

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

such authority 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.

Export to Berar. 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 store 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) 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 the Political officer concerned,

The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, should issue the licences in accordance with the rules 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. (For. Dept. no 293-G. dated the 5th Feb. 1920),

(2) 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 Indian Chiefs under their charge and to any of the nobles and high officials of the Indian 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. (For. Dept. no. 1171 P. dated the 31st Jan. 1880 and no. 759-G., dated the 20th Sep. 1882),

(3) No licence is required for the importation into British India of arms and ammunition required for the Government of **Afghanistan**. The procedure to be followed is that before a consignment of arms, etc., the property of the Afghan Government is given passage through an Indian port the Afghan Foreign Minister hands over a detailed list of such consignment to the British Minister at Kabul, who communicates the particulars to the Government of India, and if the transaction is in order, the Government of India pass them in their turn to the Maritime Government concerned for disposal. On arrival, the consignment is checked by the **Customs authorities** in the ordinary manner and passage is given, if its details tally with the particulars already furnished. In such cases no export licence will be required for the removal of the arms, etc., composing the consignment from British India. (For. and Pol. Dept. no. 1287/147 Fr. dated the 5th Dec. 1922).

(4) No licence is required for the export of **swords and sword-sticks** to Indian States. (For. and Pol. Dept. letter no. F. 149 G, dated 4th June 1929),

(5) In order that a uniform policy may be followed in respect of grant of licences for the possession, purchase and export of arms and ammunition by Ruling Princes and Chiefs and their subjects in the States and in British India, Political Officers should **consult Durbars** and explain and secure their co-operation in all matters of policy (For. Dept. letter no. F. 363-G—29 dated the 28th Jany. 1930).

(6) It is a matter of the greatest importance that effectual measures should be taken to prevent arms exported for **retail sale in an Indian States** 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. [For Dept. 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 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

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

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.

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 licence.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) 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.

Note. Except in Burma where the **transport of arms by post** is prohibited under this rule, persons entitled by virtue of a licence or otherwise to transport or export arms, whether to a State in India or elsewhere, are free to use the medium of post office to effect the transmission or export. Under clause 96 (5) of the Post and Telegraph Guide, however, no sharp instrument, such as a sword, can be transmitted through the post unless it is properly protected. (H. D. letter No. F-21-LXXXVI.30 dated 7th February 1931).

**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;

(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 arms, ammunition or stores are consigned.

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

25. (1) The consignee of any arms, ammunition or military stores transported by land or river under a **Delivery of transport licences.** 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.

Licence for import, transport and re-export of arms, ammunition and military stores.

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 Indian State to another separated therefrom by British Indian territory—by the Political Officer for either State;

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

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

(2) (a) Where under the authority of the licence granted under sub-rule (1), the arms, ammunition or stores are to be transported across British Indian territory entirely by rail, a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent by the Political Officer granting it to the

other Political Officer concerned, and to the railway authorities at the place from which the consignment is to be despatched.

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

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

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

(c) Where in any case—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

Export and Re-import.

27. (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

Licence for export
and re-import of
arms, ammunition
and military stores.

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.

Note.—*Vide* Govt. of India orders, contained in no. F. 21—LXVIII—24 dated the 28th Dec. 1924, in note (10) to Rule 7, page 73 *ante*.

Manufacture and Sale.

28. (1) A licence—

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

(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, parts of breech-loading rifles, rifle-ammunition or military stores for rifles shall be granted only—

(i) by the Local Government, or, in the Madras Presidency by the Board of Revenue

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

(3) The Local Government or, in the Madras Presidency the Board of Revenue, 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 ball'd ammunition to a State in India granted by a Political Officer empowered, under sub-rule (1) of rule 16 or sub-rule (1) of rule 17, to grant licences for export to such State.

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

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

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

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 for rifles 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. (H. D. letters no. 806, dated the 20th Feb. 1901 and no. 5672, dated the 18th Oct. 1901.)

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

(3) Whenever a licence to carry arms is given to any person who appears to be **travelling bona 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 12th July, 1875, No. 2550 VI—827, dated the 17th Dec. 1886).

(4) The weapons of American manufacture known as the **Ithaca Auto and Burglar gun** and **H and R. Handy gun** should be classed as pistols and all restrictions in force with regard to revolvers and pistols should apply to these weapons which may therefore be lawfully possessed only by persons holding pistols and revolver licences (H. D. letters nos. F-21-58-27 and F-21-XXXIV-29 dated, respectively, the 20th Oct. 1927 and 9th July 1929).

(5) Licences in forms IX and X should not include **revolvers** manufactured out of India or magazine pistols unless the licensees have secured special authorization required by condition 11 of the forms. (H. D. no: 21-VII-2 dated the 12th March 1929).

(6) 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 the proviso to sub-rule (3) of this rule, which will be granted free of licence fee. (H. D. no. 905 dated the 20th February 1901).

Keeping for safe custody.

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.

30. (1) A licence for the possession of—

Restriction upon possession of cannon and certain other articles.

- (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, (H. D. 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—

Possession of arms, ammunition or military stores.

(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 purposes of target practice, by the members of any military mess or of any club or association may, with the sanction of the Local Government, in the Madras Presidency of the Board of Revenue, 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 and for going armed for the purposes of sport, protection or display may be granted in Form XVI, or Form XVIIA,

(a) In Madras and Bombay—by the Commissioner of Police; in Calcutta—by the Deputy Commissioner of Police at headquarters; and

in Rangoon—by the Assistant Commissioner of Police, Rangoon.

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

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

Provided that—

(i) no licence shall be granted for the possession of such rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 7, or of ammunition for rifles of '303 or '450 bore or for pistols or revolvers of '441, '455 or any intermediate bore, 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

(ii) no licence shall be granted in respect of ball ammunition for rifles of '303 or '450 bore or for pistols or revolvers of '441, '455 or any intermediate bore, unless the authority granting the licence is satisfied that such rifle is lawfully possessed by the owner thereof for sporting purposes, or that such pistol or revolver has been lawfully imported into British India, as the case may be, and the amount of ball 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).

(5) A licence granted under rule 20 of the British Baluchistan Arms Rules, 1927, may be countersigned by the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, as valid throughout the whole or any specified part of British India, and if so countersigned shall be deemed to be a licence granted under this rule.

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—

Temporary licence
for possession of
arms and for going
armed by *bona fide*
travellers.

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

(b) in any other cases—by the District Magistrate or by any other officer specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf:

Provided that—

(i) no licence shall be granted for the possession of such rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in clause (a) of sub-rule (i) of rule 7, or of ammunition for rifles of '303 or '450 bore or for pistols or revolvers of '441, '455 or any intermediate bore 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

(b) no licence shall be granted in respect of balled ammunition for rifles of '303 or '450 bore or for pistols and revolvers of '441 '455 or any intermediate bore 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 had 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 Commissioner 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 Commissioner of Police and meet the boat with the licence. When possible the Commissioner of Police will arrange for an officer authorised to issue these licences to meet incoming vessels, but this facility is not guaranteed. (Bengal Rules, para 4.)

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.

Possession of arms and ammunition, and going armed for the destruction of wild animals.

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 *bona fide* cultivators; and

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

Note (1) 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. (H. D. no. 537 dated the 16th March 1894.)

37. (1) 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 another 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.

(3) A licence granted under rule 21 of the British Baluchistan Arms Rules, 1927, may be countersigned by the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, as valid throughout the whole or any specified part of British India, and if so countersigned, shall be deemed to be a licence granted under this rule.

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 licence-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, 1909.)

(2) The quantity of **ammunition** which a licensee may possess should in every case be entered in column 3 of the licence; but 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 licence represents the absolute maximum which a licensee may possess throughout the year. (H. D. no. 4108 dated the 1st Nov. 1909.)

Possession and Import or Transport.

38. (1) A licensed dealer authorized by the Local Government or the Commissioner in Sind under sub-rule (3) of rule 28 to sell and keep for sale a specified amount of balled ammunition for rifles of '303 or of '450 bore and for pistols and revolvers of '441, '455 or any intermediate bore may be permitted—

Possession by dealers of certain balled ammunition with liberty to import.

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

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

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

Application for, and grant of, Licences.

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

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

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

- (i) a Ruling Prince or Chief;
- (ii) a gazetted officer in civil employ or an officer holding His Majesty's commission in his Majesty's naval, military or air forces;
- (iii) a member of the family of a Ruling Prince or Chief or a noble or an official of a State in India who has been designated in this behalf by the Local Government or Political Officer concerned ; or

(iv) one of the persons or a person belonging to one of the classes of persons specified in Schedule I, and the consignment is intended for the personal use only of the consignee ; or

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

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

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

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

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

(a) the North-West Frontier Province, or

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

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

(a) by the applicant for the licence, or

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

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

40. (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.

Applications for licence.
Provided that an application on behalf of a person subject to the provisions of the Indian Army Act, 1911, (VIII of 1911), shall be made to the authority so empowered in respect of the place where such person permanently resides. Where, however such person has his permanent home outside British India the application should be made through his Commanding Officer to the licensing officer of the district in which he is for the time being serving.

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

(a) for the import by land or river,

(b) for the export, or

(c) for the transport,

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

(i) the place of destination,

(ii) the route,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Duration and renewal of licences.

Provided that where a licence is granted in form XV, XVI, XVIII or XIX for the possession of arms to be acquired by the licensee subsequently to the grant of the licence, the authority granting the licence shall at the time of granting the same direct that within a period specified by him in this behalf, which he may from time to time extend, the arms covered by the licence shall be acquired and that the licence or the arms or both shall be produced for his inspection, and if within the period so specified or extended the licensee fails to acquire the arms and to produce the licence or the arms or both as the case may be the licence shall cease to be in force.

(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 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 Subdivisional Magistrate may renew a licence in Form XVI and sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf may renew a licence in Form XVIIA, Form XVIII or Form XIX; and

(c) The authority issuing a licence will ordinarily be responsible for watching all future renewals of the licence. 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. The applicant for

the renewal of a licence under this proviso should however, always be required to state his permanent residence, and, if he notifies a change in his permanent residence to the district in which the renewal is sought, the licensing authority of such district shall thenceforward become responsible for watching all future renewals of his licence and shall inform the original issuing authority accordingly. This procedure shall be repeated on each subsequent occasion of renewal of the licence, the necessary intimation being sent by the renewing authority to the original issuing authority or to the authority who last renewed the licence on a permanent change of residence, as the case may be.

Note.—In the case of a Government or Railway Officer “permanent residence” means the place where he is actually posted on duty at the time of renewal of the licence.

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. In the Madras Presidency the Board of Revenue shall be considered to be the immediate official superior of the District Magistrates for the purpose of such appeals.

(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.

[*Note.*—The authorities empowered to grant licences should take regular action, under rule 45 of these rules and under the relevant conditions in forms XIV to XVI XVIII and XIX, to verify arms in the possession of licensees, (H. D. no. 21-XI-25 dated the 5th July 1927).

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 32, rule 33, rule 35 or rule 36 or by whom any such licence has been renewed under sub-rule (3) of rule 42, may, for the purpose of satisfying himself

Production of arms.

