

THE CHIN SPECIAL DIVISION (EXTENSION OF LAWS) ACT, 1948

[ACT XL VIII, 1948.] (22nd October, 1948.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the provisions of certain enactments to the Chin Special Division of the Union of Burma, it is hereby enacted as follows:-

1. This Act may be called **the Chin Special Division (Extension of Laws) Act, 1948.**

2. No enactment in force in the Union at the date of the coming into operation of the Constitution, other than the enactments in the Schedule with the exceptions and with the modifications therein set forth, shall apply to the Chins in the Chin Special Division:

‘Provided that the President may, by notification, delete any enactment from the Schedule or extend, without modification, any enactment not already applying to the Chins by inserting such enactment in the Schedule.’

3. (1) In the application to the Chin Special Division of the enactments for the time being in force in the Union of Burma, the powers exercisable by the President thereunder may, without prejudice to the exercise thereof by the President and so as not to conflict therewith, be exercisable by the Minister.

(2) For the purposes of the Chin Special Division the powers of the Financial Commissioner and of the Excise Commissioner may be exercised by the Commissioner of the Chin Special Division.

SCHEDULE (PART I).

(See section 2.)

Enactments Deemed Applicable to Chins.

| Subject | Extent of Application | Modifications. |
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| The Burma General Clauses Act. The Foreigners Act. The Registration of Foreigners Act. The Burma Passport Act. The Burma Extradition Act. The Foreign Relations Act. The Metal Tokens Act. The Government Securities Act. The Government Savings Banks Act. The Post Office Cash Certificates Act The Pensions Act. The Public Accountants Default Act. The Public Servants Inquiries Act. The Judicial Officers Protection Act. The Police (Incitement to Disaffection) Act. | So much as may from time to time be in force in Upper Burma. | |

| Subject | Extent of Application | Modifications. |
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| <p>The Disposal of Police Officers Estates Act.</p> <p>The Prisons Act.</p> <p>The Prisoners Act.</p> <p>The Identification of Prisoners Act.</p> <p>The State Prisoners Regulation.</p> <p>The Burma Army Act.</p> <p>The Burma Territorial Force Act.</p> <p>The Burma Auxiliary Force Act.</p> <p>The Soldiers Litigation Act.</p> <p>The Burma Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (Discipline) Act.</p> <p>The Burma Volunteer Air Force (Discipline) Act.</p> <p>The Works of Defence Act.</p> <p>The Burma Official Secrets Act.</p> <p>The Explosive Substances Act.</p> <p>The Unlawful Associations Act.</p> <p>The Expulsion of Offenders Act.</p> | <p>So much as may from time to time be in force in Upper Burma.</p> | |

| Subject | Extent of Application | Modifications. |
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| <p>The Press (Emergency Powers) Act.</p> <p>The Press (Registration) Act.</p> <p>The Revenue Recovery Act.</p> <p>The Burma Income-tax Act.</p> <p>The Burma Tariff Act.</p> <p>The Land Customs Act.</p> <p>The Lunacy Act.</p> <p>The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act.</p> <p>The Burma Census Act.</p> <p>The Epidemic Diseases Act.</p> <p>The Poisons Act.</p> <p>The Dangerous Drugs Act.</p> <p>The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.</p> <p>The Gambling Act.</p> <p>The State Aid to Industries Act.</p> <p>The Weavers— Loans Act.</p> <p>The Burma Merchandise Marks Act.</p> <p>The Geneva Convention Implementing Act.</p> <p>The Boilers Act.</p> <p>The Electricity Act.</p> | | |

| Subject | Extent of Application | Modifications. |
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| <p>The Petroleum Act. The Explosives Act. The Factories Act. The Mines Act. The Payment of Wages Act. The Workmen—s Compensation Act. The Trade Disputes Act. The Land Improvement Loans Act. The Agriculturists Loans Act. The Wild Life Protection Act. The Live-Stock Imporlation Act. The Animal Pests Act. The Cattle Trespass Act. The Cantonments Act. The Burma Post Office Act. The Burma Telegraph Act. The Burma Wireless Telegraphy Act. The Highways Act. The Ferries Act.</p> | | |

| Subject | Extent of Application | Modifications. |
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| The Carriers Act. The Burma Carriage by Air Act. The Burma Motor Vehicles Act. The Hackney Carriage Act. The Inland Steam Vessels Act. The Burma Aircraft Act. The Penal Code | | <p>In section 64 (as amended by subsequent enactments) for the first fifty-two words, the words 'In every case in which an offender is sentenced to a fine' shall be substituted. In section 67, for the last forty-seven words, the following shall be substituted, namely- 'for any term not exceeding four months when the amount of the fine shall not exceed fifty rupees, and for any term not exceeding eight months when the amount shall not exceed one hundred rupees, and for any term not exceeding twelve months in any other case.'</p> <p>the following shall be added, namely- '75A. Notwithstanding anything in this Code or in any</p> |

