

## THE MAINTENANCE ORDERS ENFORCEMENT ACT.

[INDIA ACT XVIII, 1921.] (5th October, 1921.)

Whereas it is expedient to facilitate the enforcement in the Union of Burma of maintenance orders made in[\* \* \*]<sup>1</sup> His Britannic Majesty's Dominions and Protectorates and *vice versa* ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. \* \* \* \*

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

“ Court of summary jurisdiction ” means the Court of a District Magistrate ;

“ dependants ” means such persons as a person against whom a maintenance order is made is liable to maintain according to the law in force in the part of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions in which the maintenance order is made ;

“ maintenance order ” means a decree or order, other than an order of affiliation, made by a Court in the exercise of civil or criminal jurisdiction for the periodical payment of sums of money towards the maintenance of the wife or other dependants of the person against whom the order is made ;

“ prescribed ” means prescribed by rules made under this Act ;

“ proper authority ” means the authority appointed by, or under the law of, a reciprocating territory to receive and transmit documents to which this Act applies ; and

<sup>2</sup>[“ reciprocating territory ” means any part of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions or India or Pakistan in respect of which provisions similar to those contained in this Act for the time being apply.]

3. (1) If the President of the Union is satisfied that provisions have been made by the Legislature of any part of [His Britannic Majesty's Dominions or India or Pakistan]<sup>2</sup> for the enforcement within that part of maintenance orders made by Courts in the Union of Burma, the President of the Union may, by notification in the Gazette, declare that this Act applies in respect of that part of [His Britannic Majesty's Dominions or India or Pakistan]<sup>2</sup> and thereupon it shall apply accordingly.

(2) The President of the Union may, by like notification, declare that this Act applies in respect of any British protectorate, or in respect of any State in India or Pakistan, and where such a declaration has been made, this Act shall apply as if such protectorate or State were a reciprocating territory.

4. (1) Where a maintenance order has, whether before or after the 5th October, 1921,<sup>3</sup> been made against any person by any Court in any reciprocating territory, and a certified copy of the order has been transmitted by the proper authority of that territory to the President of the Union, the President of the

<sup>1</sup> Omitted by the Union of Burma (Adaptation of Laws) Order, 1948.

<sup>2</sup> Substituted *ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> Date of commencement of this Act.

Definitions,

Reciprocal arrangements.

Registration in the Union of Burma of maintenance orders made

in any  
reciprocating  
territory.

Union shall send a copy of the order to the prescribed officer of a Court in the Union of Burma for registration, and, on receipt thereof, the order shall be registered in the prescribed manner.

(2) The Court in which an order is to be so registered as aforesaid shall, if the Court by which the order was made was, in the opinion of the President of the Union, a Court of superior jurisdiction, be the High Court, and, if the Court was not, in his opinion, a Court of superior jurisdiction, be a Court of summary jurisdiction.

Transmis-  
sion of  
maintenance  
orders made  
in the Union  
of Burma.

5. Where a Court in the Union of Burma has, whether before or after the 5th October, 1921<sup>1</sup>, made a maintenance order against any person, and it is proved to that Court that the person against whom the order was made is resident in a reciprocating territory, the Court shall send to the President of the Union, for transmission to the proper authority of that territory, a certified copy of the order.

Power of  
sum mary  
Courts to  
make  
provisional  
maintenance  
orders  
against  
persons  
resident  
in a reci-  
procating  
territory.

6. (1) Where application is made to a Court of summary jurisdiction in the Union of Burma for a maintenance order against any person, and it is proved that that person is resident in a reciprocating territory, the Court may, in the absence of that person, if after hearing the evidence it is satisfied of the justice of the application, make any such order as it might have made if that person had wilfully neglected to attend the Court; but in such case the order shall be provisional only and shall have no effect unless and until confirmed by a competent Court in such territory.

(2) The evidence of every witness who is examined on any such application shall be reduced to writing and such deposition shall be read over to, and signed by, him.

(3) Where such an order is made, the Court shall send to the President of the Union, for transmission to the proper authority of the reciprocating territory in which the person against whom the order is made is alleged to reside, the depositions so taken and a certified copy of the order, together with a statement of the grounds on which the making of the order might have been opposed if the person against whom the order is made had been duly served with a summons and had appeared at the hearing, and such information as the Court possesses for facilitating the identification of that person and ascertaining his whereabouts.

(4) Where any such provisional order has come before a Court in a reciprocating territory for confirmation, and the order has by that Court been remitted to the Court of summary jurisdiction which made the order for the purpose of taking further evidence, that Court shall, after giving the prescribed notice, proceed to take the evidence in like manner and subject to the like conditions as the evidence in support of the original application.

(5) If it appears to the Court hearing such evidence that the order ought not to have been made, the Court may rescind the order, but in any other case

<sup>1</sup> Date of commencement of this Act.

the depositions shall be sent to the President of the Union and dealt with in like manner as the original depositions.

(6) The confirmation of an order made under this section shall not affect any power of a Court of summary jurisdiction to vary or rescind that order :

Provided that, on the making of a varying or rescinding order, the Court shall send a certified copy thereof to the President of the Union for transmission to the proper authority of the reciprocating territory in which the original order was confirmed, or to which it was sent for confirmation, and that, in the case of an order varying the original order, the order shall not have any effect unless and until confirmed in like manner as the original order.