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.

NOTE.

(1) When receiving applications for licences under the Arms Act, 1878, a District Magistrate is not acting as a Criminal Court, that is judicially, but as an executive officer.

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Fees.

46. (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.

Fees payable for licences.

(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.

[In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (3), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to reduce to rupees ten the fee payable for the renewal of a licence granted in form IX of Schedule VIII to the Rules, for the manufacture and possession of bullet casing perforators required for the perforation of casing in oil wells. [H. D. notn. no. F 21-19-35 dated the 5th April, 1935)].

(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 or renewal of any such licence in the case of arms and ammunition exported for personal use, or in the case of ammunition exported for the use for blasting purposes, whether on a public

work or not, of the Government of the State for which he is the Political Officer.

(6) The fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any licence in Form VI shall be remitted in the case of all licences in that Form granted under rule 17 by the Commissioner of Police in Madras or Bombay, the Deputy Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, or by the District Magistrate of Delhi, Meerut, Lahore, Rawalpindi, 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 Mahé 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; provided that if application for renewal is not made within one month of the date on which the licence expires, the licensing authority may, in his discretion, levy renewal fees at the rate specified in Form XVI.

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

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 have been realised, and the application for the grant or renewal of a licence or duplicate is refused, the value of the fee shall be refunded upon application for the same being made within two months from the date of such refusal.

Cancellation and Savings.

Cancellation of the Indian Arms Rules 1920.

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, page 70).

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.
(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 Councillors, members of the Council of India when visiting India during their term of office, members of the Executive Councils of the Governor-General and Governors, Ministers in Governors' Provinces and members of the Indian Legislature, during their tenure of office and for six months thereafter, 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 ;	All except— (a) cannon ; (b) articles designed for torpedo service ; (c) war-rockets ; (d) such rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 7 (and ammunition which can be fired from a rifle of .303 or .450 bore or from a pistol or revolver of .441, .455 or any intermediate bore) not lawfully imported into British India.		Those contained in sections 13 to 15.
(b) Every Ruling Prince or Chief having a salute of guns, and every legitimate son of such Ruling Prince or Chief who is not less than 16 years of age and has been	(e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition ; and (f) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms.		ditto.

(1) Persons included in entry (1) (b), entry (2) or entry (6) (e) are not required to register the firearms in respect of which they are exempt. (H D. notn. no. F-2 LXXVI-24 dated the 16th March 1925.)

(2) For the exemptions which have ceased to extend to certain cases under this Schedule, please see "Notes" to Rule 3 on page 71.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>nominated by such Ruling Prince or Chief.</p> <p>(c) The retinues of any Prince or Chief having a salute of guns when such Prince or Chief is entering, passing through or residing in British India ;</p> <p>(d) Servants of a Ruling Prince or Chief having a salute of guns when carrying arms for, but not accompanying their masters.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p> <p>Ditto.</p>	<p>This exemption shall be subject to the following conditions :—</p> <p>(i) the number of servants entitled to the exemption in the case of each such Prince or Chief shall not exceed 4, and</p> <p>(ii) their names shall be specified in a general authorisation to be issued by the Political Officer concerned to the Prince or Chief.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>
<p>(2) (a) Every Ruling Chief not having a salute of guns ;</p> <p>(b) such members of the families of Ruling Princes or Chiefs and such nobles, officials, or accredited agents, of a State in India as may be designated by the Local Government or Political Officer concerned,</p> <p>(c) the retinues of any Ruling Chief or other person referred to in sub-heads (a) and (b) when such Ruling Chief or person is entering, passing through or residing in British India subject to such limitation of numbers as may be fixed 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 Chiefs not having a salute of guns 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>	<p>Ditto.</p>	<p>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 of each occasion.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>
<p>(3) Every Maharaja, Raja or Nawab whose title has been conferred or recognized by Government, every Peer, Baronet, Knight Bachelor,</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	<p>The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein ex-</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
and Knight of any Order established by the Crown, and the Khans of Teri and Phulera in the North-West Frontier Province.		empted 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.	
(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 gunpowder.	Ditto.
(6) The following persons and their retainers, namely:—	Ditto.	The exemption shall be subject to—	Ditto.
(a) the ancient Zamindars and Poligars of the Madras Presidency; every Malikana holder in the Malabar District; the Prince of Arcot; Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chetnad and his successors from time to time in the title of Raja M. R. Ry. A. L. A. R. R. M. Vellayan Chettiya Avargal, Zamindar of Devakottai in		(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	

(1) *Clause (4)* exempts every **Consul and Consular Agent** from the operation of the prohibitions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Arms Act. The term 'Consular Agent' has been held to include Vice-Consul. Honorary Consul do not enjoy diplomatic privileges as of right and the exemption does not apply to them (H. D. no. F-21-LXIII-29 dated the 11th Aug. 1930. **Note.**—Honorary Consuls who were in enjoyment of the privilege of exemption from the Arms Act, prior to 11th August 1930 may be allowed to retain it so long as they hold the office of Honorary Consul. This concession applies to them in their individual capacity; their successors in office will not be allowed this privilege. (H. D. no. F. 21/11/33 dated the 6th Novr. 1933).

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>the Ramnand district; the Mahant of Tirupati in the North Arcot district and Shaik Mushtak Shaha, the present Valiya Thangal of Kundotti in the Ernad Taluk, Malabar district of the Madras Presidency;</p> <p>(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, such Jagirdars and Zamindars in Sind and such of the Mewasi Chieftains in the West Khandesh District of the Bombay Presidency as the Government of Bombay may designate;</p> <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 Bhonsla 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 Oudh, Rao Krishna Pal Singh Ju Deo of Gopalpura, Jalaun; Raja Bahadur Bijai Bahadur Singh of Katehra; and such other Zamindars of the United Provinces as the Local Government may designate in this behalf; and</p> <p>(h) (i) the Tazimi Istimrardars and non-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>be permitted in each case, the purposes for which such arms may be carried, and</p> <p>(b) the annual registration of the retainers' weapons exempted, the number and description only being specified.</p>	

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>(7) 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>Single-barrel rifles of .303 bore required for match-shooting purposes,</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Only one such rifle at a time shall be imported or used by any person hereby exempted. 2. The rifle shall be sighted to a range of over 1,000 yards. 3. The rifle shall, in the case of the regimental officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and persons appointed to Corps of the Auxiliary Force, India, or of the Indian Territorial Force, become part of the equipment of the Corps to which the owner for the time being belongs. 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 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>All.</p>

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(8) 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.	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>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 only 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>	Those contained in sections 13 to 15.
(9) Persons holding swords or other arms received by them as gifts from the Governor-General in Council or a local Government, or the Commander-in-Chief.	Such swords or other arms as have been so received, together with ammunition for any firearms so received.	<p>The ammunition in respect of which any person is herein exempted shall be of such description only and shall not exceed such quantities as—</p> <p>(a) the Governor-General in Council, or</p> <p>(b) a local Govt. in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may direct.</p>	All.

SCHEDULE II—(See Rule 3 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, page 70 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 Province.	<p>All arms except—</p> <p>(a) cannon other than of the kind specified in head (i) of entry 2,</p> <p>(b) firearms,</p> <p>(c) air guns and air pistols other than of the kind specified in head (iii) of entry 2,</p> <p>(d) articles designed for torpedo service,</p> <p>(e) war-rockets,</p> <p>(f) machinery for the manufacture of arms, and</p> <p>(g) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms :</p> <p>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>	<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 areas in the case of any class of persons or of any specified area.</p> <p>Ditto.</p>
2. British India.	<p>(i) Toy cannon weighing less than 56 lbs. and having—</p> <p>(a) a calibre of less than one inch,</p> <p>(b) a length of bore of less than 24 inches, and</p> <p>(c) the interior of the bore unrifled.</p> <p>(ii) 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> <p>(iii) Air guns or air 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, 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>All.</p> <p>All.</p>
		<p>All ; Provided that the local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, retain all or any of the prohibitions and direc-</p>

Area.	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
British India.	<p>(1) the gun or pistol shall be held horizontally with the muzzle at a distance of five feet from the target,</p> <p>(2) the test shall be repeated twenty times for each class of projectile which can be discharged from the gun or pistol, and</p> <p>(3) perforation shall be deemed to be effected in a case where the projectile is a dart, if the point of the dart pierces the back of the target, and in any other case if the projectile passes completely through the back of the target.</p> <p>(iv) Explosives made in small quantities for the purpose of chemical experiment and not for practical use or for sale : and the following classes of explosives when intended <i>bona-fide</i> for private blasting purposes :—</p> <p>(1) gunpowder in any quantity not exceeding 30 pounds.</p> <p>(2) cartridges made with gunpowder and not containing their own means of ignition, and containing in all not more than 30 pounds of gunpowder.</p> <p>(3) percussion caps,</p> <p>(4) safety fuses.</p> <p>(v) Gun-wads and wire cartridges.</p> <p>(vi) All arms, ammunition and military stores covered by any licence or exemption granted in Berar under the law for the time being in force relating to arms, ammunition and military stores: provided that the conditions of such licence or exemption are observed</p> <p>(vii) Arms and ammunition required for, and not kept or used for any purpose than the navigation of air craft.</p> <p>(viii) Recapper, Decapper and turn over machines.</p>	<p>tions 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> <p>Those contained in sections 5 and 14.</p> <p>Those contained in section 14.</p> <p>Those contained in section 6. All.</p> <p>All.</p> <p>All.</p>
3. Punjab, Burma and the Delhi Province.	<p>(i) Bows and arrows.</p> <p>(ii) Uniform swords and dirks manufactured in Europe of recognised military or official patterns, when possessed by, or intended to be supplied to, persons entitled to wear them as part of their uniforms</p> <p>(iii) Swords imported for presentation as prizes for members of the regular or Auxiliary Forces.</p> <p>(iv) In Burma and the Punjab, ornamental arms and 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>All.</p> <p>All.</p> <p>All.</p> <p>All.</p>

Area.	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
	<p>(v) Arms which are in the possession of a regiment or military mess as trophies or curiosities or otherwise solely for purposes of ornament or display.</p> <p>(vi) Kirpans possessed or carried by Sikhs; provided that in Burma the length of the blade thereof does not exceed 9 inches.</p> <p>(vii) Swords of honour possessed or carried by persons or by the heirs of persons to whom they were awarded by the Governor-General in Council or a local Government.</p> <p>(viii) Kukris possessed or carried by pensioned Gurkha officers, non-commissioned officers or soldiers of His Majesty's Indian Forces, residing in British India.</p>	<p>All.</p> <p>All.</p> <p>All.</p> <p>All.</p>
3-A. Punjab.	Swords other than sword sticks.	Those contained in sections 13 and 15.
(a) The districts of Mianwali, Dera Ghazi Khan, Muza ffargarh, Jhang, Gurgaon, Hissar, Ambala, Simla, Kangra, Rohtak, Jullundar, Gurdas-pur, Sialkot, Jhelum, Ludhiana, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Attock, Shahpur, Hoshiarpur, Sheikhupura, Montgomery and Lyallpur.		
(b) The remainder of the Punjab.	<p>Swords, other than swordsticks possessed or carried by the following classes of persons :—</p> <p>(a) Jagirdars enjoying a jagir of Rs. 50 or more <i>per annum</i>.</p> <p>(b) persons paying Rs. 50 or more <i>per annum</i> as land revenue.</p> <p>(c) income tax payers.</p> <p>(d) title-holders, and</p> <p>(e) retired military officers of and above the rank of Jemadar.</p>	Ditto.
4. British India, excepting Burma, Aden, Mianwali and Muzaffargarh districts in the Punjab, and all districts on the external land frontier of British India.	<p>(i) Lead required in good faith for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird-shot) up to any quantity.</p> <p>(ii) Leaden bullets and bird-shot in quantity not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.</p>	<p>All.</p> <p>All.</p>

Area.	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
5. British India, excluding Burma. Aden and all the districts on the external land frontier of British India, except the Karachi, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts in the Bombay Presidency.	(i) Saltpetre. (ii) Sulphur in quantities not exceeding such limits as the Local Government may fix.	All. All.
6. Aden, 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.	All. All.
6A. Aden, Mianwali and Muzaffargarh districts in the Punjab and all districts on the external land frontier of British India, outside Burma, except Karachi, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts in the Bombay Presidency.	Sulphur in quantities not exceeding 10 seers.	All.
7. Burma and all districts on the external land frontier of British India, except the Karachi, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts in the Bombay Presidency.	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.