The Whipping
 Act
 The Fatal Accidents
 Act.
 The Contract Act.
 The Insurance
 Companies Act.
 The Provident
 Insurance Societies
 Act.
 The Life Assurance
 Companies Act.
 The Provident Funds
 Act.
 The Boundaries Act.
 The Land Acquisition
 Act.
 The Land Acquisition
 (Mines) Act.
 The Sale of Goods Act.
 The Treasure Trove
 Act.
 The Negotiable
 Instruments Act.
 The Burma Copyright
 Act.
 The Burma Patents and

other law or enactment for the time
 being in force, a person convicted
 of any offence punishable under
 this Code or under any other law
 or enactment shall be punishable
 with fine in lieu of or in addition
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| Designs Act. | | |
| The Burma Patents and Designs (Emergency Provisions) Act. | | |
| The Partnership Act. | | |
| The Societies Registration Act. | | |
| The Co-operative Societies Act. | | |
| The Burma Companies Act. | | |
| The Christian Marriage Act. | | |
| The Foreign Marriage Act. | | |
| The Burma Divorce Act. | | |
| The Special Marriage Act. | | |
| The Slavery Act | | So much as may from time to time be in force in Upper Burma. |
| The Evidence Act | | So much as may from time to time be in force in Upper Burma. |
| The Bankers— Books Evidence Act. | | |
| Custodian of Movable Property Act. | | |
| Burma Indemnity and Validating Act. | | |
| The Special Judges Act. | | |
| The Union Military | | |

Police Act.
Burma Medical
Act
The Present War
Termination
(Definition) Act.
The Sanction for
Prosecution (War-time
Offences) Act.
The Burma Notes
(Payment Restriction)
Act, 1946.
The Burma Stamp Act.
The Burma Finance
Act.
The Currency and
Coinage Act.
The War-time Crimes
(Exemption) Act.
Accrual of Interest
(War-time Adjustment)
Act.
The Urban Rent
Control Act.
The Public Order
(Preservation) Act.
The Mechanical
Lighters (Excise Duty)
Act.
The Burma
Immigration
(Emergency
Provisions) Act.
The Japanese Currency

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| Evaluation Act. The Requisitioning (Emergency Provisions) Act. The Imports and Exports Control Act. | | |
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| Subject | Extent of Application | Modifications. |
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| <p>The Public Utility Protection Act.</p> <p>The Prisoners of War Control Act.</p> <p>The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.</p> <p>The Essential Supplies and Services Act.</p> <p>The Custodian of Enemy Property Act.</p> <p>The Union Bank of Burma Act.</p> <p>The Burma Agriculturists— Debt Relief Act.</p> <p>The Transfer of Immovable Property Restriction Act.</p> <p>The Union of Burma (Adaptation of Laws) Order.</p> <p>The Public Property Protection Act.</p> <p>The Buildings (Regulation of Construction and Repair) Act.</p> <p>The Land Disputes (Summary Jurisdiction) Act.</p> | | |

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| <p>The Agricultural Deb—s Moratorium Act. The Opium Act. The Lepers Act. The Burma Laws Act. The Factories Act. The Public Property Protection Act. The Disposal of Tenancies Act. The Tenancy Act. The Monthly Leases (Termination) Act. The Criminal Procedure Code.</p> | <p>....</p> | <p>1.(a) Every Magistrate of the First Class shall exercise within the local limits of his jurisdiction all the ordinary powers of a Subdivisional Magistrate as set forth in Schedule III of the Code. (b) Every Magistrate of the Second Class shall have power to take cognizance of an offence under any of the clauses of sub-section (1) of section 190, and to make orders as to first offences under section 562. (c) Notwithstanding anything in section 32 any Magistrate of the Second Class may pass a sentence of whipping.</p> |
| <p>The Criminal Procedure Code-contd.</p> | | <p>II. For the purpose of facilitating the application of the Code, any Magistrate or Court may</p> |

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| | | <p>construe any provision therein with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Magistrate or Court.</p> <p>III. (1) Notwithstanding anything in section 57 of the Code or section 61, an officer in charge of any police-station to which the provisions of this section may be specially applied by the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette may detain a person arrested without warrant so long as under all the circumstances of the case is reasonable.</p> <p>(2) But when the officer of his own authority detains any such person in custody for a longer period than twenty-four hours, exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the Magistrate—s Court, he shall state in the report prescribed in section 62 his reasons for prolonging the detention of the person and where the detention extends beyond three days, shall submit further report of the reasons therefor at such intervals as the Magistrate to whom the report</p> |
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| | | <p>under section 62 was submitted may by general or special order direct.</p> <p>‘IV. Offences punishable under sections 326, 336, 344, 354, 356 of the Penal Code, offences punishable under sections 379, 380, 381 of the said Code where the value of the property stolen does not exceed one hundred kyats, offences punishable under sections 404, 406, 407, 408, 428, 429, 452, 453, 461 of the said Code ,where the offence is committed against private persons and property, may be compounded with the permission of the Court by the individual injured in person or property or by his guardian or legal representative.’</p> |
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| Subject | Extent of Application | Modifications. |
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| <p>The Criminal Procedure Code-contd.</p> <p>Young Offenders Act. Volunteer Forces (Protection in Civil Employment) Act. Burma Army (Suspension of Sentences) Act. Burma Reserve Forces Act. Upper Burma Ruby Regulation.</p> | <p>....</p> <p>So much as may from time to time be in force in Upper Burma.</p> | <p>V. Notwithstanding anything in section 526 of the Code, a Court of Session may, if it is absolutely debarred by section 487 from trying any case committed to it, or by section 556 from hearing any appeal pending before it, direct that such case or appeal be transferred for trial or hearing to any other criminal Court of equal jurisdiction.</p> <p>VI. Notwithstanding anything in the Code, a finding, sentence or order shall not be reversed or altered on appeal or revision on account of any irregularity of procedure unless the irregularity has occasioned a failure of justice.</p> |

