indian Laws), Order, 1947 by the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950.]: Provided that nothing contained in this section shall affect any privilege conferred on certain Chiefs in [Punjab] [Substituted for the words 'East Punjab' which had been inserted for the word 'the Punjab' by the India (Adaptation of existing Indian Laws), Order, 1947 by the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950.] by the [Central Government] [Substituted for the words 'Governor-General in Council' by the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.], or by the Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab, nor any indemnity or pardon granted by competent authority. [39A. Power to establish a system of village watchmen and municipal watchmen, and to make rules. - The State Government may establish a system of village-watchmen or municipal-watchmen in part of the territories under its administration, and in furtherance of its object may, from time to time make rules to provide for the following matters:-(a)the definition of the limits of watchmen's beats;(b)the determination of the several grades of watchmen, and the number of each grade to be appointed to each beat;(c)the appointment, suspension, dismissal and resignation of watchmen of each grade;(d)the equipment and discipline of, and the control and supervision over, such watchmen;(e)the conferring upon them, and the exercise by them, of any powers and the enjoyment by them of any protection or privilege, which may be exercised and enjoyed by a police-officer under any law for the time being in force;(f)the performance by them of such duties relating to police, sanitation or statistics, or for the benefit of the village communities or municipalities within their respective beats, as the State Government thinks fit;(g)the exercise of authority over, and the rendering of aid to, such watchmen by headmen of the villages or members of the Municipal Committees of the towns comprised in their respective beats;(h)the performance, by the headmen of villages comprised in the beat of any watchman, of any of the duties of a village-watchman in aid of, or substitution for, such watchman;](i)the exercise, by such village-headmen for the purposes referred to in clauses (g) and (h), or by members of Municipal Committees for the purposes referred to in clause (g) of this section, of any of the powers, and the enjoyment by such headmen or members of any privilege or protection, of a village watchman, or a municipal watchman, as the case

may be;(j)the determination of the rate at which, and the mode in which, watchmen shall be paid, and, in the case of village watchmen, of the mode in which their pay, the expenses of their equipment, and other charges connected with the village watchmen system shall be provided for, whether out of cesses or funds already leviable or available in the villages comprised in the beat, or by a special tax in money or kind to be imposed on any class of persons residing or owning property in, or resorting to, such villages, or partly in one of these ways and partly in the other;(k)the collection with or without the aid of the village headmen, and by any process available for the realization of the land-revenue, of any tax imposed under clause (j) of this section, and the application of, and the mode of accounting for, the same; and generally for(l)the efficient working of the system of village watchmen or municipal watchmen:ProvidedIstly, that the rules to be made regarding the appointment of village watchmen shall allow to the headmen of the villages comprised in the beat to which such a watchman is to be appointed a power of nomination, to be exercised in such a manner and subject to such reasonable conditions as may be prescribed by such rules;

2ndly.

, that the rules to be made under clause (j) of this section with regard to village watchmen shall include provisions for recording and securing due consideration of the views and opinions on the matters therein referred to of the headmen of the villages comprised in each beat.

39B. Obligation to assist watchmen and headmen.

- Every person is bound to render to a village watchman, or municipal watchman, or village headman discharging the duties of a Police officer under the rules made hereunder, all the assistance which he is bound to render to a Police officer. Person obstructing watchman or headman may be arrested without warrant. - Any person who obstructs such watchman or headman in the discharge of such duties may be arrested without warrant by a Police officer or by any watchman or village headman empowered in this behalf by the State Government.

39C. Power to direct local taxation for payment of police enrolled under Act V of 1861.

- Whenever it seems to the State Government expedient that the duties of watch-and-ward and other internal police-service of any town or village not comprised within the limits of a municipality or within the limits of a village-watchman's beat as defined under the power conferred by section 39-A should be performed by Police-officers enrolled under Act V of 1861, the State Government may direct that the said service shall be so performed, and may also, * * * * *, direct that the charges for the time being fixed by such State Government on account of such service shall be defrayed by taxes to be levied in such town or village.

39D. Notice of taxes proposed to be levied.

- When the State Government has, under section 39-C, directed that taxes shall be levied in any town or village, the Deputy Commissioner may from time to time issue a public notice in such town or village explaining the nature of the taxes he proposes to levy. Objections to taxation. - Any inhabitant of such town or village objecting to the taxation thus proposed may, within fifteen days from the publication of such notice, send his objection in writing to the Deputy Commissioner. Procedure thereon. - After the expiry of fifteen days from the publication of the notice, the Deputy Commissioner may submit for the information of the State Government a report of the proposal made by him. Such report shall contain specific mention of the objections (if any) urged to his proposal and his opinion on such objections. No such tax shall be levied until it has, upon such report, been approved by the State Government.

