

**PUNJAB.**—All Police officers not below the rank of officer in charge of a station (Notn. No. 943, dated the 10th July 1907)

**CENTRAL PROVINCES.**—All Police officers not below the rank of Sub-Inspector. (Notn. No. 8126, dated the 6th November 1893)

**N W F. PROVINCE.**—All Police officers not below the rank of officer in charge of a station (Notn. No. 7103 G. dated the 2nd May 1922)

See also Notes under sec 28 of the Act below.

**26. The Local Government may at any time order or cause to be seized**  
 any arms, ammunition or military stores in the possession  
 of any person, notwithstanding that such person is  
 licensed to possess the same, and may detain the same for  
 such time as it thinks necessary for the public safety.

Seizure and detention by  
 Local Government

**27. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification**  
 published in the Gazette of India,—

Power to exempt.

(a) exempt any person by name or in virtue of his office, or any class of persons, or exclude any description of arms or ammunition, or withdraw any part of British India from the operation of any prohibition or directions contained in this Act; and

(b) cancel any such notification, and again subject the persons or things, or the part of British India, comprised therein to the operation of such prohibition or direction.

#### NOTES

**S P. R. C. 1892 —Bishan Singh.**—There is no provision of law or of any rule having the force of law whereby the Army Regulations, India can be held legally to restrict the powers exercised by the Governor-General in Council under s 27 of the Arms Act.

**28. Every person aware of the commission of any offence punishable under**  
 this Act shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden  
 of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information  
 of the same to the nearest Police Officer or Magistrate;  
 and,

Information to be given  
 regarding offences.

every person employed upon any railway or by any public carrier shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information to the nearest Police officer regarding any box, package or bale in transit which he may have reason to suspect contains arms, ammunition or military stores in respect of which an offence against this Act has been or is being committed.

#### NOTES.

(1) All magistrates are requested to cause the provisions of section 28 of the Act to be widely notified in their district, in order that the public may be made aware of the responsibility that the law imposes upon them with regard to giving information of offences under the Act. (U P, G.O. No. 23 dated the 27th Feb. 1879.)

(2) Rules relating to grant of rewards —

**Bombay.**—The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and the District Magistrates including the Agent to the Governor in Panch Mahals, the Political Superintendent, Thar and Parkar, and the Superintendent Upper Sind Frontier, have been authorised to pay a reward of not less than half the value of articles confiscated under s 24 to the Customs Officers, Railway Servants, Public Carriers, Police officers, Steam-boat officers or other persons who may have given information which led to the detection of the offence, or who may have arrested the offenders or

seize their arms under S. 12 of the Act. It should be notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette* that rewards may be so paid and all heads of Departments and Agents of all Railways should be requested to explain to their subordinates and make as widely known as possible the provisions of the Act and particularly the responsibilities created by sec. 28 and the rewards which may be earned (Bom. L. R. and O.)

**Bengal.**—If a person is convicted of an offence punishable under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, rewards may be granted to those officers or other persons who gave the original information which led to the conviction of the offenders, and also, if there be sufficient reason, to those who actually arrested the offender or seized the property in respect of which the offence was committed.

District Magistrates are empowered to pay such rewards at their discretion up to a limit of Rs. 100 in each case, and up to Rs. 500 with the previous sanction of the Commissioners of Divisions. Proposals for the payment of rewards exceeding Rs. 500 shall be submitted through Commissioners of Divisions for the sanction of Government. In the town of Calcutta the Commissioner of Police is empowered to pay such rewards at his discretion up to a limit of Rs. 500 in each case. Proposals for the payment of rewards exceeding this amount shall be submitted for the sanction of Government.

Rewards may not be granted by Magistrates subordinate to District Magistrates. When a subordinate Magistrate convicts an offender under the Indian Arms Act, he shall submit the records of the case to the District Magistrate, together with his recommendation as to the grant of a reward and the persons to whom it should be paid and the District Magistrate shall pass such orders thereon as he may think fit. In fixing the amount of the reward the fact of the arms and ammunition being new or old, serviceable or unserviceable, should be taken into consideration.

Rewards should be paid as soon as possible after the order of the court of first instance is confirmed, or if no appeal has been preferred, after the period allowed for appeal has expired.

Payments for rewards will be drawn up by Magistrates in their contingent bills and charged against "Law and Justice—Courts of Law." Provision of rewards should be made under this head by Magistrates in their district budgets.

Exceptional cases may occur in which it is desirable to grant rewards to officers or informers in cases which do not end in conviction, or in which judicial proceedings are not instituted. Rewards in such cases will be paid by the Police Department under departmental rules. The same procedure should be followed in successful prosecutions with regard to informers whose names it is not desirable to divulge. Bengal Res No 655P.—D, dated the 27th May 1914 and letter 1524P.—D dated the 26th July 1914. Para 86, Bengal R. and O.)

Rewards in cases under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, should always be upon a liberal scale, but this is particularly necessary in the case of weapons which are habitually used for the purpose of murder and assassination. Large rewards should therefore be given for information leading to the recovery of a revolver, automatic pistol, or magazine pistol or similar weapons possessed without lawful authority. (Bengal letter No 8976-77P., dated the 8th October 1914 and para. 87, Bengal R. and O.)

By section 28 of the Act every person employed upon any railway or any public carrier is bound, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person, to give information to the nearest Police Officer regarding any box, package, or bale in transit which he may have reason to suspect contains arms, ammunition, or military stores in respect of which an offence against this Act has been or is being committed. Such persons although legally bound to furnish the information required, are eligible for the rewards mentioned in the preceding rules. (Rules 8 of the Bengal Rules of the 24th March 1879 and para 88, Bengal R. and O.)

**United Provinces.** (a) When any arms, or other articles, are confiscated under section 24, the convicting Magistrate shall, immediately on conviction, pay a reward of not less than half the estimated value on the confiscated articles to the person or persons who may have given information which led to the detection of the offence, or who may have assisted in the arrest of the offender and seizure of the arms or other articles. Such payments will be charged against Law and Justice, and be drawn by Magistrates in their contingent bills.—(b) Any Magistrate convicting an offender of any offence under the Act may, at his discretion, grant a reward, not exceeding the amount of fine imposed, in such proportions as he may think fit to any person or persons who have contributed to the arrest of the offender or the seizure of the arms or other articles.—(c) If no fine is inflicted, or if a larger reward than the fine imposed seems needed, and in all cases in which persons are apprehended or arms or other contraband articles seized the Magistrate of the district is hereby authorised to pay rewards, at his discretion, to the persons who have contributed to the arrest of the offenders, or the seizure of the arms or other contraband articles, up to the limit of Rs. 100 in each case, and up to Rs. 500 with the sanction of the Commissioner of the division. Rewards exceeding Rs. 500 shall not be paid without the sanction of Government.—(d) If such cases occur before a subordinate Magistrate, he should at once forward the papers connected with the case, together with his recommendation as to the amount of the reward and the persons to whom it should be paid, to the Magistrate of the district,

who will at once pass such orders thereon as shall seem required.—(e) Provision for rewards under this rule should be made by Magistrates in their district budgets; but informers who bring to light breaches of the Arms Act should be rewarded under the rules relating to rewards of class (b) in paragraph 367 of the Police Regulations [U P No 982 IV—86-D-2, dated the 8th April, 1907.] (f) Rewards payable to police officers shall be credited to sub-head XVII—Police—Miscellaneous—“Rewards to police received from other departments and the public” and drawn by the Superintendent of Police from head “20—Police 14” for distribution [U. P., A. R., 1909.]

**Central Provinces**—On the confiscation of any arms, ammunition, stores, animals or other property under section 24 of the Act, the convicting Magistrate may award a sum not exceeding the estimated value of the property so confiscated to the person or persons who may have assisted in the discovery and seizure of the arms or other property, or in the arrest of the offenders. Such payments may be drawn in the contingent bill, and charged to “Law and Justice” When any person is convicted of an offence under the Act, the convicting Magistrate may award a sum not exceeding the amount of the fine imposed to any person or persons who may have assisted in the discovery and seizure of the or other property, or in the arrest of the offenders

Where an appeal lies from the conviction, payment shall not be made until the period of the appeal shall have lapsed, or if an appeal has been laid, until the conviction shall have been confirmed.

29. Where an offence punishable under section 19, clause (f), has been committed within three months from the date on which this Act comes into force in any province, district or place to which section 32, clause 2 of Act XXXI of 1860, applies at such date, or where such an offence has been committed in any part of British India not being such a district, province, or place no proceedings shall be instituted against any person in respect of such offence without the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the District, or, in a Presidency town, of the Commissioner of Police

(1) See notes in para (2) under s 19.

30. Where a search is to be made under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, or the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877, in the course of any proceedings instituted in respect of an offence punishable under section 19, clause (f), such search shall, notwithstanding any thing contained in the said Code or Act, be made in the presence of some officer specially appointed by name or in virtue of his office by the local Government in this behalf, and not otherwise.

#### NOTES

(1) Sections 29 and 30—apply to proceedings instituted under s 19 (f). When the case falls within s. 20, of the Act, ss 29 and 30 do not apply either to the search for arms, to the arrest of the possessor or to the sending of the case for trial before a magistrate. As there are no special provisions governing cases under s 20, the effect of s 5 of the Cr P. C. is that the police must act under that Code, which treats cases punishable with imprisonment for three years and upwards as cognizable. In cases to which s 25 applies magistrates will have to be guided by it but that section does not restrict the action of the police under the Cr P C. in cases which fall within s 20. (Burma A. M. Edn, 1922, 132)

(2) In the MADRAS PRESIDENCY searches in respect of an offence punishable under section 19 (f) may be made in the presence of a Magistrate, an Inspector or Sub-Inspector of Police or of a head of a village. In the taluks of Calicut, Ernad and Walavanad, Malabar district, searches in respect of offence punishable under section 19 (f) may be made in the presence of a Magistrate, an Inspector, or Sub-Inspector of a Police, section house officer or of a head of a village. (Notn. Nos. 384 and 132 dated the 31st Aug 1883 and the 14th Mch 1885).

(3) In others provinces searches under this section are to be made in the presence of the following officers—

**BOMBAY**—Police officers of not lower rank than a Chief Constable (Bombay L. R. and O.)

**BENGAL.**—Magistrate or a Police Officer not below the grade of sub-inspector (Notn. No. 10673 P. dated the 12th November 1914 and para. 63, Bengal R. and O.)

**UNITED PROVINCES.**—Magistrate, Justices of the Peace, Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents, Inspectors of Police, and officers-in-charge of reporting station (G. O. No. 3264 dated the 9th Novr. 1907).

**PUNJAB.**—Police-officers of rank not below that of officer-in-charge of a station. (Notn. No. 114 dated the 10th July 1909).

**CENTRAL PROVINCES.**—Magistrates and Police Officers not below the rank of Sub-Inspector. (Notn. No. 8126 dated the 6th Nov. 1893).

**N. W. F. PROVINCE.**—All Police officers of rank not below that of officer-in-charge of a station (Notn. No. 7103 G., dated the 2nd May 1922.)

(4) **16 A. L. J. 721—Baburam.**—The power of search in respect of an offence punishable under s. 19 (f) must be exercised in the presence of some officer specially appointed by name or in virtue of his office by the Local Government in this behalf. A search conducted by a Police officer in charge of a reporting station, specially empowered as above, without obtaining a warrant from a Magistrate is not illegal.

(5) **8. P. R. 1915 Cr. Kaem Singh.**—Search in this section refers to searches of houses or premises occupied by suspected persons and not to searches of persons. Even if the search of the accused was illegal it made no difference to the fact that the accused was in illegal possession of arms.

(6) **1925 All. 434 (A. L. R.)—Kutroo.**—Although the search is illegal, a person can be convicted if the evidence against him is conclusive—The ordinary meaning of "in the course of any proceedings instituted" in this section is in the course of any legal proceedings which have already begun. "In the presence of some officer" mean that there must be two persons, namely, the person making the search and the officer specially appointed.—(See also notes under s. 25 on page 71).

31. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it, or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by the Act: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Operation of other laws not barred.

#### NOTES.

(1) **5 Bom. L. R. 26—Kanji Jay Singh.**—The accused was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for an offence under the Arms Act. The sentence was ordered to run concurrently with another sentence previously passed upon him under s. 123, Cr. P. C. *Held*, that the sentence for the substantive offence must commence at once and cannot be postponed to take effect after the expiry of the period of imprisonment in default of giving security for good behaviour which the accused was undergoing at the date of the conviction, that s. 35, Cr. P. C. applies to sentences on conviction for offences at one trial and has no application to imprisonments under s. 123, Cr. P. C.

(2) **3 L. B. R. 218—Po. Ka.**—The case against the accused was found on facts which constituted an offence under the Arms Act as well as under section 30 of the Rangoon Police Act. *Held*, that the accused should not have been charged and convicted twice as for two offences under each of the said Act.

(3) **8 M. L. T. 296.—Joseph Kanganl.**—Where a case might properly have been tried under the Arms Act or the Explosives Act, but the public prosecutor did not ask the High Court to order a retrial, the High Court cannot convict the accused under either of those two enactments without a fresh trial.



**32** The local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct a census to be taken of all fire-arms in any local area, and empower any person by name or in virtue of his office to take such census.

On the issue of any such notification, all persons possessing any such arms in such area shall furnish to the person so empowered such information as he may require in reference thereto, and shall produce such arms to him if he so requires.

Any person refusing or neglecting to produce any such arms when so required shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

**33.** No proceeding other than a suit shall be commenced against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act, without having given him at least one month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding and of the cause thereof, nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of such cause.

Note.—For additional section 34—See Punjab Local Rules and Orders.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE —ENACTMENTS REPEALED — (SEE SECTION 3)

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
XVIII of 1841	An Act for consolidating and amending the enactments concerning the exportation of Military Stores.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXX of 1854	An Act to provide for the levy of Duties of Customs in the Arracan, Pegu, Martaban and Tenasserim Provinces.	In the preamble the words "and that the exportation of munitions of war from any of these Provinces into foreign States should be prohibited." Section II
XXXI of 1860	An Act relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases.	So much as has not been repealed
VI of 1866	An Act to continue Act, No. XXXI of 1860, (relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same and to give power of disarming in certain cases) and for other purposes.	The whole
III of 1872	The Santhal Parganas Settlement Regulation.	So much of the schedule as relates to Act XXXI of 1860 and Act VI of 1866.
IX of 1874	The Arakan Hills District Laws Regulation, 1874.	So much of the schedule as relates to Act XVIII of 1841.
XV of 1874	An Act for declaring the local extent of certain enactments and for other purposes.	So much of the first Schedule as relates to Act XVIII of 1841.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.—ARMS, ETC., LIABLE TO DUTY.

[Repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (Act XII of 1891).]

## THE INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1924.

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## THE INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1924

HOME DEPARTMENT, NOTIFICATION, No. F. 829-1-22, DATED THE  
8th 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:—

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

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

Interpretation. 2. (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.] (B. and O. Notn. 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. (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;

Exemption, exclusion and withdrawal. **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) save in the case or persons included in entry (1) (b), entry (2) or entry (6) (e) of the said Schedule any persons 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 notification.

(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.

### NOTES

(1) The exemption conferred under this rule (and entry (10), Schedule I) shall cease to extend to **Satti Mohammad**, son of Ghuman, Lambardar of Chak no. 248, Bakh Branch, Lyallpur District, Punjab. (Notn. No. F. 21-XV-24 dated the 22nd April 1924.)