The term "External land frontier of British India" was defined as "extending from Karachi round the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bengal, Assam, and Burma near to Mergui"—(*Vide* note to rule 19 of U. P. Rules).

Area.	Arms, ammunitions or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>9. Burma—</p> <p>(a) Generally.</p> <p>(b) In the Arakan Hill Tracts.</p>	<p>(i) Lead, except lead in the form of bullets and bird-shot.</p> <p>(ii) Lead, required in good faith for industrial or manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird shot) in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.</p> <p>(iii) Lead bullets and bird-shot, in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix, when possessed by persons entitled to possess fire-arms.</p> <p>(iv) Sulphur in quantities not exceeding one seer.</p> <p>(v) Knives with pointed blades rigidly affixed or capable of being rigidly affixed to the handle and measuring in all over five inches in length which are intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural or industrial purposes.</p> <p>Spears.</p>	<p>Those contained in section 6.</p> <p>All.</p> <p>All.</p> <p>All.</p> <p>That contained in section 13 as amended by Burma Act VII of 1928:</p> <p>Provided that the purpose for which such knife is carried is a domestic, agricultural or industrial purpose.</p> <p>All.</p>

NOTES.

(1) **Firearms captured from enemies and kept as trophies** by a regiment or military mess should be rendered unfit to fire. (H. D. No. 978, dated the 28th May 1920.) [NOTE. The word "firearms" means arms that are fired by means of gun-powder or other explosives (Harsha Nath Chatterji—42 Cal. 1133.)]

(32) **Matches** of certain kinds in Burma are regarded as **explosives** within the meaning of the Indian Explosives Act, IV of 1884, come also within the meaning of ammunition as defined in the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878 and of "dangerous goods" as defined by the Steam Vessels Act, 1884, (now 1917). They cannot therefore be imported, transported, exported, possessed or sold except in accordance with the provisions of the three Acts above cited and of the rules framed thereunder. [Bur. A. M. Edn. 1926, Dir. no. 70 pages 188-189.]

Note.—For Chhavis, Dahs, Gandasas and Kirpans *vide* notes under sec. 4 of the Act, page 26.

SCHEDULE III. (*See rule 3 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, on page 70*)

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.
I. Any arms, ammunition or military stores brought into and landed in bond at, or brought into any port in British India and declared under manifest to be consignments for, any port (other than a port specified in entry II of this Schedule) to which export is permitted.	All.
II. Any arms, ammunition or military stores brought into any port in British India and declared under manifest to be consignments for any port within the political charge of the Political Resident at Aden or the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf to which export is permitted.	Those relating to import.
III. 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 of the *Indian Arms Rules, 1924, on page 70.*

The areas specified in the first column of the subjoined 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.

Areas.	Arms and ammunition	Prohibitions and directions.
(1) All Scheduled Districts, in the Madras Presidency.	All, except cannon and breech loading arms.	All, except those contained in sections 12 and 25.
(2) The Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bengal.	All. ...	Those contained in sections 13 and 14.
(3) Ajmer-Merwara, except the Ajmer City Municipality and all places situate within three miles of any part thereof, and those part 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 trains shall not be entitled to the benefit of this exemption.
(5) The lands to which the Indus Valley State Railway Lands Act, 1873, extends.	All. ...	Ditto.
(6) The following parts of the 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.

SCHEDULE III. (*See rule 3 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, on page 70*)

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.
I. Any arms, ammunition or military stores brought into and landed in bond at, or brought into any port in British India and declared under manifest to be consignments for any port (other than a port specified in entry II of this Schedule) to which export is permitted.	All.
II. Any arms, ammunition or military stores brought into any port in British India and declared under manifest to be consignments for any port within the political charge of the Political Resident at Aden or the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf to which export is permitted.	Those relating to import.
III. 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 of the *Indian Arms Rules, 1924, on page 70.*

The areas specified in the first column of the subjoined 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.

Areas.	Arms and ammunition	Prohibitions and directions.
(1) All Scheduled Districts, in the Madras Presidency.	All, except cannon and breech loading arms.	All, except those contained in sections 12 and 25.
(2) The Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bengal.	All. ...	Those contained in sections 13 and 14.
(3) Ajmer-Merwara, except the Ajmer City Municipality and all places situate within three miles of any part thereof, and those part 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 trains shall not be entitled to the benefit of this exemption.
(5) The lands to which the Indus Valley State Railway Lands Act, 1873, extends.	All. ...	Ditto.
(6) The following parts of the 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.

SCHEDULE V.—(See rule 16 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, on page 78.)

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) Board of Revenue in Madras.	Any port in British India.	Ports in foreign settlements within the political jurisdiction of the Government of Madras.	
(2) The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department.	Do.	<p>(i) Ports in Indian States in Bombay or foreign settlements within the political jurisdiction of the Government of Bombay;</p> <p>(ii) ports within the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda;</p> <p>(iii) ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf;</p> <p>(iv) any ports on the coast of Africa; and</p> <p>(v) ports within the political jurisdiction of the High Commissioner, Iraq.</p>	<p>Forsporting 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.</p>
(3) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.	Calcutta.	<p>(i) Ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf; and</p> <p>(ii) ports within the political jurisdiction of the High Commissioner, Iraq.</p>	<p>Forsporting rifles, (other than sporting rifles taking ammunition of '303 or '450 bore) sporting</p>

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.	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. Ditto.
(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.	Ditto.
(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.	
(7) The Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan and the Political Officer Kalat.	Any port in British India	Any port on the Makran Coast which is within their respective political jurisdiction.	
(8) The Agent to the Governor General, Madras States.	Ditto.	Any port in Madras States.	
(9) The Agent to the Governor General for the Decan States and Resident at Kolahpur.	Ditto.	Any port in Decan States.	

SCHEDULE VI.—[See rule 17 (1) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, page 79.]
 OFFICERS EMPOWERED TO GRANT LICENCES FOR EXPORT BY LAND OR RIVER
 TO ANY PLACE BEYOND THE FRONTIER OF BRITISH INDIA.

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
(1) A Secretary to the Government of— (a) Bombay or Bengal. (b) The Board of Revenue in Madras.	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 for 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) (i) The Commissioner of Police in the 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 or 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 licence shall forthwith be sent to the District Magistrate of the district in Berar to which the arms, ammunition or military stores are consigned.
(4) (i) The Commissioner of Police in the towns of— (a) Madras, and (b) Bombay ; and (ii) The Deputy Commissioner of Police in Calcutta. (iii) The District Magistrate of Karachi.	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 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 ; (c) the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner shall keep a list of such licences ; (d) no such officer may grant a licence for the export to a State in India of any arms in respect of which the prohibition imposed by rule 7 applies, unless such arms have been lawfully imported into British India, and are required for the personal use of persons, or members of the classes specified in Schedule I.
(5) The District Magistrate of Malabar.	Mahé.	

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
(6) The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department.	Portuguese India.	
(7) (a) The Board of Revenue in Madras.	Pondicherry 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 licences issued by him, and (d) copies of licences covering consignments to States in Central India or Rajputana, shall be sent to the Agents to the Governor-General in Central India and Rajputana, respectively. In the case of Chitral, when the ammunition is to be exported by way of Peshawar, the Magistrate shall send a copy of the licence to the Political Officer for Dir, Swat and Chitral for communication, when necessary, to the Assistant Political Officer in Chitral. If the consignment is forwarded by way of Kashmir, a copy of the licence shall be sent to the Resident. In the case of Waziristan, the Magistrate shall refer to the Political Officer, 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.

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
(10) The District Magistrates of Delhi, Karachi and Lahore.	Any State in India	Ditto.
<p>(11) (a) All Political officers in—</p> <p>(1) Hyderabad.</p> <p>(2) Mysore.</p> <p>(3) Central India.</p> <p>(4) Rajputana.</p> <p>(5) Baluchistan.</p> <p>(6) Western India.</p> <p>(7) Punjab States.</p> <p>(8) Baroda and Gujrat.</p> <p>(9) Kashmir.</p> <p>(10) Gwalior.</p> <p>(11) Sikkim.</p> <p>(12) Madras States.</p> <p>(13) Deccan States and Kolhapur.</p> <p>(14) Eastern States</p> <p>(b) The Political Agent, Tripura State.</p> <p>(c) The Agent to the Governor for Rampur, Benares and Tehri States.</p> <p>(d) The Superintendent, Simla Hills States.</p> <p>(e) The Commissioner, Ambala Division.</p> <p>(f) The Political Officer in Manipur.</p> <p>(g) All Political Officers and Deputy Commissioners in the North-West Frontier Province.</p> <p>(h) The Commissioner in Sind.</p> <p>(i) The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.</p> <p>(j) The Deputy Commissioner in the Khasi and Jantia Hills.</p>	<p>The States with which they are in Political relations and any territory within their administrative control.</p>	<p>(a) No licence shall be granted for the export of—</p> <p>(i) cannon, or</p> <p>(ii) military stores of any kind other than sulphur; or</p> <p>(iii) Save as hereinafter provided, such rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 7, or</p> <p>(iv) Save as hereinafter provided, ball ammunition which can be fired from rifles of .303 or .450 bore or from pistols or revolvers of .441, .455 or any intermediate bore.</p> <p>(b) Licences 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.</p> <p>(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—</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(ii) that the cartridges are for the personal use of the licensees.</p>