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| Burma Forest Act | ... The whole | In the case of that part of the Chin Special Division which lies to the west of the line described below is subject to the following modifications:- |
| Burma Forest Act-contd. | | <p>(a) No trees shall be reserved trees except teak.</p> <p>(b) Free licences to fell, cut, saw, convert, remove and utilize such teak trees as are not alienated by lease or the timber thereof may be issued to any Chin for any agricultural, domestic, piscicultural, or public purpose by the Deputy Commissioner of the District subject to the limits prescribed in clause(c).</p> <p>(c) The quantity of timber for which a free licence may be issued by the Deputy Commissioner under clause (F) shall not exceed in value Rs.500.</p> <p>(d) There shall be no restrictions on the collection or removal of other forest produce, including the parts and produce of animals, except those prescribed by local customs, provided that no such produce shall be removed east of the said line, except with the permit issued by a competent authority and through a prescribed road.</p> <p>(e) Nothing in clause (d) shall be deemed to limit the power of the Government of the Union of</p> |

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| | | <p>Burma under Rule 27 or of the Deputy Commissioner under Rule 19 of the Burma Forest Rules published in Revenue (Forest) Department Notification No.198, dated the 31st October 1911, as subsequently amended.</p> <p>(f) Hunting and fishing in the said area shall be governed by Chin custom on the understanding that a close season for all classes of game be observed throughout the months of July, August and September.</p> <p>(g) No elephant or rhinoceros shall be killed without a licence issued by a competent authority.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FOREST LINE.</p> <p>The boundary runs due south from a demarcated point on the Twi Sa stream (also known as Tinzin chaung) about two miles from the eastern boundary of the Tiddim Subdivision to a point on the Tang Paul Mwell (also known as Lesan Hausapi) crossing a portion of the Mun Htak (or Lu Pwai Mwell), the Twi Pu stream and a portion of the Mun Htak (or Tak Mwell Lun) and Nan Yawl Lui; thence in a straight line due south to the foot of the Lekan Mwell (otherwise known as the Lekan Tak Bawk); thence to a south-westerly direction to a demarcated point on the Mwell Vai Luk crossing the Twi Mee stream; thence in a westerly direction to a point at the foot of</p> |
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the Paidim Htang about two miles from the Twi Lai or Manglon chaung; thence due south and parallel to the western boundary of the Natmyaung Reserve to a point on the Taklam Mwell crossing the Twi Lai Stream, Tawl Mwell and the Twl Pah (or Naymyaung chaung) about a mile below its confluence with the Lam Tang Lwi; thence from a demarcated point on the Taklam Mwell east of Monglang about a distance of two miles from the western boundary of the Natmyaung Reserve in a southerly direction to a point on the Shang Kang Mwell and down to the Twi Ngo Lwi (Nattaga chaung); thence to a demarcated point on the Mwelnum Lu about two miles from the western boundary of the Natmyaung Reserve crossing the Htay Mwell and the Tang Suang Mwell; thence from the Mwelnum Lu which is the continuation of the Beli Mwell east of Dolluang to a point on the Shel Ki Mwell crossing the Sun Num Lwi and down to the junction of the Kwe Lwi and the Pheal Lwi streams; thence to a demarcated point on the An Khooa Mwell down the Lel Lwi stream between No.3 Stockade and the western boundary of the Siyin Reserve and up the Zu Hawn Mwell, the continuation of the Mwell Pi: thence in a south-westerly direction crossing three small streams, namely, the Nain Ta Lwi, the Twi Duck and the Tow Lwi to a

demarcated point on the Shwumpi Mwell; thence in a south-easterly direction to the Bong Bun stream which is the continuation of the Twi San Stream: thence to the highest peak of the Voklu Klang and along the summit of the Ngerkhi Klangs to the Buk Va and up to the junction of the Teelwan and Ngerkhi Klangs to a point directly between these two ranges; thence down to the Manipur river to a point about two miles due west of a point on the said river where the boundaries of the Subdivisions of Kale, Falam and Haka meet; thence crossing the Manipur river up an unnamed spur to the Tikul Bo (1512); thence following the ridge of the Ti Rang Klang to the Ti Rang Bo (5064) passing over the Tia Kauk Bo (3061) and the Ci Ri Bo (3533); thence along the ridge of the Ruan Klang to the Ruan Lung Bo (4908); thence continuing down the Ruan Lung Klang and the Zuang Klang passing over peaks 4260 and 3245, the Phak Pha Va: thence crossing the Phak Pha Va up the Thal Ko Vate to its source on the Thal Ko Klang; thence up this Klang passing through peaks 3401 and 3102 to Kaung Dawn Fiang; thence down the Dar Tlai Klang over peak 4115 (Vul Bel Bo) to peak 3784; thence eastwards through the Cung Bawr Fiang to the Tun Thio Lung Bun Bo (3550); thence southwards along the Lungpha Klang and over the Lungpha Bo

(3207) in a southerly direction down a spur along the western watershed of the Hairi Va and crossing the Hak-Kan bridle path near the 48th mile; thence south for two furlongs along a spur to the Treng Va, across this Va and up a spur to the Lamtukku Klang, crossing this Klang and continuing south down a prominent spur to the Thawng Va about one-quarter mile below the mouth of its tributary the Zangte Va; thence across the Thawng Va and south-west up the ridge dividing the Zangte Va from the Lungrang Va to point 3090 on the Rangpi Klang ridge; thence across this ridge and south down the Zangpi Klang for about three miles when the ridge begins to lose height rapidly; thence south-west down a spur, crossing a well-marked rounded out-laying hill, to the Chui Va; thence across the Chui Va, and west up a spur (northern watershed of the Hai Va; a small tributary of the Chui Va), to the summit of Cal Klang (2770); thence a mile west across a saddle to the end of the Kuangkulang thence south down the ridge between the Khuei Va and the Cal Va to the Ri Va near where the Lunghau-Burma foot-path leaves the stream bed to avoid a bend in the Ri Va, thence west along the Ri Va for one furlong and south up a spur to the Ri Va-Pan-hnawk watershed ridge; thence south-east down a spur to the Pan-hnawk Va, across this Va and up as spur to the

