

in these provinces just published also bears testimony to this. 'Agriculture in the Naini Tal *taluk* was hampered by the prevalence of dacoity, and the Commissioner remarks that dacoity was disastrous and the police were helpless' (vide paragraph 60 of the report). It is reported that a public spirited citizen offered to lead the police in March last to the dacoits' camp in the neighbourhood of Kashipur town and in response to this the superintendent of police did proceed to Kashipur and reached the railway station with a force of about a hundred strong one evening but,..... he retraced his steps and returned back to his headquarters with his party by the next train. Presumably he did this out of regard for public interests, and you will see from this how very irksome is our position, specially as some of us have already received threatening letters purporting to have been written to us by the members of the gang. In a case in which a person was convicted for being in possession of a pistol without a license at Kashipur, the High Court held in revision that a serious view should not be taken of the matter as 'the applicant was living in a part of the province where dacoities had been fairly numerous of late years' and there was a 'pre-umption that any person found in possession of such a weapon had obtained it for the purpose of self-protection' (Revision No 680 of 1918).

Under these circumstances we beg leave to admit that possession of such weapons as we have surrendered in obedience to your orders is absolutely essential for purposes of self-defence for persons of our status, and we hope that on reconsideration you will be pleased to cancel your orders under reference so that our arms may be restored to us.

It is unfortunate indeed that sometime the zamindars and other respectable people are deprived of the right of possessing firearms by license, while Anglo-Indians of the position of a railway-guard are being granted licenses, even for revolvers. The Government of India, whose vision is certainly broader than most of the District Magistrates may not, perhaps like them to be so narrow-minded, but their impetuosity has no limit. Let us, therefore, put a brake upon their rashness and local prejudices by an express provision of the Act

(4) The present Arms Act requires or it is at least a practice in some of the districts, to bring or send the arms, after having bought it, to the collectorate to have the number of the arms endorsed on the license, and I know a good many instances of a few Englishmen of higher service—District Judge and Joint Magistrate—who instead of sending or bringing their arms to the collectorate, they just send a letter or a chit to the collectorate and give the number of arms in it for endorsement. I am of opinion that nobody should be required to bring or send his arms for endorsement to the collectorate, he should just mention the number of the arms in a letter addressed to the authority concerned, or if it is necessary at all that the arms should be presented before the endorsement authority, then each and every one, whatever position he may hold, should be required to present his arms before the endorsement authority and no letter or chit should be permitted to any one.

(5) The limit of two hundred cartridges per rifle is one of the most important question from the sportsman's point of view; if this limit means 200 cartridges per rifle per year then certainly it will be most objectionable; 200 cartridges will never be sufficient even for a month in a sporting district, but if it means that not more than 200 cartridges can be bought or kept at one time then there is not much objection. But why limit the number of ammunition at all. When the Government relies on a person for an arm with a certain limited number of ammunition, then I fail to understand why the same person should not be relied upon for an unlimited number of ammunition. Why should the Government of India be responsible for this sort of act and restriction, which is bound to create discontent in the country, or at least among the sportsmen, and make the Government unpopular. I know of no country in the world putting such sort of restriction on the amount of ammunition to be possessed by a licensee.

(6) There is one more important point to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government, which is about the punishment meted out to the holders of unlicensed arms and ammunition. Cases have been known where an Anglo-Indian has been fined a few rupees, and his arm confiscated, for unlawfully possessing an arm, while an Indian had to undergo a few months simple or rigorous imprisonment for even unlawfully possessing a sword. In the eye of law there is no such distinction between an Englishman, Anglo-Indian or an Indian, then why the distinction in the punishment. There is no reason why should an Englishman or an Anglo-Indian escape by merely paying a few rupees as fine and a poor Indian has to undergo simple or rigorous imprisonment for the same offence. If I am right there is a provision in the Government Order No. 454-VI-989, dated 14th March 1887, which clearly says that the offences against the Arms Act "would as a rule be sufficiently punished by fine." I am afraid this order of the Government is never acted upon. There must be a uniformity in the punishment of an Englishman, Anglo-Indian or an Indian under this Act, and this will undoubtedly allay the bitter feeling of the racial distinction.

There is every probability that under the new rules, more applications for licenses will be coming in. If, then, the reforms are in reality the first step on the road to self-government, then these applications should be dealt with in the spirit of real justice and right and not as a favour. There are no doubt several District Magistrates whose attitude towards such applicants has been reasonable, but unfortunately the majority of them are still too proud and not yet prepared to consider themselves as servants but always pose themselves as masters, and do not feel that a new era has set in. They ought to be told in plain words that the grant of a license to an entitled person is never a special favour or a privilege but they deserve it as a matter of right. Let me quote here a sentence from the speech of Mr. Iswar Saran, M.L.A., delivered in the Legislative Assembly on the 8th September 1922 at Simla, who in other words truly represents the public opinion and this applies in each and every case, he says,

"We do not want the white man to be our perpetual ruler, our perpetual trustee, our perpetual guardian. We have had enough of this everlasting trust. We extend to the white man, and I speak with absolute truth and sincerity, the hands of fellowship and good comradeship, but I do resent and as long as there is the last breath of life left in me, I shall continue to resent the perpetual domination of the Civil Service or any other service... .."

Unless the principle is accepted by the Government and faithfully acted upon by the District Magistrates any improvement upon the present Arms Rules will be a farce. I cannot emphasise upon this point too much. The entitled class should never be debarred from holding the license except on the only ground of moral turpitude. I must, however, make it clear that I do not regard any attempt on the part of an Indian to criticise the policy or the official of the Government or any desire on his part expressed in words or act to bring about a fundamental change in the policy of the Government, as amounting to moral turpitude. The District Magistrates must not allow themselves to be carried away by what they hear from the police or those unfortunate class of non-official people who are called the flatterers, official favour seekers, title and job hunters and sycophants, who as a matter of fact have taken on themselves the duty to

always misrepresent the true spirit and condition of the country and the individuals, simply to satisfy their personal aggrandizements, and those unfortunate officials who are misled by this class of people, not only ruin their own reputation and position but that of the Government too along with them. They should always coolly form their own opinion, and without the least fear of contradiction I can say, that this class of people,—who are never considered anybody in public eye, who always mislead the officials and hence the Government—are unfortunately the chief and the only root cause of all the present discontent and situation in the country. The personal considerations would defeat the ends of justice and fair play and bring a bad name to the Government.

With due respect to the President of the Arms Rules Revising Committee, I may say, that I do not for a moment accept to the arguments some time put forward before the witnesses, that the presence of too many arms may prove dangerous to the public on such occasions as the Arrah or Katarpore riots. I wonder why no such riots ever take place or have ever taken place in any of the Indian States, although the use of arms there is almost freer than in British India. It entirely depends, if I may say so, on the temperament of the people and the way in which delicate situations are handled by the Government. In the Indian States, there is no such things as quarrels between the Hindus and the Musalmans, probably because their rulers do not seem to have yet adopted the unwise policy of the "divide and rule."

If I remember it right the Committee had decided that the powers of fixing the number of licenses in any district, in the case of necessity should still remain with the local Governments. May I just say a few words about this—and finish this minute of dissent with the hope that these new rules will be dealt with a new and a broader vision—I do not think there is any harm if the local Governments be given such powers, but, before limiting or reducing the number of licenses in any particular district, I hope the local Government will kindly announce through their local gazettes—at least a month before—the name with the date of the district where this new order is to be enforced, and also the reasons for doing so, with the opinion, if possible of some of the leading officials and non-officials of the district concerned, then and then alone should the local Governments be empowered to enforce this order.

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*Government of India, Home Department, Resolution, No. F.—829-1-22, dated the 3rd November 1923.*

In pursuance of a resolution moved in the Legislative Assembly on the 8th of February 1922 by Baba Ujagar Singh Bedi, a Committee was appointed by the Governor General in Council to examine the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, and to make recommendations with a view to their amendment. In accepting this resolution the Governor General in Council had made it plain that there could be no departure from the two principles :

- (1) that there should be no racial discrimination in the rules, and
- (2) that the Government must retain the power to impose restrictions to prevent arms and particularly firearms from falling into the possession of lawless or dangerous persons.

The Committee submitted its report in November 1922. On the 15th of February 1923 the Hon'ble Home Member stated in the Legislative Assembly that subject to enquiries from local Governments and other authorities concerned on certain points of detail the Government of India were prepared to accept the main recommendations of the Committee. They could not, however, announce their decision on all the recommendations made without prior consultation with local Governments who are in charge of the detailed administration of the rules. Local Governments accordingly were asked for their views and at the same were requested to give effect as far as possible to the principles adopted by the Committee where this was feasible pending the modification of the rules of 1920. The replies of local Governments have now been received and have been fully examined by the Government of India. The Indian Arms Rules, 1920, have been amended where necessary and are now republished as the Indian Arms Rules, 1924; but many recommendations accepted in whole or in part involve no amendment of the rules, and on these the Government of India are now pleased to announce their decisions.

2. In paragraphs 3 to 7 of 3 their report the Committee deal with the question of exemptions. The Government of India agree with the general principle adopted by the Committee that the confinement of the privilege of exemption is in the special circumstances of India preferable to its total abolition. They accept the conclusions regarding *entry 1 (a)* and *entries 11, 11-(a) and 11-(b)* of the schedule of exemptions, but they only agree to the proposal that members of the Imperial Legislature should enjoy exemption for their term of office with some reluctance. It is opposed by local Governments on the one hand, as creating an invidious distinction between the members of the Central and of Provincial legislatures, and on the other hand certain members of the Central legislatures claim a life exemption and not merely exemption for their terms of office. As regards *entry 6 (d), 6 (f) 6 (i), and 6 (g)*, enquiries have been made from the local Governments concerned. They are averse from the preparation of lists in the sense recommended by the Committee. It is pointed out with justice that exemption is not conferred on certain Great Sardars or Zamindars as a right but as a privilege and that if the term were precisely defined and a list of all persons who came within that definition were maintained the fact of inclusion in the list would encourage claims for exemption as a matter of right. Moreover, the compilation of lists on a logical and uniform basis throughout India would present difficulty and would inevitably result in anomalies. The most expedient course, therefore, and that which will secure the maintenance of the principle that exemption is a privilege and at the same time minimise the inconvenience referred to by the Committee is to attempt no definition of the terms Great Zamindars or Great Sardars or the like in the rules and the schedule, but to leave it to the several local Governments themselves to determine what persons or classes of persons should be included in these categories. The schedule has therefore been amended accordingly.

3. The Government of India after consultation with the local Government on the Committee's observations on *entry no. 7*, are of opinion that there is no necessity to retain *entries 7 (c) and 8* of schedule I in view of *entries 8 and 9* of schedule IV. The proviso therefore to *entry 7 (c)* in column 3 automatically disappears. As regards the recommendation that the same privilege should be extended to the districts of Campbellpur, Rawalpindi and other districts adjoining the North-West Frontier Province, the local Government after careful considera-



tion, have reported that no extension of this privilege is required, but in order to meet the danger of raids in the Attock District, suggest that power be given to them to issue licences for going armed in that district without payment of fee. The Government of India accept this suggestion and have accordingly amended the heading of the appropriate licence form. As regards entry 13, after careful consideration, they have decided that the words "or the Commander-in-Chief" should be added.

4. The Government of India accept the recommendation made in paragraph 4.

5. In paragraph 5 the Committee recommend that all exemptees should register the arms in their possession in respect of which they enjoy exemption and that registration should be compulsory. The Government of India accept the principle of registration but have decided that registration should be confined to firearms, and that no fee should be charged. In practice, they consider, it would suffice if every exemptee were required to furnish the District Magistrate with information as to the weapons in his possession, failure to do so rendering him liable to the cancellation of his exemption.

6. To give effect to the recommendation regarding entries 11, 11-(a) and 11-(b), the Government of India have decided that these entries will be deleted from the Schedule and that no mention will be made of these classes in the revised rules. Every person now enjoying the privilege of exemption under these entries in the rules of 1920 or under entry 12 thereof, since the same considerations apply in their case also, will, on application, receive free of all fees, a licence in form XVI, specially made valid for the life time of the licensee in respect of any arms now in his possession and hitherto exempt from licence provided he applies within six months of the coming into force of the rules of 1924. The privilege will not of course extend to titleholders who received titles after the 1st of January 1920, who unless otherwise exempt will, as before, be required to take out a licence under the rules.

7. In paragraph 8 the Committee recommend that in extension of the classes described in Home Department resolution No. 2125-C., dated the 21st March 1919 the payment of Rs. 500 land revenue, of Rs. 100 in roads and public works cesses, any payment of income-tax, and in the case of a Government servant receipt of a pay of Rs. 100 a month and upwards should be the qualifications constituting eligibility for what is commonly known as the "entitled class." The Governor-General in Council accepts the principle underlying this recommendation that the grant of licenses should be less restricted, and more free from irksome enquiries than was represented to be the case by many witnesses examined by the Committee and agrees with the qualification suggested by the Committee as providing sufficient *prima facie* justification for the possession of arms. He is unable, however, to accept the recommendation that provisions recognizing and constituting an "entitled class" should be embodied in the rules. Conditions vary greatly in different provinces in India. In some quarters a practice is in force more liberal than that recommended by the Committee; but in others it is necessary in the interest of law and order to secure that arms do not fall into the possession of lawless or disaffected persons, and therefore they are unwilling to embody in statutory rules any provision which would have the effect of curtailing the power or discretion of the District Magistrate in ordering enquiries. The term "entitled

*class* " is somewhat unfortunate. The rules as now framed contain no provisions inconsistent with the principle underlying the recommendation of the Committee, but the term "*entitled class*" has created the erroneous impression that there is a special class, enjoying fewer privileges than the exemptees, but greater than those who are neither exemptees nor members of the "*entitled class*." There is of course no such special class. The term is merely intended to comprise all those whose means and status *primâ facie* connote respectability and therefore justify the presumption that they are fit and proper persons to possess arms. While therefore no mention will be made of an "*entitled class*" in the statutory rules, at the same time the Government of India are anxious that the qualifications recommended by the Committee should be generally adopted by the local Governments and should be made widely known. Where, however, a local Government has laid down more liberal qualifications, these should not now be abandoned. They cannot support the recommendation that lists of the "*entitled class*" should be maintained; the qualifications are so low that each district list would be voluminous, and its preparation and maintenance would involve the appointment of a special staff. The expenditure and labour involved would be wholly incommensurate with the results obtained.

8 In paragraph 10, the Committee recommend that where enquiry is necessary the agency of the police should not, if possible, be employed; but that if no other agency of enquiry is available a licence should not be refused on the strength of a police report alone but only after a further magisterial enquiry. The Government of India are unable to concur in this recommendation and are constrained to deprecate a reflection on the good faith of the police. The replies of local Governments indicate that it is impossible to eliminate enquiry by the police in the cities and that owing to the shortage or absence of suitable revenue staff, no other agency is available in many district areas. At the same time the replies show that enquiry is frequently carried out by other agencies where these are available. The Government of India are of opinion that the agency of enquiry is really a matter for local Governments and are accordingly averse from imposing any restriction on the choice of agency. They leave the matter in the hands of local Governments who will, they are confident, take all steps necessary to secure that wherever previous enquiries are necessary they are promptly carried out, and in a manner which is neither inquisitorial nor calculated to wound the self-esteem of the applicant.