(2) The Home Department notification no. F-21-XIX-23, dated the 1st August 1923, withdrawing the exemption conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 3 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, [in clause (g) of entry (11) to Schedule I relating to landholders and members of a Municipal Board or a Committee] on **Pir Muhammad Hassan walad Abdul Rahman** of the Thar and Parkar District, in respect of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act 1878 (XI of 1878) is hereby cancelled. (Notn. No. F. 21-XIX-23-23, dated the 9th Sept. 1924.) [Note. Entry no. (11) of Schedule I annexed to the Indian Arms Rules 1920, has been omitted from the Schedule attached to the present Rules.]

(3) In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 3 of the 1924, the Governor in Council (Punjab) is pleased to direct that all persons who enjoy exemptions under schedule I shall furnish to the District Magistrate of the District in which they reside, within three months from the date of this order, a list showing the number and description of fire-arms in their possession, and shall thereafter inform the District Magistrate in writing of any increase or decrease in such number within one month from the date on which such increase or decrease takes place. Failure on the part of an exemptee to comply with this order will render him liable to the cancellation of his exemption. No fee shall be payable in respect of any communication made by an exemptee in accordance with the provisions of this order. (Punjab No. 6820 dated the 5th March 1923),

(4) The firearms and ammunition possessed by persons exempted under Schedule I and residing in the Ajmer-Merwara Municipal area or within three miles thereof, shall be registered by application in writing to the District Magistrate and Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara. No fees will, however, be payable by them in respect of the arms and ammunition, the quantity and description of which will hereafter be declared by the Local Government as reasonable for possession for personal use. (Ajmer-Merwara Notn. No. 1010-305 B, dated the 20th June 1924.)

(5) In all cases in which arms are stolen the question of the desirability of withdrawing any licence or exemption enjoyed by the possessor should be taken into consideration, (E. B. and A. No. 2705-09 G., dated the 29th April 1910.)

35. District Magistrates should report for the orders of Government any case in which an exempted person either makes or permits improper use of his weapons, or persists in ignoring ordinary precautions for their safe custody, or by his general behaviour proves himself unworthy of the privilege of exemption. (E. B. and A. No. 84-88 pl. dated the 12th Dec. 1911.)

(6) See Note (1) to Rule 45, and Notes under Schedules I and II.

(7) The Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that all persons who enjoy exemption under Schedule I shall furnish to the District Magistrate, Delhi, within three months from the date of this notification, a list showing the number and description of firearms in their possession, and shall thereafter inform the District Magistrate in writing of any increase or decrease in such number within one month from the date in which such increase or decrease takes place. Failure on the part of an exemptee to comply with this order will render him liable to the cancellation of his exemption. No fee shall be payable in respect of any communications made by an exemptee in accordance with the provision of this notification. (Delhi Notn. 1550 dated the 13th March 1925.)

4. 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.

(See notes under Schedule II, appended to these Rules.)

#### *Import.*

Restriction upon import of cannon and certain other articles.

5. (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.

Restriction upon import of arms, ammunition and military stores from Portuguese India.

6. 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.

Restriction upon import of certain rifles.

7. (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 .441, .455 or any intermediate 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 firearms; 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.

(2) Nothing in clause (b) 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 licence, are intended in good faith for sporting purposes.



# NOTES.

(1) Cantonments and other administered areas and Railway lands in Native States are foreign territory, although British jurisdiction is exercised in them, and consequently licences are necessary for the export of arms and ammunition to such places. (Bengal R. and orders, para 8.)

(2) The importation of rifles with "sub-target rifle machines" is strictly prohibited by the Government of India. [India No. 2516-19, dated the 8th Nov. 1906, and U. P. G. O. No. 375/3752/VI-860-D. I., dated the 23rd Nov. 1906.]

(3) When arms and ammunition are simultaneously imported, a licence under the Arms Act is necessary for the import of arms and another under the Explosives Act, for the import of ammunition, irrespective of the question whether a licence under the Arms Act has been obtained or not. [India No. 4638, dated the 6th August 190.]

(4) Persons who are already in possession of rifles of .303 bore and of the .450 bore of the Martini Henri pattern, or of revolvers of .450 bore and wish to obtain cartridges for their own use are allowed to possess such ammunition to the extent of 200 rounds only for each class of rifle or revolver subject to the condition that they obtain under rule 33 of the Indian Arms Rules a licence which should be made over to the selected dealer referred to in rule 28. In the case of person or persons entitled to a free licence for arms a licence may be granted free. [India Nos. 608 and 887, dated the 20th Feb. 1901 and 30th March, 1905.]

(5) Although the prohibition against the importation of rifles of .303 bore became absolute on the 28th October, 1906, in the case of rifles of .450 bore on the 1st May, 1907, in the case of revolvers of .450 bore on the 1st January, 1924, and in the case of .441, .455 or any intermediate bore with effect from 1st August, 1924, it may be presumed that the import of rifles and revolvers of these bores was lawful where such rifles or revolvers have been in the possession of owners or of the persons from whom the present owners bought from before the introduction of the 1920, or in the case of revolvers of .450 bore from before the 1st Jan 1924, and in the case of .441, .455 or any intermediate bore with effect from 1st August, 1924. A declaration to this effect from an applicant for a licence of such a weapon should generally entitle him to a licence. [India Nos. 2166-74 and 454-66, dated the 11th Sept., 1906, and 14th Feb. 1907.]

Note. In the case of weapons described as .450/400, .557/450, .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 weapon 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 on weapons and ammunition of the prohibited bores.

[India No. 1343, dated the 9th June, 1911, and U. P. No. 1653/VI-283, dated the 28th June, 1911.]

(6) An exempted person may, without an order or licence, import rifles of a non-sporting character through an agent—(i) when the arms are sent to him direct;—(ii) if the arms are sent to an agent and the latter obtains a certificate from the exempted person that the imported arms are bona-fide his property and the agent only clears them from the custom house and forwards them. [India No. 22/1321, dated the 24th Aug. 1896, and No. 2531, the 9th Dec. 1897.]

(7) 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 (India No. 900, dated the 1st May 1911.)

(8) It has been decided that licenses 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.

(9) 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 incriminated 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. (Barma Govt. Cir. No. 42, 1903, based on orders of the Govt. of India No. 2752 dated the 20th July 1903). The re-importation of rifles of military pattern and revolvers and pistols of .441, .455 or any intermediate bore is now permitted. Examination of such arms at the Customs House at the time of export is compulsory. An export-pass giving a full description of the weapon should be obtained from the Collector of Customs at the time of export and will be accepted on re-import provided the

weapon is satisfactorily identified. Even no export-pass has been obtained, the Collector of Customs personally may accept other proof of export. (India No. F-21-LXVIII-24 dated the 8th Dec. 1924.)

Import of arms, ammunition or military stores into the certain ports. 8. 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.

Import of arms ammunition or military stores by sea from Madras, Rangoon or Bombay into certain ports. 9. 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, Nagapatam, Mangalore, Gopalpore, Vizagapatam, Pamban, or Masulipatam, or

(b) from the port of Rangoon into the ports of Akyab, Moulmein, Sandoway, 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.

Import by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores. 10. (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. A certified copy of a licence to export from Berar into British India arms, ammunition or military stores granted under the Berar Arms Rules, 1924,\* shall be deemed to be a licence for import into British India granted under this rules.

[\* Notn. No. F. 21 & XL-24 dated the 16th July 1924 ]

12. (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.

Production and delivery of import licences.  
than Berar shall—

13. (1) The consignee of arms, ammunition or military stores imported under a license from elsewhere

(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.

NOTE —See notes under section of the Act.

### *Export.*

Restriction upon export by sea of cannon and certain rifles.

14. (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.

Export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from and to certain ports.

15. (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 Aktyab or Moulmsein.

(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. (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:

Export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from certain ports to ports in States in India or foreign territory.

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.

Export by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores. 17. (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) Any 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. A certified copy of a licence to import from British India into Berar arms, ammunition or military stores, granted under the Berar Arms Rules, 1924,\* shall be deemed to be a licence for export from British India granted under these rules.

19. (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.

#### NOTES.

(1) No licence should be granted under rule 17 (2) (Form VI), authorising the export of cannon, without a previous reference to the Government of India, as it is not intended to alter the existing practice in this respect (Bengal No. 4523-27 P. J. dated the 31st Dec. 1919 and U. P. No. 6445-VI-844 dated the 31st Dec. 1919)

(2) In the case of applications for licences for the export of arms and ammunition to Indian States from Calcutta received from persons of either of the following categories:—

(1) Ruling princes and chiefs; (2) Members of their families, nobles and officials of States who have been designated in this behalf by the Local Government or Political officer concerned,—

The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, should issue the licences in accordance with the rule with as little delay as possible. Copies of such licences should be sent to Political officer in due course, as provided by rule 17 (3) of the Indian Arms Rules (1924). (India No. 292-G., dated the 5th Feb. 1920.)

\*Notn No F. 21-XL-24 dated the 16th July 1924.

(3) Under section 1 (b) of the Indian Arms Act, no licence is necessary for the export of arms, ammunition or military stores issued to Indian 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 Arms Act (India No. 1816-I, dated the 2nd June, 1890, and No. 293-G, dated the 5th Feb. 1920.

(4) All Political officers are authorised to grant licences for the export of arms and ammunition from British territory, in reasonable quantities, for personal use to the native chiefs under their charge and to any of the nobles and high officials of the Native States to which they are accredited, whom they may consider entitled to this privilege. Such licences will, of course, be granted after due enquiry, where necessary, and it will be within the discretion of the Local Government to whom the Political officers are subordinate to decide whether in particular cases a previous reference to them should not be required. The object of this rule is to remove any unnecessary difficulties in the way of the supply to chiefs and other persons of rank of ordinary sporting ammunition. (India No. 1171-P, dated 31st Jan. 1880 and No. 759-G, dated 20th Sep. 1882.)

(5) The application of native chiefs (who dwell outside British India and export it to their own territories) for licences under this rule are exempted from the fees usually levied. (India No. 448-I P., dated 21st May 1881.)

(6) 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 reconveyance into British territory. Whenever such a case arises a copy of the original licence for export should be communicated by the issuing officer to the Magistrate of the place to which the consignment is ultimately destined. [U. P. No. 1336/VIII—66-A, dated the 15th July, 1887.]

(7) It is a matter of the greatest importance that effectual measures should be taken to prevent arms exported for retail sale in an Indian 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 firearms for sale in Indian 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. [India No. 2735-I., dated the 8th July, 1889.]

### *Import and Re-export.*

20. Where a vessel bound for a port other than a port in British India

Import and re-export by sea of arms, ammunition and military stores.

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.

### *Transport.*

Prohibition of transport by post of arms, ammunition or military stores within the Province of Burma.

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

Prohibition of transport of arms, ammunition or military stores otherwise than under licence.

licence.

22. (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

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(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 transhipment in the port of import for re-export by sea ; or

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

(i) \* by any person licensed to possess such articles or exempted from the liability to obtain such licence, where such articles are transported in reasonable quantities for his own use from the premises of a licensed dealer, or are transported for purposes of examination or repair to or from any such premises, or are transported to any other person so licensed or exempted as aforesaid ;

(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.

Restriction upon transport of cannon and certain other articles.

23. (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. (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—by the Commissioner of Police ;

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\* (Notn. No. F. 21-XVIII-24, dated the 11th June 1924.)

(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.

#### NOTES.

(1) See notes under section 10 of the Act, on page 48, *ante*.

(2) No licence is required for the removal of ammunition from one magazine or warehouse to another in the same locality (U. P. No. 8-2955, dated the 9th Nov. 1888.)

(3) No licence is required for the transport of arms and ammunition to their place of destination after import, when they are despatched forthwith in accordance with condition 3 (b) of licence Form II, as rule 22 (2) (b) (i) exempts arms and ammunition in this case from the requirement of a transport licence. If the dealer however imports arms or ammunition and does not despatch them forthwith to their places of destination but keeps them in his shop or a warehouse and sells them after sometime, a separate licence in Form VII will be required for the despatch of arms and ammunition for which a fee of Rs. 10 is payable. (Bengal R. and O., para. 2.)

(4) A dealer should not be given a licence in Form VII to cover the transport of arms and ammunition which are not even in his possession at the time the licence is issued ; nor should he be allowed to spread the despatch of the arms covered by the licence over an indefinite period ; under rule 42 (2) of the I. A. R., 1924, the licence should not, except for special reasons, be granted for a period longer than twice the time occupied in the journey by the route indicated on the licence. On the other hand it is not necessary that he should despatch all the articles specified in the licence in one lot ; but he may only despatch under one licence articles which are part of one consignment included in one transaction and sent off at or about the same time. In other words licences should be given only for definite consignments which are ready or almost ready for despatch at the time the licence is issued. Under rule 24 (4) each way-bill or invoice must be accompanied by a copy of the transport licence and it will be for the consignors to supply the railways with the necessary copies. (Bengal No. 14813 P., dated the 27th Nov. 1917, and R. and O., para. 15.)

(5) Under Rule 22 (2) (b) (i), a licence is no longer required for the transport of arms and ammunition to their place of destination immediately after import in accordance with condition 3 (b) of the licence to import in Form II. If the arms and ammunition are kept however for some time in a warehouse or shop before despatch, a licence to transport in Form VII is required. (Bengal R. and O. para. 16.)

25. (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.

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

26. (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 India 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 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 indential 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.

NOTE.—See note (6) to Rule 19, on page 90 ante.

### *Export and Re-import.*

27. (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 therefrom 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:

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.

#### NOTES.

(1) See Govt of India orders, contained in No. F.21—LXVIII—24 dated the 8th Dec. 1924 in notes (3—9) to Rule 7—regarding re-importation of rifles of military pattern—on page 83—84, ante.

#### *Manufacture and sale.*

Manufacture, conversion, sale and keeping for sale of arms, ammunition or military stores.

28. (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 \* .441, .455 or any intermediate 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 balled 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,

**(44)** 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.

\*[Notn. No. F.XXX-28 dated the 23rd April 1924.]

### NOTES.

(1) 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. (India letters No. 906, dated the 20th Feb. 1901 and No. 5672, dated the 18th Oct. 1901) (See also note (4) to rule 7 on page 83, ante.)

(2) Under section 23 of the Arms Act, licensed dealers in arms and ammunition are bound to ascertain that the persons to whom they sell arms, ammunition or military stores are legally authorised to possess the same. Any tendency on the part of dealers to evade this obligation should be checked by the Police by their constant strict supervision over the trade in arms and ammunition. (Madras R and O.)

(3) 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. (India No. 2964, dated the 11th Aug 1909.)

(4) Whenever a licence to carry arms is given to any person who appears to be travelling *bonâ fide* for the purpose of trade, a note should be made on the licence of the number of persons accompanying such person, and he should be given distinctly to understand that should his followers be augmented at any time, or should he join any other company or gang, his licence would be at once liable to cancellation. [U. P. No. 85, dated the 13th July, 1875, and No. 2550/VI—827, dated the 17th Dec. 1886.]

### *Keeping for safe custody.*

Licence to keep for safe custody firearms and ammunition.

29. 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.

### *Possession.*

Restriction upon possession of cannon and certain other articles.

30. (1) A licence 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.

#### NOTES.

(1) 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, (India letter No. 1490, dated the 2nd July 1898),

(2) No fee is prescribed for the licence to import, export, transport or possess "Cannon" (Vide Licence Form No. I).

31. 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. A licence for the possession and use of fire-arms, 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.*

Possession of arms and ammunition and going armed for sport, protection or display.