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
<p>(k) The Collectors of—</p> <p>(i) Surat, (ii) Satara, (iii) Thana, (iv) Kolaba, (v) Dharwar, (vi) Kaira, (vii) Sholapur, (viii) Poora, (ix) Nasik, (x) Bijapur and (xi) Sukkur</p>		
<p>(12) (a-1) The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, (a) the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department, and (b) the Chief Secy to the Government of Bengal</p>	<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 Kam</p>	
<p>(13) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma</p>	<p>Any State in India within the Political charge of the Government of Burma, and any place in Siam or China.</p>	<p>Subject, in the case of export to Siam or China, to the condition that the consignee has obtained sanction to the import of the consignment from the Siamese or Chinese authorities concerned.</p>
<p>(14) The Commanding Officer of a Gurkha Battalion.</p>	<p>Nepal.</p>	<p>For the export of kukris in the possession of discharged Gurkha Sepoys on their departure from the battalion to Nepal.</p>
<p>(15) The British Envoy at the Court of Nepal.</p>	<p>Nepal</p>	<p>For the export of shot gun ammunition to discharged or pensioned officers, non-commissioned officers or men of Gurkha Regiments.</p>

SCHEDULE VII.—[See rule 46 (8) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, page 98]

PERSONS TO WHOM NO FEE IS CHARGEABLE FOR A LICENCE 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, or in the Indian State Forces, 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) and any Indian Officer of the Indian State Forces, 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, or was or is a member of the Auxiliary Force, India, and who has been awarded the Volunteer Officers' Decoration or the Long Service Medal, and any person who was or is a member of the Auxiliary Force, India, or of the Indian Territorial Force and who has been awarded the Efficiency Decoration or the Efficiency Medal.</p> <p>(d) Indian Officers of the Burma Military Police, Assam Rifles, Eastern Frontier Rifles and the Frontier Irregular Corps of the North-West Frontier Province 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, Eastern Frontier Rifles, and the Frontier Irregular Corps of the North-West Frontier Province 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 by 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>All.</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>

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.
(7) Government servants whose possession of arms—such possession not being exempt from the provisions of the Act under section 1 (b) thereof—is 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 [now 46] of the Indian Arms Rules the persons named below (of the Simla District) are exempted from the fee payable in respect of the grant of a single licence in Form XVI, under rule 33, for the possession of a single firearm other than a rifle, pistol or revolver, or in respect of the renewal of such licence.

SCHEDULE.

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

(H. D. notn. no. 1344 of the 9th June 1921.)

(2) Schedule VII of the Arms Act Rules of 1924, does not provide for exemption of any person or class of persons at all but only describes what classes of persons are exempt from payment of license-fee in respect of certain arms. The most that a person falling within item (c), Schedule VII, might be entitled to, might be a paper declaring that the holder was entitled to a license without payment, and such a person would not be entitled to a life certificate of exemption, for he is not exempted at all.

Both licenses and exemptions are granted by virtue of the Act and Rules. Any license or exemption not so granted would be invalid, and no protection to an accused person charged with contravening the Act. If it is established that an accused had no license under the Act or Rules and if he could not prove himself to be exempted under the Act or Rules he would be a person within the provisions of S. 14 of the Act. The fact that a person had been treated as entitled e.g., to an exemption in any one year or for any period, would not prevent the matter from being re-opened in any succeeding year or period.

EMPEROR vs. B. R. VERTANNES

34 CR. L. J. 1983, 112.

SCHEDULE VIII.—(See Rule 2, page 71).

FORM I.—(See Rules 5, 23 and 30.)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

import*Licence for the transport of cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets*possession*or machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition*

1	2	3	4	COLUMNS TO BE FILLED UP IN CASE OF IMPORT OR TRANSPORT			8	9
				Place of des- patch and route	Place of des- tination	Name, de s- cription and residence of consignee		
Name, description, and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Number of packages.	Description with spec- ification of calibre of cannon or other arti- cles.	Number of articles.				Period for which the licence is valid.	Use to which the arti- cles are to be put.

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

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

The—of—19

Conditions.

- 1 This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924
2. 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.

[Sch. VIII—FORM II] THE INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1924. 121

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.

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

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

The _____ of _____ 19 _____

Seal.

(Signature.)
 Commissioner of Police, _____
 District Magistrate of the _____ district
 Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Conditions.

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

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

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

(Signature.)

Seal.

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

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

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

[SCH. VIII—FORM IV] THE INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1924. 123

FORM IV—(See Rule 15.)

FEE—

(a) where granted under Rule 15 (2) (a) to (d), TEN RUPEES, or

in the case referred to in Rule 46 (2), ONE RUPEE ;

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

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

Name, description and resi- dence 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 licence is valid.
		Description.	Number	Description.	Weight in seers or number		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

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*

Seal.

Conditions.

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

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

124 THE INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1924. [SCH. VIII—FORM V]

FORM V.—(See Rule 16)

FEE—FIVE RUPEES.

Licence for the export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from the port of _____ to the port of _____

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

(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
 (1) Poll. Officer or Poll. Resdt. [Rule 16 (2)].
 The _____ of _____ 19 . { (2) Agent or Master of vessel at
 the port [Rule 16 (3)]

Conditions

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

FORM VI.—(See Rule 17.)

FEE—FIVE RUPEES.

Licence for the export by
land or river of—

arms, ammunition or military stores to—in the
State

arms, ammunition or military stores to the
State in political relations with the Govern-
ment of—

Name, de- scription, and resi- dence of licensee and agent (if any)	Num- ber of pack- ages.	Arms.		Ammunition or Military Stores.		Place of des- patch and route.	Purpose for which re- quired.	Place of des- tina- tion.	Name, descrip- tion and residence of con- signee.	Period for which the licence is valid.
		De- scrip- tion.	Num- ber.	De- scrip- tion.	Weight in seers or number.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

The of 19 .	Date on which the previous sanction of the Political Officer for the—State Commissioner of Police— District Magistrate of the—district is obtained [rule 39 (1)]. Date on which a copy is sent to the Political Officer for the—State [rule 17 (3)]. District Magistrate of the—district [rule 17 (4)]. Commissioner of Police,—[rule 17 (5) (a)]. District Magistrate of the—district [rule 17 (5) (a)]. Station Master at the—Ry. Station [rule 17 (5) (b)].	(Signature,) Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign and Political Dept. Officer specially em- powered under rule 17. Secy. to the Govt. of—
The of 19 .		

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.
2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 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 "Ammunition" or "Military Stores," as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

FORM VII. (See Rule 24)

FEE—TEN RUPEES.

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

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any) authorised for the purpose of this consignment.	Licencee's place of business, if any.	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or Military Stores.		Place of despatch, route and mode of transit.	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.	Period for which the licence is valid.
			Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

The of 19 .

Date on which the previous sanction of the Commissioner of Police.

District Magistrate of the———district is obtained [rule 39 (1)].

Date on which a copy is sent to the Commissioner of Police———[rule 24 (2) (a)]

The of 19 .

District Magistrate of the———district [rule 24 (2) (b)].

Magistrate at———[rule 24 (3)].

(Signature.)

Seal.

Commissioner of Police
District Magistrate of
the———district.

The of 19

Conditions.

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

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

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

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

[SCH. VIII—FORM VIII] THE INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1924. 127

FORM VIII.—(See Rules 26 and 27)

FEE—TEN RUPEES.

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

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any) authorised for the purpose of this consignment.	Licencee's place of business, if any.	Number of packages.	Arms		Ammunition or Military Stores		Place of despatch, route and mode of transit.	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.	Period for which the licence is valid.
			Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

The _____
of _____
_____ 19

Date on which copy is sent to the—
(a) other Political Officer concern-
ed. Rule[$\frac{26(2)(a)}{27(2)}$].
(b) District Magistrate of _____
District [Rule $\frac{26(3)}{27(2)(b)}$].
(c) Station Master at the _____
railway station [Rule $\frac{26(2)(a)}{27(2)(a)}$].

(Signature.)
Political Officer
Officer specially em-
powered under Rule
27.
_____ State.

The _____ 193 .

Conditions.

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

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

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

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

Conditions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

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

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

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

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

10. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to an Indian officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces, unless such person produces a written pass or permit

signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

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

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

- (a) "Government arm" means firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and
- (b) "Government ammunition" and "Government military stores" mean, respectively, ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to the Government.

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

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

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

- (a) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (4) or (6) (e) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or
- (b) any person whose name is included in a list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note.—Sub-clause (2) (b) of condition 14 seems to be obsolete having regard to the notification of the Government of India, No. F. 21-XLVI-31 dated the 30th Decr. 1931, deleting item (7), (including the Appendix referred to therein) and item (8) of Schedule IV to the Rules, of page 111, *ante*.

Conditions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Explanation—For the purposes of this condition—

- (a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and
- (b) "Government ammunition" and "Government military stores" mean, respectively, ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory or prepared for and supplied to the Government.

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

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

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

- (a) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (4) or (6) (c) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or
- (b) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

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

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

- (a) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (2), (3), (4) or (6) (d) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or
- * (b) any villagers residing in those portions of the North-West Frontier Province which are specified in entries (8) and (9) of Schedule IV to those Rules as withdrawn from the operation of certain sections of that Act, or
- (c) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

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

* *Vide* note to condition 14 (b) of Licence Form IX, page 131.

Conditions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

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

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

8. He shall not sell breech-loading rifles, parts of breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles elsewhere than at the place of business, factory or shop specified in column 3.

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

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conditions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

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

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

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

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

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (4), or (6) (e) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or
- (b) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

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

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

- (a) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (2), (3), (4), or (6) (d) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or
- (b) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

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

[SCH. VIII—FORM XIII] THE INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1924. 141

FORM XIII—[See Rule 29].

FREE OF ALL FEE.

Licence for the possession by holders of licenses in Form IX, X, XI or XII of firearms and ammunition deposited by their owners for safe keeping.

Name, description and residence of licensee and of duly authorised agent or agents, if any	Description of firearms.	Place (with description, where articles are to be kept.)	*Period for which the license is valid.
1	2	3	4

* Note—A licence in this form will be granted for a period ending on the day on which the licensee's licence in Form IX, X, XI or XII as the case may be, is due to expire.

The — of — 19

Seal.

(Signature.)

Commissioner of Police —
District Magistrate of the — district.
Sub-divisional Magistrate — district.

Conditions.

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

2. It covers only firearms and ammunition of the description given in column 2 so long as they are kept in the place described in column 3 but does not authorise the licensee—

(i) to go armed, or

(ii) to keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

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

(b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory or prepared for and supplied to Government.

3. The licensee shall maintain a register of all arms and ammunition in his possession under this licence in such form as the local Government may direct.

4. He shall exhibit such arms and ammunition and his register on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or if the local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

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

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FORM XIV—[See Rule 31].

FREE OF ALL FEES.

Licence for the possession of arms (other than pistols or revolvers), ammunition or military stores.

Name, description, and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Number and description of arms.	AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place (with description where articles are to be kept.)	* Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Quantity.		
1	2	3	4	5	6

(Signature)

The—of—19 .

Seal.

Commissioner of Police, _____
District Magistrate of the _____ district.
Sub-divisional Magistrate _____ district.

Conditions.

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

2. It covers only the arms, ammunition and stores specified in columns 2, 3 and 4 so long as they are kept in the place described in column 5, but does not authorise the licensee—

- (i) to go armed, or
- (ii) to keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation—For the purpose of this condition—

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

(b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

3. Condition 2 (ii) may be cancelled by the authority granting the licence, if empowered to do so by the Local Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is authorised to possess.