9. The Government of India are in complete agreement with the recommendation made in paragraph 11 that ordinarily no arbitrary limit should be imposed on the number of licences issued in a district but that local Governments should have the discretionary power of limiting the number of licences in any area or district in which the number of arms justifies the apprehension of serious danger or in which such restriction is deemed necessary for the maintenance of public tranquillity. They accept the recommendation in paragraph 12 and have provided for the right of appeal by an amendment of the rules. The recommendation in paragraph 13 is accepted subject to a partial reservation as to the proposal that the duration of the licence should be for the calendar year. Local Governments have pointed out that in practice inconvenience would arise and would prefer that licences for possession and going armed and for protection of crops or destruction of wild animals should run from the date of issue, but have no objection to other licences being issued for the calendar year. The Government of India agree with the views of the local Governments.

10. In paragraph 14 the Committee have dwelt on the inconvenience to which persons desirous of purchasing weapons are put because they cannot produce the weapon when applying for the licence necessary for its possession. The Government of India agree with them that it is not necessary to provide for the issue of temporary licences in such cases and accept the recommendation that a regular licence should be issued at the time the applicant applies for a licence, if the application is granted. Provision has been made in the conditions attaching to the appropriate licences for the details of purchases to be filled in on the form by the dealer from whom the purchases are made and also, to meet criticism offered in this respect, for details to be furnished to the licensing authority by the licensee himself in any case in which he purchases arms and ammunition from any person who is not a licensed dealer.

11. The Government of India accept the principle of the recommendation made in paragraph 15 that a temporary licence for 14 days should be given to persons arriving in India by sea and not in possession of a regular licence on the payment of full fee by the Customs authorities. It is however open to objection in detail. The period clearly will in many cases be too short for the object in view; the payment of the full fee to the Customs authorities will deprive local Governments of their legitimate revenue; and finally it is doubtful whether the agency of the Customs authorities is altogether suitable for the purpose. The Government of India have therefore decided that a temporary licence for the period of the journey to destination should be granted by the Commissioner of Police at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, or the District Magistrates at other ports, on a special form on the payment of a fee of Re. 1 for each weapon and that on arrival at destination a regular licence should be taken out in the ordinary way. No practical difficulty need be anticipated. It will be made clear in the form of temporary licence that it does not cover possession after arrival at destination. Travellers arriving in India possessing no regular licence and desirous of obtaining one should inform their agents beforehand of the weapons they intend to import and instruct them to obtain the necessary temporary licence. On arrival at destination they should apply for the licences required in the ordinary way.

12. The Government of India accept the recommendations made in paragraph 16. The conditions of the licence forms have accordingly been altered so as to make it compulsory to report the loss of firearms. A note has also been appended to the licence forms explaining that the breach of any of the conditions of the licence renders the licensee liable to the penalties which may be imposed under the Act.

13. The Government of India accept the recommendations made in paragraphs 17, 18, 19 and 20 and trust that local Governments will give effect to them both in the letter and the spirit. As regards paragraph 20 they agree that the District Magistrate or any Magistrate in charge of a sub-division in the District in which the licensee is residing or in any other district in which he is known should be empowered to renew a licence. In any case of doubt it is always open to such Magistrate to make enquiries from the licensing authority which originally granted the licence.

14. In paragraph 21 the Committee state their recommendation in regard to fees. There is some diversity of opinion in the replies received from the local Governments, some accepting the proposal, some recommending no change and

others putting forward variants of their own. The principal objection is the loss of revenue which will result from the adoption of the scale proposed by the Committee; in some quarters, too, it is suggested that the large number of arms licences issued does not justify the belief that persons who require weapons are deterred from purchasing them by the high cost of the licence. The Government of India are impressed by the substantial loss of revenue which complete acceptance of this recommendation will entail. On the other hand they cannot overlook the fact that stress was laid on the desirability of reducing the fees before the Committee, particularly in the case of breech-loading weapons, by many of the witnesses who were examined. They have accordingly decided that the initial fees should remain unchanged but that half these fees should be chargeable on renewal provided applications are made within a month following the expiry of the period covered by the original licence. In their opinion this reduction of the renewal fees will afford substantial relief, and is the most they can agree to in the present financial stringency. They accept the recommendation in regard (1) to the payment of fees by non-judicial stamp, but consider that an applicant should have the option of paying them in cash, (2) the application for licences, (3) the renewal of licences by post, (4) exemption from payment of fees in the circumstances stated in the concluding portion of paragraph 21 and (5) the payment by dealers of a single fee for import into India and transport to destination.

15. As regards the limit on possession of ammunition, the Government of India agree with the recommendation of the Committee and trust that local Governments will, if they have not already done so, issue suitable instructions on the lines recommended.

16. They accept in principle the recommendation made in paragraph 23 that the issue of all-India licences should be as unrestricted as possible. They agree that Assam and Burma should no longer be excluded from the all-India licence; but they consider it necessary to make a provision that anyone who has secured an all India licence in one province shall if he enters another province be subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by that province, as for example that an all-India licence granted in one province should be endorsed by the District Magistrate of the district of another province visited by the holder of the licence. Enquiries as recommended have been made from the Punjab, Burma, the North-West Frontier Province and Delhi whether the retention of these provinces in column 1 of Schedule II is required; the North-West Frontier Province agree to exclusion, but the Government of India are unwilling at present to adopt this suggestion in the case of the Punjab (with which Delhi may be included) or Burma. On the proposal made in paragraph 23 regarding greater expedition in dealing with applications for licences it is impossible and indeed unnecessary for the Government of India to issue any general orders. They are aware that local Governments are fully alive to the necessity of prompt attention to applications for the grant and renewal of licences. They trust that no avoidable delays will occur; that if at any time the pressure of work in connection with licence applications becomes abnormal special measures will be taken to cope with it: and that if any case unnecessary delay has occurred steps will be taken to prevent its recurrence in future.

17. The Government of India accept the recommendations made in paragraphs 25, 26, 28, 29 and 33, but are unable, in view of the strong objections placed before them by the military authorities that there is no difficulty in

converting such rifles to take Government ammunition, to accept the recommendation contained in paragraph 27. As regards the recommendation in paragraph 31, the Government of India are of opinion that it is advisable to regularize the practice followed by licensed-dealers of employing assistants to conduct their business in their temporary absence, and the licence form granted to dealers has accordingly been amended so as to include a column for the names of duly authorized assistants.

18. The recommendation contained in paragraph 30 does not commend itself to the Government of India. They apprehend that the carrying of firearms by females might have dangerous results, and would only expose such females to attack from lawless persons desirous of stealing weapons. In their opinion it should be possible to meet the situation which the Committee appear to have had in mind by the entry of certain specified members of the licensee's family as retainers.

19. On the recommendation made in paragraph 32 urging reciprocity with Indian States the Government of India are not in a position to make any announcement. They have taken up the matter with the various States, and negotiations are proceeding.

20. The changes in the rules necessitated by the acceptance of these recommendations have been made; and the rules are now published as the Indian Arms Rules of 1924. It has not been found possible to accept *in toto* the recommendations of the Committee in regard to the form in which the rules should be published. They advised a separation of the technical directions intended for dealers from the rules governing the grant of licences for possession of firearms for private purposes. An attempt was made to draft the rules on this principle, but it was wholly unsatisfactory, and was accordingly abandoned. The Indian Arms Rules of 1920 follow the order of the sections of the Act; this is obviously the logical arrangement of the rules and it is clearly convenient on administrative grounds that the sections of the Act and the rules should be in the same sequence. Moreover, the difficulties of interpretation to which the Committee have adverted are due far less to inherent obscurity or to the incorporation of technical directions, than to the fact that they are not self-contained. To be properly understood they must be read in conjunction with the Act and with the schedules and such difficulties as the ordinary member of the public feels will not be solved by the publication of a paraphrased or abbreviated edition of the rules but by the dissemination of information as to the correct procedure of applying for and securing a licence. The Government of India have accordingly prepared for such use as local Governments may consider suitable a short pamphlet in popular language, describing the procedure regulating the application for licences for the possession of firearms for purposes of sport, protection, show and the like. They trust that this pamphlet will be translated into the various vernaculars and that publicity will be given to it.

21. In conclusion the Governor-General in Council wishes to express his appreciation of the labours of the Committee. The Indian Arms Rules of 1920 evoked much criticism and many defects were removed as they were pointed out. But much remained to be done when the Committee was appointed in 1922, and their businesslike and practical recommendations coupled with a sympathetic administration of the rules by the local Governments should go far towards removing any dissatisfaction which may still remain.

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THE INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1924

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## HOME DEPARTMENT, NOTIFICATION, No. F. 829-I-23 DATED THE 3RD NOVEMBER 1923.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4, 10, 17 and 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

1. **Short title.**—(1) These rules may be called the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

(2). They shall come into force on the 1st January 1924.

2. **Interpretation**—(1). In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

“District Magistrate” means in the case of Aden, the Assistant Political Resident; in the case of the suburbs of Calcutta, as defined in the Government of Bengal, notification, dated the 21st September 1880, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and in cases where the Local Government so directs in respect of any district or part thereof, an Additional District Magistrate;

[Note.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (1) of rule 2 the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the powers and duties of a “Magistrate of the District” shall be exercised and performed by the additional District Magistrate of Manbhum within the Dhanbad Subdivision of that District]

(Bihar and Orissa Govt. Notn. No. 4400 P, dated the 8th November 1921),

“Form” means a Form as set out in Schedule VIII; and

“the Act” means the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

(2) The General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of these rules in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of the Governor-General in Council.

*Application of the Act.*

3. **Exemption, exclusion and withdrawal.**—(1) The persons and classes of persons, the arms and ammunition, and the parts of British India specified or described in Schedules I to IV are, respectively, exempted, excluded and withdrawn to the extent and subject to the conditions therein specified from the operation of prohibitions and directions contained in the Act:

Provided that the exemptions specified in Schedule I are made subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(a) they shall not be deemed to render lawful the import of arms or ammunition, save from Berar, or the transport within the Province of Burma of arms, ammunition or military stores, through the medium of the Post Office;

(b) any person so exempted shall register in such manner as the local Government may prescribe any firearm or ammunition for the same in respect of which he is exempted from the operation of any provisions of the Act:

(c) every person shall, on the loss or theft of any arm in respect of which he is so exempted, forthwith report the occurrence at the nearest police station; and

(d) the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that any such exemption conferred on a class of persons shall cease to extend to any person included in that class who may be named in the notifications.

(2) Any person failing to comply with any condition of exemption set out in provisos (b) and (c) to sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to have violated these rules.

4. **Extension.**— For the purposes of the definition of "military stores" in section 4 of the Act all sections of the Act are extended throughout British India to all lead, sulphur and saltpetre.

#### *Import.*

5. **Restriction upon import of cannon and certain other articles.**—(1) A licence for the import of—

- (a) cannon,
- (b) articles designed for torpedo service,
- (c) war-rockets, or
- (d) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition,

may be granted in Form I only by the Governor-General in Council.

(2) A copy of every licence granted in accordance with sub rule (1) shall forthwith be sent—

(a) where the articles are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) where they are consigned to any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

6. **Restriction upon import of arms, ammunition and military stores from Portuguese India.**—A licence shall not be granted for the import of any arms, ammunition or military stores from Portuguese India :

Provided that nothing in this rule shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect any power conferred by these rules to grant a licence for the import of ammunition which, in the opinion of the authority granting the licence, is intended in good faith for blasting purposes

7. **Restriction upon import of certain rifles.**—(1) A licence shall not be granted for the import by sea or by river or land, save from Berar,

(a) of rifles of .303 or of .450 bore or of pistols or revolvers of .450 bore or of parts of or fittings for rifles, pistols or revolvers of such bores or, save as otherwise provided by rule 38, of ammunition which can be fired from such rifles pistols or revolvers, or of appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire-arms ; or,

(b) save with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, of rifles, or parts of, or fittings for rifles, of any other bore ; or

(c) of any arms or ammunition through the medium of the Post Office :

(3) Nothing in clause (b) of sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect any power conferred by these rules to grant, save as otherwise provided by rule 6, a licence for the import of rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles, which, in the opinion of the authority granting the licences, are intended in good faith for sporting purposes.

(1) The sights of guns and rifles should be regarded as parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878. The sights for rifles of .303 bore fall accordingly within the restriction imposed by rule (8) (1) (a) [present rule (7) (1) (a)] of the Indian Arms rules, upon the importation of rifles, or parts of such rifles, of such bore (H. D. letter No. 900, dated the 1st May 1911).

(2) It has been decided that licences shall not in future be required in the case of re-importation of rifles of certain military patterns, and that it may be left to the Customs authorities to give the necessary permission to re-import, a reference being made to the Local Government in doubtful cases. The following conditions have accordingly been laid down to govern cases of re-importation, and, subject to them, the Customs authorities have discretion to admit weapons of the classes referred to :

(1) that the examination of the arms at the Customs House at the time export shall be compulsory ;

(2) that, as a general rule, export passes giving a full description of the weapons to be exported shall be obtained from the Collector of Customs by the person exporting the weapons ;

(3) that these passes shall be accepted by the Collector of Customs as the best proof of export on the weapons being satisfactorily identified at the time of re-importation ; and

(4) that in cases in which such export passes have not been obtained, it will rest with the Collector of Customs personally to accept such other proof of export as he may consider reasonable and proper. (Burma Govt. Cir. No. 42, 1903, based on orders of the Govt. of India).

(3) Rifles of prohibited bores imported into India by travellers and detained by the Collector of Sea Customs should be sent at the owner's expense to the port from which he intends to leave India, there to be kept in bond until claimed by him, provided that the Customs Officer is satisfied that the importation was made in ignorance of the prohibitions in force and that the importer is a *bona fide* traveller whose stay in this country will not exceed a reasonable time. [Home Dept. letter No. 794, dated the 26th March, 1908].

(4) It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that the practice of describing of calibre of rifles by two figures is liable to lead to misapprehension as to the bore of the weapon which the figures describe. I am therefore to explain that in the case of rifles described as .450-400, .577-450, .500-450, the former of the two figures represents the size of the chamber, and the latter figure the size of the bore. Consequently, while a rifle described as .450-400 is not of prohibited bore, weapons described as .577-450 or .500-450 and ammunition to fit them are subject to the restrictions imposed by the rules referred to. (H. D. letter No. 34, dated the 9th June 1911).

**8. Import of arms, ammunition or military stores into certain ports.**—Save as otherwise provided by rules 5 to 7, a licence may be granted in Form II for the import by sea—

(a) of arms, ammunition or military stores, at a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police ;

(b) of arms, ammunition or military stores, at the Ports of Calicut, Karachi and Aden—by the District Magistrate ;

(c) of saltpetre or lead, at the ports of Akyab and Moulmein—by the District Magistrate ; and

(d) of sulphur in reasonable quantities, at the port of Tuticorin—by the Local Government on satisfactory proof that the sulphur is required in good faith for medicinal, manufacturing or agricultural purposes :

Provided that all arms, ammunition or military stores imported into Aden shall be landed at the Abkari Pier at Tawahi only, and removed thence by the importer to such Government warehouse as the Political Resident may appoint in that behalf.



**9. Import of arms, ammunition or military stores by sea from Madras, Rangoon or Bombay into certain ports.**—Save as otherwise provided by rules 5 to 7, a licence for the import by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores—

(a) from the port of Madras into the ports of Tuticorin, Cochin, Bimlipatam, Cocanado, Negapatam, Mangalore, Gopalpore, Vizagapatam, Pamban, or Masulipatam, or

(b) from the port of Rangoon into the ports of Akyab, Moulmein, Sando-way, Kyaukpyu, Tavoy, Mergui, or Victoria Point, or

(c) from the port of Bombay into the ports of Cochin or Mangalore, may be granted in Form II by the District Magistrate of the district in which the port of import is situated.

