

waiver of annual payments.

(1) It shall be lawful for the Minister[3] at any time to remit any annual payment or arrears of annual payments or any moneys due to the Crown under this Ordinance.

(2) The powers of the Minister[1] under subsection (1) may be exercised on his behalf by such persons and in such manner as may be prescribed.

(3) If the Government Agent is satisfied that there is sufficient cause for granting relief generally to any class of persons in any locality in respect of any annual payments due by such persons on account of lands alienated in such locality on grants or permits, he may either reduce the amount of any such annual payment or waive it altogether:

Provided that such reduction or waiver shall not be ' made operative for a period exceeding one year.

Specified grounds upon which a reduction or waiver of annual payments may be made

131. Without prejudice to the generality of the grounds upon which a Government Agent may reduce or waive any annual payment under section 130, any general failure of crops due to unfavourable weather conditions, any exceptional fall in the price of any staple commodity, any epidemic, or any outbreak of cattle disease adversely affecting the cultivation of the land, may be deemed to be a sufficient cause for granting relief under that section.

Penalties for payments overdue or in arrears.

132. The owner of a holding or a permit-holder shall be liable, in respect of any payments which may be overdue or in arrears, to make additional payments to the Crown according to such scale and in such manner as may be prescribed.

Money due to Crown a first charge on land.

133. Any amount due to the Crown by an owner or by a permit-holder in respect of any land alienated under this Ordinance shall be a first charge on the holding of such owner or on the land held by such permit-holder on his permit, as the case may be.

Seizure and sequestration of crops and movable property of defaulting owner.

134. If the owner of a holding makes default in the due payment of any moneys payable by him to the Crown in respect of such holding, the Government Agent or any person authorized by him in writing may seize and sequester the crops and produce of such holding together with any movable property thereon belonging to the owner who has so made default:

Provided that the following property shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration under this section : -

(a) the necessary wearing apparel, beds, and bedding of the owner who has made default, or of his wife, and children ; and,

(b) utensils used in his dwelling house for cooking or for the preparation of food, his implements of husbandry and such cattle and seed-grain as may, in the opinion of the officer effecting the seizure or sequestration, be necessary to enable him to earn his livelihood as an agriculturist.

In this Chapter a growing crop is movable property.

135. In this Chapter a growing crop on any land shall not be regarded as an interest in land but shall be deemed to be movable property.

Property seized to be taken charge of.

136. The person effecting the seizure may take charge of or place another person in charge of any crops, produce or movable property seized under section 134.

Sale of property-seized.

137.

(1) If the defaulter fails to pay the amount due to the Crown together with the costs of seizure within a period of thirty days reckoned from the date of such seizure the Government Agent may cause the property seized to be sold by public auction or by tender :

Provided that perishables may be sold as soon as may be deemed expedient by the person effecting the seizure.

(2) In computing the period of thirty days referred to in subsection (1), the date on which the seizure was made shall be excluded but all Sundays and public holidays shall be included.

(3) Regulations may be made prescribing the costs which may be charged or recovered for any seizure or sale effected under this Chapter.

last of property seized.

138.

(1) A list shall be made showing details of the property seized under section 134 and sold under section 137, the names and addresses of the purchasers, the prices realized, and the total amount recovered by the sale.

(2) Upon payment of the purchase money, a purchaser at a sale under section 137 shall receive a certificate of sale showing the property purchased and the price paid for such purchase.

Excess to be refunded to defaulter.

139 If the amount realized by the sale of the property seized under section 134 exceeds the total amount of the debt due to the Crown together with the costs of seizure and sale, the Government Agent shall refund the excess to the defaulter.