4. The licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.

5. The authority granting or renewing the licence has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the licence whether the weapon for which it has been granted is still in the possession of the licensee, and may require the production of the weapon for the purpose of such an inquiry.

*NOTE 1. A licence in this Form may be granted for any period not exceeding three years.

Note 2. Licensees are warned that in case they sell any arms or ammunition covered by the licences possessed by them to any person (other than a person exempted under section 27 of the Act) they are required to give notice forthwith of the sale together with particulars as to the name and address of the purchaser to the Magistrate of the district or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station. Failure to give notice as required above is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

FORM XV—(See Rule 32.)

FEE—

- (a) for each breech-loading pistol or revolver—TEN RUPEES;
 (b) for any other breech-loading weapon—FIVE RUPEES;
 (c) for other weapons—EIGHT ANNAS in disarmed districts, and
 FOUR ANNAS elsewhere, for each weapon.

The abovementioned fees are for licences granted for periods of one year or less. A licence in this form may be granted for any period exceeding one year and not exceeding three years, in which case a compounded fee shall be levied.

Licence for the possession and use, for the purpose of target practice, of firearms and ammunition.

Serial number of licence.	Name, description and location of mess, club or association	Arms or ammunition that licensee is entitled to possess.		Place within which the licence is valid.	Date on which the licence expires unless previously ceasing to be in force under the proviso* to sub-rule (1) of rule 42.	Date on which the licence or the arms or both shall be produced for inspection before the licensing authority under sub-rule (1) of rule 42.
		Description	Quantity.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

*Provided that where a licence is granted in Form XV for the possession of arms to be acquired by the licensee subsequently to the grant of the licence, the authority granting the licence shall at the time of granting the same direct that within a period specified by him in this behalf, which he may from time to time extend, the arms covered by the licence shall be acquired and that the licence or the arms or both shall be produced for his inspection, and if within the period so specified or extended the licensee fails to acquire the arms or to produce the licence or the arms or both, as the case may be, the licence shall cease to be in force.



(Signature.)

The of 19.

Commissioner of Police, _____
 District Magistrate of the _____ district.
 Subdivisional Magistrate of the _____ district.

Conditions.

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

2. It covers only the mess, club or association named and the arms and ammunition described therein.

3. The mess, club or association, at the time of purchasing any new arms, and in the North-West Frontier Province and in Assam at the time of purchasing ammunition, and elsewhere at the time of purchasing ammunition for rifles other than '22 bore, revolvers or pistols shall cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon its licence under the vendor's signature, namely:—

- (a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased on behalf of the mess, club or association;
- (b) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased; and
- (c) the date of purchase;

and if the arms or ammunition are purchased from any person other than a licensed dealer shall also cause the particulars specified in clauses (b) and (c) to be furnished in writing to the authority who granted this licence within such period as may be prescribed by that authority for this purpose.

4. The mess, club or association shall not purchase ammunition in excess of the maximum which may, from time to time, be fixed by the local Government or in the Madras Presidency the Board of Revenue.

5. The mess, club or association shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.

6. The licence does not authorise any member of the mess, club or association to keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

- (a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government;
- (b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in a Government factory or prepared for and supplied to Government.

7. The local Government or in the Madras Presidency the Board of Revenue may require any firearm or ammunition possessed by the mess, club or association to be registered in such manner as the local Govt. or in the Madras Presidency the Board of Revenue thinks fit.

8. The authority granting or renewing the licence has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the licence whether the weapons for which it has been granted are still in the possession of the mess, club or association and to require the production of such weapons for the purposes of such inquiry.

Note.—Licensees are warned that in case they sell any arms or ammunition covered by the licences possessed by them to any person (other than a person exempted under section 27 of the Act) they are required to give notice forthwith of the sale together with particulars as to the name and address of the purchaser to the Magistrate of the district or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station. Failure to give notice as required above is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

FORM XVI—(See Rule 39).

FEE—I (a) If the licence is granted for ammunition of the kind referred to in rule (33) (1), proviso (ii)—*Free of all fee*;

(b) In the Attock District of the Punjab, if the licence is granted for the purposes of village defence,—*Free of all fee*, otherwise—

(i) in disarmed districts, *Eight annas*, and (ii) elsewhere, *Four annas* for each weapon; and

(c) elsewhere in British India—

(i) for a breech-loading pistol or revolver, *Ten Rupees*,

(ii) for any other breech-loading weapon, *Five Rupees*,

(iii) for other weapons, *Eight Annas* in disarmed districts and *Four annas*, elsewhere, for each weapon.

Provided that in Burma licences granted for the purpose of village defence shall be granted free of all fee—

II. The above mentioned fees are payable in respect of licences granted for the first time for the period of one year or less. Should the licence be renewed for a further period, and unless the licence is free of all fee, the following fees shall be payable in respect of each renewal for a period, of one year or less.

(i) in cases to which clause (b) in paragraph I applies, the same fees, and,

(ii) in cases to which clause (c) in paragraph I applies, *five rupees, rupees two and annas eight and annas eight, or annas four*, respectively, provided that in such cases application for renewal is made within one month of the date on which the licence expires and if application is not made within that period, the licensing authority may, in his discretion levy fees at the original rate.

III. A licence in this Form may be granted or renewed for any period not exceeding three years, and if the period for which a licence is granted or renewed exceeds one year, the fee shall, subject to the proviso to clause (ii) in para. II be levied at the annual rates hereinbefore prescribed for grant or renewal as the case may be.

Licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the purpose of "sport/protection/display"

Serial No. of licence.	Name, description and residence of licensee and agent, if any.	Arms and ammunition that licensee is entitled to possess.		Name, father's name and address of retainer (if any) covered by the licence.	Arms or ammunition that retainer is entitled to possess.		Area within which the licence is valid.	Date on which licence expires, unless previously ceasing to be in force under the proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 42.	Date on which this licence or the arms or both shall be produced for inspection before the licensing authority under the proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 42.
		Brief description of each weapon with details, e.g., distinguishing mark, register number, etc.	Quantity and description of each kind of ammunition.		Arms.	Ammunition.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

*Provided that where a licence is granted in Form XVI for the possession of arms to be acquired by the licensee subsequently to the grant of the licence, the authority granting the licence shall at the time of granting the same direct that within a period specified by him in this behalf, which he may from time to time extend, the arms covered by the licence shall be acquired and that the licence or the arms or both shall be produced for his inspection, and if within the period so specified or extended the licensee fails to acquire the arms and to produce the licence or the arms, or both as the case may be, the licence shall cease to be in force. (H. D. notn. no F. 21/LXXXIII-30 dated 18th Jan. 1932).

The _____ of _____ 19 ____

Seal

(Signature).

Commissioner of Police _____

Deputy Commissioner of Police _____

Assistant Commissioner of Police _____

District Magistrate of the _____ district.

Sub-divisional Magistrate of the _____ district.

Form of renewal of the Licence

Date and year.	Date on which renewed licence expires.	Signature.
		<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-right: 10px;"> Seal. </div> <div> Commissioner of Police— Deputy Commissioner of Police— Assistant Commissioner of Police— District Magistrate— District. Sub-divisional Magistrate— Sub-division, District— </div> </div>

Conditions.

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

2. It covers only the persons named, and the arms and ammunition described therein and such retainers (if any) as may be entered in column 5.

3. This licence is valid to the extent specified in column 10, subject in the case of a licence having effect outside the province in which it is granted or renewed to any restrictions which may be imposed by any general or special order of a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control.

4. The licensee or any retainer acting under this licence shall not go armed with any arms covered thereby otherwise than in good faith for the purpose of ^{sport} protection : and, save where he is specially authorized in this behalf, in any Presidency-town or Rangoon, by the ^{Deputy Commissioner} Assistant Commissioner of Police, or in any other place, by the District Magistrate or a Sub-divisional Magistrate, he shall not take any such arms to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage.

5. The licensee, at the time of purchasing any new arms, in the N. W. F. Province and in Assam at the time of purchasing ammunition, and elsewhere at the time of purchasing ammunition for rifles other than .22 bore, revolvers and pistols shall cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon his licence under the vendor's signature, namely :—

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

(b) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased ; and

(c) the date of purchase ;

and if the arms or ammunition are purchased from any person other than a licensed dealer shall also cause the particulars specified in clauses (b) and (c) to be furnished in writing to the authority who granted this licence within such period as may be prescribed for this purpose by such authority.

6. He shall not purchase ammunition for rifles other than .22 bore, revolvers and pistols or in Assam ammunition of any kind in excess of the maximum which may from time to time be fixed by the local Government.

7. He shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.

8. He shall not possess Government arms and ammunition.

Explanation—For the purposes of this condition—

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

(b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

9. Condition 8 may be cancelled by the authority granting the licence if empowered to do so by the Local Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is authorised to possess.

10. Where the licence is granted for the purpose of sport, the licensee or any

retainer acting under the licence shall observe such close season as may be prescribed by the Local Government in respect of the game-birds and animals hereinafter set forth below.

11. The licensee shall report any change of his permanent residence either to the authority who granted him the licence, or, in the event of the licence having been renewed by some other authority on a previous occasion of change of permanent residence, then to such authority. In case of any change of residence whether permanent or temporary, he may, at his option, apply to the nearest licensing authority for renewal of this licence should it be necessary.

12. The authority granting or renewing the licence has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the licence whether the weapon or weapons for which it has been granted is or are still in the possession of the licensee, and to require its or their production for the purposes of such inquiry.

Note (1).—Any breach of the conditions of this licence is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with both. (Section 21 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.)

Note (2).—Licensees are warned that in case they sell any arms or ammunition covered by licences possessed by them to any person (other than a person exempted under sec. 27 of the Act) they are required to give notice forthwith of the sale together with particulars as to the name and address of the purchaser to the Magistrate of the District or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station. Failure to give notice as required above is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

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FORM XVIA. (See Rule 33.)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

Licence for the possession by a retainer of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the purpose of sport/protection/display.

Serial number of licence.	Name, description and residence of person exempted under Schedule I, 1 (a) nominating licensee.	Name and residence of licensee.	Name and residence of father of licensee.	Arms or ammunition that licensee is entitled to possess.		Extent of validity of licence, i.e., throughout India, province or district.	Date on which licence expires.
				Brief description of each weapon with details, e.g., distinguishing marks, register No., etc.	Quantity and description of each kind of ammunition.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Or the date on which the person specified in column 2 ceases to be exempted under Schedule I, (1) (a), whichever is earlier



The _____ of _____ 19 ____ (Signature).

Commissioner of Police _____.

Deputy Commissioner _____.

Assistant Commissioner _____.

District Magistrate of the _____ district.

Subdivisional Magistrate of the _____ district.

Conditions.

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

2. It covers only the person named in column 3 of this licence and the arms and ammunition described in columns 5 and 6.

3. This licence is valid to the extent specified in column 7, subject in the case of a licence having effect outside the province in which it is granted or renewed to any restrictions which may be imposed by any general or special order of a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control.