39E. Power to fix rates of tax.

- When any such tax has been so approved by the State Government, the Deputy Commissioner may from time to time, subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the State Government may from time to time prescribe, determine the rates at which it is to be levied.

39F. Power to make rules for collection of taxes.

- The State Government may from time to time make rules to provide for the collection of such taxes by any process available for the realisation of the land revenue and to regulate the application and mode of accounting for the same.

39G.

- [Validation Clause]. [Repealed by Act 12 of 1891, Schedule.] Honorary Police-officers

40. State Government may confer powers of Police officers.

- The State Government may, if it thinks fit, confer on any person any of the powers which may be exercised by a Police-officer under any Act for the time being in force, [and may withdraw any powers so conferred.] [Added by the Punjab Laws (Amendment) Act, 1878 (12 of 1878), section 5.] Track Law

41. Trackers may call for assistance in carrying on tracks.

- When an offence is, or, has been committed, and the tracks of the persons who may reasonably be supposed to have committed such offence, or of any animal or other property reasonably supposed to be connected with such offence, are followed to a spot within the immediate vicinity of a village, the person following such tracks may call upon any headman or village watchman in such village to assist in carrying on the tracks.

42. Penalty for withholding assistance or conniving at offence or escape.

- If such headman or watchman does not forthwith give such assistance, or if the inhabitants of such village do not afford full opportunity for search in their houses for the offenders, or if, from the circumstances of the case, there shall appear good reason to believe that the inhabitants of such village, or any of them, were conniving at the offence or at the escape of the offenders, and such offenders cannot be traced beyond the village, the Magistrate of the District may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, inflict a fine upon such village not exceeding five hundred rupees, except in the case of stolen property over five hundred rupees in value, in which case the fine shall not exceed the value of such property. Appeal to High Court. - An appeal against all convictions under this section shall lie to the [High Court of Punjab and Haryana.] [Substituted for the words 'High Court of Punjab' by Punjab Adaptation of Laws (State and Concurrent Subjects) Order, 1968.] Fine may be awarded to injured parties, and fee to tracker. - The Magistrate may direct that the fine imposed under this section or any part thereof shall be awarded to any persons injured by such offence in compensation for such injury; and, in the case of stolen property recovered through the agency of a tracker, may direct that such property be not restored to its owner until he has paid to such tracker such fee, not exceeding one-fourth part of the value of the stolen property, as the said Magistrate deems fit.

43. Control of slaughter of kine and sale of beef.

- The slaughter of kine and the sale of beef shall not take place, except [-] [The words 'with the consent and' were omitted by the Punjab Laws (Amendment) Act, 1878 (12 of 1878), section 6.] subject to rules to be from time to time, either generally or in any particular instance, prescribed by the State Government. Armed Men and Foreign Vagrants

44. Control of entry into towns of bands of armed men.

- No band of armed men shall enter into any city or town, except [-] [The words 'with the consent and' were omitted by the Punjab Laws (Amendment) Act, 1878 (12 of 1878), section 6.] subject to rules to be from time to time, either generally or in any particular instance, prescribed by the State Government.

45. Powers of Magistrate of District as to foreign vagrants.

- The Magistrate of the District may, if he considers that any band of foreign vagrants is likely to occasion a breach of the peace or to commit any offence under the Indian Penal Code, prohibit such band from entering his district; or if they are already in his district, may require them within a given time to leave it.

46. Surveillance etc. of band failing to comply with Magistrate's order.

- If any such band fail to comply with the orders of the said Magistrate within the prescribed period, he shall report the matter to the State Government, and the State Government may give such directions for the surveillance, control or deportation of such band as to it seems fit. Miscellaneous

47. Crossing of streams on buoys or skins.

- No person shall cross any river or stream on a buoy or inflated skin, nor shall have in his possession or custody any buoy or skin for the purpose of being used in crossing any river or stream, except [-] [The words 'with the consent and' were omitted by the Punjab Laws (Amendment) Act, 1878 (12 of 1878), section 6.] subject to rules to be from time to time, either generally or in any particular instance, prescribed by the State Government.

48. Use of pasturage or natural product of Government land.

- No person shall make use of the pasturage or other natural product of any land being the property of the Government except with the consent and subject to rules to be from time to time, either generally or in any particular instance, prescribed by [the Government concerned] [Substituted for the words 'the Government for whose purpose the land is vested in His Majesty' by the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950, First Schedule.]