Pangku Klang; thence in a general southerly direction up the Panku Klang to point 2370 and on through point 3365 at the end of the Mangkaw Klang to point 2929 on the Penco Klang; thence down a spur to the junction of the Cangsi Va (or Cansipi Va) with one of its tributaries the Tanllai Va, and down the Cangsi Va to its junction with the Cansite Va; thence west up a spur to point 2575 and on across a saddle to the Hill at the end of the Lawng Thang Suan Klang; thence south down a spur to the junction of the Zahau Va with the Phawk Va near point 1515; thence in a southerly direction up a spur between the Kantu Va and the Ruathang Va to the Tusang Tlang (known locally as Thosei at point 3614 Tlang); thence following the Dumva-Burma path through point 2741 to the Vapi Va (or also known as Hran Va) and across this Va to point 2257; thence along the Area Klang ridge through point 2270 to its highest point 3748 and down a spur to the Simbra Va at its junction with the Toinka Va; thence across the Simbra Va and up a spur (Hrawngvate Klang) to Kawk Va Klang and across a saddle to point 3112 on the Leiva Mual; thence continuing in a southerly direction down the Leiva Mual and across a saddle down the Pidawng Klang to the Myittha river (or Leisa Va) at its junction with the Lui Va; thence across the Myittha river and up a spur to

the Uthim Va Klang and continuing in a south-westerly direction along this Mual across the Teimang Thing Hlioh Klang to point 3189 on the Hangkhua Khung Tlang range; thence down a spur (western watershed of Rangri Va), one of its tributaries to the Teilik Va below the gorge; thence across the Teilik Va and up the watershed ridge between the Mawr Va and the Varit Va in a southerly direction across the Mishi Mual ridge and down the eastern watershed of the Khuci Va to the Rawng Va about four miles above its junction with the Ruavapai Va; thence across the Rawng Va and up a ridge in a southerly direction for about one mile; thence along the Suazi lungpung Klang ridge in an easterly direction for about three miles and thence down to the Daidin Va where it meets its main tributary the Kei Va (at the end of the Keipa Klang); thence across the Daidin Va and up a spur in a southerly direction to the Daidin-Burma road on the Shinsa Klang; thence in an easterly direction along this path to where it meets the Ruavapi Va; thence up this stream for about half a mile to its junction with the Chawngkhua Va; thence up the Chawngkhua Va for about six miles to a tributary near the watershed; thence up a spur to the Palek ridge when the Ridni-Burma footpath forks near point 4831, and thence along the Palek ridge in a

southerly direction to the Ping-ring peak (3992) and down along the Ping-ring spur in a south-south-easterly direction to the Vai Kaw peak (2881) where the Ping-ring spur turns eastward; thence in the same direction down along the Kawng-lung-Khui spur (FROM Vai-kaw peak) to the Maw river as far as the mouth of the Shaw stream; thence southwards up the Shaw stream to a point near the headwaters of the Nga-khon stream and up the watershed of the Shaw stream and the Nga-khon stream to the Kyawnrawng peak (2900); thence in an easterly direction for half a mile along the Kyawnrawng rui and thence in a south-easterly direction across the drainage of the Ra stream to a point on the M—Bawkawng-Tilin path; thence southwest along this path for about half a mile to the Mui-dui peak(3223); thence in a south-easterly direction along the De—tha rui to the Batu-tai peak (the western end of Kyi Extension I boundary); thence along the reserve boundary to a point where it crosses the Ke-rui; thence northwest up along the Ke—rui to its junction with the Khi-Siang spur; thence south down along the Khi-Siang spur to the Hnaw river and thence down along the Hnaw river as far as its junction with the King-yung stream; thence across the Hnaw river and west-wards up along the Paing Put spur till the footpath to Dangshi

is reached; thence south down a creek to the King-yung stream and thence across the King-yung stream and up the spur opposite in a south-westerly direction to the Htat-kawng yung; thence east by south along the Htat-kawng yung to a point where this ridge turns north-east; thence south by east along a tributary of the Tru-bawk stream; thence across the Tru-bawk stream and up the opposite spur in a south-south-westerly direction to the Malatuf peak (3275) on the Hnaw rul; thence in a north-westerly direction to the Kyim phum peak; thence in a southerly direction down a tributary (Oi-ge hmwei) to the Nge river; thence down along the Nge river to the mouth of the second main tributary (Lai tui hmwei) on the right bank; thence up this tributary to the Hlei- hlen rui; thence east for about two furlongs along the Hlei-hlen rui and south along a tributary to the Te stream; thence east along the Te stream to the western boundary of the Mi-E Reserve; thence in a general southerly direction along the western boundaries of the Mi-E and Kyauksit Extension II Reserved Forests to survey point 1825 on the right bank of the Chi stream; thence south by west up Chin stream; thence south by west up the Hlak-chi-tai (Sat-shi-da) spur for a distance of about ten furlongs; thence east down a tributary stream to the U-Shen stream; thence across the U-Shen stream