**10. Import by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores.**—(1) Save as otherwise provided by rules 5 to 7, a licence for the import by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form III,

(a) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) where they are consigned to any other place—by the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

(2) Such a licence may be granted for the import of arms which —

(a) belong to any person who resides in a State in India and is exempted under Schedule I from the necessity of taking out a licence for going armed with, or for possessing, such arms, and

(b) are imported solely for the purpose of repair, by the Political Officer for such State; and such licence shall also cover the re-export of such arms to the State from which they were imported.

(3) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported from a State in India otherwise than under sub-rule (2), a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent to the Political Officer for such State.

(4) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported by road or river from elsewhere than Berar and are consigned to a district not on the frontier of British India, a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent to the District Magistrate of the district into which they cross such frontier; and such Magistrate may, in his discretion, require the licensee to produce them for his inspection before allowing them to be taken out of the district.

(5) (a) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported by land or river from Berar under a licence, the importer shall deliver the licence, within six days of the arrival of the consignment at its destination,—

(i) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or

(ii) in any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which the place of destination is situated, or such other Magistrate as the District Magistrate may appoint for this purpose.

(b) Any officer to whom a licence is delivered under clause (a) shall satisfy himself—

(i) that the arms, ammunition or military stores correspond with the description given in the licence, and

(ii) that any deficiency is properly accounted for, and any subordinate Magistrate to whom a licence is delivered under sub-clause (ii) of that clause shall forward it to the district Magistrate.

(6) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported by rail, a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent by the authority granting it to the railway authorities at the place to which such arms, ammunition or stores are consigned.

**11. Import from Berar.**—A certified copy of a licence to export from Berar into British India arms, ammunition or military stores granted under the Berar Arms Rules, 1921, shall be deemed to be a licence for import into British India granted under these rules.

**12. Scrutiny by railway authorities of consignments.**—  
(1) The railway authorities to whom a copy of a licence has been sent under sub-rule (6) of rule 10 shall require the consignee to produce the original licence and shall satisfy themselves—

(a) that the arms, ammunition or stores claimed by him correspond with the description given in such licence, and

(b) that such licence is identical in substance with the copy sent to them.

(2). Where, in any case referred to in sub-rule (1)—

(a) the consignee fails to produce the original licence, or

(b) the arms, ammunition or stores claimed by him do not correspond with the description given in such licence, or

(c) the licence is not identical in substance with the copy sent to the railway authorities,

such authorities shall not deliver the consignment and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate.

**13. Production and delivery of import licences.**— 1) The consignee of arms, ammunition or military stores imported under a licence from elsewhere than Berar shall—

(a) where the consignment crosses the frontier by land or river, produce the licence within six days of such crossing before the District Magistrate of the district into which the consignment so crosses, or before such other officer as the District Magistrate may appoint in that behalf; and

(b) in any case in which the consignment is imported by land or river, deliver the licence within six days of the arrival of such consignment at its destination—

(i) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or

(ii) in any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

(2) Every officer before whom a licence is produced or to whom a licence is delivered under sub-rule (1) shall satisfy himself—

(a) that the arms ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in the licence ; and

(b) that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

*Export.*

**14. Restriction upon export by sea of cannon and certain rifles.**—(1) A licence for the export by sea of—

(a) cannon, or

(b) rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles,

may be granted in Form IV or Form V only by, or with the previous sanction of, the Governor-General in Council :

Provided that nothing in this rule shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect any power conferred by these rules to grant a licence for the export by sea of rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles, which, in the opinion of the authority granting the licence, are intended in good faith for sporting purposes.

**15. Export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from and to certain ports**—(1) Subject to the provisions of rule 14, a licence for the export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form IV—

(a) at a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) at the port of Calicut, Karachi or Aden—by the District Magistrate.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in sub-rule (3), every licence granted under sub-rule (1) shall be for export either—

(a) to such one of the ports specified in clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-rule (1), or

(b) in the case of export from the port of Madras—to such one of the ports mentioned in clause (a) of rule 9, or

(c) in the case of export from the port of Rangoon—to such one of the ports mentioned in clause (b) of rule 9, or

(d) in the case of export from the port of Bombay—to such one of the ports mentioned in clause (c) of rule 9, or

(e) to such other place in His Majesty's dominions outside India, as may be specified or described in the licence.

(3) A licence may be granted at any of the ports mentioned in clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-rule (1) for the export by sea of saltpetre or lead to the ports of Akyab or Moulmein.

(4) A copy of every licence of the nature referred to in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of sub-rule (2) and in sub-rule (3) shall forthwith be sent—

(a) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) where they are consigned to any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

**16. Export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from certain ports to ports in States in India or foreign territory.**—(1). (a). A licence for the export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from any of the ports of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi or Aden to any port in a State in India or other foreign territory may be granted in Form V by the Governor-General in Council :

Provided that a licence shall not be granted for export to a port on the seaboard of Arabia other than a port in the political charge of the Political Resident at Aden or of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

(b) A licence for the export by sea of arms (other than arms in respect of which the restriction imposed by rule 14 applies), ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form V by any of the officers specified in the first column of Schedule V when the arms, ammunition or stores are to be exported from a port specified in the corresponding entry of the second column to a port specified in the corresponding entry of the third column thereof, subject in each case to the conditions specified in the fourth column.

(2) A copy of every licence issued under this rule for the export of arms, ammunition or military stores to any port in a State in India or to any port in the political charge of the Political Resident at Aden or of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf shall forthwith be sent by the authority granting it to the Political Officer or the Political Resident concerned.

(3) The authority granting a licence under this rule shall also send a copy of such licence to the agent or master of the vessel by which it is intended that the arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the licence shall be shipped, and such agent or master shall not receive for despatch any case or package containing arms, ammunition or military stores unless such case or package is accompanied by the original licence, and shall satisfy himself—

(a) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in such licence, and

(b) that such licence is identical in substance with the copy sent to him.

(4) Where in any case referred to in sub-rule (3)—

(a) the case or package is not accompanied by the original licence, or

(b) the arms, ammunition or stores contained therein do not correspond with the description given in such licence, or

(c) the licence is not identical in substance with the copy sent to him, such agent or master shall not receive the consignment for despatch, and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate.

**17. Export by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores.**—(1) A licence for the export by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores to any place outside British India may be granted in Form VI,—

(a) by the Governor-General in Council, or

(b) by any of the officers specified in the first column of Schedule VI when the arms, ammunition or stores are to be exported to a place specified in the corresponding entry of the second column, subject in each case to the conditions specified in the third column.

(2) A licence for the export by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores to a State in India in political relations with a Local Government may be granted under the signature of a Secretary to such Government, or by such other officer as may be empowered by the Governor-General in Council in that behalf.

(3) Where any arms, ammunition or stores are exported to a State in India under a licence granted under this rule by any authority other than the Political Officer for such State, a copy of such licence shall forthwith be sent to such Political Officer.

(4) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are exported by road or river, a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent to the District Magistrate of the district out of which they cross the frontier of British India; and such Magistrate may, in his discretion, require the licensee to produce them for his inspection before allowing them to leave the district.

(5) (a) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are exported by rail, a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent by the authority granting it,—

(i) in the case of a consignment despatched from a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, and

(ii) in all other cases—to the District Magistrate of the district from which the consignment is to be despatched.

(b) The Commissioner of Police or District Magistrate shall forthwith send a copy to the railway authorities at the place from which the consignment is to be despatched; and the railway authorities shall not receive for despatch any case or package containing arms, ammunition or military stores unless accompanied by the original licence, and shall satisfy themselves—

(i) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in such licence, and

(ii) that such licence is identical in substance with the copy sent to them.

(c) Where in any case referred to in clause (b)—

(i) the case or package is not accompanied by the original licence, or

(ii) the arms, ammunition or stores contained therein do not correspond with the description given in such licence, or

(iii) the licence is not identical in substance with the copy sent to them, such authorities shall not receive the consignment for despatch, and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate.



(d) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are exported by rail to Berar, a copy of the licence shall be attached to the way-bill or invoice, as the case may be, and telegraphic advice of every such consignment shall be sent by the railway authorities from the forwarding to the receiving station.

**18. Export to Berar.**—A certified copy of a licence to import from British India into Berar arms, ammunition or military stores, granted under the Berar Arms Rules, 1921, shall be deemed to be a licence for export from British India granted under these rules.

**19. Delivery of export licences.**—(1) Where any arms, ammunition or military stores are exported by road or river, the licence shall, within six days of the arrival of the consignment in the district out of which it is to cross the frontier and before it so crosses, be delivered to the District Magistrate of such district, or to such other officer as the District Magistrate may appoint for this purpose.

(2) Every officer to whom a licence is delivered under sub-rule (1) shall satisfy himself—

(a) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in the licence, and

(b) that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

#### *Import and Re-export.*

**20. Import and re-export by sea of arms, ammunition and military stores.**—Where a vessel bound for a port other than a port in British India calls at any port in British India in the course of its voyage, and there remains for a period exceeding forty-eight hours, any arms, ammunition or military stores in the possession of any passenger not exempted from liability to take out a licence in respect of such possession shall be delivered by him to the Customs-Collector to be detained until the departure by sea of such passenger, and it shall not be necessary for such passenger to take out any licence in respect of arms, ammunition or military stores so delivered and detained.

(1) No licence is required for the export of arms, ammunition or military stores issued to Native States from British arsenals under the orders of Government. Each consignment however should be covered by a certificate signed by the officer in charge of the arsenal to the effect that it is exported by order of Government under section 1 (b) of the Act. (For. Dept. No. 1816-I, dated the 2nd June, 1890).

(2) It is a matter of the greatest importance that effectual measures should be taken to prevent arms exported for retail sale in a Native State from getting into the hands of persons unfit to possess such weapons: but after a licence for a consignment has been given, it is practically impossible to secure any control over the ultimate disposal of the arms covered by it. It is not therefore thought advisable that the export of rifles, guns and revolvers for sale in Native States should ordinarily be permitted, except under the restriction mentioned below.

Political officers should be instructed not to give in future certificates of their consent to intending importers of arms without first satisfying themselves that the arms are actually required for the personal use of some responsible and respectable person who would be entitled to possess them under the Arms Act rules if he were in British India. In large cantonments such as Secunderabad, Mhow, &c., it will not be practicable, and in some cases perhaps not desirable, to enforce this restriction so unreservedly as in Native States proper, but even there the local authorities should be careful in the matter of granting certificates for the import of arms; and it is presumed that in all such cantonments there will always be some control over the sale of any arms that may be imported. (For. Dept. No. 2735-I, dated the 8th July, 1889)

*Transport.*

**21. Prohibition of transport by post of arms, ammunition or military stores within the Province of Burma.**—The transmission by post within the Province of Burma of arms, ammunition or military stores is prohibited.

**22. Prohibition of transport of arms, ammunition or military stores otherwise than under licence.**—(1) Save as herein otherwise provided, the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores is prohibited over the whole of British India, except under a licence and to the extent and in the manner permitted by such licence.

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to apply—

(a) to arms and ammunition transported personally or as personal luggage in reasonable quantities for his own use by any person lawfully entitled to possess arms or go armed ;

or, subject to the provisions of rule 39 and save in the case of arms or ammunition consigned to any place in the province of Ajmer-Merwara from outside the province,

(b) to arms, ammunition or military stores which are covered by a licence for their export or import and are being transported by a licensed dealer in accordance with such licence—

(i) from the place of despatch in British India to the port or other place of export or from the port or other place of import to the place of destination ; or

(ii) by transshipment in the port of import for re-export by sea ; or

(c) to arms, ammunition or military stores transported—

(i) in reasonable quantities for his own use from the premises of a licensed dealer, by any person licensed to possess such articles or exempted from the liability to obtain such a licence, or

(ii) by a licensed dealer, where such articles are transported in a case or package legibly addressed to such a person as is referred to in sub-clause (i), in compliance with an order given by such person for the supply of such articles in reasonable quantities for his own use ; or

**23. Restriction upon transport of cannon and certain other articles.**—(1) A licence for the transport of—

(a) cannon ;

(b) articles designed for torpedo service.

(c) war-rockets, or

(d) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition, may be granted in Form I only by the Governor-General in Council.

(2) A copy of every licence granted in accordance with sub-rule (1) shall forthwith be sent—

(a) where the articles are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) where they are consigned to any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

**24. Transport of arms, ammunition or military stores.—**

(1) Save as otherwise provided by rule 23, and subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 39, a licence for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form VII—

(a) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned from a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police ;

(b) where they are consigned from any other place—by the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated ;

(2) A copy of every licence granted under sub-rule (1) for transport beyond the local limits of the authority of the officer granting it shall forthwith be sent—

(a) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) where they are consigned to any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

(3) A copy of every licence granted under sub-rule (1) by a District Magistrate for transport within the limits of his district shall forthwith be sent to the subordinate Magistrate (if any) having authority at the place to which the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned.

(4) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are transported by rail, a copy of the licence shall be attached to the way-bill or invoice, as the case may be, and telegraphic advice of every such consignment shall be sent by the railway authorities from the forwarding to the receiving station ; and the consignment shall not be taken from the railway premises unless the railway police, or if there are no railway police the railway authorities, have satisfied themselves that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in the licence.

**25. Delivery of transport licences.—**(1) The consignee of any arms, ammunition or military stores transported by land or river under a licence, shall deliver the licence within six days of the arrival of the consignment at its destination—

(a) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) in any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which the place of destination is situated, or to such other Magistrate as the District Magistrate may appoint in that behalf.

(2) Any officer to whom a licence is delivered under sub-rule (1) shall satisfy himself—

(a) that the arms, ammunition or military stores correspond with the description given in the licence, and

(b) that any deficiency is properly accounted for,  
and any subordinate Magistrate, to whom a licence is delivered under clause (b) of that sub-rule, shall forward it to the District Magistrate.

(1) Although the word "transport" as used in the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, would in a certain sense, include every movement from place to place, yet the Government of India consider that looking to the general objects of the Act, and the difficulties which might result from construing the words in its widest sense, it is reasonable to attach to it a more restricted meaning, which it would not, perhaps be easy to define precisely, but which would certainly not include such movement as the removal of arms from a warehouse to a shop in the same town, or the landing of arms imported. Under such restricted interpretation of the term no licence is required for the removal of ammunition from one magazine and warehouse to another in the same locality.

(H. D. No. 38-2955, dated the 9th Nov. 1888).

(2) The Hon'ble the Advocate General, Bengal, holds that, in the case in question, the offence of *transporting arms* without the requisite licence was complete, inasmuch as the arms had been removed or transported from the gunshop to the railway station at Purnaberal : a conviction under section 19 (d) of the Arms Act, as it stands, would therefore have been possible, if the accused had been charged with the substantive offence punishable under that section.

(Extract from Home Dept., No. 3007, dated the 11th November 1912).

(3) In order to avoid the possibility of transport licence being used more than once, the time for which such licences are valid should invariably be entered in the proper column of the licence. The time allowed, specially in the case of arms, ammunition or military stores licenced for transport through any part of British India to the frontier, should be carefully restricted to such period as may be considered reasonable (Home Dept. letter No. 14-1737, dated the 23rd Sep. 1879).

(4) In the transmission of arms, ammunition and military stores from one British district to another through foreign territory the procedure prescribed is that both an export and an import licence, in the regular form should be taken out—the export licence for the transmission of the consignment to foreign territory, and the import licence to cover its re-conveyance into British territory. Whenever such a case may arise a copy of the original licence for export should be communicated to the Magistrate of the place to which the consignment is ultimately destined.