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

\* (a) In Madras and Bombay—by the Commissioner of Police ;  
in Calcutta—by the Deputy Commissioner of Police at head-quarters ; and  
in Rangoon—by the Assistant Commissioner of Police, Rangoon.

(b) in any other places—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 '441, '455 or any intermediate 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 balled 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 balled 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 licensing 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 (c) 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.

† (4) The District Magistrate, South Arcot, may, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of the French Settlements in India endorse a licence granted in Pondicherry for the possession of arms and ammunition or for going armed as valid for a period,† not exceeding one year, throughout British India or any specified part thereof, and such licence shall, when so endorsed, be deemed for such period to be a licence granted under sub-rule (1).

**NOTES.**

(1) See para. 8 of the "Explanation of Rules" page 33 *ante*.

(2) The following instructions will be observed by the military authorities in respect of the private arms of British and Indian other ranks. Application from soldiers received direct by District Magistrates should be returned to be forwarded in accordance with this procedure.

*British and Indian soldiers who are still serving.*—Commanding officers will call for descriptive returns of all private arms in possession of the warrant and non-commissioned officers and men of their units.—Nominal rolls will then be prepared of soldiers of good character whose exemption from the payment of license fees is recommended.—An application, accompanied by a copy of the nominal roll and full descriptions of the private arms, will then be submitted to the civil authorities concerned for the issue of the necessary licences.

*Indian soldiers about to be transferred to the pension establishment or the reserve.*—In the event of a soldier wishing to keep his private arms, after leaving the colours, he should be required to fill in, in duplicate, a form giving full descriptions of the arms in respect of which he desires exemption from payment of license fees.—The commanding officer will endorse his recommendation on both copies of the form and will make over one copy to the soldier and despatch the other direct to the civil officer concerned.

\* Notn. No. F-21-XXX-23, dated the 23rd April 1924.

† Notn. No. D-875, dated the 30th April 1924.

‡ Notn. No. F-21-LVI-24, dated the 18th Sep 1924.

**British and Indian pensioners and reservists.**—Will apply for exemption from payment of license fees through their commanding officers.—In the case of British ranks, the commanding officer will be as defined in the "Indian Addendum to the Regulations for the Army Reserved, 1911."—In the case of Indian ranks, the applications should be submitted through the officer commanding their late unit, or depot, if unit is on field service. [India No 1998 dated the 11th Oct, 1920 and O. P., R. and O., para 14.]

(3) The possession of Government arms and ammunition is prohibited—*vide* conditions of license forms, and also the following extract from the letter of the Government of India No. 848 dated the 6th May 1896 :—

Two cases have recently been brought to the notice of the Government of India which showed that the regulations restricting the possession by private individuals of Government arms and ammunition are at present imperfect. In one a native shopkeeper in a city bazar was found selling Government Martini-Henry rifle ball ammunition, and in the other a native purchased a Martini-Henry rifle which had been stolen by a peon from a Volunteer Corps. No legal proceedings were instituted in the first case, because the Law Officers of Government were of opinion that the possession by a civilian of Government ammunition was not necessarily illegal under the existing law. In the second case, proceedings were at first instituted against the purchaser under Act XI of 1878, but the case was subsequently withdrawn, as it was thought that a prosecution could not be successfully maintained either under the Arms Act or the Penal Code.—2 Troops in India are constantly subject to thefts of arms of precision, and as these arms are of little or no use without their special ammunition, it is considered by the military authorities highly important to prevent such ammunition from becoming generally available.—It is evident, however, that in cases in which it may be desired to prosecute for the illicit possession of Government arms and ammunition, the *onus* of proving that such arms and ammunition are the property of the State will lie with Government, unless it can be shown that they bear a well-known distinguishing mark. It appeared, therefore to the Government of India necessary that some easily recognizable Government mark should be stamped upon all Government arms and small-arms and machine-gun ammunition, whether manufactured in England or in India, and also that Government arms which have been sold or given away should be suitably marked so as to show that they have ceased to be the property of Government.—3. It has been arranged with the Secretary of State for India that in the case of small-arm and machine-gun ammunition manufactured in England for use in India each cartridge will in future be stamped with the Government mark on the base. Arms obtained from the War Office in England bear the mark  $\dagger$  and those provided by the India Office, London, are marked  $\uparrow$ . I am to append statements containing complete information as to the distinguishing Government marks on Government arms and ammunition, whether manufactured in England or in India. All arms which are sold or given away, and which thus ceases to be the property of Government, will be distinguished from Government arms by bearing the mark of inverted arrows together with the Arsenal monogram and date of issue in the places indicated at the end of the last statement.—4. Instructions should be now issued to district and other local authorities with a view to the prosecution, under the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, of persons who may be in possession of arms and ammunition which are the property of Government.

(4) The issue and renewal of licences for pistols and revolvers must be kept in the hands of the District Magistrate himself and never be delegated to a subordinate. In dealing with applications for licences for pistols and revolvers it must be understood that such licences are not to be given or renewed without adequate reason. For the purpose of legitimate defence a smooth-bore gun charged with buckshot would be equally, if not more, effective on almost every occasion. New licences for pistols and revolvers will be granted only in cases of real necessity and to persons of approved character; in each case the District Magistrate shall at the time of issue record his reason for granting the licence. And no licence should be renewed unless the weapon is produced before and passed by the District Magistrate. Magazine and repeating pistols must be classed as revolvers.—(Bengal No. 659—60 P., dated the 20th May 1909, extended to Eastern Bengal under Circular No. 826—30 P. of the 28th Feb. 1913 and India No. 2125 C., dated the 21st March 1919.)

(5) Revolvers and pistols may be possessed only by persons of good character who can satisfy the licensing authority as to the need for such a weapon. No fresh licences for such weapons should be granted unless the licensing authority is satisfied that the weapons are really necessary; but existing licences should ordinarily be renewed. [U. P. No. 23/VI—844, dated the 2nd Jan. 1920, and No. 2440/VI—844, dated the 5th May 1920.]

(6) With reference to sub-rule (3) of rule 83, the G. in C. is pleased to direct that holders of licences in Form XVI, granted in other provinces, and having effect in the Punjab, shall upon entering any district in the Punjab send their licences to be endorsed by the District Magistrate, and shall inform him of the probable period of their stay in his district; provided that, when the period spent in any district does not exceed fourteen days, no endorsement shall be necessary. No fee shall be payable in respect of any endorsement made in accordance with this order. (Punjab No. 1821 dated the 5th March 1924.)

(7) In cases where a licence-holder is transferred or removes his residence from one district or area to another during the period for which his licence is valid, the licence should not be cancelled, but the officer who granted the licence should, if there be no objection and, if necessary, after making a reference to the other district, endorse the licence under rule 33 (2) (a), so as to make it valid for the district to which the licensee is transferred or has removed, no extra fee being charged for such endorsement. (India No. 1633, dated the 6th July 1921, Bengal G. O. No. 3605—10 Pl., dated the 27th October 1921, and R. and O., para. 59.)—When an application for a licence is made in a district other than that in which the applicant is domiciled or has his principal residence, the Magistrate should consult the Magistrate of the other district before passing orders on the application (Bengal No. 1213 Pl., dated the 16th March 1922, and R. and O., para. 60.)

(8) Licences in form XVI for possession and going armed may be freely made valid throughout British India under rule 33 (2) in the case of persons who require the endorsement. Holders of All-India licences should be reminded when such licence is granted of their liability to any restrictions which may be imposed by any Local Government in regard to its own province under rule 33 (3). The Government of Bengal have decided not to impose for the present any restrictions on all-India licences granted by other provinces. (Bengal R. and O. para. 52.)

(9) A single licence should ordinarily be issued for all weapons issued in the name of one person. The licensing authority may, however, issue more than one licence for different weapons, in cases where a single licence would cause inconvenience, e.g., a licence to a zamindar for arms kept at different *kacheris*. (Bengal R. and O., para. 63.)

(10) The attention of the District Officers is drawn to Forms XVIII and XIX which are specially intended to provide for the needs of cultivators who desire to keep arms to defend their lives and their crops from wild beast. District Officers should issue licences in Forms XVIII and XIX when the guns are really needed for the purpose of destroying wild animals, Form XVI being used in other cases where no other form is specially applicable. Advantage should be taken of opportunities to convert licences in Form XVI to licences in Forms XVIII and XIX when possible and appropriate. Licences in Form XIX should be issued with liberality for the protection of crops in places where they are damaged by wild animals. In drawing the attention of the District Officers to the special purposes for which licences in Forms XVIII and XIX are designed, it is not intended to place undue restrictions on the grant of licences in Form XVI for the purpose of protection of life and property. (Bengal R. and O., para. 64.)

(11) A licence for a double-barrel breech-loading, 12-bore shot gun should not cover weapons of the type of the "Paradox," "Explora" and "Fauneta" ball and shot gun, as they are rifled for two inches from the muzzle. Such weapons should not be regarded as smooth-bore guns and should not be sold to holders of licences unless the terms of the licence expressly include rifles. (India No. F. 23-X dated 22nd May 1923, Bengal No. 10675-77 P., dated the 10th Sep. 1915 and U. P. Rules, para. 56.)

(12) Licensed dealers should be instructed not to sell automatic repeating guns or even the ordinary pattern of repeating guns, such as the Winchester, unless the terms of the licence expressly cover the same. (Bengal No. 2126 P., dated the 13th July 1910 and R. and O. paras. 65-66.)

(13) Licences for the possession of automatic magazine guns, such as the five-shot automatic Browning gun, should not be issued with the same facility as for ordinary single-barrelled guns, but should only be granted to persons who would be considered fit to possess superior weapons, such as a sporting rifle. In issuing licences for these guns which should be on Forms used for ordinary single-barrelled breech-loading guns, it is essential that the description of the guns should be clearly entered thus:—Browning automatic five-shot. Winchester guns should be dealt with in the same way. (Bengal No. 1732 P., dated, the 24th March 1910, and R. and O., para. 67.)

(14) Rules relating to the inclusion of RETAINERS of licence-holders and exempted persons. See also Notes to Rule 37 on page 105.

BENGAL.—Inclusion of retainers under licence in Forms XVI and XX. (i) The provision for including retainers is intended to meet the case only of persons whose standing or circumstances are such as to make it reasonable for them to employ retainers or servants, who would be required in the ordinary course of their duties to carry weapons. The privilege should, as a rule, not be granted except in the case of gentlemen included in the Durbar lists of their respective districts and to private firms and rich merchants as provided in paragraphs 42 and 44 of the Bengal Local R. and O. If any retainer whose name is entered in a licence, should, during the continuance of the licence, die, or be dismissed from, or resign the service of the licence-holder, no other person shall be entitled to possess arms or ammunition as the successor of such retainer, unless his name, father's name and address are entered in the licence under the signature of the officer who granted the licence or the successor to such officer. When no retainers are licensed, the fact should be clearly indicated in column 6 of Form XVI or column 4 of Form XX, as the case may be.



(ii) Retainers of exempted persons shall not be allowed more than one smooth-bore muzzle-loading or breech-loading gun each.

(iii) As a precaution against the possibility of firearms of exempted great zamindars' retainers passing into the hands of unauthorised persons, each retainer is to be furnished by his zamindar with a *parwana*\* authorising him to carry one smooth bore breech-loading or muzzle-loading gun. It is not desirable that spare copies of the form should be allowed to accumulate with private persons. "Great zamindars" should therefore be given only as many forms as they have retainers covered by their exemptions, and they should be requested to take particular care not to leave blank forms where unauthorised persons can have access to them. For similar reasons indenting officers should keep their spare stock of the forms under lock and key in a responsible officer's charge.

\***Parwana Form.**—You *A.B.*, son of *C.D.*, of village *E*, thana *F.*, are hereby appointed to be my armed retainer and you are authorised to possess, carry and use, in accordance with all lawful orders issued by me or my agent at \_\_\_\_\_, one muzzle-loading gun No. \_\_\_\_\_, gunpowder and percussion caps. You must not use the gun or ammunition for any unlawful purpose except as you may be ordered, and you must carry this *parwana* with you whenever you carry the gun outside the house or my catchery.—You must at once inform the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any ammunition or of the gun.

(Thumb impression of retainer—  
to whom this *parwana* is issued.)

(Sd.) *X. Y. Z.*—  
(Name, title, if any, and address)

(iv) As it was represented that private firms, which had to make large remittances of money, experienced great difficulty in obtaining licences for their *durwans*, instructions were issued that licences in Form XVI of the Indian Arms Rules should be granted in the name of the firm (European or Indian) and that the name of the firm's *chaprasis* or servants who would ordinarily be employed in guarding remittances and who would be entrusted with guns should be entered in the appropriate column of the licence form. At the same time a *parwana* in following form\* should be issued to the licensee for each of the retainers allowed. These *parwanas* should remain in the personal custody of a responsible member or agent of the firm and should be made over to the retainers when they are entrusted with the guns by virtue of the licence. Should it be necessary to make any change in the list of the licensed retainers, a responsible member or agent of the firm may make and sign the alteration in the *parwana*. The *parwana* should be returned at the end of the year along with the licence, when application for the latter's renewal is made. When such *durwans*, *chaprasis* or servants accompany a remittance they must take out journey licences in Form XX unless they hold licences in Form XVI made valid under rule 33(2) for the districts through which the journey is to be made. The same precautions are prescribed to prevent these forms coming into the hands of unauthorised persons as in the case of the *parwanas* of great zamindars' retainers.

NOTE.—When licences are granted to firms in respect of pistols or revolvers for use by their employees, the necessary alteration should be made in manuscripts in the *parwana* form, inserting pistol or revolver for "gun."

\***Parwana** — You \_\_\_\_\_ Son of \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Village \_\_\_\_\_ Thana \_\_\_\_\_ District \_\_\_\_\_ are hereby appointed to be an armed retainer of the firm and are hereby authorised to possess, carry and use in accordance with all lawful order issued by me or a member or agent of the firm one breech-loading gun No. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ cartridges.—You must not use the gun or ammunition for any unlawful purposes or except as you may be ordered, and you must carry this *parwana* with you whenever you carry the gun.

Thumb impression of the retainer  
to whom this *parwana* is issued.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Position in the firm \_\_\_\_\_

(v) Gun licences in Form XVI should be freely granted to rich merchants, who do not at present enjoy the privilege of keeping armed retainers, if they keep a retainer or servant of the pensioned sepoy class. It is not desirable to fix any limit of income for merchants to whom licences may be granted; District Officers should use their discretion in granting such licences. It should be understood that the duty of selecting and appointing *ex-sepoys* will lie with the employer and not with the District Magistrate. While encouraging the employment of *ex-sepoys* as retainers or servants, District Magistrates should grant licences for servants or employees, not of the pensioned sepoy class, who satisfy the Magistrate that they are of good character and are able to use a gun. (Bengal—No 371P.—D., dated the 13th July 1913, No. 95P.—D., dated the 25th April 1916 and B. and O. para 42.)

**United Provinces.**—(i) The terms of the licence in Form XVI mean that, unless there are clear orders to the contrary, a retainer is allowed to carry and use the arms covered by the licence (i.e., entered in columns 8 and 9 of the licence) whether he is in attendance on his master or not.—(ii) The retainer of an exemptee, if included in the list of retainers sanctioned under clause 8(g) of Schedule I, and communicated to the District Magistrate, is similarly entitled to carry and use the arms in respect of which his master is exempt whether he is in attendance on his master or not.—(iii) Relations can be entered in column 5 of the licence as retainers without payment of extra fees.—(iv) The entry of retainers should not be allowed as a matter of course but after consideration of the status and needs of the licensee. The fact that the licensee is of a class which does not habitually use arms but needs arms for the protection of himself or his property should be a valid reason for allowing a retainer. (U. P. No. 5333-VIII-225 dated the 30th Sept., 1924 and para 48 of B. and O.)

