

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS DEFAULT ACT.

[INDIA ACT XII, 1850] (22nd March, 1850.)

1. Every public accountant shall give security for the due discharge of the trusts of his office, and for the due account of all moneys which shall come into his possession or control by reason of his office.

Public Accountants to give security.

2. In default of any Act having special reference to the office of any public accountant, the security given shall be of such amount and kind, and with such sureties (regard being had to the nature of the office), as shall be required by any rules made, or to be made from time to time, by the authority by which each public accountant is appointed to his office, subject to the approval of the President of the Union.

Amount and kind of security, and with what sureties.

3. For the purposes of sections 1 and 2 of this Act the expression "Public Accountant" means any person who as Official Assignee or Trustee is entrusted with the receipt, custody or control of any moneys or securities for money, or the management of any lands belonging to any other person or persons; and for the purposes of sections 4 and 5 of this Act the expression shall also include any person who, by reason of any office held by him in the service of the Government of the Union of Burma, is entrusted with the receipt, custody or control of any moneys or securities for money, or the management of any lands belonging to the Government.

"Public Accountant" defined.

4. The person or persons at the head of the office to which any public accountant belongs may proceed against any such public accountant and his sureties for any loss or defalcation in his accounts, as if the amount thereof were an arrear of land-revenue due to Government.

Prosecution of accountants and sureties.

5. All Regulations and Acts for the recovery of arrears of land-revenue due to Government and for recovery of damages by any person wrongfully proceeded against for any such arrear shall apply, with such changes in the form of procedure as are necessary to make them applicable to the case, to the proceedings against and by such public accountant.

Enactments applied to proceedings by and against accountants.

THE PUBLIC SERVANTS INQUIRIES ACT.

[INDIA ACT XXXVII, 1850.] (1st November, 1850.)

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2. Whenever the President of the Union shall be of opinion that there are good grounds for making a formal and public inquiry into the truth of any imputation of misbehaviour by any person in the service of the Government not removable from his appointment without the sanction of the President of the Union, he shall cause the substance of the imputations to be drawn into distinct articles of charge, and shall order a formal and public inquiry to be made into the truth thereof.

Articles of charge to be drawn out for public inquiry into conduct of certain public servants.

3. The inquiry may be committed either to the Court, Board or other authority to which the person accused is subordinate, or to any other person or persons, to be specially appointed by the President of the Union commissioners for the purpose: notice of which commission shall be given to the person accused ten days at least before the beginning of the inquiry.

Authorities to whom inquiry may be committed. Notice to accused.