(For. Dept. No. 2864-L., dated the 29th June 1887).

#### *Import, Transport and Re-export.*

**26 Licence for import transport and re-export of arms, ammunition and military stores.**—(1) Save as otherwise provided by rules 5, 7 and 23, a comprehensive licence for the import by sea, land or river, of arms, ammunition or military stores and for their re-export may be granted in Form VIII—

(a) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned from one Indian State to another separated therefrom by British Indian territory—by the Political officer for either State ;

(b) Where they are consigned from any place in one Indian State to any other place in the same State separated therefrom by British Indian territory—by the Political officer of such State :

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall apply to import from, or export to, Berar.

(2) (a) Where under the authority of the licence granted under sub rule (1), the arms, ammunition or stores are to be transported across British Indian territory entirely by rail, a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent by the Political officer granting it to the other Political officer concerned, and to the railway authorities at the place from which the consignment is to be despatched.

(b) The railway authorities shall not receive for despatch any case or package containing arms, ammunition or military stores unless accompanied by the original licence and shall satisfy themselves—

(i) That the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in such licence, and

(ii) that such licence is identical with the copy sent to them.

(c) Where in any case—

(i) the consignment is not accompanied by the original licence, or

(ii) the arms, ammunition or stores contained therein do not correspond with the description given in such licence, or

(iii) the licence is not identical with the copy sent to them,

the railway authorities shall not receive the consignment for despatch and shall forthwith inform the Political officer granting the licence.

(3) Where under the authority of a licence granted under sub-rule (1) arms, ammunition or stores are to be transported across British Indian territory and re-exported by road or river,—

(i) a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent by the Political officer granting it to the District Magistrate of the district out of which the consignment is to cross the frontier of British India into the State to which it is exported; and

(ii) the licence shall within six days of the arrival of the consignment in the district out of which it is to cross the frontier of British India into the state to which it is exported, and before it so crosses, be delivered to the District Magistrate of such district or to such other officer as the District Magistrate may appoint for this purpose.

(4) Every officer to whom a licence is delivered under clause (ii) of sub-rule (3) shall satisfy himself—

a) that such licence is identical in substance with the copy sent to him under clause (i) of that sub-rule, or to the District Magistrate in case he is not the District Magistrate himself;

(b) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in the licence, and

(c) that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

#### *Export and Re-import.*

**27 Licence for export and re-import of arms, ammunition and military stores** (1) Save as otherwise provided by rules 5 and 7 a comprehensive licence for the export by sea, land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores and for their re-import where such arms, ammunition or stores are consigned from any place in British India to any other place in British India separated there from by Indian State territory may be granted in form VIII by the licensing authority of either such place; [that is to say by the authority empowered under these rules to grant a licence for the export of such arms, ammunition or military stores when consigned from, or, as the case may be, for their import when consigned to such place.]

[Added by Notn. No. 829-I-22, dated the 27th December 1923]

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall apply to export to or import from, Berar



(2) A copy of every licence granted under sub-rule (1) shall forthwith be sent by the licensing authority granting it to the other licensing authority concerned and also—

(a) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are to be transported entirely by rail to the railway authorities at the place from which the consignment is to be despatched; and

(b) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are to be transported by road or river to the District Magistrate of the district into which the consignment is to cross the frontier of British India on re-importation.

(3) The railway authorities shall not receive for despatch any case or package containing arms, ammunition or military stores unless accompanied by the original licence and shall satisfy themselves:—

(a) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in such licence, and

(b) that such licence is identical with the copy sent to them.

(4) Where in any case—

(a) the consignment is not accompanied by the original licence, or

(b) the arms ammunition or stores contained therein do not correspond with the description given in such licence, or

(c) the licence is not identical with the copy sent to them, the railway authorities shall not receive the consignment for despatch and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction at the place where the consignment is tendered for despatch—

#### *Manufacture and sale.*

**28. Manufacture, conversion, sale and keeping for sale of arms, ammunition or military stores —(1) A licence—**

(a) in Form IX to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale, or

(b) in Form X to sell and keep for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores may, save as otherwise provided by sub-rule (2), be granted—

(i) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, or

(ii) in any other place—by the District Magistrate.

(2) A licence—

(a) in Form XI to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale, or

(b) in Form XII to sell or keep for sale, breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles shall be granted only—

(i) by the Local Government, or

(ii) in Sind, by the Commissioner in Sind.

(3) The Local Government or, in Sind, the Commissioner in Sind may, by licences granted by it or him under this rule, authorise selected dealers to sell

and keep for sale a specified amount of ammunition for rifles of '303' or of '450 bore and for pistols and revolvers of 450 bore:

Provided that the licensee shall not sell from his stock to any person who does not hold—

(a) a licence to possess such ammunition, or

(b) a licence for the export of ball ammunition to a State in India granted by a Political Officer empowered, under sub-rule (1) of rule 16 or sub-rule (1) of rule 17, to grant licences for export to such State.

(4) Every Magistrate and every Police-officer not below the rank of Inspector, or, if the Local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector, may, within the local limits of his authority,—

(a) enter and inspect any premises in which arms, ammunition or military stores are manufactured, converted, sold, or kept for sale, and

(b) examine the stock and accounts of receipts and sales of arms, ammunition or military stores.

The selected dealers referred to shall not be permitted to keep in stock at any one time more than 25000 rounds collectively of the ammunition for rifles of prohibited bores and their books will be open to inspection and their sales liable to comparison with the number of licences for possession issued to individuals. This 25000 rounds mentioned is not an annual quantity, but the maximum quantity of ammunition of the prohibited bores which any dealer can be permitted to hold at any one time. This quantity is the collective total of the three kinds of ammunition (Home Dept. letters No 906, dated the 20th Feb. 1901 and No. 5672, dated the 18th Oct. 1901). (See also note (4) to rule 7).

#### *Keeping for safe Custody.*

**29. Licence to keep for safe custody firearms and ammunition.**—A licence to keep for safe custody firearms and ammunition deposited by their owners for that purpose may be granted in Form XIII to the holder of a licence in Form IX, Form X, Form XI, or Form XII—

(a) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) in any other place—by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf.

(1) Dealers in arms will be responsible if they merely rely on such inquiries to satisfy themselves of the legal authority of any intending purchasers. They are similarly not properly discharging their obligation if they send by post arms to any person who professes himself entitled to possess them. They must make due inquiries, in all cases of sales, and must in all cases where they have not already sufficient proof that the purchaser is legally entitled to purchase, obtain sufficient proof by further inquiry. (H. D. No. 2964, dated the 11th Aug. 1909).

#### *Possession.*

**30. Restriction upon possession of cannon and certain other articles.**—(1) A license for the possession of—

(a) cannon,

(b) articles designed for torpedo service,

- (c) war-rockets, or
  - (d) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition,
- may be granted in Form I only by the Governor-General in Council.
- (2) A copy of every licence granted under sub-rule (1) shall forthwith be sent—
  - (a) where the articles are to be kept in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or
  - (b) where they are to be kept in any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

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A licence granted to a Maharaja for the possession of cannon should be regarded as a licence granted in favour personally of the Maharaja who holds the title at the time the licence is issued, and it is necessary for the licence to be renewed in the case of each succeeding title-holder. (H. D. letter No. 1490, dated the 2nd July 1898).

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**31.—Possession of arms, ammunition or military stores.**—Save as otherwise provided by rule 30 a licence for the possession only of arms, (other than pistols or revolvers), ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form XIV.

- (a) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, or
- (b) in any other place—by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf.

**32. Licence for the possession and use of firearms for purpose of target practice**—A licence for the possession and use of firearms, for the purpose of target practice, by the members of any military mess or of any club or association may, with the sanction of the Local Government, be granted in Form XV in the name of the mess, club or association—

- (a) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, or
- (b) in any other place—by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-Divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf.

#### *Possession and Going Armed.*

**33. Possession of arms and ammunition and going armed for sport, protection or display.**—(1) Save as otherwise provided by rule 30 a licence for the possession of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and for going armed for the purposes of sport, protection or display may be granted in Form XVI—

- (a) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police,
- (b) in any other place—by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf: and
- (c) in the case of a person residing in a State in India—by the Political officer for such State.

Provided that—

- (i) no licence shall be granted for the possession of rifles of .303 or .450 bore or of pistols or revolvers of .450 bore or of ammunition for the same or

for going armed with such rifles, pistols or revolvers, unless such rifles, pistols or revolvers or such ammunition have been lawfully imported into British India; and

(ii) no licence shall be granted in respect of ball'd ammunition for rifles pistols or revolvers of such bores, unless the authority granting the licence is satisfied that such rifle is lawfully possessed by the owner thereof for sporting purposes, or that such pistol or revolver has been lawfully imported into British India, as the case may be and the amount of ball'd ammunition which such licensee may possess during the period of twelve months next ensuing shall be entered in the licence.

(2) Any licence granted under sub-rule (1) may be made valid by the licencing authority as follows :—

(a) throughout the Province in which it is granted or any specified part thereof, or throughout British India, and

(b) when granted by a Political Officer under clause (b) of that sub-rule, throughout the whole or any specified part of British India,

(3) Any such licence having effect outside the Province in which it is granted shall be granted subject to any restrictions which may be imposed by any general or special order of a Local Government in regard to its own Province.

**34 (1) Temporary licence for possession of arms and for going armed by *bona-fide* travellers.**—Save as otherwise provided by rule 30, a licence may be granted in Form XVII to a *bona fide* traveller proceeding from a port of arrival in British India to his place of destination and for the possession of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities during the period occupied in so proceeding and for going armed during such period—

(a) if the port of arrival is a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, and

(b) in any other cases by the District Magistrate.

Provided that—

(a) no licence shall be granted for the possession of rifles of '303 or '450 bore or of pistols or revolvers of '450 bore or of ammunition for the same or for going armed with such rifles, pistols or revolvers unless such rifles, pistols, revolvers or ammunition have been lawfully imported into British India, and

(b) no licence shall be granted in respect of ball'd ammunition for rifles, pistols or revolvers of such bores, unless the authority granting the licence is satisfied that such rifle is lawfully possessed by the owner thereof for sporting purposes or that such pistol or revolver has been lawfully imported into British India, as the case may be.

(2) A copy of every licence granted under sub-rule (1) shall forthwith be sent—

(a) where the licensee's place of destination is a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police,

(b) where his place of destination is elsewhere in British India or Berar to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated,

(c) where his place of destination is in an Indian State—to the Political officer for such State.

(3) Any officer to whom a copy of such licence has been sent under sub-rule 2 shall satisfy himself when necessary that the licensee has complied with condition 6 entered on the form of licence.

**35. Possession of arms and ammunition, and going armed for the destruction of wild animals**—A licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings or cattle may be granted in Form XVIII by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf.

**36. Possession of arms and ammunition and going armed for the protection of crops**—A licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to crops or cattle may be granted in Form XIX by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf:

Provided that such licence

(a) shall only be granted to *bonâ-fide* cultivators; and

(b) shall be valid only in the place or area specified in the licence by the licencing officer.

**37. Going armed on a journey.**—A licence for going armed on a journey in or through any Province may be granted in Form XX—

(a) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police;

(b) in any other place—by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf, or

(c) in the case of a person residing in a State in India—by the Political Officer for such State.

(2) Where a Commissioner of Police or District or Sub-divisional Magistrate receives an application for a licence of the nature referred to in sub-rule (1) from any person who—

(a) is not resident within the local limits of his authority, or

(b) is not personally known to him,  
he shall, before granting the licence, ascertain—

(i) when the applicant resides in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—from the Commissioner of Police,

(ii) when the applicant resides in any other place in British India or Berar—from the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated, or

(iii) when the applicant resides in a State in India—from the Political Officer for such State,

whether there is any objection to the grant of the licence unless, for reasons to be recorded, he considers this precaution to be unnecessary.

*Possession and Import or Transport.*

**38. Possession by dealers of certain balled ammunition with liberty to import**—(1) A licenced dealer authorised by the Local Government or the Commissioner in Sind under sub-rule (3) of rule 28 to sell and keep for sale a specified amount of balled ammunition for rifles of '303 or of '450 bore and for pistols and revolvers of '450 bore may be permitted—

(a) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) in any other place—by the District Magistrate,  
to import such ammunition up to such amount

(2) Where application is made under sub-rule (1) for permission to import balled ammunition, the dealer shall produce his licence and, if permission is granted, the authority granting it shall endorse on the licence the quantity of balled ammunition for which, and the date on which, such permission was granted.

*Application for, and grant of, Licences.*

**39. Previous sanction in certain cases**—(1) Save as provided by rule 26 a licence, having effect beyond the local limits of the authority of the officer granting it, shall not be granted—

(a) for the export of any arms, ammunition or military stores to a State in India without the previous sanction of the Political Officer for such State, or to any place in Berar without the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated ;

Provided that the previous sanction of such Political Officer shall not be necessary in cases where the consignee is—

(i) a Ruling Prince or Chief ;

(ii) a gazetted officer in civil employ or an officer holding His Majesty's Commission in His Majesty's naval, military or air forces,

(iii) a member of the family of a Ruling Prince or Chief or a noble or an official of a State in India who has been designated in this behalf by the Local Government or Political Officer concerned, or

(iv) one of the persons or a person belonging to one of the classes of persons specified in schedule I,

and the consignment is intended for the personal use only of the consignee ; or

(b) for the import or transport of any arms, ammunition or military stores—

(i) to a Presidency town or Rangoon without the previous sanction of the Commissioner of Police ; or

(ii) to any other place in British India, without the previous sanction of the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated ; or

(iii) to any port within the political charge of the Political Resident at Aden or the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, without the previous sanction of such Political Resident.



(2) Save by the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency-town or Rangoon, a licence shall not be granted under rule 24 for the transport of any breech-loading rifle or ball ammunition to any place in -

(a) the North-West Frontier Province, or

(b) the Rawalpindi, Dera Ghazi Khan, Mianwali or Attock Districts of the Punjab, without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

(3) The previous sanction referred to in this rule may be obtained either—

(a) by the applicant for the licence, or,

(b) by the officer to whom application for the grant of such licence is made.

(4) Where the previous sanction is sought by the officer to whom application for the grant of the licence is made, he shall send a copy of the proposed licence to the authority whose previous sanction is required, and, on receipt of the reply of such authority, he shall either grant the licence or inform the applicant that his application is refused.

**40. Applications for licences.**—(1) Every person who wishes to obtain a licence under these rules shall apply in writing, through the medium of the post office or otherwise at his option, to the nearest authority empowered to grant such licence and shall in such application furnish all such particulars as may be necessary to enable such licence to be granted :

Provided that an application on behalf of a person subject to the provisions of the Indian Army Act, 1911, shall be made to the authority so empowered in respect of the place where such person permanently resides.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of sub-rule(1) every person applying for a licence—

(a) for the import by land or river,

(b) for the export, or

(c) for the transport,

of any arms, ammunition or military stores shall specify in his application -

(i) the place of destination,

(ii) the route,

(iii) the time likely to be occupied in the journey, and

(iv) the quantity, description and price of each kind of arms, ammunition or stores in respect of which the licence is required and the purpose for which they are intended.

(3) Where the grant of the licence requires the previous sanction of some other authority specified in rule 39, the application shall state whether such previous sanction has been obtained and, if so, shall be supported by evidence thereof.

**41. Form and language of licences.**—(1) Every licence shall be granted or renewed in the appropriate Form, and subject to the conditions set forth in such Form, and, save as therein otherwise expressly provided, the

arms, ammunition or military stores specified and the persons named in the licence shall alone be covered thereby.