**Central Provinces.**—Retainers should be entered on Form XVI licences only in the exceptional cases of landholders of position, who used formerly to be exempted, and other former exemptees, and of other respectable persons of similar standing, and also in the case of banks and firms and bodies corporate; and where it is proposed to allow such retainers, their identity and character should be carefully verified before the issue of the licence.—In suitable cases certain members of the licensee's family may be included as retainers in licence Form XX with a view to enable them to carry arms on a journey.—The power of entering retainers on licences must not be abused. Retainers who would never on their own merits obtain licences should not be entered on licences of others without very good reason. There is no sufficient reason for allowing retainers in the licences given to ordinary applicants. As a general rule, if a retainer is fit to have a licence, he should take one out for himself and pay his fee. If he is not fit to have a licence, neither is he fit to be shown as a retainer in the licence of another person.—As a precaution against the possibility of firearms of retainers passing into the hands of unauthorized persons, each retainer is to be furnished with a parwana in the accompanying form authorizing him to carry the arms.

**PARWANA FORMS.**—You, A. B., son of C. D., of village E, thana F, are hereby appointed to be my armed retainer and you are authorized to possess, carry and use, in accordance with all lawful orders by me or my agent at  
gun No. \_\_\_\_\_, one muzzle-loading or breech-loading  
gunpowder and \_\_\_\_\_ percussion caps. You must not use  
the gun or ammunition for any unlawful purpose and you must carry this parwana with you wherever  
you carry the gun.

You must at once inform the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any ammunition or of the gun.

(Thumb impression of retainer to whom the parwana is issued.)

X. Y. Z.  
(Name, title, if any, and address.)

(ii) If any retainer whose name is entered in a licence should, during the continuance of the licence, die or be dismissed from or resign the service of the licence-holder, a report should be made by the licence-holder to the granting authority. No other person shall be entitled to possess arms or ammunition as the successor of such retainer, unless his name, father's name and address are entered in the licence under the signature of the officer who granted the licence or the successor to such officer. The granting authority should report any information as to changes of address received by him either from licence-holders, in compliance with condition 11 of the conditions attached to the licences in Forms XVI or otherwise, to all subsequent renewing authorities, of whose existence the former will necessarily be aware under proviso (c) to rules 42 (3) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.—Condition 11 of Form XVI should be strictly enforced as the accuracy of the register in Form H mentioned in rule 37 (in C. P. Local R. and O.) will be impaired if changes of addresses are not duly communicated by the licence-holders. (C. P., R. and O. paras. 11 and 12)

**NOTE.**—The same rules apply to Berar where the Forms corresponding to Forms XVI and XX are Forms XII and XV.

34. (1) 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

(d) in any other cases by the District Magistrate\* or by any other officer specially empowered by the local Government in that behalf :

Provided that—

(a) no licence shall be granted for the possession of rifles of .303 or .450 bore or of pistols or revolvers of .441, .455 or any intermediate 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.

#### NOTES.

(1) In this rule a new Form of licence (XVII) has been introduced permitting a *bona fide traveller* proceeding from a port of arrival in British India to his place of destination to possess arms and ammunition in reasonable quantity during the period of the journey. Passengers who hold no permanent licence for their arms must produce this temporary licence on board when they will be permitted to land with the arms, failing which, the arms will be taken possession of by Collector of Customs and returned to the passenger on his obtaining a licence in this form from the Comr. of Police and presenting it at the Customs office in accordance with the preceding rule. With a view to obtaining this temporary licence before landing it is desirable that passengers should furnish their Agents with full particulars of the arms they are bringing with them, and instruct them to obtain the necessary licence from the Comr. of Police and meet the boat with this licence. When possible the Comr. of Police will arrange for an officer authorised to issue these licences to meet incoming vessels, but this facility is not guaranteed. (Bengal R. and O. para 4)

(2) See also para. 15 of "Explanation of Rules" (page 34), para. 15 of Arms Committee's recommendation, (page 11) para. 11 of Home Dept. resn. dated the 30rd Nov 1923 (page 28.)

35. 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.

\* Notn. No F-21-XXVI-24 dated the 23rd April 1924.

36. 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 *bond-fide* cultivators; and

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

#### NOTES

In order to cover the cases of Government arms which in some provinces it may be the custom to lend to private persons for the destruction of wild animals or for any other reason, a note giving the distinguishing marks and description of arms lent should be made in the licence. (India No 537 dated the 16th March 1894)

Going armed on a journey.

37. 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.

#### NOTES

(1) There are possibilities of danger in allowing a general licence to carry arms to be granted in these forms to the retainers of license holders as without an obligation on the part of the officer granting the licence to specify the names and description of the retainers so covered. These forms were accordingly amplified in order to ensure that the names of all retainers with such particulars as were necessary for this identification are entered in every licence (Statement of Changes, 1922.)

(2) The quantity of ammunition which a licensee may possess should in every case be entered in column 3 of the license; but that the quantity thus entered represents the maximum which the licensee may possess at any one time. In respect of this point it appears that \* \* \* are in error in supposing that the entry of a given quantity of ammunition in column 3 of the license represents the absolute maximum which a licensee may possess throughout the year. (India No. 4108 dated the 1st Nov. 1909) See also notes under Rule 33, page 100 *ante*.

*Possession and Import or Transport.*

38. (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 ball'd ammunition for rifles of '303 or of '450 bore and for pistols and revolvers of '441, '455 or any intermediate 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 ball'd ammunition, the dealer shall produce his licence and, if permission is granted, the authority granting it shall endorse on the licence the quantity of ball'd ammunition for which, and the date on which, such permission was granted.

*Application for, and grant of Licences.*

39. (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 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.

#### NOTES.

Under rule 39 (1) it is no longer necessary that the previous consent of the Political officer should be obtained in cases where arms and ammunition ordered from the towns of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta are exported to an Indian State under a licence granted by the Commissioners of Police, Madras and Bombay, and the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for the personal use of—(1) a Ruling Prince or Chief, or (2) a member of his family or a noble or an official of his State who may be designated in this behalf by the local Government or Political Officer concerned. The Commissioners of Police, Madras and Bombay and the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, are however, required under rule 17 (3) of the Arms Rules to send to the Political Officer concerned, in due course, copies of all licences issued by them, to enable a check on the import of arms and ammunition to be exercised. The list of persons who have been designated in the United Provinces under this rule is contained in Appendix B to the U. P. Local Rules and Orders (India No. 293-G., dated the 5th Feb 1920).

40. (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.

#### NOTES.

As some doubt seems to exist whether applications for licences under the Indian Arms Act may still be sent through officers in charge of police stations, the Government desire to explain that the executive instructions appended to G. O. No. 277, Judicial, dated 23rd November 1914, which empower Police Station House officers to receive applications for arms licences have not been cancelled by the issue of the Arms Act Rules of 1920. It is not compulsory that applications should be sent through officers in charge of police stations, nor is it incumbent on District Magistrates to consult the police before granting or refusing a licence. There is however no objection to the sending of an application through the officer in charge of a police station. (Madras No. 268 J dated 11th July 1921).

41. (1) Every licence shall be granted or renewed in the appropriate Form, <sup>Form and language of</sup> and subject to the conditions set forth in such Form, and, <sup>licences</sup> 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. (1) Save as herein otherwise provided, every licence under these rules shall, unless previously cancelled, be in force for such <sup>Duration and renewal of</sup> period and expire on such day as, <sup>licences.</sup> 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.

#### NOTES.

(1) A question has been raised whether under rule 37 (3) of the Indian Arms Rules 1920, [present rule 42 (3)] a licence granted in one district can be renewed in another district. According to this rule, every licence may be renewed by the authority who granted that licence ; it does not lay down that the licence shall only be renewed by the very officer who granted it. The Government therefore consider that licensing authorities are competent to renew in their districts, a licence originally issued in another district by licensing officers of like status (Madras—No. 237, J, dated 1st June 1921)

(2) Under sub-rule (3) of rule 42 when an application for the renewal of a licence at its expiration is made in a district, other than that in which the licence was granted, the Magistrate (Commissioner of Police in Calcutta) of the district in which the application for renewal is made should communicate the fact of the application, as the case may be, to the Magistrate (Commissioner of Police in Calcutta) of the district in which the licence was granted. In the case of refusal the licence should be returned for cancellation to the Magistrate (Commissioner of Police in Calcutta) of the district where it was granted. (Bengal R. and O. para 59, For the second para of Bengal Rule 59 and for Rule 60 *vide* Note (7) to Rule 33. on page 100 *ante*.)

(3) Commissioners of Divisions are authorised in the following provinces to renew licences in forms XI and XII, in the case of those licences who reside or carry on business in their respective divisions.

*United Provinces*—(G. O. No. 206 VIII. 413 dated the 19th Jan. 1924—U.P. Rules and Orders, para. 61.)

*Punjab*—(Cir. No. 1342 dated 17th Jan. 1925).

*Central Provinces*—(Notn. No. 435-465-IV dated the 21st Aug. 1924, C.P. Rules and Orders, para 14) and *Berar*—In corresponding forms (VII and VIII), C.P. Notn. No. 436-465-VI dated the 21st Aug. 1924, C.P., Rules and Orders, para. 25).

Discretion and control of authorities empowered to grant licences.

43. (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.

Obligation to produce licences 44. (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. 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.

#### NOTES

(1) **N. L. R.—Suraj Prasad.**—When receiving application 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.

(2) Should a licensee be unable to produce arms held under a licence, when called upon to do so under rule 45 he should be required to give an account of their disposal. Such cases should be dealt with by the Magistrate in person. Should the account not prove satisfactory the renewal of the licences either in whole or in part should be refused. If it appears that arms conveyed by the licence have been sold to any person other than a person exempted under section 27 of the Arms Act, XI of 1878, and, that no information of such has been lodged as required under section 5 of the Act, the Magistrate should consider whether the licensee should not be prosecuted under section 19(b) of the Act. Similarly in the case of failure to report loss or theft of fire arms the licensee is liable to prosecution under section 21 of the Act read with the condition of his licence requiring information to be given at the nearest police-station of loss or theft of the arms. (Bengal R. and O. para 68) *vide* also note (5) to Rule 3, on pages 80—81, *ante*.

#### Fees.

46. (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

(b) 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 person 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 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.

(9) No fee shall be chargeable in respect of the endorsement under sub-rule (4) of rule 33 of a licence granted in Pondicherry.

#### NOTES.

(1) Under rule 41 (3) [now rule 46 (3)], the fee for licences to re-import shall be remitted in cases where arms and ammunition, which have been sent out of British India on approval to persons lawfully entitled to possess them, are re-imported into British India within a period of two months from the date of export. (India No. 808, dated the 6th May 1920 and para. 17, Bengal R. and O.).

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\* Note. No. D-875 dated the 30th April 1924.

(2) Under rule 41 (3) [now rule 46 (3)], no fee shall be charged in respect of the grant or renewal of a licence in form VI for the export to a State in India of ammunition required for the use of a public railway or the public work. (India No. 810, dated the 6th May 1920 and Bengal R and O, para. 18).

(3) Under rule 39 (4) (a) [now rule 46 (4) (a)] the Governor in Council (Bengal) is pleased to remit the fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of all licences for the import, transport or possession of sulphur in reasonable quantities required in good faith for medicinal, agricultural, manufacturing or industrial purposes other than the manufacture of ammunition and to delegate to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta and the District Magistrates in the Presidency of Bengal the duty of being satisfied as to the *bond fides* of purpose for which the sulphur is required to be imported, transported or possessed. (Bengal Notn. No. 3742 P., dated the 21st April 1913, and R and O, para. 31)

(4) The prescribed fee of Rs. 10 for a revolver or pistol is leviable in the case of **breach-loading pistols and revolvers only**. Muzzle-loading pistols fall under the category of "other Weapons" mentioned in clause 1 (c) (iii) of the heading of Form XVI. (Bengal No. 1308 P. J., dated the 23rd March 1920 and R. and O., para. 30).

47. 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. (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.

#### NOTES.

(1) Under rule 48 (1) licence fees are payable by means of non-judicial stamps or in cash at the option of the applicant and payment of fees in cash cannot, therefore, be refused. When fees are tendered in cash at the office of the district or sub-divisional magistrate, the party should be directed to credit the amount into the treasury and make over the treasury chalan to the magistrate's office. When the licence fees are remitted by money order, the procedure detailed in article 500 of the Civil Account Code, Volume II, should be followed. (Bengal R. and O. para. 28.)

#### *Cancellation and Savings.*

49. 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.—PERSONS EXEMPTED.—(See rule 3).

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, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, the Commissioner in Sind, Privy Counsellors, 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 '441, '455 or any intermediate 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 retainers 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

\* (Note. No. F. 21. XXX—§8 dated the 23rd April 1924).

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisions 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— (a) the Governor General in Council, or (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— (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. E. M. Arunachalam Chettiar Avargal, Zamindar of Devakottai in the Ramnad district, the Mahant of Tirupati in the North Arcot district and Shaik Mushtak Shah the present Valiya Thangal of Kundotti in the Ernad Taluk, Malabar district of the Madras Presidency,‡ (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— (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 (b) the annual registration of the retainers' weapons exempted, the number and description only being specified.	Ditto.

\* Notn No. F 829-I-22 dated the 27th Dec. 1923.

† The exemption granted to Jumma tenure holders in Coorg shall cease to extend to K. Somayya a Jumma Coorg.—Notn. No. 2208, dated the 4th November 1920.

‡ See Notn. No. 1310, dated the 8th June 1906, relating to a Zamindar of Sartur in the Madura district.

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 Bhuskute of Timarni and Burhanpur;</p> <p>(iv) the senior representative of the family of the Rao of Saugor;</p> <p>(v) the head of the junior branch of the Bhonsala family, known as the Kuar Sahib;</p> <p>(vi) the representative of the family of the former Rajas of Saugor;</p> <p>(g) the Taluqdars of Ondh, Rao Udaibir 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; and</p> <p>* (h). (i) The Tazimi Istimrardars of Ajmer-Merwara,</p> <p>(ii) The Nawab of Boraj.</p> <p>(iii) The Diwan of Durgah Khwaja Sahib</p> <p>(iv) The Jagirdar of Gangwana,</p> <p>(v) The Jagirdar of Dodiana,</p> <p>(vi) The Jagirdar of Jharwasa.</p> <p>(7) Any of the undermentioned persons, not being members of trans-border tribes, namely:—</p> <p>† (a) armed guards accompanying sheep, goats, asses and cattle under the provisions of the Frontier Grazing Regulation, 1874 (I of 1874); or</p> <p>(b) villagers residing in 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 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>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 Indian Territorial Force, become part of the equipment of the Corps to which the owner for the time being belongs.</p>	<p>Those contained in section 13.</p> <p>All.</p>

\* Notn. No. D. 4282 dated the 2nd June 1924.

† Notn. No. F. 21-LV-24 dated the 11th Sept. 1924.



Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisions and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>(9) * The Officer Commanding a Unit in His Majesty's Regular Forces or in any Indian State Forces and when he is in possession of a pass granted and signed by his Officer Commanding, every warrant officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier in His Majesty's Regular Forces or in any Indian State Forces.</p>	<p>Such arms and ammunition as are provided for sporting purposes by Government or from a regimental fund under the authority of the officer commanding the unit.</p>	<p>4. The owner shall at the time of importation, produce a certificate from the Commanding 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> <p>This exemption shall apply in the case of warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers in respect of weapons and ammunition entered in the pass and to the areas and for the dates specified in the pass and in the case of officers commanding only in respect of the purchase and stocking of arms and ammunition which are provided for sporting purposes by Government or from a regimental fund.</p>	<p>Those contained in sections 13 to 15.</p>

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisions and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(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.	The ammunition in respect of which any person is herein exempted shall be of such description only and shall not exceed such quantities as— (a) the Governor General in Council, or (b) a local Govt. in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may direct.	All.

## NOTES.

(1) *Vide* notes to section (1) of the Act, on pages 40—41 *ante*, and to Rule 3 on page 81 *ante*.

(2) Any arm belonging to a Commissioned Officer, Warrant Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer of Soldier of His Majesty's Forces for the time being serving beyond the limits of British India are excluded from the operation of the prohibitions contained in sections 14 and 15 of the Act (India No 1582 dated the 20th Aug. 1920.)

(3) Persons who were enrolled under section 12 of the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917 (1st of 1917) and appointed to the University Corps of the Indian Defence Force and who have signified in writing to the officer who was commanding that corps their intention of applying for enrolment in a University Corps of the Indian Territorial Force, are exempted in respect of arms carried for the purpose of military instruction under the orders of the said officer. (India No. 2488 dated the 17 Dec. 1920.)

(4) Entry No. 10 covers the case of persons holding swords or other arms presented by Commissioners or other Government Officers under the general or special orders of the local Government (India No. 329 dated the 21st Feb. 1920.)

(5) The following are a few of the special exemptions under the Arms Act :—

**MADRAS**—(a) Guns brought to British India by the **European Residents of the French Settlements** of Pondichery, Karikal or Mahe are exempt from import duty provided that the guns are covered by a pass issued under the authority of the Government of the settlement from which they are brought, and countersigned by a British Magistracy certifying that the holders are entitled to carry the guns for sporting purpose. (G. I. Notn. in Boards Progs No. 267, dated the 21st June 1893). (*Note*—Ammunition belonging to French sportsmen which, in the opinion of the Sayer staff, is being taken in unreasonable quantities should be brought to the notice of the Collector). (b) The provision of Chapter IV of the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, cannot, as a matter of courtesy, be enforced to the case of the **French Military and Police Officers**, when passing the Tindivanam, Villupuram, and Cuddalore taluks, nor customs duty be demanded at the Sayer stations in respect of arms which such Officers are entitled to carry in French Territory. (G. O No. 175 Jud, dated the 25th Jan. 1895).—(c) **French native subjects** are for the purposes of sport or protection, allowed to carry with them across the frontier guns on payment of import duty, when holding gun licenses granted by the District Magistrate concerned. Such duty is liable to be refunded under G. O. No. 2553, Jud. dated the 16th Dec. 1891, on a report from the French Government that the gun on which import duty was paid has been re-exported. (Madras L. R. and O.).

(6) **BOMBAY**.—As a special case the provisions of Chapter IV of the Indian Arms Act, should not as a matter of courtesy be enforced in the case of—(a) **Non-European Civil Officials** serving under the Government of **Portuguese India** who are entitled to wear a uniform and sword; and (b) **Military Officers** of that Government when travelling through districts through which the ordinary routes by land or sea from Goa to Daman pass.

**All Portuguese Officers** (Military and Civil) passing through British territory are, on their giving a simple declaration that they are proceeding to Portuguese territory, are allowed to transport their firearms without let or hindrance (Bombay No. 6674 dated the 8th Oct. 1909). A similar concession has been made by the Govt. Portuguese India, to **British Officers** passing through Goa territory on their way to British territory. (Poll. No. 6674 dated the 8th Oct., 1909.)

(7) **BOMBAY.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by proviso (b) to rule 3 (1) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, and in supersession of [Bombay] Govt. Notn. (Judl. Dept.), No. 7226, dated the 2nd August 1920, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that :—

(a) All persons exempted from any of the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), under Schedule I to the said rules, shall, in the case of persons already in possession of firearms or ammunition for the same, within two months of the date of publication of this notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and in the case of other persons within one month of the date on which any firearm or ammunition for the same comes into their possession, register such firearm or ammunition with the authority hereinafter mentioned stating in writing the particulars specified in the subjoined table. Such registration shall, in the case of persons residing in the City of Bombay, be made with the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and in the case of persons residing elsewhere, with the District Magistrate of the district in which they reside. (b) The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and all District Magistrates shall maintain in the subjoined form a register of all firearms and ammunition for the same registered under the notification.

## FORM OF REGISTRATION.

Name of exempted person.	Grounds of exemption	Description of firearms and ammunition.	Maker's name and number.

(Notn. No. 184 Poll. dated the 17th March 1924.)

(8) The directions in regard to the registration of firearms possessed by persons exempted from any of the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, under entry 6 (b) of Schedule I of the said rules, shall not apply to the firearms possessed by Meherban Pratapsinhrao alias Bhausaheb Bhonsle of Satara, enrolled on the list of Deccan Sardars of the First Class in Black Ink, with judicial as well as honorary privileges (Notn. No. 721, Poll. dated the 12th April 1922).

(9) In exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by entries (3) (4) and (6) in the table to Schedule I the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the persons or classes of persons specified or described in the third column of the table hereto appended shall, in respect of the arms which they can carry or possess within the limits of the Bombay Presidency in virtue of any exemption granted under rule 3 of the said Rules and the said Schedule, be subject to the restrictions specified in the fourth column. (Notn. No. 1233 Poll. dated the 20th July 1923)

Serial No.	Entry in the table sub-joined to Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.	Persons or classes of persons exempted.	Quantity of arms or ammunition to which exemption is restricted.
1	2	3	4
1	(3)	Maharajas, Rajas or Nawabs whose titles have been conferred or recognised by Government, all Peers, Baronets, Knight Bachelors, and Knights of any Order established by the Crown.	Arms— 3 shot guns. 3 rifles 1 revolver or pistol. No limit as regards arms other than firearms Ammunition— 200 rounds for each rifle at a time. 100 rounds for revolver or pistol at a time. No limit as regards ammunition for short guns.
2	(4)	Every Consul or Consular Agent	Do.

Serial No.	Entry in the table sub-joined to Schedule I or the Indian Arms Rules, 1920	Persons or classes of persons exempted	Quantity of arms or ammunition to which exemption is restricted
1	2	3	4
3	6 (b)	(i) First Class Sardars of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country States and First Class Sardars of Gujarat  (ii) Six retainers of each of such Sardars	Do. and also old family weapons not otherwise exempted under the rules, of which a list must be furnished to the District Magistrate who will supply a copy to the Sardar under his signature.  Arms— One firearm and one other weapon of each retainer. Ammunition— 100 rounds for each firearm at a time.

(Notn. No. 1233 Polt dated the 20th July 1925.)

(10) In exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by entry (6) in the table appended to Schedule I, of the I. A. R. 1920, the G. in C. is pleased to declare that the restrictions imposed by Notn. No. 7227, Serial No. 3 (1) dated the 2nd Aug. 1920, on the quantity of arms or ammunition which may be possessed by First Class Sardars of the Deccan and the Southern Maratha Country States in virtue of the exemption granted to them by said entry, shall not apply to the arms and ammunition possessed by Meherban Piatapsinhrao alias Bhausaheb Bhonsle of Satara, enrolled in the list of Deccan Sardars of the the First Class in Black Ink, with judicial as well as honorary privileges. (Bombay Notn. No. 722, Polt. dated the 12th April 1922).

(11) In exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by entry 6 (b) in the table contained in Schedule I of the I. A. R., 1920, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the members of the Talpur family and the Jagirdars and Zamindars in Sind mentioned in the first column of Schedule A and hereto appended shall be exempt from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), subject to the restrictions specified in the second column of the said Schedules—

#### SCHEDULE A

Names of persons exempted.	Quantity of arms or ammunition to which exemption is restricted.
1	2
<i>Members of the Talpur Family.</i>	
(1) H. H. Mir Haji Nur Mahomed Khan <i>walad</i> Mir Mahomed Hussainali Khan.	Arms— 3 shot guns. 3 rifles. 1 revolver or pistol. No limit as regards arms other than firearms— Ammunition— 200 rounds for each rifle at a time— 100 rounds for revolver or pistol at a time.
(2) Mir Sohrab Khan <i>walad</i> Mir Rustom Khan.	
(3) Mir Mir Mahomed Khan <i>walad</i> Mir Ghulam Hyder Khan.	
(4) Mir Fatehali Khan <i>walad</i> Mir Ali Hussein Khan	
(5) Mir Ghulam Murtaza Khan <i>walad</i> Mir Shah Mahomed Khan	
(6) Mir Mehrab Khan <i>walad</i> H. H. Mir Ali Mardan Khan.	
(7) H. H. Mir Haji Fateh Khan <i>walad</i> H. H. Mir Haji Sher Mahomed Khan.	

Names of persons exempted. 1	Quantity of arms or ammunition to which exemption is restricted 2
<p align="center"><i>Jagirdars and Zamindars.</i></p> <p>(8) Jam Bijar Khan <i>walad</i> Maherali Khan  (9) Nawab Ghulam Hyder Khan <i>walad</i> Nawab Wali Mahomed Khan, Laghari.  (10) Nawab Fateh Mahomed Khan <i>walad</i> Nawab Mahomed Khan Laghari.  (11) Pir Sabghatulla Shah <i>walad</i> Shams-ul-Ulma Pir Shah Marden Shah, Kingri  (12) Pir Sayed Mahomed Saleh Shah <i>walad</i> Pir Ghulam Mahyaddin Shah Gilani, Ranipur.  (13) Khan Bahadur Sardar Sunder Khan <i>walad</i> Ali Murad Khan Sungrani  (14) Khan Bahadur Saiyid Khan <i>walad</i> Jaffar Khan, Rind.  (15) Sardar Bahawal Khan <i>walad</i> Gholam Ali Khan, Jakhrani.  (16) Malik Sardar Khan <i>walad</i> Malik Sobdar Khan Numrio.</p>	<p>No limit as regards ammunition for shot guns and also old family weapons not otherwise exempted under the rules of which a list must be furnished to the District Magistrate who will supply a copy to the exemptee under his signature</p>

(Bombay Notn. No. 1058 Poll. dated the 24th June 1925.)

(12) BENGAL—In exercise of the powers conferred by the provisions in the third column of entries (3) and (6) (c) respectively, in the table subjoined to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, the Governor in Council exempts from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14 and 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the classes of persons specified in the third column of the following table in respect of the arms described in the fourth column of that table, when carried or possessed for their personal use in the Presidency of Bengal :

Number of items. 1	Paragraphs in Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920. 2	Classes of persons exempted. 3	Arms allowed. 4
1	Paragraph 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.	One revolver, two rifles and two shot guns.
2	Paragraph 6 (c)	All great zemindars of Bengal included in this category by an order of the Government under clause (a) in column 3 of entry (6) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.	The numbers and class of weapons for the personal use of the zemindar himself and the number of retainers will be decided in each case on its merits. One smooth-bore muzzle or breech-loading gun is allowed for each retainer.

\*Notifications Nos. 1340 P.D., 1341 P.D. and 1342 P.D., dated the 29th May 1918 are hereby cancelled.—(Bengal. Notn. No. 1401 P. J., dated the 26th March 1920. and B. and O., para. 82).

(13). Exempted persons possessing or intending to purchase firearms in excess of the scale prescribed in the above paragraph must take out licences for such weapons. No scale of ammunition has been fixed for the firearms of exempted persons, but excessive purchases will be

brought to the notice of District Magistrates in accordance with instructions contained in paragraph 118 of the Bengal Local Rules R and O, para. 33. Exempted persons who are already in possession of rifles of 303 or of 450 bore and pistols and revolvers of 441, 455 or any intermediate bore and require to obtain ammunition for their use should take out licences under proviso to rule 28 (3) of the I. A. R. 1924, which will be granted free of licence fee. (India Letter No. 903 dated the 20th Feb. 1901, and Bengal R. and O. para. 33A.)

(14). Facilities should be afforded to exempted persons, when proceeding with arms beyond the limits of their own province, for obtaining certificates of exemption from the authorities of the district to which they belong. It should be clearly understood that exempted persons cannot be obliged to provide themselves with such certificates, and that the object of issuing them is to afford to their holders a ready means of proving their identity if their rights to carry arms should be challenged by the authorities of another province in which they may be unknown. It would still be open to persons claiming to have been exempted to prove the exemption, or to establish their identity, by any other means which they might choose to adopt; but certificates of exemption, if applied for by exempted persons should invariably be given by the District Magistrate and by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. (India No. 27-963-975 dated the 12th July 1881 and Bengal R. and O. para. 34).

(15) All Persons resident in Bengal, who are exempted from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and referred to in Schedule I to the aforesaid Arms Rules, should register the firearms in respect of which they are exempt in the manner prescribed by the following rules :—

1. In Calcutta, the Commissioner of Police and elsewhere the District Magistrate shall send an enquiry form \*printed below to every person exempted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878. Such person is hereinafter referred to as the exempted person. 2. Every exempted person shall fill up the form in duplicate according to the instructions at the top of each page. He shall return one copy to the Commissioner of Police or the District Magistrate, as the case may be, and shall retain the other copy for future reference. 3. Every exempted person shall report any permanent change of residence to the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta and to the District Magistrate outside Calcutta. 4. In January of each year the Commissioner of Police or the District Magistrate shall make an enquiry from all exempted persons whether they have any changes to report and shall request them to furnish full particulars of any new weapons possessed by them and to make the necessary changes in the copy of the enquiry form retained by them. 5. (1) In case of permanent change of residence of exempted persons the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, shall obtain from the proper authority in the district or town they have left the form relating to such person. (2) In the case of exempted persons arriving from another province, the Commissioner of Police or the District Magistrate, as the case may be, shall forward a form in duplicate to such persons to fill up.

\* Form of enquiry for firearms possessed by exempted persons.

#### NAME AND ADDRESS.

**Rifles.** The following particulars should be given for each weapon :—

(a) Description and bore with maker's name and number on barrel, or stock, or both. (b) Whether muzzle or breech loading. (c) Whether single or double barrel. (d) Whether single shot or magazine. (e) If repeating, the capacity of the magazine. (f) The name of the dealer or person from whom obtained, with approximate date.

**Smooth Bores.** The following particulars should be given for each weapon :—

(a) Description and bore with maker's name and number on barrel, stock or both. (b) Whether muzzle or breech-loading. (c) Whether single or double barrel. (d) Whether single shot or magazine. (e) The name of the dealer or person from whom obtained, with approximate date.

**Revolvers.** The following particulars should be given for each weapon ;—

(a) Description and bore with maker's name and number, and all other marks stating the part of the weapon on which they are stamped. (b) Whether muzzle or breech-loading. (c) Number of chambers for cartridges. (d) The name of the dealer or person from whom obtained, with approximate date.

**Pistols.** The following particulars should be given for each weapon :—

(a) Description and bore with maker's name and number, stating the part of the weapon on which they are stamped. (b) Whether muzzle or breech-loading. (c) Whether single or double barrel. (d) Whether single shot or repeating. (e) If repeating, the capacity of the magazine. (f) The dealer or person from whom obtained, with approximate date. (Bengal Notn. 1560 P. J., dated the 1st April 1920) and R. and O., para. 36

16. UNITED PROVINCES.—Exempted persons are required to register all firearms and ammunition in their possession, in the following form\* with the District Magistrate of the district in which they reside or, in the case of persons resident in the sub-division of Lalitpur, Borkhee, Deoria-Kasia, Karwi and Mahoba, with their Sub-Divisional Officers. [U.P. No. 3049-VIII-412, dated the 28th June 1924.]

