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MINISTRY OF LAW  
(Legislative Department)

*New Delhi, the 18th May, 1961/Vaisakha 28, 1883 (Saka)*

The following Acts of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 17th May, 1961, and are hereby published for general information:—

## THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT, 1961

No. 23 OF 1961

[17th May, 1961]

An Act to supplement the criminal law.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twelfth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1961. Short title  
and extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

2. Whoever by words either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation or otherwise, questions the territorial integrity or frontiers of India in a manner which is, or is likely to be, prejudicial to the interests of the safety or security of India, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both. Questioning  
the territorial  
integrity or  
frontiers of  
India in a  
manner pre-  
judicial to  
the interests  
of safety and  
security of  
India.

3. (1) If the Central Government considers that in the interests of the safety or security of India or in the public interest, it is necessary or expedient so to do, it may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare any area adjoining the frontiers of India to be a notified area; and thereupon, for so long as the notification is in force, such area shall be a notified area for the purposes of this section. Statements,  
etc., in a  
notified area  
prejudicial  
to mainte-  
nance of  
public order,  
etc., therein  
or to safety  
or security  
of India and  
regulation  
of entry of  
persons in  
such area.

(2) Whoever makes, publishes or circulates in any notified area any statement, rumour or report which is, or is likely to be, prejudicial to the maintenance of public order or essential supplies or

services in the said area or to the interests of the safety or security of India, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

(3) On and after such day as may be specified in, and subject to any exemptions for which provision may be made by, a notification issued under sub-section (1), no person who was not immediately before the said day a resident in the area declared to be a notified area by the notification shall enter or attempt to enter that area or be therein except in accordance with the terms of a permit in writing granted to him by a person, not below the rank of a magistrate of the first class, specified in the said notification.

(4) Any police officer, not below the rank of sub-inspector of police, may search any person entering or attempting to enter, or being in, or leaving, a notified area and any vehicle, vessel, animal or article brought in by such person, and may, for the purpose of the search, detain such person, vehicle, vessel, animal or article:

Provided that no woman shall be searched in pursuance of this sub-section except by a woman authorised in this behalf by the police officer.

(5) If any person is in a notified area in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (3), then, without prejudice to any other proceedings which may be taken against him, he may be removed therefrom by or under the direction of any police officer on duty in the notified area, not below the rank of sub-inspector of police.

(6) If any person enters or attempts to enter a notified area or is therein in contravention of any of the provisions of sub-section (3), he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Power to  
declare cer-  
tain publi-  
cations  
forfeited and  
to issue  
search war-  
rants for the  
same.

4. (1) Where any newspaper or book as defined in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, or any other document, wherever printed, appears to the State Government to contain any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 2 or sub-section (2) of section 3, the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, stating the grounds of its opinion, declare every copy of the issue of the newspaper containing such matter and every copy of such book or other document to be forfeited to the Government, and thereupon any police officer may seize the same wherever found and any magistrate may by warrant authorise any police officer not below the rank of sub-inspector to enter upon and search for the same in any premises where any copy of such issue or any copy of such book or other document may be or may be reasonably suspected to be.

(2) The powers conferred by sub-section (1) on the State Government may also be exercised by the Central Government.

(3) In sub-section (1) "document" includes also any painting, drawing or photograph, or other visible representation.

5. (1) Any person having any interest in any newspaper, book or other document in respect of which an order of forfeiture has been made under section 4 may, within two months from the date of such order, apply to the High Court to set aside such order on the ground that the issue of the newspaper, or the book or other document in respect of which the order was made did not contain any matter of such a nature as is referred to in sub-section (1) of section 4.

5 of 1898.

(2) The provisions of sections 99C to 99F of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall apply in relation to an application under sub-section (1) as they apply in relation to an application under section 99B of that Code and the reference in section 99D to seditious or other matter of such a nature as is referred to in sub-section (1) of section 99A of that Code shall be construed as a reference to any matter of such a nature as is referred to in sub-section (1) of section 4 of this Act.

(3) No order passed or action taken under section 4 shall be called in question in any court otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this section.

## THE COAL MINES (CONSERVATION AND SAFETY) AMENDMENT ACT, 1961

No. 24 OF 1961

[17th May, 1961]

An Act to amend the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety)  
Act, 1952.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twelfth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Amendment Act, 1961.

12 of 1952.

2. In section 3 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), after clause (h), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

9 of 1890.

“(hh) “railway” shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Indian Railways Act, 1890;

(hhh) "safety in coal mines" includes the safety of any railway situated on the surface above a coal mine;'

Amendment  
of section 8.

3. In section 8 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1),—

(a) in clause (a), for the words "not exceeding one rupee per ton", the words "not exceeding four rupees per ton" shall be substituted; and

(b) for the *Explanation* to clause (b), the following *Explanation* shall be substituted, namely:—

*"Explanation.—*Coal of Selected Grade A, Selected Grade B and Grade I means coal graded as such by the Board in accordance with the specifications laid down by the Central Government from time to time."*"*

Amendment  
of section  
13.

4. In section 13 of the principal Act, in clause (a) of sub-section (3), after the words "or the mine", the words "or a railway" shall be inserted.

Amendment  
of section  
17.

5. In section 17 of the principal Act, for sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(4) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and, if before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule."

R. C. S. SARKAR,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*