(2) Every such licence shall be written or printed—

(a) where it is granted in a Presidency-town or Rangoon, or where it is granted in a district and is intended for use beyond the limits of such district, in English and, if the licensing officer so directs, in the vernacular, or

(b) where it is granted in a district and is intended for use only within the limits of such district, in English or in the vernacular as the licensing officer may direct.

**42. Duration and renewal of licences**—(1) Save as herein otherwise provided, every licence under these rules shall, unless previously cancelled, be in force for such period and expire on such day as, subject to any restrictions or limitations provided in the appropriate Form, the authority granting it may enter thereon.

(2) A licence for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores shall not, save for special reasons to be recorded by the authority granting it, be granted for a period longer than twice the time likely to be occupied in the journey to the place of destination by the route indicated in the licence.

(3) Every licence may, at its expiration and subject to the same conditions (if any) as to previous sanction as would apply in the granting thereof, be renewed by the authority who granted it or by any other authority empowered to grant a licence of the description in question :

Provided as follows—

(a) licences in Form XI or Form XII, may, where the local Government so directs, be renewed by the Commissioner of the Division in which the licensee resides, or carries on business ;

(b) any Sub-divisional Magistrate may renew a licence in Form XVI ; and

(c) where a licence is renewed by an authority other than the authority who granted it, the former shall forthwith inform the latter of the fact of renewal and the period for which such renewal is valid.

**43. Discretion and control of authorities empowered to grant licences**—(1) Every authority empowered to grant or renew a licence or to give his previous sanction to such grant or renewal, may, in his discretion,—

(a) refuse to grant or renew such licence or to give such sanction, or

(b) where the authority is subordinate to a Local Government, refer the application for orders to such Local Government.

Provided that in any case in which such authority refuses to grant or renew a licence, the applicant for such grant or renewal may appeal to the immediate official superior of the authority so refusing.

(2) Every such authority shall exercise all powers and perform all duties, conferred or imposed by these rules, subject to the control of the executive authorities to whom he is subordinate.

**44. Obligation to produce licences.**—(1) Any person who—

(a) holds a licence granted or renewed or a pass granted under these rules, or

(b) is acting under colour of such licence or pass,

shall forthwith produce such licence or pass upon the demand of any Magistrate or of any Police officer of a rank not below that of officer in charge of a police-station.

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the power of any authority empowered to grant or renew a licence to grant or renew it upon any condition, not inconsistent with that sub-rule, with respect to the production of such licence.

**45. Production of arms**—The authority by whom any licence has been granted under rule 31, rule 33, rule 35 or rule 36 may, for the purpose of satisfying himself that any arms covered by such licence are still in the possession of the licensee, at any time while the licence is in force, by order in writing require the licensee to produce the arms at such time and place and for the inspection of such person as may be specified in the order.

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4. **N. L. R.—Suraj Prasad.**—When receiving applications for licences under the Arms Act, 1878, a District Magistrate is not acting as a Criminal Court, that is judicially, but as an **executive officer**.

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*Fees.*

**46. Fees payable for licences**—(1) Every licence granted or renewed under these rules shall, save as herein otherwise expressly provided, be chargeable with the fee (if any) indicated in the Form in which it is granted or renewed

(2) When any arms, other than—

(a) cannon, or

(b) rifles, revolvers or pistols in respect of which the prohibition imposed by rule 7 applies,

or any ammunition or military stores are imported under a licence into any British port and re-exported thence and re-imported into any of the ports specified in rule 8 or in rule 9, the necessary licences for such re-export under rule 15 and for such re-import under rule 8 or rule 9 shall be respectively chargeable with a fee of one rupee only.

(3) The Governor-General in Council may, by general or special order, grant exemption from, or reduction of, the fee payable in respect of any licence.

(4) The Local Government may, by general or special order, remit or reduce the fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any licence—

(a) for the import, transport or possession of sulphur in reasonable quantities proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government to be required in good faith for medicinal, agricultural, manufacturing or industrial purposes other than the manufacture of ammunition; or

(6) granted under rule 10 to any person for the import of any arms, ammunition or military stores in reasonable quantities proved to the satisfaction of the authority granting the licence to be required in good faith for the protection of persons or property.

(5) Any Political Officer authorised under rule 17 to grant licences in Form VI may remit the fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any such licence in the case of arms and ammunition exported for personal use, or in the case of ammunition exported for the use for blasting purposes, whether on a public work or not, of the Government of the State for which he is the Political Officer.

(6) The fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any licence in Form VI shall be remitted in the case of all licences in that Form granted under rule 17 by the Commissioner of Police in Madras or Bombay, the Deputy Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, or by the District Magistrate of Delhi, Meerut, Rawalpindi, Lahore or Karachi.

(7) The fee payable in respect of a licence in Form VI granted under rule 17 by the District Magistrate of Malabar for export to Mahe shall be reduced to one rupee in every case in which the value of the consignment does not exceed twenty rupees.

(8) No fee shall be chargeable in respect of the grant or renewal of any licence in form XVI to any member of any of the classes of persons specified in the first column of schedule VII for possession of and going armed with the arms and ammunition specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof.

**47. Fees payable for duplicates.**—Where a licence granted or renewed under these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, the authority empowered to grant such licence may grant a duplicate—

(a) where the original licence was granted without the payment of any fee, free of all fee, or

(b) in any other case, on payment of a fee of one rupee or of the fee with which the original licence was chargeable, whichever is less.

**48. Collection and refund of fees.**—(1) All fees payable under rule 46 or rule 47 shall be paid by means of non-judicial stamps or in cash, at the option of the applicant.

(2) Where a fee of not less than one rupee payable under these rules has been realised, and the application for the grant or renewal of a licence or duplicate is refused, the value of the fee shall be refunded upon application for the same being made within two months from the date of such refusal.

#### *Cancellation and Savings.*

**49. Cancellation of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.**—The Indian Arms Rules, 1920, are hereby cancelled :

Provided that all exemptions, exclusions and withdrawals made, all licences or duplicates, granted or renewed, all fees imposed, levied, remitted or reduced, and all powers conferred, by or under those rules shall, so far as they are consistent with these rules, be deemed to have been respectively made, granted, renewed, imposed, levied, remitted, reduced, or conferred hereunder.

## SCHEDULE I.—(See rule 3). PERSONS EXEMPTED.

The persons or classes of persons specified or described in the first column of the sub-joined table are, subject to the provisions of provisos (b) and (c) to rule 3, exempted, in respect of the arms and ammunition described in the second column, when carried or possessed (save where otherwise expressly stated) for their own personal use, from such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the fourth column, subject to the provisos and restrictions entered in the third column.

THE TABLE.

| Persons or classes of persons.   | Arms and ammunition.   | Provisos and restrictions.   | Prohibitions and directions.         |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| <p>(1) (a) The Viceroy and Governor General of India, the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Governors of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, Behar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, the Commissioner in Sind, Privy Councillors, members of the Council of India when visiting India during their term of office, members of the Executive Councils of the Governor-General and Governors, Ministers in Governors' Provinces and Members of the Indian Legislature, Residents of the First Class, Chief Justices and Puisne Judges of High Courts, Judges of Chief Courts, Judicial and Additional Judicial Commissioners, members of Boards of Revenue, Financial Commissioners</p> <p>(b) Every Ruling Prince or Chief having a salute of guns</p>                                     | <p>All except</p> <p>(a) cannon.</p> <p>(b) articles designed for torpedo service.</p> <p>(c) war-rockets</p> <p>(d) rifles of '303 or '450 bore and revolvers or pistols of '450 bore (and ammunition which can be fired from the same) not lawfully imported into British India.</p> <p>(e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition, and</p> <p>(f) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms.</p> |  | These contained in sections 13 to 15 |
| <p>(2)(a) Every Ruling Chief not having a salute of guns.</p> <p>(b) such members of the families of Ruling Princes or Chiefs and such nobles, officials, or accredited agents of a State in India as may be designated by the Local Government or Political officer concerned;</p> <p>(c) the retinues of any Prince, Chief or other person referred to in sub-heads (a) and (b) when such Prince, Chief or person is entering, passing through or residing in British India, to such numbers as may be agreed to by the Political Officer concerned under the special or general orders of—</p> <p>(i) the Governor (General in Council, or</p> <p>(ii) in respect of Ruling Princes or Chiefs whose political relations are with a local Government, the local Government concerned; and</p> <p>(d) all officials of States in India passing through British India on duty.</p> | Ditto.   | This exemption shall be subject to such conditions (if any) as may be prescribed by the Local Government or the Political Officer, as the case may be, and may, where necessary, be of a general nature dispensing with the necessity of a fresh order on each occasion. | Ditto.                               |

## SCHEDULE I.—(Contd.)

| Persons or classes of persons.  | Arms and ammunition. | Provisos and restrictions.  | Prohibitions and directions.          |
|---|----------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| (3) Every Maharaja, Raja or Nawab whose title has been conferred or recognized by Government, every Peer, Baronet, Knight Bachelor, and Knight of any Order established by the Crown, and the Khans of Teri and Phulera in the North-West Frontier Province.  | Ditto.               | The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall be of such descriptions only and shall not exceed such quantities, if any, as—<br>(a) the Governor General in Council, or<br>(b) a Local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may declare to be reasonable for such person to carry or possess.   | Those contained in sections 13 to 15. |
| (4) Every Consul and Consular Agent.  | Ditto.               | Ditto.  | Ditto.                                |
| (5) Every person of Coorg race and every Jumma tenure holder* in Coorg, who, by his tenure, is liable to perform military or police duties  | Ditto.               | The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted whilst residing or travelling outside the province of Coorg shall not exceed one rifle with 100 rounds of ammunition for the same and one smooth-bore breech or muzzle loading gun with 500 cartridges or the equivalent in leaden shot and gun-powder.   | Ditto.                                |
| (6) The following persons and their retainers, namely :—<br>(a) the ancient Zamindars† and Poligars of the Madras Presidency, every Malikana holder in the Malabar District the Prince of Arcot M R Ry. A. L. A. R. R. M. Arunachalam Chettiar Avargal, Zamindar of Devakottai in the Ramnad district, the Mahant of Tirupati in the North Arcot district and Shaik Mushtak Shaha the present Valtia Thangal of Kundotti in the Arnd Taluk, Malabar district of the Madras Presidency.<br>(b) the first class Sardars of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country States: the first class Sardars of Gujarat; and such members of the Talpur family and Jagirdars and Zamindars in Sind as the Government of Bombay may designate. | Ditto.               | This exemption shall be subject to—<br>(a) the orders of the Local Government regarding the persons to be included in this category, the number of retainers and the quantity and description of arms and ammunition to be permitted in each case, the purposes for which such arms may be carried, and<br>(b) the annual registration of the retainers' weapons exempted, the number and description only being specified. | Ditto.                                |

\* The exemption granted to Jumma tenure holders in Coorg shall cease to extend to K. Somayya, a Jumma Coorg.—Nota. No. 2206, dated the 4th November 1920.

† See Nota. No. 1310 dated the 8th June 1906, relating to a Zamindar of Sartar in the Madras district.

## SCHEDULE I.—(Contd.)

| Persons or classes of persons  | Arms and ammunition.  | Provisions and restrictions.   | Prohibitions and directions                      |
|--|---|--|--|
| <p>(c) such Zamindars of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam as the Local Government may designate in this behalf;</p> <p>(d) Such Sardars and Jagirdars of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province as the Local Government may designate in this behalf.</p> <p>(e) Shan Sawbwas and other Chiefs in Burma;</p> <p>(f) (i) the Zamindars of the Scheduled Districts of the Central Provinces;</p> <p>(ii) the Dewan of Seoni;</p> <p>(iii) the Bhupate of Timarni and Burhanpur;</p> <p>(iv) the senior representative of the family of the Rae of Saugor;</p> <p>(v) the head of the junior branch of the Bhonsla family, known as the Kuar Sahib;</p> <p>(vi) the representative of the family of the former Rajas of Saugor, and</p> <p>(g) the Taluqdars of Oudh, Rao Udalbir Singh of Gopalpura, Jalaun Raja Bahadur Bijai Bahadur Singh of Katehra; and such other Zamindars of the U. P. as the Local Government may designate in this behalf.</p> <p>(7) Any of the undermentioned persons not being members of trans-border tribes, namely:—</p> <p>(a) any Baluch belonging to any or ganized tuman while within the limits of the Dera Ghazi Khan district of the Punjab;</p> <p>(b) armed guards accompanying sheep, goats, asses and cattle under the provisions of the Frontier Grazing Regulation, 1874 (I of 1874); or</p> <p>(c) villagers residing in—<br/>the North-West Frontier Province.</p> <p>(8) Every officer holding a commission from His Majesty, every officer of His Majesty's Indian Forces or of Indian States' Forces or of the Indian Territorial Force, every person enrolled under the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920, (XLIX of 1920) and every warrant officer or Staff Sergeant of a British unit of His Majesty's Regular Forces including a Warrant Officer or Staff Sergeant who is an instructor of the Auxiliary Force, India, or of the Indian Territorial Force.</p> | <p>All arms except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers</p> <p>Single-barrel rifles of .303 bore required for match-shooting purposes</p> | <p>Those contained in section 13.</p> <p>1. Only one such rifle at a time shall be imported or used by any person hereby exempted.</p> <p>2. The rifle shall be sighted to a range of over 1,000 yards.</p> <p>3. The rifle shall, in the case of the regimental officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and persons appointed to Corps of the Auxiliary Force, India, or of the Indian Territorial Force, become part of the equipment of the Corps to which the owner for the time being belongs.</p> <p>4. The owner shall at the time of importation, produce a certificate from the Com-</p> | <p>Those contained in section 13.</p> <p>All</p> |



## SCHEDULE I.—(Contd.)

| Persons or classes of persons.   | Arms and ammunition.   | Provisos and restrictions.   | Prohibitions and directions.          |
|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|
|  |  | <p>manding Officer of the Corps, senior officer or Head of Department to which he belongs, to the effect that, in the case of the regimental officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and persons appointed to Corps of the Auxiliary Force, India, or of the Indian Territorial Force, the weapon will be brought on to the equipment ledger of the Corps, and in the case of Staff and Departmental officers, will be brought on to the equipment ledger of a Corps, in the officer's command or office inventory of stores, and will be accounted for in the same manner as other equipment.</p> <p>5. This exemption shall, in the case of persons appointed to a Corps of the Auxiliary Force, India or of the Indian Territorial Force, cease to have effect on removal of the owner from the force.</p> <p>6. Any person hereby exempted may dispose of his rifle to another person so exempted: Provided that the rifle becomes part of the equipment of the Corps to which the latter belongs and is accounted for as such.</p> |                                       |
| (9) Every warrant officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier in His Majesty's Regular Forces or in any Indian State Forces who is in possession of a pass granted and signed by his Commanding Officer. | Such arms, if any, as are provided for sporting by purposes Government or from a regimental fund under the authority of the officer commanding the unit. | This exemption shall apply only in respect of weapons and ammunition entered in the pass and to the areas and for the dates specified in the pass.   | Those contained in sections 18 to 15. |
| (10) Persons holding swords or other arms received by them as gifts from the Governor-General in Council or a local Government, or the Commander-in-Chief  | Such swords or other arms as have been so received, together with ammunition for any firearms so received  | <p>The ammunition in respect of which any person is herein exempted shall be of such description only and shall not exceed such quantities as—</p> <p>(a) the G. G. in C. or</p> <p>(b) a local Govt. in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may direct.</p>  | All                                   |

## THE INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1924.

## SCHEDULE II.—(See rule 3.)

## ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES EXCLUDED.

Within the areas specified in the first column of the sub-joined table, the arms, ammunition and military stores described in the second column are excluded from the operation of such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the third column.