(i) A register shall be maintained by the District Magistrate of all registered firearms and ammunition in the same form\* (ii) Exempted persons shall report to the District Magistrate any change in the number and description of firearms which they may possess (iii) Ammunition will be registered once and for all at the initial registration, but the District Magistrate may at any time if he thinks fit call for a return of the quantity of ammunition in the possession of an exempted person. (iv) After the initial registration the District Magistrate shall enquire from all exempted persons in January of each year whether they have any changes to report in the weapons previously registered by them and shall request them to furnish full particulars of such changes. This does not however relieve exempted persons of the obligation under rule (ii) above to report such changes as they occur (v) An exempted person shall notify to the District Magistrate concerned any permanent change of residence and shall also forward particulars of the firearms and ammunition possessed by him to the District Magistrate of the district in which his new place of residence is situated. [U.P. No. 3050-VIII-412 dated the 28th June 1924 and para 4 of Local Rules]

\*Form (H) of registration of firearms and ammunition held by persons exempted under Schedule I, India Arms Rules, 1924.

Name of exempted person	Entry of Schedule I under which exempted.	Description of firearms (including bore, muzzle or breech-loading and single shot or repeating)	Maker's name and number	Ammunition.

17 Arms carried or possessed by Officers of Government as part of their equipment and arms supplied by Government to subordinates of Government departments to be carried or possessed by them for their protection in the execution of their duty, are not required to be licensed. Under cl (b) of section I of the Act nothing in the Act or Rules applies to the bearing or possession of such arms by such persons [India No 1246 dated the 16th Oct 1919 No 1171 dated the 17th May 1921 and para 5 of Local Rules.]

NOTE.—(i) Managers of Salvation Army Settlements and school who are supplied with revolvers for their protection in the execution of their duty should be considered to come within the scope of clause (b) of section I of the Arms Act and in respect of such weapons [U P 3808/11-844-1916 dated the 19th July 1920] (ii) As firearms do not form part of the prescribed equipment of forest rangers these officers are required to take out licences for such weapons [cf paragraph 60 of United Provinces Forest Manual]

(18) For the purposes of exemption under clause (6) (g) of Schedule I it has been decided —

(a) That "Talukdar of Oudh" shall mean every person whose name is included in the list of taluqdars maintained by the British India Association, Oudh, and (b) Zamindars who possess the following qualifications are declared to be included in entry 6 (g) of Schedule I, namely landholders who—

(i) pay a land revenue of not less than Rs 10,000 or would so pay if they were not wholly or in part revenue free, and (ii) are borne on the divisional Darbar lists and whose fathers or immediate predecessors in interest were also so borne

[(a) U.P. No 3049/VI-844-1916 dated the 9th June 1920] and (b) No. 1362/VIII-182 dated the 7th April 1924 and para 6 of Local Rules]. (NOTE—Landholders claiming exemption under clause 6 (b) must fulfil both qualifications (i) and (ii).)

19 Clause (10) of Schedule I covers the case of persons holding swords or arms presented by Royalty and by Commissioners or other Government officers under the general or special orders of the Local Government [India No. 1301, dated the 9th July, 1920 and para 7 of Local Rules]

20 A list of landholders and members of Municipal Boards or Committees in the United Provinces who were exempted for life in clause 11 (g) of Schedule I to the Arms Rules, 1920, is appended as Appendix A to the [U.P.] Local Rules and Orders. If future such persons shall receive offices for life free of charge in Form XVI in respect of the arms and ammunition which are



entered against each of their names. District Magistrates should report to Government through Commissioners any changes in the list as they occur [U. P. No 1573/VII—406, dated the 27th June, 1922, No. 3045/VIII—418, dated the 28th June, 1924, respectively, and para. 8 of Local Rules.]

21 For the purposes of exemption under clauses 3, 6 (g) and 10 of Schedule I Government has been pleased with reference to column 3 of the schedule, in the case of firearms and ammunition for firearms to restrict the exemption conferred by the aforesaid schedule on the classes of persons specified in the third column of the table annexed to the number and description of firearms and the amount of ammunition described in the fourth column when carried or possessed for their personal use in the United Provinces

TABLE.

Serial No.	Entries in Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924	Classes of persons exempted.	Quantity of arms or ammunition to which exemption is restricted.
1	2	3	4
1	4	Every Maharaja Raja or Nawab whose title has been conferred or recognised by Government, every Peer, Baronet, Knight Bachelor and Knight of any Order established by the Crown	(i) Existing exemptees.—No restrictions (ii) Future exemptees— (a) If hereditary title-holders, the number and description of arms and the amount of ammunition laid down in each case by special order (b) Others—One revolver or pistol with 50 cartridges, three rifles with 100 cartridges each and three shot guns with 1000 cartridges and 250 caps with 2 seers of black powder, if the guns include muzzle-loading weapon
2	6(g)	The Taluqdars of Oudh, Rao Udaibir Singh of Gopalpura, Jalaun, Raja Bahadur Bijai Bahadur Singh of Kachhra and such other zamindars of the United Provinces as the local Government may designate in this behalf.	(i) Existing exemptees whose exemption has not been registered by special order—No restriction as regards arms and ammunition for personal use or the number of retainers (ii) Others (including future exemptees)—The number and description of arms the amount of ammunition and the number of retainers laid down in each case by special order. For each retainer.—One smooth-bore muzzle-loading gun, 50 caps, $\frac{1}{2}$ seer of black powder.
	10	Persons holding swords or other arms received by them as gifts from the Governor-General in Council or by the local Government after the 1st January, 1920 or the Commander-in-Chief.	The ammunition ordinarily allowed to a licensee

(U. P. Notn. No. 3040-VIII—418, dated the 28th June, 1924\* as amended by Notn. No. 5324 dated the 30th Sep. 1924, and para. 9 of Local Rules)

22. Exempted persons possessing or intending to purchase firearms in excess of the scale prescribed in rule 9 (Note 21) above must take out licences for such weapons. [U. P. No. 2276/VIII—418, dated the 20th Sep. 1921 and para. 10 of Local Rules.]

23. Retainers' arms are subject to annual registration under clause (b) of third column opposite to clause 6 of Schedule I, the number and description of weapons only being specified [U. P. No. 2272/VIII—418, dated the 20th September, 1921 and para. 11 of Local Rules.]

24. (i) Clause 2 (c) of Schedule I to the Arms Rules should be construed as applying to the retinues of Princes and Chiefs having a salute of guns in addition to those who have no such salute, (ii) The Agents to His Excellency the Governor for Benares, Rampur and Tehri are authorised under this clause to fix the number of armed retainers who may accompany respectively their Highnesses the Maharaja of Benares, the Nawab of Rampur and the Raja of Tehri, when visiting British India, (iii) The lists of other persons and their retinues, who have been designated under clause 2 (b) and (c), are given in appendix B to the [U. P.] Local Rules \* (iv) Seventy-five sepoys of the Bharatpur State, who have been employed for the protection of immoveable property owned by the State in the United Provinces, should also be considered as exempt under this clause. They are allowed 15 guns between them [India No. 812 dated the 16th June, 1913 and para. 12 of Local Rules.] (v) The U. P. Govt. has also designated the Wahawatdars (in virtue of their office) of the Gwalior Darbar Swamsthans at Brindaban, Benares and Allahabad for exemption under clause 2 (b) in respect of the following firearms:—

(1) Brindaban Temple, district Muttra	...	Six muzzle loading guns.
(2) Benares Trispathi Annapurna Chattru	...	Six " " "
(3) Allahabad Swamsthan	...	Three " " "

[Added by U. P. G. O. No. 3170-VIII-182 dated the 20th June 1925.]

25. Armed guards from Indian States travelling through British India in charge of treasure are exempt from the Arms Act under clause 2 (d) of Schedule I to the Arms Rules. Government has however power to impose conditions to this exemption. [U. P. No. 1983—VI—708-D, dated the 14th July, 1904 and para. 13 of Local Rules.]

26. (i) In order to prevent needless annoyance to exempted persons, every district officer should maintain a correct list of all such persons in his district, and supply a copy of this list to the police. A copy of this list should be hung up in every police station in the district, and it should be the duty of all police officers to make themselves acquainted with its contents. (ii) In the case of stations bordering on another district, lists should be furnished of the exempted persons residing within the limits of the adjoining police stations of that district, and the police should, where possible, make themselves acquainted with these exempted persons in the adjoining district. [U. P. 448, dated the 16th April, 1881, No. 982/VI—650-D-2, dated the 8th April, 1907 and para. 14 of Local Rules.]

27. (i) In order to obviate the difficulty which certain persons, who are exempt from the operation of the Arms Act, find in obtaining arms and ammunition from dealers who do not know whether they are exempt or not, certificates of exemption on the form in Appendix D of the [U. P.] Local Rules should be issued by licensing authorities to any exempted person who applies for such a certificate [U. P. No. 149/VIII—243, dated the 20th Jan 1923 para. 15 of the Local Rules.] (ii) In order to avoid the possibility of annoyance or delay if the possession of arms is challenged, a similar certificate may be given to exempted persons who wish to proceed with arms outside the area in which they are known.

28. District Magistrates should report, through the Commissioner, for the orders of Government, any case in which an exempted person either makes or permits improper use of his weapons, or persists in ignoring ordinary precautions for their safe custody, or by his general behaviour proves himself unworthy of the privilege of exemption [para. 16 of U. P. Local Rules.]

29. Para. 17 of the [U. P.] Local Rules—included in notes relating to air-guns, under Schedule II.

30. Firearms captured from enemies and kept as trophies by a regiment or military mess should be rendered unfit to fire. [India No. 878, dated the 28th May, 1920 and para. 18 of U. P. Local Rules.]

CENTRAL PROVINCES—31. Under the provisions in the third column of entries (3) and (10), respectively in the Table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, the Governor in Council is pleased that the arms and ammunition specified or described in those

entries which exemptees may carry or possess for their personal use within the limits of the Central Provinces shall not exceed the scales specified in the table below :—

Number of items.	Paragraphs in Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules 1924.	Classes of persons exempted.	Arms allowed.	Ammunition allowed to be in exemptee's possession at one time.
1	Paragraph (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	3 rifles D.-B. or S.-B. 2 shot guns 2 revolvers or pistols.	Per rifle. 200 rounds. Per revolver. 100 rounds.
2	Paragraph (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.	..	100 rounds per rifles.

No limit of ammunition is fixed in the case of shot guns or .22 bore target rifles. If any person proves that he needs ammunition in excess of the scale prescribed, may be allowed a larger quantity. Notn. No. 18-90-VI. d. 7th January 1922, is hereby cancelled. (C. P. Notn. No. 429-465-VI dated the 21st August 1924).

NOTE.—Similar Rule has been prescribed for Berar Notn. No. 430-465-VI dated the 21st August 1924.

32. Under the provisions in column 3 against entry (6) (f) of the table appended to Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the exemption of the undermentioned zamindars of the scheduled districts from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14 and 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, shall be restricted to the arms and ammunition specified in columns 3 and 4 of the table appended hereto and the number of retainers and the arms to be possessed by each retainer as specified in columns 5 and 6. Judl Dept Notns. Nos 5069, dated the 30th June 1903, 5636, dated 19th May 1904; and 445, dated the 22nd August 1906, are hereby cancelled. (Notn. No. 455-481-VI. dated 28-8-1924).

District	Names of zamindari or jagirdari to which the zamindar or jagirdar belongs.	Quantity of arms, ammunition and the number of retainers to which exemption is restricted.					Number of guns to be possessed by each retainer.	
1	2	3					4	5
		ARMS.					Ammunition.	Retainers.
		B. L. Rifles.	B. L. Guns.	M. L. Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.		
Rajpur	{ Khariar Bindranawagarh Phuljhar Fingheshwar	{ 7 4 4 4	{ 4 4 4 4	{ .. .. .. ..	{ .. .. .. ..	{ 1 1 1 1	{	{ 100 75 30 30

District.	Names of zamindari or jagirdari to which the zamindar or jagirdari belongs.	Quantity of arms, ammunition and the number of retainers to which exemption is restricted.					Number of guns to be possessed by each retainer.		
1	2	3					4	5	6
		Arms.					Ammuni- tion.	Retai- ners.	
		B. L. Rifles.	B. L. Guns.	M. L. Guns.	Revol- vers.	Pis- tols.			
Bilaspur	Pandaria	4	4	...	...	1	Per rifle 200 rounds. 2. Per revolver 100 rounds. 3. No limit of ammunition for shot guns or '22 bore or target rifles.	20	1 gun each.
	Pendra	4	4	...	...	1			
	Korba	4	4	...	...	1			
	Champa	4	4	...	...	1			
	Ohhuri	4	4	...	...	1			
	Japha	4	4	...	...	1			
	Khenda	4	4	...	...	1			
	Matin	4	4	...	...	1			
Drug	Uprora	4	4	...	...	1		10	
	Sahaspur-Lohara	4	4	...	...	1		40	
	Gandai	4	4	...	...	1		35	
	Gonderdehi	4	4	...	...	1		30	
	Dhondi-Lohara	4	4	...	...	1		30	
	Thakurtola	4	4	...	...	1		25	
	Barbaspur	4	4	...	...	1		20	
	Silheti	4	4	...	...	1		20	
	Ambagarh Chouki	4	4	25	4	1		44	
	Koracha	2	2	15	1	1		16	
	Panabaras	2	6	25	1	1		44	
	Aundhi	2	2	10	1	1		6	
Chanda	Abiri	...	...	1	...	...		6	
	Dhanora	2	2	15	1	1		20	
	Dudhmala	2	2	10	1	1		17	
	Gewardha	2	2	20	1	1		30	
	Jharapapra	2	2	15	2	1		16	
	Khutgaon	2	2	15	1	1		7	
	Kotgal	2	2	15	1	1		17	
	Muramgaon	2	2	10	1	1		10	
	Palasguri	4	3	20	1	1		25	
	Rangi	2	2	15	1	1		17	
	Sirsundi	2	2	10	1	1		8	
	Sonsari	2	2	10	6	1		10	
	Chandala	2	2	10	1	1		7	
	Gilgaon	2	2	10	1	1		12	
	Muranda	2	2	15	1	1		15	
Pategaon	2	2	10	1	1		15		
Hoshangabad	Bariam Pagara	...	5	...	...	...		10	
	Chhatar	...	2	...	...	...		18	
Chhindwara	Partabgarh Harrai	...	15	...	...	...		61*	
	Dhanara Sonpur	...	10	...	...	...		24	
	Gorpani	...	5	...	...	...		10	
	Bardhagarh	...	5	...	...	...		18	
	Almod	...	5	...	...	...		9	
	Paobmarhi	...	5	...	...	...		11	
	Gorakhghat	...	5	...	...	...		9	
Batkagarh	...	10	...	...	...		14		

NOTE.—Lists showing the names of retainers (including the jagirdars and members of the family) and the number and nature of the weapons covered by the exemption will be kept up in the District Office.

\* The number 61 is to be reduced to 41 on the death of the Jagirdar—Thakur Mardansah.

33. Under Rule 3 (1) (b) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, the Governor in Council is pleased to order that all persons and classes of persons exempted under Schedule I of the said rules shall, for the purpose of registering the firearms in respect of which they are exempted from the operation of prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14 and 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), furnish the District Magistrates of the districts in which they reside, with the necessary particulars of each weapon in the following form :—

*Register of Weapons* —[NOTE —A separate form should be filled in for each weapon.]