4. This licence shall only be granted to a person nominated in that behalf and certified to be his own retainer by a person exempted under article (1) (a) of Schedule I to these rules, and it shall only be granted in respect of the arms and ammunition specified in this behalf by and being the property of such exempted person.

5. This licence may be granted or renewed for any period not exceeding one year, providing that it shall expire on the date on which the person specified in column 2 of this licence ceases to be exempted under article (1) (a) of Schedule I to these rules, where such date is prior to the date on which it would ordinarily expire.

6. The licensee shall not go armed with any arms covered by this licence otherwise than in good faith for the purpose of sport/protection/display; and, save where he is specially authorised in this behalf, in any Presidency town or Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, or, in any other place, by the District Magistrate or a Subdivisional Magistrate, he shall not take any such arms to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage.

7. He shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.

8. He shall not possess Government arms and ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

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

(b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

9. Condition 8 may be cancelled by the authority granting the licence if empowered to do so by the local Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is authorised to possess.

10. Where the licence is granted for the purpose of sport, the licensee shall observe such close season as may be prescribed by the local Government in respect of the game-birds and animals herein-after set forth below.

11. The licensee shall report any change of his permanent residence to the authority who granted him the licence, or in the event of the licence having been renewed by some other authority on a previous occasion of change of permanent residence, then to such authority. In case of any change of residence, whether permanent or temporary, he may, at his option, apply to the nearest licensing authority for renewal of this licence should it be necessary.

12. The authority granting or renewing the licence has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the licence whether the weapon or weapons for which it has been granted is or are still in the possession of the licensee, and to require its or their production for the purposes of such inquiry.

Note 1.—Any breach of the conditions of this licence is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with both. (Section 21 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.)

Note 2.—Licensees are warned that in case they sell any arms or ammunition covered by the licences possessed by them to any person (other than a person exempted under section 27 of the Act) they are required to give notice forthwith of the sale together with particulars as to the name and address of the purchaser to the Magistrate of the district or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station. Failure to give notice as required above is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

150 THE INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1924. [SCH. VIII—FORM XVII]

FORM XVII.—(See Rule 34.)

Fee for each weapon—ONE RUPEE.

Temporary licence for the possession of arms and going armed during the period occupied in journeying from the port or other place of arrival in British India to place of destination.

Name and description of licensee.	ARMS OR AMMUNITION THAT LICENSEE IS ENTITLED TO POSSESS.		Place of destination	Period for which the license is valid.
	Brief description of each weapon.	Quantity and description of each kind of ammunition.		
1	2	3	4	5

The _____ of _____ 19 _____

Seal.

Date on which copy is sent to the
Commissioner of Police _____
District Magistrate _____ District
Political Officer of _____ State

The _____ of _____ 19 _____

Signature,
Commissioner of Police _____
District Magistrate _____ district

Conditions.

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

2. It covers only the persons named, and the arms and ammunition, described therein.

3. The licensee shall not, unless specially empowered in this behalf by the authority granting the licence, go armed to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage.

4. The licensee shall not go armed with Government arms or ammunition.

*Explanation :—*For the purposes of this condition—

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

(b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory or prepared for and supplied to the Government.

5. Condition 4 may be cancelled by the authority granting the licence if empowered to do so by the local Government and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is authorised to possess.

6. The licensee shall, on arrival at his destination, if such place is situated in British India or Berar, forthwith apply to the nearest licensing authority for a licence in Form XIV or Form XVI in respect of the arms and ammunition described herein and shall at the same time deliver this licence in original to that authority.

NOTE (1).—Any breach of the conditions of this licence is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with both. (Section 21 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.)

NOTE (2).—Licensees are warned that in case they sell any arms or ammunition covered by the licences possessed by them to any person (other than a person exempted under Section 27 of the Act) they are required to give notice forthwith of the sale together with particulars as to the name and address of the purchaser to the magistrate of the district or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station. Failure to give notice as required above is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

FROM XVIII. (See Rule 35.)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

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.

Name, description and residence of licensee.	Arms and ammunition		Place or area for which the licence is granted.	Specification of the wild beasts which may be destroyed under this licence.	Period for which the licence is valid unless previously ceasing to be in force under the proviso* to sub-rule (1) of rule 42.	Title and residence of Magistrate to whom the licence and weapon must be shown between the 15th November and the 31st December.	Date on which the licence or the arms or both shall be produced for inspection before the licensing authority under sub-rule (1) of rule 42.
	Brief description of each weapon with details, e.g., registered No. and other distinguishing marks.	Quantity and description of each kind of ammunition.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

† *Note*.—A licence in this form may be granted for any period not exceeding three years.

* Provided that where a licence is granted in Form XVIII for the possession of arms to be acquired by the licensee subsequently to the grant of the licence, the authority granting the licence shall at the time of granting the same direct that within a period specified by him in this behalf, which he may from time to time extend, the arms covered by the licence shall be acquired and that the licence or the arms or both shall be produced for his inspection, and if within the period so specified or extended the licensee fails to acquire the arms and to produce the licence or the arms or both, as the case may be, the licence shall cease to be in force.

(Signature).

District Magistrate of the ——— district.
Subdivisional Magistrate, ——— district.

The of 19 .
 Conditions.

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

2. Once every year, between the 15th November and the 31st December, the licensee shall produce this licence and every weapon covered thereby before the Magistrate referred to in column 7.

3. He shall not go armed with any arms covered by this licence otherwise than in good faith for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings or cattle; nor shall he take any such arms to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage, or to any considerable distance beyond the place or area entered in column 4.

4. He shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.

5. He shall not keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

- (a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and
- (b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

6. Condition 5 may be cancelled by the authority granting the licence if empowered to do so by the local Government and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is entitled to possess.

7. The licensee shall not purchase rifle, revolver or pistol ammunition or in Assam ammunition of any kind, in excess of the maximum which may from time to time be fixed by the local Government.

8. At the time of purchasing any new arms, in the North-West Frontier Province and in Assam at the time of purchasing ammunition, and elsewhere at the time of purchasing ammunition for rifles, other than '22 bore, revolvers and pistols he shall cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon his licence under the vendor's signature, namely,—

- (a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;
- (b) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased; and
- (c) the date of purchase;

and if the arms are purchased from any person other than a licensed dealer, shall also cause the particulars specified in clauses (b) and (c) to be furnished, in writing, to the authority who granted this licence within such period as may be prescribed for this purpose by such authority.

9. Without prejudice to the avoidance of this licence for breach of any of the foregoing conditions, it shall be void if—

- (a) the licensee dies, or
- (b) any weapon covered thereby—
 - (i) is sold, or
 - (ii) is attached in execution of a decree.

10. The authority granting or renewing the licence has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the licence whether any weapon for which it has been granted is still in the possession of the licensee and to require the production of the weapon for the purposes of such inquiry.

Note 1.—Any breach of the conditions of this licence is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with both. (Section 21 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.)

Note 2.—Licensees are warned that in case they sell any arms or ammunition covered by the licences possessed by them to any person (other than a person exempted under section 27 of the Act) they are required to give notice forthwith of the sale together with particulars as to the name and address of the purchaser to the Magistrate of the district or the officer in charge of the nearest police-station. Failure to give notice as required above is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

FORM XIX.

(See Rule 36.)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

Licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals doing injury to crops or cattle.

Name, description and residence of licensee.	Name and description of any member of the licensee's family, or servant employed to watch crops or cattle, residing with him, by whom the arms covered by this licence may be also used.	Arms and ammunition. Brief description of each weapon with details, e.g., registered No. and other distinguishing marks.	Quantity and description of each kind of ammunition.	Place or area within which the licence is valid.	† Period for which the licence is valid unless previously ceasing to be in force under proviso* to sub-rule (1) of rule 42.	Date on which the licence or the arms, both shall be produced for inspection before the licensing authority under sub-rule (1) of rule 42.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

† Note.—A licence in this form may be granted for any period not exceeding three years.

* Provided that where a licence is granted in Form XIX for the possession of arms to be acquired by the licensee subsequently to the grant of the licence, the authority granting the licence shall at the time of granting the same direct that within a period specified by him in this behalf, which he may from time to time extend, the arms covered by the licence shall be acquired and that the licence or the arms or both shall be produced for his inspection, and if within the period so specified or extended the licensee fails to acquire the arms and to produce the licence or arms or both, as the case may be, the licence shall cease to be in force.

District Magistrate of the _____ district.
Subdivisional Magistrate, _____ district.

The _____ of _____ 19 _____

Conditions.

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

2. The licensee shall not go armed with any arms covered by this licence otherwise than in good faith for the destruction or driving away of wild animals which do injury to the crops or cattle situated in the area specified in the licence.

3. He shall not use any arms covered by this licence otherwise than in the place or area in which the licence is valid.

4. He shall not lend any arms or ammunition covered by this licence to any person, other than a member of his family, or servant who may be employed by him to protect the crops or cattle situated in the area specified in the licence and who is mentioned in column 2 of the licence.

5. He shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.

6. The licensee shall not keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

- (a) "Government arms" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and
- (b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

7. Condition 6 may be cancelled by the authority granting the licence if empowered to do so by the local Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is entitled to possess.

8. The licensee shall not purchase rifle, revolver or pistol ammunition or in Assam ammunition of any kind, in excess of the maximum which may from time to time be fixed by the local Government.

9. This licence shall be void if the licensee commits a breach of any of the above conditions or if the licensee dies, or if any weapon covered thereby—

- (i) is sold,
- (ii) is attached in execution of a decree.

10. The authority granting or renewing the licence has the right to enquire at any time during the currency of the licence whether any weapon for which it has been granted is still in the possession of the licensee, and to require production of the weapon for the purposes of such inquiry.

Note 1.—Any breach of the conditions of this licence is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with both. (Section 21 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.)

Note 2.—Licensees are warned that in case they sell any arms or ammunition covered by the licences possessed by them to any person (other than a person exempted under section 27 of the Act) they are required to give notice forthwith of the sale together with particulars as to the name and address of the purchaser to the Magistrate of the district or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station. Failure to give notice as required above is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

FORM XX.—(See Rule 37.)

FEES—

(i) when granted under Rule 37 (1) (a) and (b)—FOUR ANNAS for each weapon.

(ii) when granted under Rule 37 (1) (c)—FREE OF ALL FEE.

Exception.—A fee of TEN RUPEES is charged for a licence in this form in respect of a pistol or a revolver in all provinces other than the North-West Frontier Province.

Licence for going armed on a journey in or through any Province.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Arms or ammunition that licensee is entitled to carry.		Retainers (if any) covered by the licence.					Place of departure, route and place of destination.	Period which the journey is likely to occupy.	Period for which the licence is valid.
	Brief description of each weapon with details, e.g., registered No. and other distinguishing marks.	Quantity and description of each kind of ammunition.	Name of retainer.	Name of retainer's father.	Address of retainer.	Arms or ammunition that retainer is entitled to carry.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	Description.	Quantity.	9	10	11
										From the— to 19

(Signature.)



Commissioner of Police _____
 District Magistrate of the _____ district.
 Subdivisional Magistrate, _____ district.
 Political Officer for the _____ State.

The _____ of 19 _____

Conditions.