THE TABLE.

| Area.  | Arms, ammunition or military stores.   | Prohibitions and directions.  |
|--|--|---|
| 1. British India except the Punjab, Burma, and the Delhi Province. | <p>All arms except —</p> <p>(a) cannon other than of the kind specified in head (i) of entry 2.</p> <p>(b) firearms</p> <p>(c) air guns other than of the kind specified in head (iii) of entry 2.</p> <p>(d) articles designed for torpedo service,</p> <p>(e) war-rockets,</p> <p>(f) machinery for the manufacture of arms, and</p> <p>(g) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms :</p>  | <p>All ; provided that the local Government may by notification in the local official gazette, retain all or any of the prohibitions and directions contained in the Act in respect of any arms in the case of any class of persons or of any specified area.</p> |
|  | <p>Provided that the exceptions in respect of cannon and firearms shall not apply in the case of arms of these classes which are obsolete and unserviceable and of purely antiquarian value or which are in the possession of a regiment or military mess as trophies or curiosities or otherwise solely for purposes of ornament or display.</p>  | Ditto   |
| 2. British India.  | <p>(i) Toy cannon weighing less than 56 lbs. and having—</p> <p>(a) a calibre of less than one inch.</p> <p>(b) a length of bore of less than 24 inches, and</p> <p>(c) the interior of the bore unrifled.</p> <p>(ii) Rights for rifles imported for the use of, or for sale to, the persons enumerated in entry (8) of Schedule I or non-commissioned officers and soldiers of His Majesty's regular forces on a written permit from the officer commanding the regiment to which they belong.</p> <p>(iii) Air guns which satisfy the following test, namely, that projectiles discharged from such guns do not perforate a target 12 inches square formed by five strawboards of foolscap size, each board being 3/4ths of an inch thick and closely held together in a frame :</p> <p>Provided that in making and estimating the test the following conditions shall be observed, namely :—</p> <p>(1) the gun shall be held horizontally with the muzzle at a distance of five feet from the target,</p> <p>(2) the test shall be repeated twenty times for each class of projectile which can be discharged from the gun, and</p> | <p>All.</p> <p>All</p> <p>All.</p>  |

## SCHEDULE II—(Contd.)

| Area.  | Arms, ammunition or military stores.  | Prohibitions and directions.  |
|--|---|---|
| 2. British India— <i>concl'd.</i>  | <p>(3) perforation shall be deemed to be effected in a case where the projectile is a dart, if the point of the dart pierces the back of the target, and in any other case if the projectile passes completely through the back of the target.</p> <p>(iv) Explosives made in small quantities for the purpose of chemical experiment and not for practical use or for sale ;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">and</p> <p>the following classes of explosives when intended <i>bona-fide</i> for private blasting purposes :—</p> <p>(1) gunpowder in any quantity not exceeding 30 pounds,</p> <p>(2) cartridges made with gunpowder and not containing their own means of ignition, and containing in all not more than 30 pounds of gunpowder,</p> <p>(3) percussion caps,</p> <p>(4) safety fuses.</p> <p>(v) Gun-wads and wire-cartridges</p> <p>(vi) All arms, ammunition and military stores covered by any licence or exemption granted in Berar under the law for the time being in force relating to arms, ammunition and military stores : provided that the conditions of such licence or exemption are observed</p>  | <p>Those contained in sections 5 and 14.</p> <p>Those contained in section 14.</p> <p>Those contained in section 6.</p> <p>All.</p> |
| 3. Punjab, Burma and the Delhi Province  | <p>(i) Bows and arrows.</p> <p>(ii) Uniform swords and dirks manufactured in Europe of recognized military or official patterns, when possessed by, or intended to be supplied to, persons entitled to wear them as part of their uniforms</p> <p>(iii) Swords imported for presentation as prizes for members of the regular or Auxiliary Forces.</p> <p>(iv) In Burma and the Punjab ornamental arms, and in the North-West Frontier Province, ornamental arms other than firearms, and of an obsolete pattern possessing only antiquarian value, masonic swords, and theatrical and fancy dress swords ; provided that they are virtually useless for offensive and defensive purposes.</p> <p>(v) Arms which are in the possession of a regiment or military mess as trophies or curiosities or otherwise solely for purposes of ornament or display.</p> <p>(vi) Kirpans possessed or carried by Sikhs ; provided that in Burma the length of the blade thereof does not exceed 9 inches.</p> <p>(vii) Swords of honour possessed or carried by persons or by the heirs of persons to whom they were awarded by the Governor-General in Council or a local Government.</p> <p>(viii) Kukris possessed or carried by pensioned Gurkha officers, non-commissioned officers or soldiers of His Majesty's Indian Forces, residing in British India.</p> <p>(i) Lead required in good faith for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird-shot) up to any quantity.</p> <p>(ii) Leaden bullets and bird-shot in quantity not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.</p> | <p>All.</p> <p>All</p> <p>All.</p> <p>All.</p> <p>All.</p> <p>All.</p> <p>All</p> <p>All.</p> <p>All</p> <p>All</p>                 |
| British India, excepting Burma, Ader, the Mianwali and Muzaffargarh districts in the Punjab, and all districts on the external land frontier of British India. |   |   |

## SCHEDULE II.—(Concl'd.)

| Area.   | Arms, ammunition or military stores.   | Prohibitions and directions.          |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| 5. British India, excepting Burma, Aden and all districts on the external land frontier of British India.                                       | (i) Saltpetre  | All                                   |
|   | (ii) Sulphur in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.  | All                                   |
| 6. Aden, the Mainwali and Muzaffargarh districts in the Punjab and all districts on the external land frontier of British India, outside Burma. | (i) Lead required in good faith for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird-shot) in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.   | All                                   |
|   | (ii) Leaden bullets and bird-shot in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.   | All                                   |
|   | (iii) Sulphur in quantities not exceeding 10 seers   | All                                   |
| 7. Burma and all districts on the external land frontier of British India.  | Saltpetre required for medicinal or goldsmith's purposes in quantities not exceeding 10 lbs.   | All.                                  |
| 8. That part of the Bhavnagar railway which lies in the Ahmedabad district in the Bombay Presidency.  | All arms, ammunition and military stores covered by any exemption or <i>parwana</i> granted under the Kathiawar State Arms Rules or the Kathiawar Agency Arms Rules, provided that the conditions of such exemption or <i>parwana</i> are observed | Those contained in sections 13 to 15. |
| 9. Burma  |  |                                       |
| (a) generally   | (i) Lead, except lead in the form of bullets and bird-shot.  | Those contained in section 6.         |
|   | (ii) Lead required in good faith for industrial or manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird-shot) in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.   | All                                   |
|   | (iii) Leaden bullets and bird-shot, in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix, when possessed by persons entitled to possess firearms  | All                                   |
|   | (iv) Sulphur in quantities not exceeding one seer.   | All.                                  |
|   | (v) Dahs intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural or industrial purposes.   | All                                   |
| (b) In the Arakan Hill Tracts.  | Spears.  | All.                                  |

## SCHEDULE III —(See rule 3)

## ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES EXCLUDED.

The arms, ammunition and military stores described in the first column of the sub-joined table are excluded from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in section 6 of the Act to the extent entered in the second column.

THE TABLE.

| Arms, ammunition and military stores.   | Prohibitions and directions. |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1   | 2                            |
| I. Any arms, ammunition or military stores brought into and landed in bond at, or brought into any port in British India and declared under manifest to be consignments for, any port (other than a port specified in entry II of this Schedule) to which export is permitted.  | All.                         |
| II. Any arms, ammunition or military stores brought into any port in British India and declared under manifest to be consignments for any port within the political charge of the Political Resident at Aden or the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf to which export is permitted.  | Those relating to import.    |
| II. Any arms, ammunition or military stores brought into the port of Aden and consigned, whether with or without transshipment, from any other British port to any other port, other than a port on the eastern sea-board of Africa to which the shipment of arms is for the time being forbidden by an order of the Political Resident at Aden | All                          |

## SCHEDULE IV.--(See rule 3.) PARTS OF BRITISH INDIA WITHDRAWN.

The area specified in the first column of the sub-joined table are withdrawn, in respect of the arms and ammunition described in the second column, from such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the third column.

THE TABLE.

| Area.  | Arms and ammunition   | Prohibitions and directions   |
|--|---|---|
| (1) All Scheduled Districts in the Madras Presidency.  | All, except cannon and breech loading arms.   | All, except those contained in sections 12 and 25   |
| (2) The Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bengal.  | All.  | Those contained in sections 13 and 14.  |
| ( ) Ajmer-Merwara, except the Ajmer City Municipality and all places situate within three miles of any part thereof and those parts of the Mirzapur district in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh which are situated on the right bank of the river Son.   | All, except cannon.   | Those contained in sections 13 and 14.  |
| ( ) The lands which are for the time being occupied by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway in the Nimar District of the Central Provinces (including the lands occupied as stations, outbuildings and for other railway purposes) between the stations of Mortakka and Nimar Kheri.  | All.  | Those contained in sections 14 and 15 : Provided that a person who refuses or omits to comply with any regulation or rule of the Railway for the time being in force relating to the custody of arms while in passenger trains shall not be entitled to the benefit of this exemption |
| (5) The lands to which the Indus Valley State Railway Lands Act, 1873, extends.  | All   | Ditto.  |
| (6) The following parts of the Panjab, namely :—<br>(a) The pargana of Lahaul.<br>(b) the Dera Ghazi Khan district; and<br>(c) the Isakhel tahsil of the Mianwali district.  | All (not being possessed by members of trans-border tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers, and rifle, pistol and revolver ammunition. | Those contained in sections, 13 14 and 15.  |
| (7) The following parts of the North-West Frontier Province, namely :—<br>(a) The Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts excluding any area included in a Cantonment or Municipality; and<br>(b) the villages in the Hazara district, enumerated in the Appendix* to this Schedule, excluding any area included in the Municipality of Baffa. | All (not being carried by members of trans-border tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers.  | Those contained in section 13   |
| (8) The following parts of the North-West Frontier Province, namely :—<br>The whole of the North-West Frontier Province, with the exception of those villages of the Hazara District which are not enumerated in the Appendix* annexed to this Schedule.   | All (not being possessed by members of trans-border tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers, and rifle, pistol and revolver ammunition. | Those contained in sections 14 and 15.  |

SCHEDULE V.—(See rule 16.)

OFFICERS EMPOWERED TO GRANT LICENCES FOR EXPORT BY SEA TO PORTS IN STATES IN INDIA OR TO FOREIGN TERRITORY.

| Officers.   | Ports from which they may grant licences to export. | Ports to which they may grant licences to export   | Conditions   |
|---|---|--|--|
| 1   | 2   | 3  |  |
| (1) The Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department. | Any port in British India                           | Ports in Indian States in Madras or in foreign settlements within the political jurisdiction of the Government of Madras   |  |
| (2) The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department | Do  | <p>(i) Ports in Indian States in Bombay or foreign settlements within the political jurisdiction of the Government of Bombay.</p> <p>(ii) ports within the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.</p> <p>(iii) ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.</p> <p>(iv) any ports on the coast of Africa; and</p> <p>(v) ports within the political jurisdiction of the High Commissioner, Iraq.</p> | For sporting rifles (other than sporting rifles taking ammunition of '303 or '450 bore) sporting shot guns and sporting ammunition (other than ammunition which can be used in rifles of '303 or '450 bore), not intended for sale or for military purposes, but for the personal use of the consignee, and for explosives required for commercial purposes. |
| (3) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.                      | Calcutta  | <p>(i) Ports within the Political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf; and</p> <p>(ii) ports within the political jurisdiction of the High Commissioner Iraq</p>  | For sporting rifles (other than sporting rifles taking ammunition of '303 or '450 bore) sporting shot guns and sporting ammunition (other than ammunition which can be used in rifles of '303 or '450 bore) not intended for sale or for military purposes, but for the personal use of the consignee.   |



## SCHEDULE V.—(Contd.)

| Officers   | Ports from which they may grant licences to export | Ports to which they may grant licences to export.   | Conditions.  |
|--|--|---|--|
| 1  | 2  | 3   | 4  |
| (4) The Commissioner in Sind.  | Karachi.   | (i) Ports within the territory of His Highness the Maharao of Kutch;<br>(ii) ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf; and<br>(iii) ports within the political jurisdiction of the High Commissioner, Iraq.                                | For sporting rifles (other than sporting rifles taking ammunition of '303 or '450 bore) sporting shot guns and sporting ammunition (other than ammunition which can be used in rifles of '303 or '450 bore) not intended for sale or for military purposes, but for the personal use of the consignee. |
| (5) The Political Resident at Aden.  | Aden.  | (i) Any port on the coast of Africa or Arabia (other than a port on the latter coast which is within the political jurisdiction of the High Commissioner, Iraq); and<br>(ii) any port on the coast of Arabia which is within the political jurisdiction of the High Commissioner, Iraq. | For sporting rifles (other than sporting rifles taking ammunition of '303 or '450 bore) sporting shot guns and sporting ammunition (other than ammunition which can be used in rifles of '303 or '450 bore) not intended for sale or for military purposes, but for the personal use of the consignee. |
| (6) The Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, and the Political Officer, Kutch.                                    | Bombay and Karachi.                                | Any port in any State in Kathiawar or in the Kutch State  |  |
| (7) The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, and the Political Officer, Kalat. | Any port in British India.                         | Any port on the Makran Coast which is within their respective political jurisdiction.   |  |

## SCHEDULE VI.—[See rule 17 (1).]

OFFICERS EMPOWERED TO GRANT LICENCES FOR EXPORT BY LAND OR RIVER TO  
ANY PLACE BEYOND THE FRONTIER OF BRITISH INDIA

| Officers.  | Place.  | Conditions.  |
|--|---|--|
| 1  | 2   | 3  |
| (1) A Secretary to the Government of<br>(a) Madras.<br>(b) Bombay, of<br>(c) Bengal.   | Any State in India.                                     | For the export of ammunition intended solely for the use of a public railway or other public work.   |
| (2) The Commissioner of Police in Madras.  | Any of the French Settlements in the Madras Presidency. | To persons who would be exempted in British India from the ordinary prohibitions of the Act and subject to the following conditions so far as those conditions apply to the circumstances of the case, namely:—<br><br>(a) The consignment for export shall consist only of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and personal use;<br><br>(b) the consignee shall be one of the persons, or shall belong to one of the classes of persons, mentioned in Schedule I; and<br><br>(c) the Commissioner shall keep a list of such licences.  |
| (3) (i) The Commissioner of Police in the towns of<br>(a) Madras,<br>(b) Bombay,<br>(c) Calcutta, and<br>(d) Rangoon.<br>(ii) The District Magistrate in other places. | Any place in Berar                                      | For the export of arms, ammunition or military stores, except—<br>(i) cannon;<br>(ii) articles designed for torpedo service;<br>(iii) war-rockets; or<br>(iv) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition,<br>subject to the condition that a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent to the District Magistrate of the district in Berar to which the arms, ammunition or military stores are consigned.  |
| (4) (i) The Commissioner of Police in the towns of<br>(a) Madras, and<br>(b) Bombay; and<br>(ii) the Deputy Commissioner of Police in Calcutta                         | Any State in India                                      | (a) The consignment for export shall consist only of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and for personal use;<br><br>(b) the consignee shall be one of the persons or shall belong to one of the classes of persons specified in the proviso to clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 39.<br><br>(c) the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner shall keep a list of such licences;<br><br>(d) no such officer may grant a licence for the export to a State in India of any arms in respect of which the prohibition imposed by rule 7 applies, unless such arms have been lawfully imported into British India, and are required for the personal use of persons, or members of the classes specified in Schedule I. |
| (5) The District Magistrate of Malabar.  | Maha'   |  |