(1) Name of the person exempted and address	...
(2) Class under which exempted	... ..
(3) Description of weapon exempted—	
(a) Whether a rifle, breech-loading pistol, revolver or gun	
(b) Description and bore with maker's name and number and other marks, stating the part of the weapon on which they are stamped	... ..
(c) Whether single or double barrel	... ..
(d) Whether single shot or magazine and capacity of the magazine. If a revolver, number of chambers for cartridges	... ..
(e) The name of the dealer or person from whom obtained, with approximate date	... ..
(4) (a) Signature of person exempted	... ..
(b) Date	... ..

Judl. Dept. Notn. No. 152-2 O I V, dated the 23rd April, 1920, is hereby cancelled (C. P. Notn. No. 457-484-VI, dated the 28th Aug. 1924).

SCHEDULE II.—(See Rule 3 page 49 ante.)

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 Provinces.	<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 *and air pistols other than of the kind specified in head (ii) 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>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 arms.</p>

Area.	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
	<p>(g) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms :</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, (b) a length of bore of less than 24 inches, and (c) the interior of the bore unrifled.</p>	All.
	<p>(ii) Sights 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>	All.
	<p>(iii) Air guns* or pistols 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 3-64ths 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 or pistol shall be held horizontally with the muzzle at a distance of five feet from the target, (2) the test shall be repeated twenty times for each class of projectile which can be discharged from the gun* or pistol, and (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>	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 air pistols or of any class thereof in the case of any class of persons or of any specified area.
	<p>(iv) Explosives made in small quantities for the purpose of chemical experiment and not for practical use or for sale ;</p> <p>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 80 pounds, (2) cartridges made with gunpowder and not containing their own means of ignition, and containing in all not more than 80 pounds of gunpowder, (3) percussion caps, (4) safety fuses.</p>	<p>Those contained in sections 5 and 14.</p> <p>Those contained in section 14.</p>

\* (Notn. No. F. 24-XLII.—24 dated the 7th Aug. 1924).

† (Notn. No. F. 21-LXXXI.—24 dated the 5th Feb. 1925).

Area.	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
Punjab, Burma and the Delhi Provinces.	(r) Gun-wads and wire-cartridges.	Those contained in section 6.
	(vi) All arms, ammunition and military stores covered by any license 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.	All.
	(i) Bows and arrows.	All.
	(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.	All.
	(iii) Swords imported for presentation as prizes for members of the regular or Auxiliary Forces.	All.
	(iv) In Burma and the Punjab ornamental arms and arms* 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.	All.
	(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.	All.
	(vi) Kirpans possessed or carried by Sikhs <sup>o</sup> , provided that in Burma the length of the blade thereof does not exceed 9 inches.	All.
4. British India, excepting Burma, Aden, the Mianwali and Muzaffargarh districts in the Punjab, and all districts on the external land frontier of British India.	(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.	All.
	(viii) Kukris possessed or carried by pensioned Gurkha officers, non-commissioned officers or soldiers of His Majesty's Indian Forces, residing in British India.	All.
5. British India, excepting Burma, Aden and all districts on the external land frontier of British India.	(i) Lead required in good faith for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird-shot) up to any quantity.	All.
	(ii) Lead bullets and bird-shot in quantity not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.	All.
	(i) Saltpetre.	All.
	(ii) Sulphur in quantities not exceeding such limits as the Local Government may fix.	All.

\* (Notn. No. F. 21-XIX-25 dated the 25th March 1925).



Area	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
6. Aden, the Mianwali 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. (ii) Leaden bullets and bird-shot in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix. (iii) Sulphur in quantities not exceeding 10 seers ...	All. All. 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) Lead, except lead in the form of bullets and bird-shot. (i) 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. (ii) *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. (iii) Sulphur in quantities not exceeding one seer. (c) Dabs intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural or industrial purposes.	Those contained in section 6. All. All. All. All.
(b) In the Arakan Hill Tracts.	Spears.	All.

## NOTES.

1. **MADRAS.**—Under the proviso in column 3 against entry 1 of Schedule II all the prohibitions and directions contained in section 5 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, are retained in respect of the manufacture, conversion or selling or keeping, offering or exposing for sale of bayonets, swords and daggers except under a licence and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby throughout the Presidency of Madras. (Notn. No. 281, dated the 1st Dec. 1922).

Under the proviso in column (3) against entry 1 of Schedule II of the Indian Arms Rules retains all the prohibitions and directions contained in section 6 of the Indian Arms Act 1878, are retained in respect of the import, export and transport of bayonets, swords and daggers, except under a licence and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby throughout the Presidency of Madras. (Notn. No. 73 dated the 22nd March 1923).

2. **BOMBAY.**—The arms described in the third column of the table hereto appended shall, within the areas specified in the second column of the said table and in the case of persons or classes of persons specified or described in the fourth column of the said table be, subject

to such prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878, as are indicated in the fifth column of the said table.

TABLE.

Serial No.	Area.	Arms	Persons or classes of persons.	Prohibitions and directions.
1	2	3	4	5
1	The whole of the Bombay Presidency.	All ... ..	All members of any tribe notified under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911.	All
2	Do.	<p>All arms except :</p> <p>(a) Bows and arrows .</p> <p>(b) uniform swords and dirks manufactured in Europe of recognised military or official pattern when possessed by, or intended to be supplied to, persons entitled to wear them as part of their uniform ;</p> <p>(c) swords imported for presentation as prizes for members of the regular or auxiliary force ;</p> <p>(d) ornamental arms 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>(e) swords granted in public Darbar under the orders of the Local Government or the Commissioner in Sind when carried by the persons to whom they have been presented</p> <p>(f) all arms, including firearms captured from enemies and kept as trophies by a regiment or military mess, so long as they are in the possession of such regiment or mess</p> <p>(g) Kirpans not exceeding 9 inches in length carried by sikhs.</p> <p>(h) Swords which formed part of the equipment of police officers of and above the rank of Sub-inspectors while in service who have retired on the full pension admissible to them under the C. S. Regulations.</p>		Those contained in section 13.

Serial No	Area.	Arms.	Persons of classes of persons.	Prohibitions and directions.
1	2	3	4	5
3	The whole of the Bombay Presidency.	<p>All swords except—</p> <p>(a) swords granted in public Darbar under the orders of the Local Government or the Commissioner in Sind when carried by the persons to whom they have been presented ;</p> <p>(b) uniforms swords manufactured in Europe of recognised military or official pattern when possessed by, or intended to be supplied to, persons entitled to wear them as part of their uniform ;</p> <p>(c) swords imported for presentation as prizes for members of the regular or auxiliary force ;</p> <p>(d) ornamental swords 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>(e) swords captured from enemies and kept as trophies by a regiment or military mess, so long as they are in possession of such regiment or mess.</p> <p>(f) swords which formed part of the equipment of police officers of and above the rank of Sub-inspector while in service who have retired on the full pension admissible to them under the C. S. R.</p>	All ... ..	All.
4	Bombay City and Karachi City.	Swordsticks, daggers, bayonets and kukris, .. ..	All ... ..	All.

(Bombay Notn. No. 1233, Poll. dated the 20th July 1925.)

3. BOMBAY.—Lead bullets and bird shot are exempted from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (Xl of 1878) in quantities not exceeding ½ cwt. in Aden and 1 cwt. in the rest of the Bombay Presidency. (Bombay Notn. No. 1235, Poll. dated the 20th July 1925.)

4. BENGAL.—Uncertainty is sometimes felt as to the general extent to which arms other than firearms come within the operation of the Arms Act in Bengal. The position is as follows :—Entry 1 in schedule II of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, exempts from the prohibitions and directions in the Act all arms with the exception of firearms and weapons of this class, subject to the proviso that the Local Government may retain the prohibitions and directions

in respect of any arms. In Notifications reproduced in the following paragraphs the Government of Bengal have retained the prohibitions and directions of the Act in respect of certain weapons, and extended section 15 to Bengal as regards bayonets with the result that the following prohibitions are now in force :—

(i) **Daggers.**—Going armed with daggers and manufacture, conversion and sale of daggers without licence.—(ii) **Swords.**—Manufacture, conversion and sale of sword-sticks without licence.—(iii) **Bayonets.**—Going armed with bayonets and manufacture, conversion, sale, importation, exportation and possession of bayonets without licence.—(iv) **Air pistols.**—Going armed with air pistols and manufacture, conversion, sale, importation, exportation and possession of air pistols without licence. It is not unlawful under the Indian Arms Act as in force in Bengal to possess or go armed with a sword or sword-stick; but it is unlawful in Calcutta to go armed with a sword or sword-stick on account of the order under Section 62A (2) (a) of the Calcutta Police Act issued annually by the Commissioner of Police. (Bengal L. No. 1838—1866 Pl. dated the 15th May 1925).

5. Under the proviso in column 3 of entry 1 of the table in Schedule II referred to in the I. A. R., 1924, the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 5, 6 and 13 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, are retained in respect of bayonets in all districts in the Presidency of Bengal and it is declared that no person in this Presidency—

(a) Shall manufacture, convert or sell or keep, offer or expose for sale,

(b) Shall bring or take by sea or land into or out of this Presidency, or

(c) Shall go armed with bayonets, except under a licence and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby. (Bengal Notn. No. 1122 Pl. dated the 2nd April 1925).

6. Under the proviso in column 3 of entry 1 of the table in Schedule II referred to in rule 3 of the I. A. R., 1924, the prohibitions and directions contained in section 15 of the Indian Arms Act 1878 (XI of 1878), are retained in respect of bayonets in all districts of the Presidency of Bengal, and it is declared that no person in this Presidency shall have in his possession bayonets except under a licence and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby. (Bengal Notn. No. 1837 Pl. dated the 15th May 1925).

(i) Under the proviso in column 3 of entry 2 (iii) of the table in Schedule II referred to in rule 3 of the I. A. R., 1924, the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 5, 6, and 13 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), are retained\* in respect of air pistols of the kind specified in head (iii) of entry 2 of the table in the same Schedule in all districts in Bengal and it is declared that no person in this Presidency.

(a) shall manufacture, convert or sell, or keep, offer or expose for sale,

(b) shall bring or take by sea or by land into or out of this Presidency, or

(c) shall go armed with air pistols, except under a licence and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby. (Bengal Notn. No. 1123 Pl. dated the 2nd April 1925).

(ii) Under the proviso in column 3 of entry 2 (iii) of the table in Schedule II referred to in rule 3 of the I. A. R., 1924, the prohibitions and directions contained in section 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (IX of 1878) are retained in respect of air pistols of the kind specified in head (iii) of entry of the table in the same Schedule in all districts in the Presidency of Bengal, and it is declared that no person in this Presidency shall have in his possession the said air pistols except under a licence and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby. (Bengal Notn. No. 1836 Pl. dated the 15th May 1925).

7. Under the proviso in column 3 of entry of the table in Schedule II referred to in rule 3 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, the prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 5 and 13 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878) are retained in respect of daggers other than obsolete daggers and those not capable of use for offensive and defensive purposes in all districts in the Presidency of Bengal, and that no person in this Presidency—

(a) Shall manufacture convert or sell or keep, offer or expose for sale, or

(b) Shall go armed with daggers, except under a licence and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby. (Bengal Notn. No. 1124 Pl. dated the 2nd April 1925).

8. Under the proviso in column 3 of entry of the table in Schedule II referred to in rule 3 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, the prohibitions and directions contained in section

5 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), are retained in respect of **swords and sword-sticks** in all districts in the Presidency shall **manufacture, convert or sell or keep, offer or expose for sale** the said weapons, except under a licence and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby (Bengal Notn. No. 1125 P. dated the 2nd April 1925).

9. A licence is required for going armed with an **air-gun or air-rifle** which does not satisfy the test laid down in Schedule II. Such licence should be granted in Form XVI and in the column for ammunition in the licence may be entered the words "no limit prescribed." (Bengal No. 3431 P., dated the 31st March 1913, Bengal R. and O., para 69, and U. P., R. and O., para 17)

10. Cases in which difficulty is experienced in determining whether an **air-gun** is a deadly weapon or a toy may be referred to the Inspector of Guns and Rifles, Ishapore. In the event of reference being necessary to the Inspector of Guns and Rifles, Ishapore, regarding the classification of an **air-gun**, the weapons under reference should be sent together with 25 slugs or darts (per weapon) used with it (them). The Strawboards used in the local test should be set aside pending the results of the test by the Inspector of Guns and Rifles. (India, No. 812-821, dated the 9th June 1914).

*Postal address of Inspector of Guns and Rifles.*—The Inspector of Guns and Rifles, Ishapore Nawabganj. *Telegraphic address.*—"Inspector, Guns," Ishapore, Nawabganj. *Address or articles consigned by rail.*—To be consigned to—Superintendent, Rifle Factory, Ishapore Railway Station, Ishapore).

11. Under clause (ii) in column 2, opposite the fourth entry in column 1 of the table contained in Schedule II to the Indian Arms Rules, and by clause (ii) in column 2 opposite the sixth entry in column 1 of the said table, five seers is the limit for the possession without licence of **lead bullets and bird-shot** in all districts in the Presidency of Bengal. **Lead pellets for air guns and air rifles** should be treated as **birdshot** and **lead bullets** should not be possessed sold, imported, transported or exported in quantities exceeding five seers without licence (Bengal No. 4480, P. dated the May and No. 1947 P. J., dated the 6th May 1920).

12. Under clause (ii) in column 2 opposite the fifth entry in column 1 of the table contained in Schedule II ten seers is the limit of possession of **Sulphur** in all districts of Bengal except those on the external land frontier of British India. The same limit is prescribed for districts on the external land frontier of British India by clause (iii) in column 2 against the sixth entry in column 1 of the same table. (Bengal Notn. No. 4480, P. dated the 5th May 1914).

13. UNITED PROVINCES.—The exclusion from the prohibitions and directions contained in the Arms Act granted by entry 1 of Schedule II has not been limited in the United Provinces, except temporarily in the case of specified weapon in **distributed areas**. [*Vide entry (1) of Schedule II*]

14. When a notification **cancelling the exemption** in respect of any **weapon** is issued, the District Magistrate should take immediate steps to have the orders proclaimed throughout the area concerned warning all persons of the provisions of section 16 of the Arms Act. **The cancellation of the exemption** will not only apply to persons possessing weapons of the description concerned but also to manufacturers of these weapons since their manufacture without licence will also be **unlawful**.—A person who is exempted from the provisions of the Arms Act under Schedule 1 of the Arms Rules, 1924, remain exempt in respect of weapons the exclusion of which from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in the Act has been cancelled for any specified area by notification. [*U. P. No. 611/VIII-418, dated the 16th March, 1922*]

15. Under entry No. (1) of Schedule II appended to the Arms Rules, 1924, **kirpans** carried or possessed by Sikhs have been excluded from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in the Arms Act throughout the United Provinces. [*U. P. no. 1278/VIII-221, dated the 2nd May, 1922*]

16. Firearms captured from enemies and kept as trophies by a regiment or military mess should be rendered unfit to fire. (India No 978, dated the 28th May, 1920.)

17. With reference to clauses 4, 5 and 6 of Schedule II to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, it has been declared that within the areas specified in the first column of the subjoined table, the ammunition and military stores described in the second table are exempted from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act within the limits mentioned in the third column :—

Areas.	Ammunition or military stores.	Quantity exempted.
(1) All districts in the United Provinces.	Sulphur .. .. Lead required <i>bona fide</i> for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than for bullets and bird shot).	Ten seers. Any quantity.
(2) Districts in the United Provinces on the* external land frontier of British India.	Lead bullets and bird shot ..	56 lbs ( $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.).
(3) Other districts in the United Provinces.	Lead bullets and bird shot ..	112 lbs. (1 cwt.).