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

2. It covers only the persons named, and the arms and ammunition described therein and such retainers (if any) as may be entered in column 4.

3. The licensee or any retainer acting under this licence shall not, unless specially empowered in this behalf by the authority granting the licence, go armed to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage.

4. He shall not go armed with Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation :—For the purpose of this condition—

- (a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government ; and
- (b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to the Government.

5. He shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.

Note 1.—Any breach of the conditions of this licence is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with both. (Section 21 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.)

Note 2.—Licensees are warned that in case they sell any arms or ammunition covered by the licences possessed by them to any person (other than a person exempted under section 27 of the Act) they are required to give notice forthwith of the sale together with particulars as to the name and address of the purchaser to the Magistrate of the district or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station. Failure to give notice as required above is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

*A brief explanation of the Rules affecting the possession of arms
by private individuals.*

1. Complaints have been made that the Indian Arms Rules are not easy to understand. They contain many technical directions of no interest to the private person who desires to possess arms for private purposes; they have been modified from time to time and have been considerably revised this year (1923-24) and as they have to be read in conjunction with the Act and the Schedules, the layman sometimes finds it hard to ascertain the procedure he should follow in order to secure a licence and to understand the conditions on which he may keep arms. This pamphlet has been prepared, therefore, with a view to explaining to the public the procedure laid down for obtaining and renewing arms licences, purchasing ammunition, carrying weapons on journey, importing or exporting weapons for private use and the like. It does not purport to be an exhaustive paraphrase of the Rules but merely sets forth, in language free from legal technicalities, what the procedure is without touching on matters connected with the manufacture, import, export, and sale as affecting dealers.

2. Every person who is not specially exempt from the operations of those sections of the Act which prohibit the keeping or carrying of arms without a licence must take out licences to cover any arms or ammunition which he possesses or wishes to purchase. **Persons who require licences and those exempt.** A list of the persons and classes of persons so exempt will be found in Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924. Persons exempt however, are subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) the number and description of arms in respect of which exemption is enjoyed may be restricted under separate orders issued by each local Government. Where such orders are in force, arms in excess of the prescribed numbers or descriptions must be covered by licences;
- (ii) all fire-arms [and ammunition] in a person's possession must be registered in such manner as the local Government may prescribe;
- (iii) the loss or theft of any arms or ammunition must be reported forthwith at the nearest police station; and
- (iv) *arms or ammunition may not be imported through the post office and in Burma may not be despatched through the post.

Orders regarding conditions (i) and (ii) are issued separately by each local Government in regard to its own territory. It is not possible, therefore, to state here what they are, but the necessary information will be easily obtainable from a Commissioner of Police in a Presidency Town or the nearest Magistrate. In the old rules, (1920), the list of exemptions was much larger than it is now: and certain categories have been excluded from the new Schedule. Such

* Note.—Vide note to rule 22 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, on page 83.

persons now excluded but exempt under the rules of 1920 will be granted a life certificate of exemptions free of fees in respect of the weapons in respect of which they now enjoy exemption provided they apply within six months of the issue of the Rules of 1924.

3. Generally speaking, that is, outside the provinces of the Punjab, Burma and Delhi, licences are not necessary to cover possession of arms, other than firearms, *e.g.*, sword-sticks, daggers, spears, etc., but it may happen that in particular districts or cities in other provinces under special orders of the local Government, licences in respect of such arms may be necessary. As, however, orders of this description are issued in a time of emergency and rescinded when the emergency has passed, it is not possible to include details in this pamphlet and persons who may have doubts are therefore advised to make enquiries from the Commissioner of Police in the Presidency Towns and elsewhere from the nearest Magistrate. Where necessary, licences for arms of this description are issued for a fee of eight annas for each weapon. Otherwise, throughout British India with the exception of a few scattered districts, details of which may be found, if fuller information is desired, in Schedule IV to the Indian Arms Rules, licences to cover possession of and going armed with all firearms are necessary. These are of various kinds and the applicant should make up his mind which form of licence he requires before submitting his application. For example :—

4. Licences may be given entitling the holder to keep arms (other than pistols and revolvers) and ammunition in a certain place but not to go armed ; or again,

Licences may be given permitting the holders to possess arms and go armed for the purpose of sport, protection or display ; or again,

Licences may be given to possess arms and go armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings, cattle or crops—(these are intended mainly to help cultivators and are granted free of fees) and, lastly,

Licences may be given to go armed on a journey.

5. It may be asked whether everybody is entitled to a licence on payment of the prescribed fee. The answer is in the negative. Any person of course may apply for a licence, but the grant of licences is governed by the broad principle that arms and ammunition must not be allowed to fall into the hands of lawless people. It is clearly impossible for all applicants to be personally known to the licencing authority, who in order to discharge properly the responsibility laid on him, must in many cases cause enquiries to be made, through any agency he deems best, into the *bona fides* of the applicant and his fitness to possess arms before he can grant a licence. The Government of India have, however, laid down certain qualifications the possession of any one of which, connotes, in their opinion, sufficient evidence of respectability to warrant the grant of licence without further

enquiry unless the licensing authority has a sufficient and definite reason for refusal or for ordering enquiry. These qualifications are;—

- (a) Membership of any Order established by the Crown or the possession of a title conferred or recognized by the Government of India or of the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal or a Certificate of Honour.
- (b) Membership, past or present to the Indian Central or Provincial Legislatures.
- (c) Payment of not less than Rs. 500 land revenue or Rs. 100 in roads or public works cesses, or any payment of income-tax.*
- (d) Being a Government officer in receipt of a salary of not less than Rs. 100 per mensem
- (e) Being a Commissioned or gazetted officer of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces, Indian Marine Service or a Commissioned Indian Officer of the Imperial Service Troops in active service.
- (f) Being a pensioned officer who before retirement was by virtue of his official position included in (d) or (e) above.

6. The licence which is most generally required is that which will enable the holder to possess arms and go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display. This licence is granted in Form XVI and anyone wishing to obtain it should apply either in person or by post to the Commissioner of Police in Presidency towns and elsewhere to the nearest District or Sub-Divisional Magistrate unless the applicant ordinarily resides in an Indian State and may have occasion to visit British India in which case he should apply to the Political Officer of his State.

7. Details of the Fees chargeable for a licence in this form will be found on reference to the heading of Licence Form XVI.—Broadly, they are:—

- (i) for a breech-loading revolver or pistol Rs. 10.
- (ii) for any other breech-loading weapon Rs. 5.
- (iii) for any other weapon annas 8.

These rates apply to a licence granted for the first time. On renewal, fees at half these rates, except in the case of the last named, will be charged.

There are, however, certain classes of persons who, in virtue of their past or present civil or military service, have been exempted from the necessity of paying fees for licence in this form. Details of these will also be found in Schedule VII. Otherwise, where payable, fees may be paid either by means of a non-judicial stamp affixed to the application or in cash at the option of the applicant.

*Note.—The Government of Bengal has ruled that the "limit of income liable to assessment at the time when these rules came into force, namely, Rs. 2,000 per annum, should continue to be the qualification, in so far as payment of income tax is concerned. (Vide note to rule 52 of the Bengal rules based on letter no. 798-824 Pl. D. dated the 18th June 1932).

8. Licences in Form XVI are originally granted for one year from the date of issue and for the most part hitherto have been valid only in the district in which they were granted. Licensees should, however, realize that if they wish to avoid the inconvenience of annual renewal they may apply for a licence valid for a period not exceeding three years which will be granted on payment of a compounded fee. A licence in this form may also be made valid for the whole of British India and the practice of giving such all-India licences has been encouraged in order to minimise the inconvenience otherwise caused to persons who move frequently from one district to another. It should be observed that a condition attaching to a licence specially made valid for the whole of British India is that its validity is subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by a local Government in respect to its own territory. *e.g.*, counter-signature by a local officer of a licence granted or renewed by an officer of another province, etc., and holders of such licences are advised in their own interests to ascertain, when they have occasion to go outside the province in which they originally obtained their licence or subsequently had it renewed, whether any such restrictions have been imposed in the province to which they have gone. This information will be readily obtainable from the nearest licensing authority in the new province who will also, in most cases, be in a position to regularize the licence if this is necessary.

9. The amount of ammunition for revolvers, pistols and rifles other than '22 bore, which the licensee is entitled to possess at any one time or within the period of validity of the licence will be entered on the licence. This amount is determined by local Governments and all purchases of ammunition for these weapons must be entered on the licence form by the vendor but there is no necessity for the latter to enter purchases of any other kind of ammunition on the possession of which there are no restrictions nor has he any need to enter on any form of licence purchases of any kind of ammunition, other than that for rifles of '303 or '450 bore and revolvers or pistols of '441, '455 or any intermediate bore (to effect the purchase of which ammunition possession licences have to be taken out even by persons otherwise exempted) made by persons who are exempted from the necessity of taking out licences.

10. Where a licence is valid only for the district in which it was granted and the holder wishes to carry his weapons on a journey or in cases in which the licensee wishes to go on a journey accompanied by his retainers who are accustomed to bear arms when accompanying him, a licence is required for which a fee of four annas is charged for all weapons except revolvers or pistols for which a fee of Rs. 10 exacted. These licences are obtainable from a Commissioner of Police, a District Magistrate or a Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered to grant them and as the law

requires an officer who receives an application for a journey licence to obtain the previous approval to its grant of the proper authority of the place of residence of the applicant in cases where the latter does not reside within the jurisdiction of the officer to whom application is made or is not personally known to him, unless for any special reason this precaution is considered unnecessary, persons are advised to allow for the delay that such enquiries must cause by submitting their applications some time before the actual date of the journey. It should also be noted that a journey licence does not entitle the holder to use the arms covered by it for purposes of sport in the course of his journey. A licensee holding a district or a provincial licence wishing to proceed to any place outside the district or province for sport should have his licence made valid for that place and that for the journey thereto or, and he is advised to do this, get his licence made valid for the whole of British India.

11. The conditions attaching to the grant of any licence are printed on the form itself. These should be carefully noted and observed as the infringement of any one of them constitutes an offence under the Indian Arms Act and renders the holder of the licence liable to prosecution. Prominent amongst these conditions are those which require the giving of information forthwith at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms or ammunition and the embargo on the taking of arms to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage unless specially authorised to do so.

12. As has already been stated, licences to cover possession and going armed are granted for a period of from one to three years. When this period is nearing expiry, if the arms covered by a licence are still in the holder's possession, he should apply for renewal of his licence. Such an application should be addressed either to the authority who granted the licence or the nearest District or Sub-divisional Magistrate according to which officer's head-quarters are nearest to the applicant's place of residence for the time being. Production of arms is not usually demanded before a licence is renewed but it should be understood that it rests with the licensing authority to demand this, if he deems it necessary. The original licence should, of course, accompany all applications for renewal. In many cases personal applications will be found most speedy and convenient and are therefore encouraged where persons reside at head-quarters stations or in cities and towns but there is no objection to the submission of these applications through the post. It has already been stated that fees for renewal are, with one exception, muzzle-loading firearms and other arms, half the original fees. In this connection it should be noted, however, that licensing authorities have discretion to levy fees at the original rates in respect of renewals where the application for renewal is not received within a month following the date of expiry of the licence and where there is no sufficient excuse for the delay.

