

The Gazette of West Pakistan

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1958**LAW DEPARTMENT****NOTIFICATION**

The 1st October 1958

No. Leg. 3 (20)/58—The following Ordinance by the Governor of West Pakistan under Article 102 of the Constitution is hereby published for general information :—

**THE WEST PAKISTAN VAGRANCY ORDINANCE,
1958. WEST PAKISTAN ORDINANCE No. XX OF 1958.**

AN

ORDINANCE

*to amend and consolidate the law relating to vagrancy
in the Province of West Pakistan.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law relating to vagrancy in the Province of West Pakistan in the manner hereinafter appearing; Preamble.

AND WHEREAS the Provincial Assembly of West Pakistan is not in session and the Governor of West Pakistan is satisfied that circumstances exist which render immediate action necessary;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by Article 102 of the Constitution, the Governor of West Pakistan is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the West Pakistan Vagrancy Ordinance, 1958. Short title,
extent and
commence-
ment.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Province of West Pakistan except the Federal Capital and the Special Areas.

(3) It shall come into force in such area or areas and on such date or dates as Government may, by notification, direct.

2. In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions shall have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say— Definitions.

(a) "child" means a person under the age of fourteen years;

(b) "Controller" means the Controller of Vagrancy, West Pakistan;

- (c) "Government" means the Government of West Pakistan;
- (d) "guardian" in relation to a child, includes any person who in the opinion of the court having cognizance of any case in which a child is concerned, has for the time being the charge of or control over such child;
- (e) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Ordinance;
- (f) "public place" includes any public park, garden, railway station, ground or vehicle to which the public for the time being have access, whether on payment or otherwise;
- (g) "vagrant" means a person who—
- (i) solicits or receives alms in a public place;
 - (ii) exposes or exhibits any sore, wound, injury, deformity or disease in a public place for the purpose of soliciting or receiving alms;
 - (iii) allows himself to be used as an exhibit for the purpose of soliciting or receiving alms;
 - (iv) enters on any private premises without the invitation of the occupier for the purpose of soliciting or receiving alms;
- but does not include a person who solicits or receives money, food or gift for a purpose authorised by rules under a prescribed certificate;
- (h) "welfare home" means an institution established and maintained by Government for the detention, training, employment and maintenance of vagrants and their dependents other than those who are lepers, lunatics or suffering from contagious diseases and includes an institution notified by Government as such for the purposes of this Ordinance.

Welfare
homes.

3. (1) Government shall establish and maintain one or more welfare homes at such place or places as it thinks fit for the custody and detention of vagrants.

(2) Government may, by notification, declare any existing charitable or other institution with previous consent of the controlling authority of such institution and on such conditions as may be mutually agreed upon between Government and the said authority, to be a welfare home for the purposes of this Ordinance.

4. Every welfare home shall be under the immediate ^{Manager.} charge of a manager appointed by Government and such manager shall be assisted by such medical and educational staff as Government may appoint.

5. (1) The manager of a welfare home shall, as soon ^{Duties of the} as may be, get every vagrant medically examined and the ^{manager.} report of the examination shall state, *inter alia*—

- (a) the sex and the age of the vagrant;
- (b) whether the vagrant is a leper ?
- (c) whether he is suffering from any other contagious disease ?
- (d) whether the vagrant is insane, or mentally deficient ?
- (e) what is the general state of health and bodily condition of the vagrant and for which, if any, of the prescribed types of work such vagrant is fit ?

(2) The manager of a welfare home shall keep the following classes of vagrants separately from each other—

- (a) children ;
- (b) females ;
- (c) lepers or persons suffering from contagious diseases ;
- (d) lunatics ;
- (e) infirm, old or incapacitated ;
- (f) able bodied :

Provided that children less than seven years of age or females may be allowed to take up residence in the same apartment in which any male member of their family is confined.

(3) The manager shall arrange—

- (a) for the education of the children detained in the welfare home ;
- (b) for such instruction of the vagrants, as may rehabilitate them in useful trades and make them self-supporting.