in a south-easterly direction to the M—Paa yung and down a tributary in the same direction to the M—Paa stream; thence across the M—Paa stream and up the opposite tributary in the same direction to the boundary of the Kyauksit Reserve (or Chin Hills Pakokku District boundary) at a point about three furlongs to the east of the side of old M—Thum-tui (Wabotaung) village; thence south-ward along the forest (or district) boundary as far as Hi-naing spur; thence down this spur to the Kyauksit river and along the Kyauksit river as far as the mouth of the Kha-Khui stream; thence up the Kha-Khui stream in a south-westerly direction to a point where the Kha-bang-Ngung-lawng footpath is reached and along this path in a general south-easterly direction crossing the Kha-Khui yung to the Ngung stream; thence in an easterly direction down the Ngung stream to its junction with the Lung-du stream and south along the Lung-du stream to the A—Pem yung; thence east along the A—Pem yung to the western boundary of the Kyauksit reserve (or district boundary) and south along the boundary to the ridge of the A-nu-yung; thence south-south-east along the boundary for about three furlongs and down a spur to the Ye stream crossing the Ye stream and up the opposite spur in a south-westerly direction to a point three furlongs east of the side of old Bai-gaun

(Auk-Kangu) village; thence along a line in a south-eastern direction and parallel to the Ye stream for about a mile to a point on the Kangu stream about half a mile away from its source just about the 6th mile-post on the Saw-Kanpetlet road; thence along the Kangu stream in a south-westerly direction to the 6th mile-post on the Saw-Kanpetlet road; thence east along this road to the western boundary of Kyauksit Extension III Reserved Forest and southwards along the reserve boundary to the Sundaung ridge where it meets the northern end of the western boundary of the Salin Reserve; thence along the western boundary of the Salin Reserve to Se-hle Pwe where it meets the northern boundary of the Maw-chaung Reserve and west along the northern boundary of the Maw-chaung Reserve; thence south along the western boundary of the same reserve till Kyen-ye yung is reached; thence in a south “westerly direction down the Kyen-ye yung to the source of the Hsa stream; thence in the same direction along the Hsa stream to the Mon river; thence south and east down the left bank of the Mon river to a point opposite the mouth of the Hlwet stream and south across the Mon river and up the Hlwet stream to its source on the Pwi Daung; thence in the same direction up the Pwi Daung to its junction with the Arakan-Yomah (Chin Hills-

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| <p>Upper-Burma Land and Revenue Regulation. Burma Prohibition of Innoculation and Licensing of Vaccinations Act, as subsequently amended.</p> | | <p>Akyab district boundary).</p> |
| <p>The Limitation Act</p> | <p>... Parts I, II and III and the first Schedule so far as it concerns suits and proceedings of a civil nature, provided that the enactment shall not be applicable in suits brought against Chins from Lushai Hills and Manipur at border meetings.</p> | <p>I. The period of limitation for a suit for recovery of marriage pirce according to Chin custom shall be twelve years from the date of demand according to such custom. II. The period of limitation for an appeal against, or an application for revision of, the decision or order of the Village Council presented to the Circle Council shall be six months from the date of the decision or order appealed against or of which revision is sought. III. The period of limitation for an application for revision of the decision or order of the Circle Council presented to the Subdivisional Judge or where no Subdivisional Judge has been appointed, to the Subdivisional Officer empowered under section 19 of the Chin Special Division Act,</p> |

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| The Court Fees Act | <p>... Chapters I and III and Schedules I and III. Provided that the enactment shall not be applicable in suits brought against Chins from the Lushai Hills and Manipurat border meetings.</p> | <p>1948, shall be six months from the date of the decision or order of which revision is sought.</p> <p>IV. The period of limitation for application for revision under section 41 of the Chin Special Division Act, 1948, shall be six months in each case from the date of decision or order of which revision is sought.</p> <p>Provided that Court fee shall be levied on first application for revision as if they were complaints in original suits and on second or subsequent applications as if they were appeals. When a complaint or application is made verbally to a Court, the fee payable for a complaint or petition respectively shall be payable when the Court decides to proceed with the complaint or application.</p> |
| The Burma Process Fees Act | <p>... Provided that the enactment shall not be applicable in suits brought against Chins from the Lushai Hills and Manipur at border meetings.</p> | |
| Criminal Justice Regulation The Code of Civil Procedure. | <p>Parts I to VIII, Orders IX, XVI, XVII, XIX, XXI, Rules 1 to 9 and XLIV subject to Rules</p> | |

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| The Courts Act. | made under section 19 (1) of the Chin Special Division Act from time to time | |
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| Subject | Extent of Application | Modifications. |
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| <p>The Criminal Procedure Code-contd.</p> <p>Young Offenders Act.</p> <p>Volunteer Forces (Protection in Civil Employment) Act.</p> <p>Burma Army (Suspension of Sentences) Act.</p> <p>Burma Reserve Forces Act.</p> <p>Upper Burma Ruby Regulation.</p> | <p>....</p> <p>So much as may from time to time be in force in Upper Burma.</p> | <p>V. Notwithstanding anything in section 526 of the Code, a Court of Session may, if it is absolutely debarred by section 487 from trying any case committed to it, or by section 556 from hearing any appeal pending before it, direct that such case or appeal be transferred for trial or hearing to any other criminal Court of equal jurisdiction.</p> <p>VI. Notwithstanding anything in the Code, a finding, sentence or order shall not be reversed or altered on appeal or revision on account of any irregularity of procedure unless the irregularity has occasioned a failure of justice.</p> |
| <p>Burma ...</p> | <p>The whole</p> | <p>In the case of that part of the Chin Special</p> |