[U. P. No., 1098/VI—752, dated the 9th May, 1911, and No. 804/VI—62, dated the 18th February, 1915, and Rules on page 66 of United Provinces Arms Rules, 1909.]

18. **PUNJAB.**—With reference to entry No. 5 (ii) of Schedule II—in all districts of the Punjab, except the districts of Dera Ghazi Khan, Sulphur in quantities not exceeding ten seers is exempted from all prohibitions and directions contained in the Arms Act. *Punjab Notn. No. 3919 dated the 7th Feb. 1921.*

19. With reference to item 4 (u) of Schedule II—in all districts of the Punjab, except the districts of Mianwali, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan leaden bullets and bird shot in quantities not exceeding one cwt., are exempted from all prohibition and directions contained in the Arms Act. (*Punjab Notn. No. 10744, dated the 5th April, 1921.*)

20. With reference to item 6 (1) of Schedule II—in the districts of Mianwali, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan, lead required *bona-fide* for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird shot) in quantities not exceeding one cwt., is exempted from all prohibitions and directions contained in the Arms Act. (*Punjab Notn. No. 10746, dated the 5th April, 1922.*)

21. **CENTRAL PROVINCES**—Under the first entry in Schedule II of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, the prohibitions and directions of sections 5, 6 and 13 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, are retained in respect of swords, sword-sticks (guptis) and daggers, in regard to all classes of persons, and throughout the Central Provinces. (C. P. Notfn. No. 7-111-VI, dated the 14th April 1921)

22. Under the first entry in Schedule II of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, the prohibitions and directions of sections 5, 6 and 13 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), are retained in respect of bayonets in regard to all classes of persons, and throughout the Central Provinces (C. P. Notfn. No. 684-192-VI, dated the 28th March 1923.)

\* Defined as extending from Karachi, round the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bengal, Assam and Burma near to Mergui.

23. Under the provisions in the in the second column opposite the fifth entry in the table appended to Schedule II of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, ten Seers is the maximum quantity of sulphur to be exempted in the Central Provinces from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878). Jud. Dep. Notfn. No. 2377, dated the 30th Nov. 1919, is hereby cancelled. (C. P. Notfn. No. 431-465-VI, d. 21-8-1924.)

24 N.-W. F. PROVINCES.—With reference to items (i) and (ii) of entry (6) of Schedule II of the Indian Arms Rules, the Chief Commissioner has declared that in the whole of the N.-W. F. Provinces.

(1) lead required in good faith for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird-shot) in quantities not exceeding one cwt.

(2) leaders bullets in quantities not exceeding two lbs in weight, and

(3) bird shot not exceeding five lbs. in weight.

are exempted from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878. Notn. No. 10903G. dated the 29th Nov. 1921 is hereby cancelled, Notn (No. 627.G, dated 15th January 1924).

25. DELHI.—For the purpose entries 4 and 5 of the table subjoined to Schedule II of the Indian Arms Rules, leaden bullets and bird shot in quantities not exceeding one cwt, and sulphur in quantities not exceeding ten Seers in the province of Delhi exempted from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878, (Notn No. 702 dated the 5th Feb. 1923).

#### SCHEDULE III.—(See rule 3).

##### ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES EXCLUDED.

The arms, ammunition and military stores described in the first column of the subjoined 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.
15. 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.

## PARTS OF BRITISH INDIA WITHDRAWN.—(See Rule 3.)

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	Prohibition 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.
(3) 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 Sone.	All, except cannon	Those contained in sections 13 and 14.
(4) 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 train 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 Punjab, namely :— (a) the Pargana of Lahaul. (b) the Dera Ghazi Khan district; and (c) the Isakhel tahsil of the Mianwali district.	All (not being possessed by members of transborder 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 :— (a) The Peshwar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts excluding any area included in a Cantonment or Municipality: and	All (not being carried by members of transborder tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and dagger.	Those contained in section 13

\* Notn. No. F. 2-21, dated the 31st August 1923.

Area.	Arms and ammunition.	Prohibition and directions.
<p>(b) the villages in the Hazara District, enumerated in the Appendix* annexed to this Schedule, excluding any area included in the Municipality of Baffa.</p> <p>(8) The following parts of the North West Frontier Province, namely :— 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.</p>	<p>All (not being possessed by members of transborder tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers, and loaded ammunition and ammunition for rifles, pistols and revolvers.†</p>	<p>Those contained in sections 14 and 15.</p>

\* Printed at the end of Schedule VIII.

† Notn. No. F.-21-XXXIV-25 dated the 30th June, 1925.

## 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	4
(1) The Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department.	Any port in British India.	(a) Port in foreign settlements within the political jurisdiction of the Government of Madras. (i) Ports in Indian States in Bombay or foreign settlements within the political jurisdiction of the Government of Bombay; (ii) ports within the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda; (iii) ports within the political jurisdiction of the political Resident in the Persian Gulf; (iv) any ports on the coast of Africa; and (v) 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 † and for explosives required for commercial purposes
(2) The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department.	Do.		
(3) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.	Calcutta	(i) Ports within the Political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf; and (ii) 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.

\* No. D. 227 S-23 dated the 31st Aug. 1923.

† No. F. 21-LVI-25 dated the 7th Jan. 1924.

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 ; (ii) ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf ; and (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 (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 † General in the States of Western India.	Bombay and Karachi.	Any port in any State in Kathiawar or in the Kutch State.	

\* No. 227 S-23 dated the 31st Aug. 1923.

† (No. F 20-XXI-25 dated the 2nd April. 1925)

Officers.	Ports from which they may grant licences to export.*	Ports to which they may grant licences to export.	Conditions.
1	2	3	4
(7) The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Beluchistan and the Political Officer Baluch.	Any port in British India.	Any port on the Makran Coast which is within their respective political jurisdiction.	
(8) The Agent to the Governor-General & Madras States.	Any port in British India.	Any port in Madras States.	

\* No F-21-LVI-26 dated the 7th Jan'y. 1926.

[See rule 17 (1).] and Notes thereunder.

## 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
(3) A Secretary to the Government of— (a) Madras. (b) Bombay, or (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:—  (a) The consignment for export shall consist only of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and personal use; (b) the consignee shall be one of the persons or shall belong to one of the classes of persons mentioned in Schedule I; and (c) the Commissioner shall keep a list of such licences.
(3) (a) The Commissioner of Police in towns of— (a) Madras. (b) Bombay. (c) Calcutta, and (d) Rangoon. (ii) The District Magistrate in other places.	Any place in Berar.	For the export of arms, ammunition of military stores, except— (i) cannon; (ii) articles designed for torpedo service; (iii) war-rockets; or (iv) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.  subject to the condition that a copy of the license 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— (a) Madras, and (b) Bombay; and (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; (b) the consignee shall be one of the classes or shall belong to one of the classes of persons specified in the proviso clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 39. (c) the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner shall keep a list of such licences; (d) no such officer may grant a license 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.	Mahe	

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
(6) 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.	Pondichary and the other French Settlements in the Madras Presidency.	
(b) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.	Chandernagore.	
(8) The District Magistrate of Meerut.	(i) Any State in India, and (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:— (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; (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 (c) the Magistrate shall keep a list of all licenses issued by him; and (d) copies of licenses 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 license 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 license shall be sent to the Resident. In the case of Waziristan, the Magistrate shall refer to the Political Officer, Tochi, or the Political Officer, Wana, according as the consignment is for Tochi 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; (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 (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.



Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
(11) (a) The Residents in—	The States with which they are in political relations and any territory within their administrative control	(a) No license shall be granted for the export of—
(1) Hyderabad,		(i) cannon; or
(2) Mysore,		(ii) military stores of any kind other than sulphur, or
(3) Baroda,		(iii) save as hereinafter provided, rifles of .303 or .450 bore, or revolvers or pistols of .441, .450 or any intermediate bore, or
(4) Kashmir and		(iv) save as hereinafter provided, ball ammunition which can be fired from rifles or revolvers of the bores specified in sub-head (iii),
* (5) Gwalior.		
(b) the Agents to the Governor General in—		(b) license 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;
(1) Beluchistan, and		
(2) North-West Frontier Province		
(c) all Political Officers in—		(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—
(1) Rajputana, and		(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
(2) Central India,		(ii) that the cartridges are for the personal use of the licencees.
(3) and Kathiawar.		
(d) the Commissioner in Sind.		
†(e) the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.		
(f) The Political Officers in—		
(i) Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country,		
(ii) Kutch,		
(iii) Rewa Kantha,		
(iv) Mahi Kantha,		
(v) Savantvadi and		
(vi) Palanpur;		
(g) all Political Officers in the Punjab;		

\* Notn. No. F.-21-XXI-25 dated the 2nd April, 1925 and No. D-916 dated the 7th May, 1925.

† Notn. No. F.-21-XXX-23 dated the 23rd April, 1924.

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
(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—		
(i) Pudukota,		
(ii) Banganapalle, and		
(iii) Sandur ;		
(l) the Political Officers in—		
(i) Quetta-Pishin, †		
(ii) Sibt, and		
(iii) Kalat ;		
(m) the Collectors and Political Officers in—		
(i) Surat,		
(ii) Satara,		
(iii) Thana,		
(iv) Kolaba,		
(v) Dharwar,		
(vi) Kaira,		
(vii) Sholapur,		
(viii) Poona,		
(ix) Nasik,		
(x) Bijapur, and		
(xi) Sukkur ;		
(n) the Political Officer in Manipur.		
(o) the Deputy Commissioner in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills ;		
(p) the Political Officer in Sikkim ;		
(q) all Political Officers and Deputy Commissioners in the North-West Frontier Province ;		

† Notn. No. F-329-I-22 dated the 27th December, 1923.

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
<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>	Any place within the Political jurisdiction of His Britannic Majesty's Consul General and Agent of the Government of India in Khorasan or of His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Sistan and Kain.	
(13) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.	Any State in India within the political charge of the Government of Burma, and any place in Siam or China.	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.
(14) The Commanding Officer of a Gurkha Battalion.	Nepal.	For the export of kukris in the possession of discharged Gurkha Sepoys on their departure from the battalion to Nepal.
(15) The British Envoy at the Court of Nepal.	Nepal.	For the export of shot-gun ammunition to discharged or pensioned officers, non-commissioned officers or men of Gurkha Regiments.

(Note. No. F.-21-XXI-25 dated the 2nd April, 1925)

[See rule 46 (8)], and Notes thereunder.

PERSONS TO WHOM NO FEE IS CHARGEABLE FOR A LICENSE IN FORM XVI IN RESPECT OF  
CERTAIN ARMS.

Persons.	Arms and Ammunition.
<p>(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, and any Warrant Officer of the Royal Indian Marine.*</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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,</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Arms which formed part of equipment when in employment as such officer, together with, where necessary, a reasonable quantity of ammunition for the same.</p>

† Notn. No. D-564, dated the 24th May 1924.

Persons.	Arms and Ammunition.
(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.	Revolvers which formed part of equipment as a police officer, together with a reasonable quantity of ammunition for the same.
(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.	Such arms as were received as gifts, together with, where necessary, a reasonable quantity of ammunition for the same.
† Government servants whose possession of arms—such possession not being exempt from the provisions of the Act under section 1 (b) thereof—declared by the Local Government to be in the public interest.	Such arms and ammunition as are specified in the declaration.

## NOTES.

(1) Under sub-rule (3) of rule 41 [46] the persons named in the Schedule hereto annexed are exempted from the fee payable in respect of the grant of a single license in Form XIII (now XVI) under rule 29 (now 33) of the said rules for the possession of a single firearm other than a rifle, pistol or revolver, or in respect of the renewal of such license.

## SCHEDULE.

1. Hari Singh (Christian) of village Barobagh, tahsil Kotgarh, district Simla.
2. Budh Raj (Christian) of village Saraga, tahsil Kotgarh, district Simla.
3. Lal Singh (Kanait) of village Dhali, tahsil Kotkhai, district Simla.
4. Dhani Ram of village Nauza, tahsil Kotgarh, district Simla.
5. Sada Nand, son of Kum Das' village Nauza, pargana Kepu tahsil Kotgarh, district Simla.
6. Sarnoo, Kanait of village Dalan, tahsil Kotgarh, district Simla.
7. Galeb Singh, son of Bud Singh, village Dakahal, tahsil Kotkhai, district Simla.
8. Dirjoo, son of Fandoo, Kanait of village Koti, tahsil Kotkhai, district Simla.

(India Notn. No. 1344 of the 9th June 1921).

(2) OFFICERS holding Commissions in the AUXILIARY AND TERRITORIAL FORCES ARE NOT EXEMPTED from payment of license fees in respect of private arms. All Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men in these forces are however exempted under item (1) (a) of Schedule VII of the I. A. R., 1924, from payment of license fees in respect of all arms which they possess under a license in Form XVI. Their exemption from payment of license fees does not however entitle them to the grant of licences except in accordance with the orders in force from time to time regarding issue and renewal of licences. The restriction on the grant of revolvers in paragraph 58 (of the Bengal Rules and Orders) apply in these cases also. (Bengal Nos. 976-1003 Pl.-D., dated the 29th Sep. 1924 and 3094-3115 Pl.-D., dated the 29th Nov. 1924.)

\* (Notn. No. F-20-XXII-25, dated the 2nd April 1925).

## FORM I.—(See Rules 5, 25 and 30.)

FREE OF ALL FEE..

*import*  
*License for the transport of cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets,*  
*possession*  
*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 license 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— to the— —19 .	

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



(Signature)

The—of—19

Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
 Home Department.

## Conditions.

1. This license 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,

## FORM II.—(See Rules 8 and 9.)

## FEE—

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

License 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 license is valid.
		Description.	Number	Description.	Weight in seers or number.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									Form the _____
									_____ to the _____
									_____ 19 ____

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

(Signature.)

Commissioner of Police, \_\_\_\_\_  
 District Magistrate of the \_\_\_\_\_ district  
 Secretary to the Government of Madras.

## Conditions.

1. This license 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, or
  - (b) forthwith despatched to either place of destination,



## 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.

*License for the import of arms, ammunition or military stores by land or river—*

Name, description and resi- dence 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 license 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 \_\_\_\_\_

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

Political Officer for the \_\_\_\_\_ State

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 . Date on which a copy is sent to the

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

Political Officer for the \_\_\_\_\_ State [ rule 10 (3) ]

District Magistrate of the \_\_\_\_\_ district [ rule 10 (4) ].

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

*Conditions.*

1. This license 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 recognisable by the railway authorities.

## 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.

License 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 con- signment is to be despatched.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							From the _____ _____ to the _____ _____

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 \_\_\_\_\_  
District Magistrate of the \_\_\_\_\_ district  
[Rule 15 (4)].

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

## Conditions.

1. This license 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 license shall not be valid for export to any port other than that entered in column 7.

## FORM V—(See Rule 16).

## FEE—FIVE RUPEES.

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

Names, description and resi- dence 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 license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers on number.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										From the _____
										to the _____
										_____ 19 .

(Signature).

Secy. to the Govt. of India, For. and Poll. Dept  
Officer specially empowered under Rule 16.

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 . { Date on which a copy is sent to the  
The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 . { (1) Poll. Officer or Poll. Resdt. [Rule 16 (2)].  
(2) Agent or Master of vessel at  
the ..... port [Rule 16 (3).]

## Conditions.

1. This license 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 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.