6. Any old, infirm or disabled person or a child ^{Voluntary} may present himself before the District Magistrate for ^{admission to} being admitted to a welfare home and if the District ^{welfare} Magistrate is satisfied that such person has no ^{homes.} source of livelihood, he may be detained in a welfare home till such time as such person becomes possessed of means of

livelihood or applies for his release from custody.

Powers of
Police officer
to arrest and
search
vagrants and
to seize
things liable
to confisca-
tion.

7. (1) Any police officer may without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest and search any person who appears to him to be a vagrant and may seize anything found on or about such person which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under this Ordinance.

(2) A person arrested under the last preceding subsection, shall be released if he furnishes bail to the satisfaction of the police officer making arrest for his appearance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the area where the arrest is made.

(3) If the person arrested is not able to furnish bail to the satisfaction of the police officer making arrest, such person shall be detained in custody and shall be produced before the nearest Magistrate within a period of twenty-four hours of such arrest, excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the Court of the Magistrate and no such person shall, be detained in custody beyond the said period without an authority of the Magistrate.

Trial.

8. When the person arrested under the last preceding section appears or is brought before the Magistrate, he shall be tried in accordance with the procedure prescribed for the trial of summons cases under Chapter XX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898:

V of 1898.

Provided that whenever any Magistrate, after having heard and recorded the whole or any part of the evidence in a trial, ceases to exercise jurisdiction therein, and is succeeded by another Magistrate, who has and who exercises such jurisdiction, the Magistrate so succeeding may act on the evidence so recorded by his predecessor or partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself; or he may resummon the witnesses and recommence the enquiry or trial.

Sentence for
vagrancy.

9. If the Magistrate finds that a person is a vagrant, such person shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three years:

Provided that in any case in which a person who has not been previously convicted of an offence under this Ordinance, is convicted of an offence under this Ordinance, the Magistrate may instead of sentencing him to a term of imprisonment, release him after due admonition on his,

or in case such vagrant is a child, on his guardian entering into a bond with or without sureties to appear and receive the sentence when called upon during such period (not exceeding three years) as the Magistrate may direct and in the meantime to refrain from conducting himself as a vagrant.

10. Whoever employs or causes any person to solicit or receive alms or uses a person as an exhibit for the purpose of soliciting or receiving alms or being the guardian of a child connives at or encourages the employment or the causing of the child to solicit or receive alms shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

Punishment for employing or causing persons to ask for alms.

11. If a person has no ostensible source of subsistence and wanders about or remains in a public place in such condition or manner as raises a reasonable suspicion that he is there to solicit or receive alms, it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved that such person is a vagrant.

Presumption

12. (1) If any vagrant sentenced under section 9 to a term of imprisonment has a child below seven years of age or any other person wholly dependent upon him, the Magistrate may, after making such inquiry as he thinks fit and after giving such person an opportunity of being heard, direct that such child or person shall be detained in the welfare home so long as the vagrant remains in custody :

Detention of dependents.

Provided that a child of the vagrant who is below the age of seven years shall be detained along with the vagrant until he attains the age of seven years.

(2) Where the dependent is a child above seven years of age, or when the child detained under the last preceding sub-section, attains the age of seven years, the Magistrate or any other officer empowered by Government in this behalf may direct that such child be detained in any other institution approved by Government.

13. (1) If the Magistrate is satisfied that a vagrant or a person bound to maintain a vagrant has sufficient means, he shall make an order directing such vagrant or the person bound to maintain such vagrant, as the case may be, to contribute in the prescribed manner towards the maintenance of such vagrant in a welfare home :

Compulsory contribution by persons bound to maintain vagrants.

Provided that no order under this sub-section shall be made without giving the person from whom contribution is required the opportunity of being heard.

(2) If any contribution directed by the Magistrate under the last preceding sub-section remains unpaid, the same may be recovered as arrears of land revenue.

