

(2) "competent authority" means the Deputy Commissioner or such other person as the President of the Union may appoint in this behalf.

<sup>1</sup> 3. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Municipal Act, the City of Rangoon Municipal Act, the Cantonments Act, the Rural Self-Government Act, or the Essential Supplies and Services Act, 1947, in relation to the slaughter of cattle, whoever slaughters cattle without the permission of a competent authority or whoever is found in possession of any flesh [or hide]<sup>2</sup> of the cattle which has been slaughtered without such permission shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with whipping, or with both imprisonment and whipping, and shall also be liable to fine.

(2) In a prosecution under this section [except for illegal possession of any hide of cattle]<sup>3</sup> unless and until the accused proves that the cattle was slaughtered with the permission of a competent authority or that the flesh found in his possession is the flesh of the cattle slaughtered with such permission or that the cattle had died of other causes, it shall be presumed that the cattle had been slaughtered in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1).

<sup>3</sup> Explanation.—For the purpose of this section "hide" means the skin of a cattle after it is stripped off, and before it undergoes a process of tanning.

4. The discretion to give permission under section 3 shall be exercised in accordance with instructions to be issued by the President of the Union.

5. A competent authority may, within the area of his jurisdiction, cause entry and inspection to be made of any place, where an offence under this Act is reported to be, or likely to be committed.

**E.—REHABILITATION.**

င။ ။ပြန်လည်ထူထောင်ရေး။

**BUILDINGS (REGULATION OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR) ACT.**

[BURMA ACT II, 1946.] (9th January, 1946.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for regulating the erection, re-erection and repair of buildings:

\* \* \* \* \*

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Buildings (Regulation of Construction and Repair) Act, 1946.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 9th January 1946, and shall apply only to such towns, villages or other local areas as the President of the Union may from time to time, by notification, prescribe.

Short title, commencement and application.

<sup>1</sup> Substituted by Act XLVI, 1950.

<sup>2</sup> Inserted by Act XXI, 1952.

Definitions.

**2. In this Act,—**

- (i) "building" includes a house, hut, shed or other roofed structure for whatsoever purpose and of whatsoever material constructed, and every part thereof, but shall not include a tent or other portable and merely temporary shelter ;
- (ii) "competent authority" means the person or persons appointed under section 4 of the Local Authorities (Suspension) Act, [1946.]<sup>1</sup> and when no such appointment has been made, the Deputy Commissioner for the area or any other authority appointed in this behalf by the President of the Union.

Scheme of Town Planning.

**3.** The President of the Union, or with the approval of the President of the Union, the competent authority, may frame a scheme with respect to any area, whether there are any buildings thereon or not, with the general object of controlling the development of the land comprised in the area to which the scheme applies, of securing proper sanitary conditions, amenity and convenience, and of preserving existing buildings or other objects of architecture, historic or other artistic interest, and places of natural interest or beauty, and generally of protecting existing amenities.

No building may be erected without permission.

**4.** Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force in the area to which this Act applies, no person shall, except under and in conformity with the terms and conditions of any permission granted by the competent authority in this behalf—

- (a) erect or re-erect any building whether temporary or permanent ; or
- (b) carry out repairs to any building :

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to repairs to any building in existence at the commencement of this Act, which are necessary to make the building wind and water-tight.

Principles to be followed in granting permission.

**5. (1)** In granting any permission under section 4 for the erection, re-erection or repair of any building the competent authority may impose such conditions as it may consider necessary in the interest of public health, convenience and safety and shall have regard to and be guided by the provisions contained in any scheme framed in pursuance of section 3 of this Act.

(2) In the absence of any such scheme the competent authority in granting permission shall have due regard to, and be guided by the principles specified in, section 3 in respect of the framing of a scheme.

Power to make rules.

**6. (1)** The President of the Union may make rules<sup>2</sup> to carry out the objects of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for and regulate the following matters, namely :—

- (a) the framing of a scheme by the competent authority ;

<sup>1</sup> Substituted by Act VI, 1946.

<sup>2</sup> For such rules, see *Burma Gazette*, 1946, Part I, p. 817.