49.

- [Growing selling or keeping opium.] [Repealed by Act I of 1878.]

50. [Power to make rules as to matters mentioned in sections 43 to 48. - The State Government may from time to time make rules] [Sections 50, 50A and 50B substituted for the original section 59 by section 3 of the Punjab Laws (Amendment) Act, 5 of 1875.] as to the matters mentioned in [sections 43 to 48] [Substituted for the original reference by the Amending Act, 12 of 1891.] [Sections 39-A and 39-G inserted by Act 15 of 1875, section 2. Original sections 39-A and 39-B were substituted by the present sections 39-A and 39-B by the Punjab Laws (Amendment) Act, 24 of 1881, section 2.] inclusive.

Existing rules. - All existing rules upon such matters, which might have been made under this section had it been in force, shall be deemed to have been made hereunder.]

50A. [Conditions of validity of rules hereafter made under this Act. - [Rules made under this Act shall not be valid unless] [Substituted for the words 'All rules hereafter made by the Local Government under any power conferred by

this Act shall be subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council and no such rules shall be valid unless' by the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.] :-

(a)they are consistent with the laws for the time being in force in the [territories to which this Act extends] [Substituted for the words 'State of Punjab and Delhi' by Adaptation of Laws (No. 2) Order, 1956.](b)they are published in the Official Gazette;(c)[-] [Clause (c) of section 50A was omitted by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914).Text of Footnote]

50B. [Penalty for contravention of rules. - If any person contravenes the provisions of any rule made by the State Government under this Act, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both.] [Substituted by Punjab Act 15 of 1961, section 2.]

51. [Republication of rules and orders. - All rules which the State Government is empowered to issue under this Act, and all circulars issued by the [High Court of Punjab and Haryana] [Substituted for the old section by Punjab Act I of 1910.] shall be republished from time to time by the State Government, and upon such republication, shall be arranged in the order of their subject- matter, and all such alterations or amendments as may have been made since the last preceding publication thereof, or may have become necessary or advisable, shall be embodied therewith, and upon such republication all such rules and circulars previously issued shall be repealed.] [Substituted for the old section by the Punjab Laws (Amendment) Act, 1878 (12 of 1878), section 1.]

52.

[Recovery of advances made by Government.] [****] [Repealed by Act 10 of 1879.][Schedule I] [As so much of Act 4 of 1872 as related to Bengal Regulations V of 1817 and 20 of 1825 and Acts 40 of 1858 and 17 of 1861 was repealed by Acts 6 of 1878, 10 of 1882, 8 of 1890 and 12 of 1891, respectively, the references to those Regulations and Acts in this Schedule are omitted.]Enactments Declared To Be In ForceExplanation.- This Schedule does not refer to any Act which is in its terms applicable to the Punjab, or which has been extended to the Punjab by competent authority.

No.		Extent to which
and Title		the enactment is
year		in force

*Reg. I of 1798	A Regulation to prevent Fraud and injustice in Conditional Sales of Land under Deeds of bai-bilwuffa, or other Deeds of the same nature.	The whole except such parts as relate to interest
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*Reg. XVII of 1806	A Regulation for extending to the province of Benares the Rates of interest on future Loans and Provisions relative thereto, contained in Regulation XV, 1793; also for a general extension of the period fixed by Regulations I, 1798, and XXXIV, 1803, for the redemption of Mortgages and Conditional Sales of Land, under Deeds of bai-bil-wuffa, Kutchbaleh, or other similar designation.	Sections 7 and 8
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Reg. III of 1810	A Regulation for the Confinement of State Prisoners.	The whole
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Reg. XI of 1825	A Regulation for declaring the Rules to be observed in determining Claims to Lands gained by alluvion or by dereliction of a river or the sea.	The whole
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Rules for the conservancy of Forest and Jungles in the Hill Districts of the Punjab Territories sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council in letter of the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 1789, dated 21st May, 1855.	The whole
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*So much of Act 4 of 1872 as relates to Bengal Regulation, I of 1798 and 17 of 1806 will be repealed when the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (4 of 1882) is extended to the Punjab, see Sections 1, 2 and Schedule of Act 4 of 1882, Unrepealed Central Acts, Vol. III. **So much of the first Schedule as relates to Bengal State Offences Regulations, 1804 (Regulation 10 of 1804), was repealed by Act 4 of 1922.

II

Repealed.