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| Forest Act | | <p>Division which lies to the west of the line described below is subject to the following modifications:-</p> <p>(a) No trees shall be reserved trees except teak.</p> <p>(b) Free licences to fell, cut, saw, convert, remove and utilize such teak trees as are not alienated by lease or the timber thereof may be issued to any Chin for any agricultural, domestic, piscicultural, or public purpose by the Deputy Commissioner of the District subject to the limits prescribed in clause(c).</p> <p>(c) The quantity of timber for which a free licence may be issued by the Deputy Commissioner under clause (F) shall not exceed in value Rs.500.</p> <p>(d) There shall be no restrictions on the collection or removal of other forest produce, including the parts and produce of animals, except those prescribed by local customs, provided that no such produce shall be removed east of the said line, except with the permit issued by a competent authority and through a prescribed road.</p> <p>(e) Nothing in clause (d) shall be deemed to limit the power of the Government of the Union of Burma under Rule 27 or of the</p> |
| Burma Forest Act-contd. | | |

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| | | <p>Deputy Commissioner under Rule 19 of the Burma Forest Rules published in Revenue (Forest) Department Notification No.198, dated the 31st October 1911, as subsequently amended.</p> <p>(f) Hunting and fishing in the said area shall be governed by Chin custom on the understanding that a close season for all classes of game be observed throughout the months of July, August and September.</p> <p>(g) No elephant or rhinoceros shall be killed without a licence issued by a competent authority.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FOREST LINE.</p> <p>The boundary runs due south from a demarcated point on the Twi Sa stream (also known as Tinzin chaung) about two miles from the eastern boundary of the Tiddim Subdivision to a point on the Tang Paul Mwell (also known as Lesan Hausapi) crossing a portion of the Mun Htak (or Lu Pwai Mwell), the Twi Pu stream and a portion of the Mun Htak (or Tak Mwell Lun) and Nan Yawl Lui; thence in a straight line due south to the foot of the Lekan Mwell (otherwise known as the Lekan Tak Bawk); thence to a south-westerly direction to a demarcated point on the Mwell Vai Luk crossing the Twi Mee stream; thence in a westerly direction to a point at the foot of the Paidim Htang about two miles from</p> |
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the Twi Lai or Manglon chaung; thence due south and parallel to the western boundary of the Natmyaung Reserve to a point on the Taklam Mwell crossing the Twi Lai Stream, Tawl Mwell and the Twl Pah (or Naymyaung chaung) about a mile below its confluence with the Lam Tang Lwi; thence from a demarcated point on the Taklam Mwell east of Monglang about a distance of two miles from the western boundary of the Natmyaung Reserve in a southerly direction to a point on the Shang Kang Mwell and down to the Twi Ngo Lwi (Nattaga chaung); thence to a demarcated point on the Mwelnum Lu about two miles from the western boundary of the Natmyaung Reserve crossing the Htay Mwell and the Tang Suang Mwell; thence from the Mwelnum Lu which is the continuation of the Beli Mwell east of Dolluang to a point on the Shel Ki Mwell crossing the Sun Num Lwi and down to the junction of the Kwe Lwi and the Pheal Lwi streams; thence to a demarcated point on the An Khooa Mwell down the Lel Lwi stream between No.3 Stockade and the western boundary of the Siyin Reserve and up the Zu Hawn Mwell, the continuation of the Mwell Pi: thence in a south-westerly direction crossing three small streams, namely, the Nain Ta Lwi, the Twi Duck and the Tow Lwi to a demarcated point on the Shwumpi

Mwell; thence in a south-easterly direction to the Bong Bun stream which is the continuation of the Twi San Stream: thence to the highest peak of the Voklu Klang and along the summit of the Ngerkhi Klangs to the Buk Va and up to the junction of the Teelwan and Ngerkhi Klangs to a point directly between these two ranges; thence down to the Manipur river to a point about two miles due west of a point on the said river where the boundaries of the Subdivisions of Kale, Falam and Haka meet; thence crossing the Manipur river up an unnamed spur to the Tikul Bo (1512); thence following the ridge of the Ti Rang Klang to the Ti Rang Bo (5064) passing over the Tia Kauk Bo (3061) and the Ci Ri Bo (3533); thence along the ridge of the Ruan Klang to the Ruan Lung Bo (4908); thence continuing down the Ruan Lung Klang and the Zuang Klang passing over peaks 4260 and 3245, the Phak Pha Va: thence crossing the Phak Pha Va up the Thal Ko Vate to its source on the Thal Ko Klang; thence up this Klang passing through peaks 3401 and 3102 to Kaung Dawn Fiang; thence down the Dar Tlai Klang over peak 4115 (Vul Bel Bo) to peak 3784; thence eastwards through the Cung Bawr Fiang to the Tun Thio Lung Bun Bo (3550); thence southwards along the Lungpha Klang and over the Lungpha Bo (3207) in a southerly direction down a

