

(50) “public place” includes any public park or garden or any ground to which the public have or are permitted to have access;

(51) “public securities” means—

(a) securities of the Central Government or any ¹[State] Government,

(b) securities, stocks, debentures or shares the interest whereon has been guaranteed by the Central or the ¹[State] Government,

(c) debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of any local authority in exercise of the powers conferred by any enactment for the time being in force in any part of ²[the territory of India],

(d) securities expressly authorized by any order which the ¹[State] Government makes in this behalf;

(52) “public street” means any street—

(a) heretofore levelled, paved, metalled, channelled, sewerred or repaired out of municipal or other public fund, or

(b) which under the provisions of section 224 is declared to be, or under any other provision of this Act becomes a public street;

(53) “rack-rent” means the amount of the annual rent for which the premises with reference to which the term is used might reasonably be expected to let from year to year ascertained for the purpose of fixing the rateable value of such premises;

³[(54) “rateable value” means the value of any building or land fixed whether with reference to any given premises or otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules for the purpose of assessment to property taxes;]]

(55) “regulation” means a regulation made under section 465;

⁵[(55A) “relevant Small Cause Courts Act” means in the case of the City of Ahmedabad the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882 and in the case any other City, the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887;]

(56) (a) a person is deemed to “reside” in any dwelling which, or some portion of which he sometimes uses, whether interruptedly or not, as a sleeping apartment, and

(b) a person is not deemed to cease to “reside” in any such dwelling merely because he is absent from it or has elsewhere another dwelling in which he resides if there is the liberty of returning to it at any time and no abandonment of the intention of returning to it;

(57) “rubbish” includes dust, ashes, broken bricks, mortar, broken glass, garden or stable refuse and refuse of any kind which is not offensive matter or sewage;

(58) “rules” includes rules in the Schedule and rules made under sections 454 and 456;

(59) “the Schedule” means the Schedule appended to this Act;

⁶[(59A) “scheduled bank” means a bank included in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934;] II of 1934.

(60) “sewage” means night-soil and other contents of water closets, latrines, privies, urinals, cesspools, or drains and polluted water from sinks, bathrooms stables, cattle-sheds and other like places and includes trade effluent and discharges from manufactories of all kinds;

1. This word was substituted for the word “Povincial” by the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950.

2. This portion was substituted for the words “the Dominion of India”, *ibid*.

3. Clause (54) was substituted for the original by Guj. 8 of 1968, s. 2 (6).

4. Clause (54) was and was deemed always to have been substituted by Guj. 5 of 1970, s. 2 (2).

5. Clause (55A) was inserted by Guj. 8 of 1968, s. 2 (7).

6. Clause (59A) was inserted by Bom. 10 of 1953, s. 2.