13. Private individuals frequently wish to import firearms into India as part of their personal luggage. If a licence covering possession in India has been obtained beforehand or if a person is one of an exempted class no difficulty arises as on production before the Customs authorities of the licence or proof, if required, of exemption, the arms can at once be cleared since in these cases no special licence to cover import is necessary. In the majority of cases, however, concerning non-exempted persons, the arms are not covered by a possession licence and in cases of this kind where a person's final destination in India is not the port of arrival, a licence covering temporary possession during the period of the journey from the port of disembarkation to the place of destination can be obtained on payment of a fee of Re. 1 per weapon from the Commissioner of Police or District Magistrate at the port of arrival. This will enable an individual to take his weapons with him on his journey up-country but on arrival at his destination he must take out a regular licence in the ordinary way. The objection that there may be no time on arrival in which to obtain a temporary licence of the kind described from the Commissioner of Police or other authority can easily be met by the individual instructing his agent in advance to obtain this licence on his behalf to cover the weapons he is bringing with him and a description of which should be furnished to the agent. The great advantage of this procedure is that the importer will be able to proceed at once on his journey with his weapons in his possession instead of leaving them in deposit with the Customs authorities until a proper licence covering possession can be obtained in respect of them.

14. Rifles of '303 and '450 bores and revolvers or pistols of '441, '455 or any intermediate bore are not allowed to be imported into British India except under the special sanction of the Government of India which is only given for exceptional reasons. This prohibition applies to all weapons the bore of which is of the dimensions given irrespective of the dimensions of the chamber or "lead" and whether, as manufactured, Government ammunition can or cannot be used in them. Even persons who have been granted the privilege of exemption have had it restricted in this respect to weapons which have been lawfully imported into British India and no licensing authority is permitted to give a licence to cover possession of such weapons to non-exempted persons unless he is satisfied that they have been lawfully imported. This can only be the case if special permission has been obtained or the weapons were in India before the prohibition against import came into force, *i.e.*, in the case of the rifles before January 1901, and of revolvers or pistols before the latest Arms Rules, those of 1924, came into force. To ensure, however, that persons who own such rifles lawfully for sporting purposes and revolvers or pistols obtained before their import was prohibited, may obtain ammunition for the same in reasonable quantities provision has been made in the Rules to permit selected dealers being allowed

to import and sell such ammunition to qualified persons, *i.e.*, those who hold licences covering possession of the same.

15. Private individuals are not required to obtain any special licence to cover the export of arms and ammunition which they may desire to take out of the country with them or send out of India provided these are of a reasonable quantity and their possession in India is covered either by a licence or by exemption.

16. In the Appendix which follows will be found the list of exempted persons (*Vide* Schedule I, of the Rules, page 99),

of persons entitled to a life certificate, (*printed below),

of persons who are not required to pay fees for possession licences (*Vide* Schedule VII, page 118) and

of specimen copies of the licence forms (*i.e.* Forms Nos. XIV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX and XX in Schedule VIII, page 120).

* All individual members of the undermentioned classes who were as such exempted under the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, immediately before the coming into force of the Rules of 1920 :—

(a) members of any Order of Knighthood ; (b) persons holding the Kaiser-i-Hind medal ; (c) persons holding titles conferred or recognised by the Governor-General in Council ; (d) persons holding swords or other arms received as gifts from the Governor-General in Council or a local Government ; (e) persons holding certificates received on the occasion of the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria ; (f) retired officers (other than retired subordinate, warrant, petty and non-commissioned officers) of the Royal Navy and retired British and Indian officers within the meaning of section 7 (1) and (2) of the Indian Army Act, 1911, in receipt, as such, of a pension ; and (g) landholders and members of a Municipal Board or a Committee designated for exemption in any list issued in this behalf of a local Government.

2. All persons who before the 1st day of January 1920, had been admitted as members of the Distinguished Service Order, the Imperial Service Order, the Indian Order of Merit or the Order of British India, or had been awarded the Victoria Cross, the Military Cross, the Distinguished Conduct Medal, the Distinguished Flying Medal, the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, the Volunteer Decoration, the King's Police Medal, the Volunteer Long Service Medal or the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

3. Retired officers (other than retired subordinate, warrant, petty and non-commissioned officers) of the Royal Navy and retired British and Indian officers within the meaning of section 7 (1) and (2) of the Indian Army Act, 1911, in receipt, as such, of a pension, who retired after the 31st December 1919 and before the 1st July 1921, and are resident in the Punjab.

4. Such of the second and third class Sardars of the Deccan, of the second class Sardars of Gujrat and of the Mehwasī Chieftains in the Bombay Presidency as were exempted under the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, and Meherban Fattasingh Gumansingh, the Chieftain of Chikali.

Local Rules and Orders—Bengal.**SECTION (I).—Import, Export and Transport of Arms.**

1. **Import and export of arms.**—Included as note (9) to section 6 of the Act, page 34, and note (4) to section 4 of the Act, page 26.

1A. **Import of arms and ammunition of prohibited bore.**—The import of arms and ammunition of certain bores is prohibited under rule 7 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924 (*see also* paragraph 58A, page 195).

Note.—Provision exists under rule 38 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, for selected dealers to import and sell ammunition of prohibited bores to qualified persons. No general relaxation of the rule against importation can be granted, but applications from Ruling Princes and Chiefs for the direct importation of prohibited bore ammunition in specified quantities will be granted as special cases by the Government of India. (For. and Poll. Dept. letter No. D. 4674G.-30, dated the 27th May 1931).

1B. **Re-importation of arms of military pattern.**—Vide note (10) to Rule 7, page 74.

1C. **Import of arms and ammunition into the the port of Chittagong.**—The importation of arms and ammunition from outside India direct to the port of Chittagong is not permissible under the rules. (Govt. of Bengal memo. no. 2247Pl., dated the 25th June 1929).

1D. **Import of toy, dummy or imitation revolvers or pistols.**—Vide note (14) to rules 6, page 34.

2. **Import and transport of arms and ammunition by dealers.**—No licence is required for the transport of arms and ammunition to their places 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) of the Arms Rules exempts arms and ammunition in this case from 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 then sells them after some time, a separate licence in Form VII will be required for the despatch of the arms or ammunition, for which a fee of Rs. 10 is payable.

3. **Rules to deal with arms, etc., imported as personal belongings.**—The following rules have been framed by Government to cover the case of individuals importing arms into India through the Port of Calcutta, as personal luggage:—

(1) The Collector of Customs will, under section 6 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), detain all firearms not covered by licences produced by the owner.

(2) He may likewise, if there are reasonable grounds for suspicion, under the same section, detain firearms ostensibly possessed under proper authority.

(3) He will give in the former case a receipt to the owner describing the particulars of the weapon; in the latter case he will report the facts to Government for orders under section 6 of the Act.

(4) The owner in the former case will apply for a possession licence, filing his receipt with the application to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, or Magistrate of the 21-Parganas or Howrah, if he is going to reside in those districts. If he is going to reside elsewhere he will apply to the Commissioner of Police for a journey licence to his place of residence.

(5) The licensing authority will then dispose of the application, inspecting the weapon, if it wishes to, at the Customs Office.

(6) On receipt of his licence, if it is granted, the owner will present it at the Customs Office, and take possession of his weapon.

(7) In cases where the owner cannot spare the time to get a journey licence from the Commissioner of Police, he will, after reaching his destination, apply to the local District Magistrate for a possession licence for the weapon, filing his Customs receipt. On receipt of the licence he will forward it to a licensed dealer or a recognised shipping agent in Calcutta with an order authorising the dealer or the shipping agent to take delivery of the weapon from the Customs Office, and to forward it to him at his expense. The Customs authorities shall deliver up the weapon to the dealer or the shipping agent on production of the owner's licence and the letter of authority.

Similar rules *mutatis mutandis*, have been framed for the import of arms as personal luggage through the Port of Chittagong.

3A. List of firms authorised to take delivery from the Customs House of arms imported or brought as personal luggage on production of owner's licence.—The following is the list of firms authorised to take delivery from the Customs House of arms imported or brought as personal luggage on production of owner's licence. The firms mentioned in item III—"Tea and other Agencies"—are only authorised to take delivery of weapons belonging to the partners, or employees of concerns, for which they hold the agency :—

I.—Shipping Agents.

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| (1) Grindlay & Co. | (4) Balmer Lawrie & Co. |
| (2) Thomas Cook & Son. | (5) Allen Bros. & Co. (India). Ltd. |
| (3) Cox and Kings (Agents), Ltd. | (6) American Express Co. Inc. |
| (7) George Waller & Co. | |

II.—Ships' Agents.

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| (1) Gladstone Wyllie & Co. | (5) Anderson Wright & Co. |
| (2) Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. | (6) Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd. |
| (3) James Finlay & Co., Ltd. | (7) Grahams Trading Co., Ltd. |
| (4) Jardine Skinner & Co. | (8) Hoare Miller & Co. |

III.—Tea and other Agencies.

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| (1) McLeod & Co. | (7) Bird & Co. |
| (2) Octavius Steel & Co. | (8) Begg Dunlop & Co. |
| (3) Duncan Bros. | (9) Shaw Wallace & Co. |
| (4) Williamson Mager & Co. | (10) Martin & Co. |
| (5) Andrew Yule & Co. | (11) Samuel Fitze & Co. |
| (6) Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. | (12) The Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ltd. |

(Govt. of Bengal letter No. 158 P.J.—D., dated the 14th July 1920)

4. Journey licence for passengers' arms.—The Indian Arms Rules, 1924, have introduced in rule 34 a new form of licence in Form XVII 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 the Collector of Customs and returned to the passenger on his obtaining a licence in this form from the Commissioner 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 Commissioner of Police and meet the boat with this licence. When possible, the Commissioner of Police will arrange for an officer authorised to issue these licences to meet incoming vessels, but this facility is not guaranteed.

5. Import licence under Explosives Act required for ammunition.—*Vide* note (6) to section 6 of the Act, page 33.

6. Foreign inward mails containing arms and ammunition.—*Vide* note (7) to rule 6, page 33.

7. Articles in transit to foreign territories through Indian post office.—*Vide* note (8) to section 6 of the Act, page 33.

7A. Transmission of arms by posts.—*Vide* note to rule 22, page 82.

8. Licence for export to cantonments and railway lands in Indian States.—Cantonments and other administered areas and Railway lands in Indian 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.

9. Export of arms to Indian States.—The authorities in Bengal empowered to grant licences for the export of arms, ammunition or military stores to Indian States are the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, and the Political Officer in Hill Tippera, for the places and subject to the conditions prescribed in Schedule VI of Indian Arms Rules, 1924. The export of arms, ammunition or military stores to a state in India no longer requires the previous sanction of the Political Officer for such state, 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, (iii) a member of the family of the 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, (iv) a person included in any of the categories in Schedule I and the consignment is intended for the personal use only of the consignee.

Such sanction is required in other cases, and in granting licences for the export of arms into Indian States and Agencies the procedure