spur along the western watershed of the Hairi Va and crossing the Hak-Kan bridle path near the 48th mile; thence south for two farlongs along a spur to the Treng Va, across this Va and up a spur to the Lamtukku Klang, crossing this Klang and continuing south down a prominent spur to the Thawng Va about one-quarter mile below the mouth of its tributary the Zangte Va; thence across the Thawng Va and south-west up the ridge dividing the Zangte Va from the Lungrang Va to point 3090 on the Rangpi Klang ridge; thence across this ridge and south down the Zangpi Klang for about three miles when the ridge begins to lose height rapidly; thence south-west down a spur, crossing a well-marked rounded out-laying hill, to the Chui Va; thence across the Chui Va, and west up a spur (northern watershed of the Hai Va; a small tributary of the Chui Va), to the summit of Cal Klang (2770); thence a mile west across a saddle to the end of the Kuangkulang thence south down the ridge between the Khuei Va and the Cal Va to the Ri Va near where the Lunghau-Burma foot-path leaves the stream bed to avoid a bend in the Ri Va, thence west along the Ri Va for one furlong and south up a spur to the Ri Va-Pan-hnawk watershed ridge; thence south-east down a spur to the Pan-hnawk Va, across this Va and up as spur to the Pangku Klang; thence in a general

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| | | <p>southerly direction up the Panku Klang to point 2370 and on through point 3365 at the end of the Mangkaw Klang to point 2929 on the Penco Klang; thence down a spur to the junction of the Cangsi Va (or Cansipi Va) with one of its tributaries the Tanllai Va, and down the Cangsi Va to its junction with the Cansite Va; thence west up a spur to point 2575 and on across a saddle to the Hill at the end of the Lawng Thang Suan Klang; thence south down a spur to the junction of the Zahau Va with the Phawk Va near point 1515; thence in a southerly direction up a spur between the Kantu Va and the Ruathang Va to the Tusang Tlang (known locally as Thosei at point 3614 Tlang); thence following the Dumva-Burma path through point 2741 to the Vapi Va (or also known as Hran Va) and across this Va to point 2257; thence along the Area Klang ridge through point 2270 to its highest point 3748 and down a spur to the Simbra Va at its junction with the Toinka Va; thence across the Simbra Va and up a spur (Hrawngvate Klang) to Kawk Va Klang and across a saddle to point 3112 on the Leiva Mual; thence continuing in a southerly direction down the Leiva Mual and across a saddle down the Pidawng Klang to the Myittha river (or Leisa Va) at its junction with the Lui Va; thence across the Myittha river and up a spur to the Uthim Va Klang and continuing in a</p> |
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south-westerly direction along this Mual across the Teimang Thing Hlioh Klang to point 3189 on the Hangkhua Khung Tlang range; thence down a spur (western watershed of Rangri Va), one of its tributaries to the Teilik Va below the gorge; thence across the Teilik Va and up the watershed ridge between the Mawr Va and the Varit Va in a southerly direction across the Mishi Mual ridge and down the eastern watershed of the Khuci Va to the Rawng Va about four miles above its junction with the Ruavapai Va; thence across the Rawng Va and up a ridge in a southerly direction for about one mile; thence along the Suazi lungpung Klang ridge in an easterly direction for about three miles and thence down to the Daidin Va where it meets its main tributary the Kei Va (at the end of the Keipa Klang); thence across the Daidin Va and up a spur in a southerly direction to the Daidin-Burma road on the Shinsa Klang; thence in an easterly direction along this path to where it meets the Ruavapi Va; thence up this stream for about half a mile to its junction with the Chawngkhua Va; thence up the Chawngkhua Va for about six miles to a tributary near the watershed; thence up a spur to the Palek ridge when the Ridni-Burma footpath forks near point 4831, and thence along the Palek ridge in a southerly direction to the Ping-ring peak

(3992) and down along the Ping-ring spur in a south-south-easterly direction to the Vai Kaw peak (2881) where the Ping-ring spur turns eastward; thence in the same direction down along the Kawng-lung-Khui spur (FROM Vai-kaw peak) to the Maw river as far as the mouth of the Shaw stream; thence southwards up the Shaw stream to a point near the headwaters of the Nga-khon stream and up the watershed of the Shaw stream and the Nga-khon stream to the Kyawnrawng peak (2900); thence in an easterly direction for half a mile along the Kyawnrawng rui and thence in a south-easterly direction across the drainage of the Ra stream to a point on the M—Bawkawng-Tilin path; thence southwest along this path for about half a mile to the Mui-dui peak(3223); thence in a south-easterly direction along the De—tha rui to the Batu-tai peak (the western end of Kyi Extension I boundary); thence along the reserve boundary to a point where it crosses the Ke-rui; thence northwest up along the Ke—rui to its junction with the Khi-Siang spur; thence south down along the Khi-Siang spur to the Hnaw river and thence down along the Hnaw river as far as its junction with the King-yung stream; thence across the Hnaw river and west-wards up along the Paing Put spur till the footpath to Dangshi is reached; thence south down a creek to

the King-yung stream and thence across the King-yung stream and up the spur opposite in a south-westerly direction to the Htat-kawng yung; thence east by south along the Htat-kawng yung to a point where this ridge turns north-east; thence south by east along a tributary of the Tru-bawk stream; thence across the Tru-bawk stream and up the opposite spur in a south-south-westerly direction to the Malatuf peak (3275) on the Hnaw rul; thence in a north-westerly direction to the Kyim phum peak; thence in a southerly direction down a tributary (Oi-ge hmwei) to the Nge river; thence down along the Nge river to the mouth of the second main tributary (Lai tui hmwei) on the right bank; thence up this tributary to the Hlei- hlen rui; thence east for about two furlongs along the Hlei-hlen rui and south along a tributary to the Te stream; thence east along the Te stream to the western boundary of the Mi-E Reserve; thence in a general southerly direction along the western boundaries of the Mi-E and Kyauksit Extension II Reserved Forests to survey point 1825 on the right bank of the Chi stream; thence south by west up Chin stream; thence south by west up the Hlak-chi-tai (Sat-shi-da) spur for a distance of about ten furlongs; thence east down a tributary stream to the U-Shen stream; thence across the U-Shen stream in a south-easterly direction to the