## SCHEDULE VI.—(Contd.)

| Officers.   | Place.  | Conditions.  |
|---|---|--|
| 1   | 2   | 3  |
| (8) The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department.    | Portuguese India.   |  |
| (7) (a) The Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department. | Pondichery and the other French Settlements in the Madras Presidency. |  |
| (b) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.                          | Chandernagore.  |  |
| (3) The District Magistrate of Meerut.  | (i) Any State in India, and<br>(ii) Kurram, Chitral and Waziristan.   | For the export of ammunition only to States in India; and for the export of arms and ammunition to Kurram, Chitral and Waziristan, subject to the following conditions, namely:—<br>(a) the consignment for export shall consist only of sporting ammunition or sporting arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities for the personal use of the consignee;<br>(b) the consignee shall be one of the persons or shall belong to one of the classes of persons specified in the proviso to clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 39; and<br>(c) the Magistrate shall keep a list of all licences issued by him; and<br>(d) copies of licences covering consignments to States in Central India or Rajputana shall be sent to the Agents to the Governor-General in Central India and Rajputana, respectively. In the case of Chitral, when the ammunition is to be exported by way of Peshawar, the Magistrate shall send a copy of the licence to the Political Officer for Dir, Swat and Chitral for communication, when necessary, to the Assistant Political Officer in Chitral. If the consignment is forwarded by way of Kashmir, a copy of the licence shall be sent to the Resident. In the case of Waziristan, the Magistrate shall refer to the Political Officer, Toghli, or the Political Officer, Wana, according as the consignment is for Toghli or for elsewhere in Waziristan. |
| (9) The District Magistrate of Rawalpindi.                                    | Kashmir   | (a) The consignment for export shall consist only of sporting ammunition in reasonable quantities for the personal use of the consignee;<br>(b) the consignee shall be one of the persons or shall belong to one of the classes of persons specified in the proviso to clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 39; and<br>(c) the Magistrate shall keep a list of all licences issued by him.   |
| (10) The District Magistrate of Delhi, Karachi and Lahore.                    | Any State in India.   | Ditto  |

## SCHEDULE VI.—(Contd.)

| Officers.  | Place.   | Conditions.   |
|--|--|---|
| 1  | 2  | 3   |
| (11) (a) The Residents in—<br>(1) Hyderabad,<br>(2) Mysore,<br>(3) Baroda,<br>(4) Nepal, and<br>(5) Kashmir,   | The States with which they are in political relations and any territory within their administrative control. | (a) No licence shall be granted for the export of—<br>(i) cannon; or<br>(ii) military stores of any kind other than sulphur; or<br>(iii) save as hereinafter provided, rifles of the '303 or '450 bore, or revolvers or pistols of '450 bore, or<br>(iv) save as hereinafter provided, ball ammunition which can be fired from rifles or revolvers of the bores specified in sub-head (iii);  |
| (b) the Agents to the Governor General in—<br>(1) Baluchistan, and<br>(2) North-West Frontier Province;  |  | (b) licence for the export of rifles, revolvers or pistols of the bores specified in sub-head (iii) of head (a) may be granted to persons, or members of the classes, specified in Schedule I who are exempted in respect thereof;  |
| (c) all Political Officers in—<br>(1) Rajputana, and<br>(2) Central India;   |  | (c) licences for the export of cartridges may be granted to persons, or members of the classes specified in Schedule I who are exempted in respect thereof, subject to the following conditions, namely:—<br>(i) that save in the case of cartridges for use with rifles of '577/'450 and '500-450 bores, the number of such cartridges shall not exceed two hundred in any one year; and<br>(ii) that the cartridges are for the personal use of the licensee. |
| (d) the Commissioner in Sind;  |  |   |
| (e) the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar;  |  |   |
| (f) The Political Officers in—<br>(i) Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country,<br>(ii) Kutch,<br>(iii) Rewa Kantha,<br>(iv) Mahi Kantha,<br>(v) Savantvadi and<br>(vi) Palanpur; |  |   |
| (g) all Political Officers in the Punjab;  |  |   |
| (h) the Political Officer in Hill Tippera;   |  |   |
| (i) the Political Officer, Orissa Feudatory States;  |  |   |
| (j) Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States;  |  |   |
| (k) The Political Officers for<br>(i) Pudukota,<br>(ii) Banganapalle, and<br>(iii) Sandur;   |  |   |
| (l) the Political Officers in—<br>(i) Quetta-Pishin,<br>(ii) Babi, and<br>(iii) Kalat;   |  |   |

## SCHEDULE VI.—(Contd.)

| Officers.  | Place.   | Conditions.   |
|--|--|---|
| 1  | 2  | 3   |
| <p>(m) the Collectors and Political Officers in</p> <p>(i) Barot,</p> <p>(ii) Satara,</p> <p>(iii) Thana,</p> <p>(iv) Kolaba,</p> <p>(v) Dharwar,</p> <p>(vi) Kaira,</p> <p>(vii) Sholapur,</p> <p>(viii) Poona,</p> <p>(ix) Nasik,</p> <p>(x) Bijapur, and</p> <p>(xi) Sukkur;</p> <p>(n) the Political Officer in Manipur;</p> <p>(o) the Deputy Commissioner in the Khasia and Jaintia Hills;</p> <p>(p) the Political Officer in Sikkim;</p> <p>(q) all Political Officers and Deputy Commissioners in the North-West Frontier Province;</p> <p>(r) the Political Officer, Chhattisgarh Feudatories, and all Civil Officers in the Central Provinces who may have States in India within their political charge; and</p> <p>(s) the Agents to the Governor for Rampur, Benares and Tehri States.</p> |  |   |
| <p>(12) (a) The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department; and</p> <p>(b) the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal</p>  | <p>Any place within the Political jurisdiction of His Britannic Majesty's Council General and Agent of the Government of India in Khorasan or of His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Sistan and Kain.</p> |   |
| <p>(13) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma</p>   | <p>Any State in India within the political charge of the Government of Burma, and any place in Siam or China</p>   | <p>Subject, in the case of export to Siam or China, to the condition that the consignee has obtained sanction to the import of the consignment from the Siamese or Chinese authorities concerned.</p> |
| <p>(14) The Commanding Officer of a Gurkha Battalion</p>   | <p>Nepal</p>   | <p>For the export of kukris in the possession of discharged Gurkha sepoy on their departure from the battalion to Nepal.</p>  |

## SCHEDULE VII—[SEE RULE 46 (8)].

*Persons to whom no fee is chargeable for a licence in Form XVI in respect of certain arms.*

## PERSONS.

## \* ARMS AND AMMUNITION

- (1) (a) Any warrant Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer, or soldier in His Majesty's Military Forces, British or Indian, or in the Auxiliary Force, India, or in the Indian Territorial Force,
- (b) any Indian Officer within the meaning of section 7 (2) of the Indian Army Act 1911, (VIII of 1911), whether in service or retired and in receipt as such of a pension, or
- (c) any person who was enrolled as a member of a corps of Volunteers under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869 (XX of 1869), or who was a member of the Indian Defence Force, and who has been awarded the Volunteer Officer's Decoration or the Long Service medal.
- (d) Indian Officers of the Burma Military Police, Assam Rifles and Eastern Frontier Rifles whether in service or retired and in receipt as such of a pension and
- (e) non-commissioned officers and men of the Burma Military Police, Assam Rifles and Eastern Frontier Rifles nominated in this behalf by Commandants of Battalions to a number not exceeding five in each Company,
- (2) (a) any person, below the rank of commissioned officer who has been discharged from his Majesty's naval, military or air forces and who is in receipt as such of a pension or has been transferred to the Army Reserve or the Indian Army Reserve and who is designated in this behalf by the officer commanding his unit or department, or
- (b) any person below the rank of commissioned officer who has been discharged from any unit of the Imperial Service Troops or Indian State Forces and who is in receipt as such of a pension and who is designated in this behalf by the officer commanding the unit,
- (3) any ex-officer of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces, so long as he is entitled to wear the uniform of such force or any officer of the Indian Army Reserve after release from army service.
- (4) any officer of a Volunteer Corps, the Indian Defence Force, the Auxiliary Force, India, or the Indian Territorial Force, who has been granted honorary rank on retirement and permitted to wear the uniform of such corps or force.
- (5) Retired police officers who are permitted to wear on ceremonial occasions or when calling on Government officials the uniform of the rank which they held in the force at the time of retirement.
- (6) The heirs or successors of persons holding swords or other arms received by them as gifts from the Governor-General in Council or a local Government.
- (7) Such Government servants specially designated in this behalf who are, in the opinion of their local Governments required to possess arms for the adequate discharge of their duties.

Such arms as were actually in a person's possession at the time of his discharge, together with a reasonable quantity of ammunition for the same.

Revolvers or automatic pistols which formed part of equipment when in employment as such officer together with a reasonable quantity of ammunition for the same.

Arms which formed part of equipment when in employment as such officer, together with, where necessary, a reasonable quantity of ammunition for the same.

Revolvers which formed part of equipment as a police officer, together with a reasonable quantity of ammunition for the same.

Such arms as were received as gifts, together with, where necessary, a reasonable quantity of ammunition for the same.

Such arms and ammunition as may be prescribed by the local Government.

## THE INDIAN ARMS RULES 1924.

## SCHEDULE VIII—(See rule 2.)

## FORM I.—(See rules 5, 28 and 27.)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

Licence for the <sup>import</sup> ~~transport~~ \*  
~~possession~~ of cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets,  
 or machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.

| Name, description, and residence of licensee and agent (if any). | Number of packages. | Description with specification of calibre of cannon or other articles. | Number of articles | COLUMNS TO BE FILLED UP IN CASE OF IMPORT OR TRANSPORT. |                       |   | Period for which the licence is valid. | Use to which the articles are to be put. |
|--|---------------------|--|--------------------|---|-----------------------|---|--|--|
|  |                     |  |                    | Place of despatch and route                             | Place of destination. | Name, description and residence of consignee. |  |  |
| 1  | 2                   | 3  | 4                  | 5   | 6                     | 7   | 8                                      | 9  |
|  |                     |  |                    |   |                       |   | From the—<br>to the—<br>—19 .          |  |

The — of — 19 . { *Date on which a copy is sent to the Commissioner of Police—  
District Magistrate of the—  
district*

(Seal.) (Signature)

The — of — 19 .

Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
Home Department

## Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. In cases of import or transport—

(a) bulk shall not be broken before the articles reach the place of destination, and

(b) the articles shall be delivered only to a person lawfully entitled to receive them.

3. In cases of import by land or river, or of transport, an account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon.

4. In cases of transport by rail, each package shall be marked with the word "cannon," or as the case may be, in such a manner as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.



## SCHEDULE VIII.—(Contd.)

## FORM II.—See rules 8 and 9).

FEE—

- (a) where granted under rule 8, (A) FREE OF ALL FEE;  
 (b) where granted under rule 9, ONE RUPEE;  
 (c) in any other case TEN RUPEES.

Licence for the import of arms, ammunition or military stores into the port of —

| Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any). | Number of packages. | ARMS.        |         | AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES. |                            | Purpose for which required | Value of the firearms per piece. | Place where articles are to be deposited or to which they are to be despatched. | Period for which the licence is valid. |
|---|---------------------|--------------|---------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|
|   |                     | Description. | Number. | Description.                   | Weight in seers or number. |                            |                                  |   |  |
| 1   | 2                   | 3            | 4       | 5                              | 6                          | 7                          | 8                                | 9   | 10                                     |
|   |                     |              |         |                                |                            |                            |                                  |   | From the ————<br>to the ————<br>—19 .  |

The ———— of ———— 19 . { (Seal) (Signature.)  
 Commissioner of Police, ————  
 District Magistrate of the ———— district  
 Secretary to the Government of Madras.

## Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924
2. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon.
3. The article shall be either—
  - (a) deposited at Aden in such Government warehouse as the Political Resident may from time to time appoint in this behalf, and elsewhere—
  - (i) in a warehouse appointed under section 15 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, or
  - (ii) subject to the general or special sanction of the Local Government under section 7 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, in a warehouse licensed under section 16 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, or
  - (b) forthwith despatched to their place of destination.

## SCHEDULE VIII.—(Contd.)

## FORM III.—(See rule 10)

FEE—

- (a) where granted under rule 10 (1), FIVE RUPEES ;  
 (b) where granted under rule 10 (2), FREE OF ALL FEE.

Licence for the import of arms, ammunition or military stores by land or river

| Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any) | Number of packages. |         | ARMS.        |                            | AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES. |   | Place of despatch and route. | Purpose for which required. | Place of destination. | Name, description and residence of consignee. | Period for which the licence is valid. |
|--|---------------------|---------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|
|  | Description.        | Number. | Description. | Weight in seers or number. |                                |   |                              |                             |                       |   |  |
| 1  | 2                   | 3       | 4            | 5                          | 6                              | 7 | 8                            | 9                           | 10                    | 11  |  |
|  |                     |         |              |                            |                                |   |                              |                             |                       |   | From the—                              |
|  |                     |         |              |                            |                                |   |                              |                             |                       |   | to the—                                |
|  |                     |         |              |                            |                                |   |                              |                             |                       |   | —19                                    |

(Signature).

Commissioner of Police

Seal.

District Magistrate of the—district.

Political Officer for the—State.

The—of—19

Date on which a copy is sent to the

Political Officer for the—State [rule 10 (3)].

District Magistrate of the—district [rule 10 (4)]

The—of—19

Station Master at the—station [rule 10 (6)].

## Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7; and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped, before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and, where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms" "Ammunition" or "Military Stores," as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

## SCHEDULE VIII.—(Contd.)

## FORM IV.—(See Rule 15)

FEE—

(a) where granted under rule 15 (2) (a) to (d), TEN RUPEES, or,  
in the case referred to in rule 46 (2), ONE RUPEE;

(b) where granted under rule 15 (2) (e), FREE OF ALL FEE.

*Licence for the export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from the port  
of \_\_\_\_\_ to the port of \_\_\_\_\_.*

| Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any). | Number of packages. | ARMS         |        | AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES. |                            | Port to which consignment is to be despatched. | Period for which the licence is valid         |
|---|---------------------|--------------|--------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--|---|
|   |                     | Description. | Number | Description                    | Weight in seers or number. |  |   |
| 1   | 2                   | 3            | 4      | 5                              | 6                          | 7  | 8   |
|   |                     |              |        |                                |                            |  | From the _____<br>_____ to the _____<br>_____ |

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 . { *Date on which the previous sanction of the  
Commissioner of Police \_\_\_\_\_  
District Magistrate of the \_\_\_\_\_ district  
is obtained [rule 39 (1)].* (Signature).

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 . { *Date on which a copy is sent to be  
Commissioner of Police.  
District Magistrate of the \_\_\_\_\_ district  
[rule 15 (4)].* (Seal).