- (b) rendering compulsory a notice to the competent authority of intention to erect, re-erect or repair any building ;
- (c) the information and plans, specifications and particulars to be submitted with applications for the approval of sites and for permission to erect or re-erect any building ;
- (d) the height of the buildings, whether absolute or relative to the width of streets ;
- (e) the level and width of the foundation, the level of the lowest floor or plinth and the stability of the structure ;
- (f) the height above the ground and the number of storeys of which any building may consist ;
- (g) the free passage or way in front of buildings ;
- (h) the ventilation and drainage of buildings ;
- (i) the materials to be used and method of construction ;
- (j) specifying the parts or portions of building sites on which no building shall be erected ;
- (k) the number, position, materials and methods of construction of fire places, smoke-escapes, chimneys, staircases, water-closets, closet accommodation, latrines, urinals, privies, sewers, sewerage-connections, ventilating pipes, cess-pools, traps, sinks, sullage trays, water connections, wells and drains in buildings ; and
- (l) the conditions which may be imposed generally by the competent authority in granting permission for the erection, re-erection or repair of any building.

7. (1) Where any building is begun, erected, re-erected or repaired in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or of any rules made there-under or of any of the terms and conditions of a permit issued under section 4, the competent authority may—

Demolition, removal, etc., of building erected in contravention of this Act.

- (a) order the building to be demolished by or at the expense of the person who so began, erected, re-erected or repaired it, or
- (b) order such person to alter or remove the building in such manner as to the competent authority may seem fit to give effect to any scheme subsequently framed for the area.

(2) Nothing in this section shall entitle the person required to demolish, alter or remove any building to compensation for such demolition, alteration or removal.

8. If any building, wall, structure or anything fixed thereto is in a ruinous state or in any way dangerous the competent authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier thereof forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such repairs to be made therein as it considers necessary for the public safety ; and if it appears to it to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, it shall forthwith take such steps as may be necessary to avert such danger.

Removal of buildings in ruinous or dangerous state.

Penalty for contravention of Act.

9. (1) Whoever contravenes any of the provisions contained in this Act or in any rules made thereunder or any of the conditions of a permit issued to him under section 4 or refuses or neglects to demolish, alter or remove any building when required to do so, shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing contravention or of a continuing refusal or neglect to demolish, alter or remove any building, to a further fine of ten rupees for each day on which such contravention or refusal or neglect continues.

<sup>1</sup> (2) The fines realized from persons convicted of any offence under this Act or the rules framed thereunder shall be payable to the local authority concerned.

Permission not evidence of title to building or land.

10. Any permission granted under this Act for the erection, re-erection or repair of any building does not constitute any admission by the competent authority that the person to whom the permit is granted has any title to or any rights to the possession of the land whereon the building is constructed or the building, as the case may be; nor shall such permission be evidence of any such title or right.

**ပြန်လည်ထူထောင်ရေးအဖွဲ့ အက်ဥပဒေ။\***

[၁၉၅၀ ပြည့်နှစ်၊ အက်ဥပဒေအမှတ် ၄၁။] (၁၉၅၀ ပြည့်နှစ်အောက်တိုဘာလ ၁၀ ရက်။)

အောက်ပါအတိုင်း အက်ဥပဒေအဖြစ် ပြဋ္ဌာန်းလိုက်သည်။

အခန်း ၁။

အမည်နှင့်အဓိပ္ပါယ် ဖော်ပြချက်။

အမည်။ ၁။ ။ ဤအက်ဥပဒေကို၊ ၁၉၅၀ ပြည့်နှစ်၊ ပြန်လည်ထူထောင်ရေးအဖွဲ့အက်ဥပဒေဟုခေါ်ရမည်။

အဓိပ္ပါယ် ဖော်ပြချက်။ ၂။ ။ ဤအက်ဥပဒေတွင်၊ အဖွဲ့ဆိုသည်မှာ၊ ပုဒ်မ ၃ အရ ဖွဲ့စည်းထားသော ပြန်လည်ထူထောင်ရေးအဖွဲ့ကိုဆိုလိုသည်။

အခန်း ၂။

ပြန်လည်ထူထောင်ရေးအဖွဲ့။

အဖွဲ့ဖွဲ့စည်းခြင်း။ ၃။ ။ ဤအက်ဥပဒေပါ ကိစ္စများကိုဆောင်ရွက်ရန် အလို့ငှါ ပြန်လည်ထူထောင်ရေးအဖွဲ့တခု ဖွဲ့စည်းရမည်။ ထိုအဖွဲ့တွင် ပြန်လည်ထူထောင်ရေးဌာနဝန်ကြီးနှင့် နိုင်ငံတော်သမ္မတကန်ထူးလည်း အခြားပုဂ္ဂိုလ် ၈ ဦးပါဝင်ရမည်။

<sup>1</sup> Inserted by Act LXXV, 1947.

\* မြန်မာနိုင်ငံပြန်တစ် ၁၉၅၀ ပြည့်နှစ်၊ အပိုင်း ၁၊ စာမျက်နှာ ၆၄၂ တွင် ထုတ်ပြန်ကျေညာသည်။