M—Paa yung and down a tributary in the same direction to the M—Paa stream; thence across the M—Paa stream and up the opposite tributary in the same direction to the boundary of the Kyauksit Reserve (or Chin Hills Pakokku District boundary) at a point about three furlongs to the east of the side of old M—Thum-tui (Wabotaung) village; thence south-ward along the forest (or district) boundary as far as Hi-naing spur; thence down this spur to the Kyauksit river and along the Kyauksit river as far as the mouth of the Kha-Khui stream; thence up the Kha-Khui stream in a south-westerly direction to a point where the Kha-bang-Ngung-lawng footpath is reached and along this path in a general south-easterly direction crossing the Kha-Khui yung to the Ngang stream; thence in an easterly direction down the Ngung stream to its junction with the Lung-du stream and south along the Lung-du stream to the A—Pem yung; thence east along the A—Pem yung to the western boundary of the Kyauksit reserve (or district boundary) and south along the boundary to the ridge of the A-nu-yung; thence south-south-east along the boundary for about three furlongs and down a spur to the Ye stream crossing the Ye stream and up the opposite spur in a south-westerly direction to a point three furlongs east of the side of old Bai-gaun (Auk-Kangu) village; thence along a line

in a south-eastern direction and parallel to the Ye stream for about a mile to a point on the Kangu stream about half a mile away from its source just about the 6th mile-post on the Saw-Kanpetlet road; thence along the Kangu stream in a south-westerly direction to the 6th mile-post on the Saw-Kanpetlet road; thence east along this road to the western boundary of Kyauksit Extension III Reserved Forest and southwards along the reserve boundary to the Sundaung ridge where it meets the northern end of the western boundary of the Salin Reserve; thence along the western boundary of the Salin Reserve to Se-hle Pwe where it meets the northern boundary of the Maw-chaung Reserve and west along the northern boundary of the Maw-chaung Reserve; thence south along the western boundary of the same reserve till Kyen-ye yung is reached; thence in a south “westerly direction down the Kyen-ye yung to the source of the Hsa stream; thence in the same direction along the Hsa stream to the Mon river; thence south and east down the left bank of the Mon river to a point opposite the mouth of the Hlwet stream and south across the Mon river and up the Hlwet stream to its source on the Pwi Daung; thence in the same direction up the Pwi Daung to its junction with the Arakan-Yomah (Chin Hills-Akyab district boundary).

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| <p>Upper-Burma Land and Revenue Regulation. Burma Prohibition of Innoculation and Licensing of Vaccinations Act, as subsequently amended.</p> <p>The ... Limitation Act</p> | <p>Parts I, II and III and the first Schedule so far as it concerns suits and proceedings of a civil nature, provided that the enactment shall not be applicable in suits brought against Chins from Lushai Hills and Manipur at border meetings.</p> | <p>I. The period of limitation for a suit for recovery of marriage pice according to Chin custom shall be twelve years from the date of demand according to such custom.</p> <p>II. The period of limitation for an appeal against, or an application for revision of, the decision or order of the Village Council presented to the Circle Council shall be six months from the date of the decision or order appealed against or of which revision is sought.</p> <p>III. The period of limitation for an application for revision of the decision or order of the Circle Council presented to the Subdivisional Judge or where no Subdivisional Judge has been appointed, to the Subdivisional Officer empowered under section 19 of the Chin Special Division Act, 1948, shall be six months from the</p> |
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| The Court Fees Act | <p>Chapters I and III and Schedules I and III. Provided that the enactment shall not be applicable in suits brought against Chins from the Lushai Hills and Manipurat border meetings.</p> | <p>date of the decision or order of which revision is sought.</p> <p>IV. The period of limitation for application for revision under section 41 of the Chin Special Division Act, 1948, shall be six months in each case from the date of decision or order of which revision is sought.</p> <p>Provided that Court fee shall be levied on first application for revision as if they were plaints in original suits and on second or subsequent applications as if they were appeals. When a complaint or application is made verbally to a Court, the fee payable for a plaint or petition respectively shall be payable when the Court decides to proceed with the complaint or application.</p> |
| The Burma Process Fees Act | <p>Provided that the enactment shall not be applicable in suits brought against Chins from the Lushai Hills and Manipur at border meetings.</p> | |
| Criminal Justice Regulation The Code of Civil Procedure. | <p>Parts I to VIII, Orders IX, XVI, XVII, XIX, XXI, Rules 1 to 9 and XLIV subject to Rules made under section 19</p> | |

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| The Courts Act. | (1) of the Chin Special Division Act from time to time | |
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SCHEDULE (PART II). [Repeal](#)
<[Amendment 22.03.1957](#)>

[ATTACH LIST 1] 01 SCHEDULE (PART I).

[ATTACH LIST 2] 02 SCHEDULE (PART I)-1

[ATTACH LIST 3] 03 SCHEDULE (PART I)-2

[ATTACH LIST 4] 04 SCHEDULE (PART I)-3

[ATTACH LIST 5] 05 SCHEDULE (PART II).