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 . *Commissioner of Police,  
District Magistrate of the \_\_\_\_\_ district.*

## Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. Where the consignment is to be despatched to an Indian port, the licence shall not be valid for export to any port other than that entered in column 7

## SCHEDULE VMI.—(Contd.)

## FORM V.—(See rule 16).

## FIVE—FIVE HOPERS.

*Licence for the export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from the port of \_\_\_\_\_ to the port of \_\_\_\_\_.*

| Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any). | Number of packages. | ARMS.        |         | AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES. |                            | Place of despatch and route | Purpose for which required | Place of destination. | Name, description and residence of consignee. | Period for which the licence is valid.           |
|---|---------------------|--------------|---------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|
|   |                     | Description. | Number. | Description.                   | Weight in seers or number. |                             |                            |                       |   |  |
| 1   | 2                   | 3            | 4       | 5                              | 6                          | 7                           | 8                          | 9                     | 10  | 11   |
|   |                     |              |         |                                |                            |                             |                            |                       |   | From the _____<br>_____ to the _____<br>_____ 19 |

(Signature).

Secy. to the Govt. of India, For. and Poll. Dept.

Officer specially empowered under rule 16.

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 .

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 .

Date on which a copy is sent to the

(1) Poll. Officer or Poll. Readt. [rule 16 (2)].

(2) Agent or Master of vessel at the.....port [rule 16 (3)]

## Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7; and bulk shall not be broken, or the consignment stopped, before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms," "Ammunition" or "Military Stores," as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

## SCHEDULE VIII.—(Contd.)

## FORM VI.—(See rule 17).

FEE—FIVE RUPEES

Licence for the export by land or river of—

(arms, ammunition or military stores to.....  
in the State  
arms, ammunition or military stores to the  
State in political relations with the  
Government of—)

| Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any). | Number of packages. | ARMS.        |         | AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES. |                            | Place of despatch and route. | Purpose for which required. | Place of destination. | Name, description and residence of consignee. | Period for which the licence is valid. |
|---|---------------------|--------------|---------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|
|   |                     | Description. | Number. | Description.                   | Weight in seers or number. |                              |                             |                       |   |  |
| 1   | 2                   | 3            | 4       | 5                              | 6                          | 7                            | 8                           | 9                     | 10  | 11                                     |
|   |                     |              |         |                                |                            |                              |                             |                       |   | From the—                              |
|   |                     |              |         |                                |                            |                              |                             |                       |   | to the—                                |
|   |                     |              |         |                                |                            |                              |                             |                       |   | —19—                                   |

The—of—19— { Date on which the previous sanction of the Political Officer for the—State Commissioner of Police— (Signature)  
District Magistrate of the—district is obtained [rule 39 (1)].

The—of—19— { Date on which a copy is sent to the Political Officer for the—State [rule 17 (3)].  
District Magistrate of the—district [rule 17 (4)].  
Commissioner of Police— [rule 17 (5) (a)]  
District Magistrate of the—district [rule 17 (5) (a)]  
Station Master at the—Ry Station [rule 17 (5) (b).]

Secy to the Govt. of India, For. and Pol. Dept.  
Officer specially empowered under rule 17.  
Secy. to the Govt. of—

## Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.
2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7; and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped, before the articles reach the place of destination.
3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and, where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms," "Ammunition" or "Military Stores," as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

## SCHEDULE VIII.—(Contd.)

## FORM VII.—(See rule 24.)

FEE—TEN RUPEE.

Licence for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores.

| Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any) authorised for the purpose of this consignment | Licensee's place of business, if any. | Number of packages. | ARMS.        |         | AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES. |                            | Place of despatch, route and mode of transit. | Place of destination. | Name, description and residence of consignee. | Period for which the licence is valid.     |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|--|
|   |                                       |                     | Description. | Number. | Description.                   | Weight in seers or number. |   |                       |   |  |
| 1   | 2                                     | 3                   | 4            | 5       | 6                              | 7                          | 8   | 9                     | 10  | 11   |
|   |                                       |                     |              |         |                                |                            |   |                       |   | From the _____<br>to the _____<br>_____ 19 |

The—of—19 { Date on which the previous sanction  
of the Commissioner of Police, —  
District Magistrate of the —district  
is obtained [rule 39 (1)].

\*(Signature).

The—of—19 { Date on which a copy is sent to the  
Commissioner of Police—[rule 24 (2) (a)]  
District Magistrate of the —district  
[rule 24 (2) (b)].  
Magistrate at —[rule 34 (3)].

Seal.

Commissioner of Police  
District Magistrate of  
the —district.

The—of—19 .

## Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 8; and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and, where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms," "Ammunition" or "Military Stores," as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

4. The articles shall be delivered only to a person lawfully entitled to receive them.

## SCHEDULE VIII.—(Contd.)

FORM VIII—(See rules 26 and 27).

FEE—TEN RUPEES.

*License for the* import, transport and re-export *of arms, ammunition or military stores.*  
*export and re-import*

| Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any) authorized for the purpose of this consignment. | Licensee's place of business, if any. | Number of packages. | ARMS         |        | AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES |                            | Place of despatch, route and mode of transit. | Place of destination. | Name, description and residence of consignee. | Period for which the licence is valid. |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|--|
|  |                                       |                     | Description. | Number | Description.                  | Weight in seers or number. |   |                       |   |  |
| 1  | 2                                     | 3                   | 4            | 5      | 6                             | 7                          | 8   | 9                     | 10  | 11                                     |
|  |                                       |                     |              |        |                               |                            |   |                       |   | From the                               |
|  |                                       |                     |              |        |                               |                            |   |                       |   | to the                                 |
|  |                                       |                     |              |        |                               |                            |   |                       |   | 19                                     |

|           |  |  |
|-----------|--|--|
| The of—19 | {<br>Date on which copy is sent to the<br>(a) other Political officer concerned<br>(Rule 26 (2) (a)<br>27 (2)<br>(b) District Magistrate of ... District<br>(Rule 26 (3)<br>27 (2) (b)<br>(c) Station Master at the.....Railway Station<br>(Rule 26 (2) (a)<br>27 (2) (a))       } | Signature  |
| The—of—19 |  | Political officer<br>officer specially<br>unempowered under,<br>Rule 27. |
| The—of—19 |  | .....State   |

## Condition.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI 1878) and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 8; and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stripped before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and, where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms," "Ammunition" or "Military Stores," as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

4. The articles shall be delivered only to a person lawfully entitled to receive them.



## THE INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1924

## SCHEDULE VIII.—(Contd.)

## FORM IX —[See rule 28 (1) (a).]

FEE—TWENTY RUPEES.

*Licence to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale, arms, ammunition or military stores (other than breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles).*

| Serial number of licence. | Name, description and residence of licensee, and of duly authorised agent or agents if any. | Place of business, factory or shop. | DESCRIPTION AND NUMBER OF ARMS.  |                              | DESCRIPTION OF AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES. |                              | Date on which the licence expires.  |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
|                           |   |                                     | To be manufactured or converted. | To be sold or kept for sale. | To be manufactured.                           | To be sold or kept for sale. |   |
| 1                         | 2   | 3                                   | 4                                | 5                            | 6   | 7                            | 8   |
|                           |   |                                     |                                  |                              |   |                              | <i>In Burma—</i><br>The 31st March, 19 .<br><i>Elsewhere—</i><br>The 31st December 19 . |

(Signature)

The ——— of ——— 19

Seal

Commissioner of Police

District Magistrate of the ——— district

## Form for renewal of the Licence.

| Date and year of renewal | Date on which the renewed licence expires | Signature of Commissioner of Police or District Magistrate. |
|--------------------------|---|---|
|                          |   |   |

## Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 and the Indian Arms Rules, 1924

2. The licensee shall maintain registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition and military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as the local Government may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector

4. (1) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business, factory or shop a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture (or "Licensed to deal in" as the case may be) arms, ammunition and military stores"

(2) He shall also affix in his place of business, factory or shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, either in English or in the vernacular of the district

5. He shall at the time of purchase of arms, in the North-West Frontier Province at the

## SCHEDULE VIII.—(Contd.)

time of purchase of all ammunition and elsewhere at the time of purchase of ammunition for rifles other than .22 bore, revolvers or pistols, endorse upon the licence of every purchaser holding a licence in Form XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX or XX—

(a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,

(b) the nature and quantity of the articles sold, and

(c) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement

6. He shall at the time of the sale of a weapon enter in his register the number and marks, if any, stamped on the weapon at the time of manufacture.

7. He shall give information of all sales of arms, ammunition and military stores to such person and in such manner as the Local Government may direct

8. He shall not sell to any person licensed to possess or carry arms, ammunition in excess of the maximum which may be fixed by the local Government for such person and which is endorsed on such person's licence.

9. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores elsewhere than at the place of business, factory or shop specified in column 3.

10. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to an Indian officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces unless such person produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

11. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores or, unless he is specially authorized in this behalf by the local Government, or in Sind by the Commissioner in Sind, keep or sell revolvers manufactured out of India or magazine pistols.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this condition,—

(a) "Government arms" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(b) "Government ammunition" and "Government military stores," mean, respectively, ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to the Government.

12. Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in Bengal or Assam the licensee shall not sell arms or ammunition, without a special permit from a Magistrate, to any member of a hill-tribe to which the local Government may from time to time by notification apply this condition.

13. (1) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in Burma, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell any arms, ammunition or military stores to or for the use of any person without the sanction in writing of the district Magistrate of the district in which such person resides or of the Commissioner of Police, if the person resides in Rangoon.

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to or for the use of—

(a) Any person who is exempted under entry (1), (4) or (6) (c) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or

(b) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

14. (1) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in the North-West Frontier Province, or the Dera Ghazi Khan district or the Isa Khel tahsil of the Mianwali district of the Punjab, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell arms, ammunition or military stores to or for the use of any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides.

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to or for the use of—

(a) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (2), (3), (4) or (6) (d) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 15, of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or

(b) any villagers residing in those portions of the North-West Frontier Province which are specified in entries (8) and (9) of Schedule IV to those Rules as withdrawn from the operation of certain sections of that Act, or

(c) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

15. The licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the licence.

## SCHEDULE VIII.—(Contd.)

FORM X.—[See rule 28 (1) (b).]

FEE—TEN RUPEES.

*Licence to sell and keep for sale arms, ammunition or military stores (other than breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles).*

| Serial number of licence. | Name, description and residence of licensee and of duly authorised agent or agents if any. | Place of business or shop. | DESCRIPTION AND NUMBER OF— |  | Date on which the licence expires.                                     |
|---------------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|
|                           |  |                            | Arms.                      | Description and quantity of ammunition or military stores. |  |
| 1                         | 2  | 3                          | 4                          | 5  | 6  |
|                           |  |                            |                            |  | In Burma—<br>The 31st March, if<br>Elsewhere—<br>The 31st December, 19 |

(Signature.)

Commissioner of Police, \_\_\_\_\_

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_

Seal

District Magistrate of the \_\_\_\_\_ district

Form for renewal of the licence.

| Date and year of renewal. | Date on which the renewed licence expires. | Signature of Commissioner of Police or district Magistrate |
|---------------------------|--|--|
|                           |  |  |

## Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. The licensee shall maintain registers of all arms, ammunition and military stores in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the Local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

4. (1). He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business or shop a sign-board, on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to deal in arms ammunition and military stores."

(2). He shall also affix in his place of business or shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, in English or in the vernacular of the district.

Conditions 5 to 14 are identical to those of Form IX.

## SCHEDULE VIII.—(Contd.)

FORM XI.—[See rule 28 (2) (a)].

FEE—(a) where the licensee holds a licence in Form IX FREE OF ALL CHARGE;

(b) in all other cases, TWENTY RUPEES.

Licence to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles.

| Serial number of licence and of duly authorised agent or agents, if any | Name, description and residence of licensee. | Place of business, factory or shop | DESCRIPTION AND NUMBER OF ARMS. |                              | DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES. |                              | Date on which the licence expires.   |
|---|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|
|   |  |                                    | To be manufactured or converted | To be sold or kept for sale. | To be manufactured.  | To be sold or kept for sale. |  |
| 1   | 2  | 3                                  | 4                               | 5                            | 6  |                              | 7  |
|   |  |                                    |                                 |                              |  |                              | <i>In Burma—</i><br>The 31st March, 19<br><i>Elsewhere—</i><br>The 31st December, 19 |

(Signature.).

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 19

Secretary to the \_\_\_\_\_

Commissioner in Sind

Form for renewal of the Licence.

| Date and year of renewal. | Date on which the renewed licence expires | Secretary to the Local Government<br>Commissioner in Sind<br>Commissioner (if empowered under the proviso to rule 42 (3)). |
|---------------------------|---|--|
|                           |   |  |

## Conditions.

Conditions 1 to 3 are identical with conditions 1 to 3 of licence Form X.

4. (1) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business, factory or shop a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to deal in breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition and military stores for rifles."

## SCHEDULE VIII.—(Contd.)

## FORM XI.—(Contd.)

(2) He shall also affix in his place of business, factory or shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, either in English or in the vernacular of the district.

5 He shall at the time of purchase of arms, in the North-West Frontier Province at the time of purchase of all ammunition, and elsewhere at the time of purchasing of ammunition for rifles other than 22 bore, revolvers or pistols endorse upon the licence of every purchaser holding a licence in Form XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX or XX,

(a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,

(b) the nature and quantity of the articles sold, and

(c) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

6 He shall at the time of the sale of a weapon enter in his register the number and marks, if any, stamped on the weapon at the time of manufacture

7 He shall give information of all sales of arms, ammunition and military stores to such person and in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

8 He shall not sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles elsewhere than at the place of business, factory or shop specified in column 5

9 He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores.

*Explanation*—For the purposes of this condition—

(a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(b) "Government ammunition" and "Government military stores" mean, respectively, ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

10 He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to an Indian officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces, unless such person produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

11. (1) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in Burma, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides, or of the Commissioner of Police if the person resides in Rangoon.

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of,—

(a) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (4), or (6) (e) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or

(b) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use

12. (1) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in the North-West Frontier Province, or the Dera Ghazi Khan district or the Isakhel tahsil of the Mianwali district of the Punjab, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of,—

(a) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (2), (3), (4), or (6) (d) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or

(b) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

13. The licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the licence

## SCHEDULE VIII.—(Contd.)

## FORM XII.—[See rule 28 (2).]

FEE—(a) where the licensee already holds a licence in Form X, FREE OF ALL CHARGE,  
(b) in all other cases, TEN RUPEES.

*Licence to sell and keep for sale breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles.*

| Serial number of licence | Name, description and residence of licensee, and of duly authorised agent or agents, if any | Place of business or shop. | Description and number of arms | Description and quantity of ammunition or military stores | Date on which the licence expires.   |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|
| 1                        | 2   | 3                          | 4                              | 5   | 6  |
|                          |   |                            |                                |   | <i>In Burma—</i><br>The 31st March—19—.<br><i>Elsewhere—</i><br>The 31st December—19—.<br> |

(Signature)

Secretary to the  
Commissioner in Sind.

The ——— of ——— 19 —.

*Form of renewal of the Licence.*

| Date and year of renewal | Date on which the renewed licence expires | Secretary to the Local Government, Commissioner in Sind.<br>Commissioner [if empowered under the proviso to rule 42 (3).] |
|--------------------------|---|---|
|                          |   |   |

*Conditions 1, 2 and 3 are identical with those of Licence Form X*

4 (1) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business or shop a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to deal in breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition and military stores for rifles."

(2) He shall also affix in his place of business or shop a copy of section 23 of the Indian Arms Act, 1924, in English or in the vernacular of the district.

Conditions 5, 6 and 7 are identical with conditions 5, 6 and 7 of Licence Form X.

8. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores elsewhere than at the place of business or shop specified in column 3.

Conditions 9 to 13 are identical with the corresponding conditions of Form XI.