7. (1) Where a maintenance order has been made by a Court in a reciprocating territory and the order is provisional only, and has no effect unless and until confirmed by a Court of summary jurisdiction in the Union of Burma, and a certified copy of the order, together with the depositions of the witnesses and a statement of the grounds on which the order might have been opposed, has been transmitted to the President of the Union, and it appears to the President of the Union that the person against whom the order has been made is resident in the Union of Burma, the President of the Union may send the said documents to the prescribed officer of a Court of summary jurisdiction, with a requisition that a summons be issued calling upon the person to show cause why that order should not be confirmed, and, upon receipt of such documents and requisition, the Court shall issue such a summons and cause it to be served upon such person.

Power of Court of summary jurisdiction to confirm maintenance order made out of the Union of Burma.

(2) A summons issued under sub-section (1) shall for all purposes be deemed to be a summons issued by the Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction.

(3) At the hearing it shall be open to the person to whom the summons was issued to raise any defence which he might have raised in the original proceedings had he been a party thereto but no other defence, and the certificate from the Court which made the provisional order stating the grounds on which the making of the order might have been opposed if the person against whom the order was made had been a party to the proceedings shall be conclusive evidence that those grounds are grounds on which objection may be taken.

(4) If at the hearing the person served with the summons does not appear or, on appearing, fails to satisfy the Court that the order ought not to be confirmed, the Court may, notwithstanding any pecuniary limit imposed on its power by any law for the time being in force in the Union of Burma, confirm the order either without modification or with such modifications as to the Court after hearing the evidence may seem just :

Provided that no sum shall be awarded as maintenance under this section, or shall be recoverable as such, at a rate exceeding that proposed in the provisional order.

(5) If the person to whom the summons was issued appears at the hearing and satisfies the Court that for the purpose of any defence it is necessary to

remit the case to the Court which made the provisional order for the taking of any further evidence, the Court may for that purpose send a certified copy of the record to the President of the Union for transmission to that Court through the proper authority of the reciprocating territory, and may adjourn the proceedings.

(6) Where a provisional order has been confirmed under this section, it may be varied or rescinded in like manner as if it had originally been made by the confirming Court, and where on an application for rescission or variation the Court is satisfied that it is necessary to remit the case to the Court which made the provisional order for the purpose of taking any further evidence, the Court may for that purpose send a certified copy of the record to the President of the Union for transmission to that Court through the proper authority of the reciprocating territory, and may adjourn the proceedings.

Enforce-  
ment of  
maintenance  
orders.

8. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, where an order has been registered under this Act in the High Court, the order shall, from the date of such registration, be of the same force and effect, and all proceedings may be taken thereon as if it had been an order originally obtained in the High Court in the exercise of its civil jurisdiction, or in such civil Court subordinate to the High Court as may be named by the High Court in this behalf, and that Court shall have power to enforce the order accordingly.

(2) A Court of summary jurisdiction in which an order has been registered under this Act or by which an order has been confirmed under this Act, and the officers of such Court, shall have such powers and perform such duties, for the purpose of enforcing the order, as may be prescribed.

Payment of  
charges for  
transmission  
of sums  
awarded as  
maintenance  
and other  
costs and  
charges.

9. A Court in registering or confirming an order for maintenance in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall direct that the charges for the transmission to the Court, from which the order has been received or in which the provisional order has been made, as the case may be, of the sum awarded as maintenance shall be borne by the person against whom the order has been so made or confirmed, and shall be recovered from him in addition to the sum awarded as maintenance and in addition to, and in the same manner as, such other costs and charges as may be awarded or levied by the Court.

Proof of  
documents  
signed by  
officers of  
Court.

10. For the purposes of this Act, any document purporting to be signed by a judge or officer of a Court outside the Union of Burma shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been so signed without proof of the signature or judicial or official character of the person appearing to have signed it, and the officer of a Court by whom a document is signed shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been the proper officer of the Court to sign the document.

Depositions  
to be  
evidence.

11. Depositions taken in a Court in any reciprocating territory may, for the purposes of this Act, be received in evidence in proceedings before Courts of summary jurisdiction under this Act.

12. The President of the Union may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the purposes of this Act, and in particular may make rules for the levy of the costs or charges for anything done under this Act and for all matters which are directed or permitted to be prescribed.

Rule-making power.

**THE CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT ACT.**

[INDIA ACT XIX, 1929.] (1st April, 1930.)

1. \* \* \* \*

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

- (a) "child" means a person who, if a male, is under eighteen years of age, and if a female, is under fourteen years of age ;
- (b) "child marriage" means a marriage to which either of the contracting parties is a child ;
- (c) "contracting party" to a marriage means either of the parties whose marriage is thereby solemnized ; and
- (d) "minor" means a person of either sex who is under eighteen years of age.

3. Whoever, being a male above eighteen years of age and below twenty-one contracts a child marriage shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Punishment for male adult below twenty-one years of age marrying a child.

4. Whoever, being a male above twenty-one years of age, contracts a child marriage shall be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Punishment for male adult above twenty-one years of age marrying a child.

5. Whoever performs, conducts or directs any child marriage shall be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both, unless he proves that he had reason to believe that the marriage was not a child marriage.

Punishment for solemnizing a child marriage.

6. (1) Where a minor contracts a child marriage, any person having charge of the minor, whether as parent or guardian or in any other capacity, lawful or unlawful, who does any act to promote the marriage or permits it to be solemnized, or negligently fails to prevent it from being solemnized, shall be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both :

Punishment for parent of guardian concerned in a child marriage.

Provided that no woman shall be punishable with imprisonment.