

THE SCHEDULE

[See section 20]

OFFENCES TRIABLE BY A VILLAGE COURT

- 1 of 1871. 1. Offences under sections 24, 26 and 27 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.
- 45 of 1860. 2. Offences under enactments (other than the Indian Penal Code and this Act) or any rules and bye-laws made thereunder which are punishable with fine only upto a limit of two hundred rupees.
- 5 of 1861. 3. Offences under section 34 of the Police Act, 1861.
- 45 of 1860. 4. Offences under the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, namely:—  
sections 160, 178, 179, 269, 277, 289, 290, 294, 323, 334, 341, 352, 358, 426, 447, 448, 504 and 510; and when the value of the property in the opinion of the village court is not over two hundred rupees, sections 379 and 411.

Rep. by Act of 1960, s. 2 + sch 2 (w.e.f. 26.12.60)

THE CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT (SECOND AMENDMENT) ACT, 1956

ACT No. 81 OF 1956

An Act further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

[22nd December, 1956]

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

1. This Act may be called the Central Excises and Salt (Second Amendment) Act, 1956. Short title.
2. After section 3 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, the following section shall be inserted:— Insertion of new section 3A.

“3A. (1) If at any time, except when both Houses of Parliament are in session, the Central Government is satisfied that in respect of any excisable goods the duty of excise leviable thereon should be increased and that circumstances exist which render it necessary that immediate action should be taken, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct an amendment of the First Schedule to be made so as to provide for an increase in the duty of excise leviable; Emergency power of Central Government to increase duties of excise.

Provided that such increase shall not in the aggregate be more than fifty per cent. of the duty of excise fixed by an Act of Parliament as being leviable on the goods for the time being.

(2) Every such notification shall be laid before Parliament within seven days of its reassembly after the date of the notification and the Central Government shall seek the approval of Parliament to the notification by a resolution moved within a period of fifteen days beginning with the day on which the notification is so laid before it; and, if Parliament makes any modification in the notification or directs that the notification should cease to have effect, the notification shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder.

(3) Where, under any notification issued under this section the duty of excise leviable on any excisable goods is increased, for so long as the notification is in force there shall be levied and collected in respect of any like goods when imported into India as an addition to and in the same manner as the duty of customs leviable thereon under the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, an amount which is equivalent to the additional duty of excise leviable in pursuance of any such notification. <sup>32 of 1934.</sup>

(4) For the removal of doubts it is hereby declared that any notification approved by Parliament, whether with or without modifications, may be rescinded by the Central Government at any time by notification in the Official Gazette.

(5) This section shall cease to have effect on the thirty-first day of December, 1957, but such cesser shall not affect the continuance of any notification approved by Parliament and in operation at the time of such cesser."

## THE UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE (DISTRIBUTION) AMENDMENT ACT, 1956

ACT No. 82 OF 1956

An Act to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1953.

[24th December, 1956]

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

Short title

1. This Act may be called the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Act, 1956.