Place of detention or imprisonment.

14. A vagrant arrested under this Ordinance shall remain in custody, or, if convicted serve his term of imprisonment in the prescribed manner, as the case may be, in the nearest welfare home or such other place as Government may, by general or special order, direct.

Transfer of vagrants from welfare homes.

15. The Controller or any other officer specially empowered by Government in this behalf may by an order in writing direct the transfer of a vagrant from one welfare home to another or to any other place appointed by Government in this behalf.

Release on probation or short leave.

16. The Controller or any other officer specially empowered by Government in this behalf may, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed,—

(a) release any vagrant on probation after he has served imprisonment for a period not less than one year ;

(b) release a vagrant detained in a welfare home by granting him a licence, and, after the expiration of three months from the commencement of the release on licence, recommend to Government the unconditional release of such vagrant if he considers that there is probability of such vagrant's abstaining from vagrancy ;

(c) grant short leave of absence to any vagrant detained in a welfare home :

Provided that a vagrant contravening any condition relating to his release on licence may be re-arrested under the orders of the Controller and sent to the welfare home for completing the sentence awarded to him under section 9.

Powers of discharge of vagrants from welfare homes.

17. The Controller or any other officer specially empowered by Government in this behalf may discharge a vagrant from a welfare home—

(a) if he is satisfied that a vagrant has become possessed of an income sufficient to enable him to support himself without resorting to vagrancy ;

(b) if a relative of such vagrant, or a person interested in the welfare of the vagrant, enters into a bond with or without sureties to look after and maintain such vagrant and to prevent him from resorting to vagrancy ;

(c) on the certificate of the manager of the welfare home that satisfactory employment has been obtained for such vagrant ;

(d) for any other good and sufficient reason to be recorded in writing.

18. The provisions of this Ordinance, and any order made or action taken under this Ordinance, shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any enactment other than this Ordinance, for the time being in force, and any instrument having its effect by virtue of any such enactment other than this Ordinance. Effect of other laws and enactments.

19. All offences under this Ordinance shall be cognizable and bailable. Cognizance and bail.

20. No offence under this Ordinance shall be triable by any Magistrate other than a Magistrate of the first class. Jurisdiction.

21. Any person aggrieved by an order of a Magistrate under this Ordinance may within thirty days of such order appeal to the District Magistrate and if such order is made by the District Magistrate, to the Sessions Court. Appeal.

22. All persons empowered to perform any function under this Ordinance shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860. Persons to be deemed to be public servants.

23. No suit, prosecution, or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything in good faith done or intended to be done under this Ordinance. Indemnity.

24. All things and money found on or about a vagrant except the necessary wearing apparel shall be liable to confiscation to Government under this Ordinance. Articles liable to confiscation.

25. (1) Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Ordinance. Power to make rules.

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

(a) the purposes for which a person may solicit or receive money or ask for food or gift referred to in clause (g) of section 2 and the form of the certificate ;

- (b) the manner in which Controller shall discharge his functions ;
 - (c) the manner in which a medical officer may examine a vagrant ;
 - (d) the types of works for which a vagrant may be reported fit ;
 - (e) the types of the hard labour which is to form the punishment ;
 - (f) the manner in which an imprisonment under this Ordinance may be served ;
 - (g) the manner in which a vagrant may be transferred from one welfare home to another or to any other place of detention ;
 - (h) the manner in which the manager of a welfare home is to certify that satisfactory employment has been obtained for a vagrant ;
 - (i) the place or institutions where children detained under this Ordinance are to be confined ;
 - (j) the places or institutions where lepers, lunatics and persons suffering from contagious diseases may be confined.
- (3) Every rule under this Ordinance shall be laid before the West Pakistan Assembly and may be amended or repealed by a resolution of the said Assembly.

Repeal.

26. The Sind Vagrancy Act, 1947, is hereby repealed. Sind XVII
of 1947.

LAHORE

Dated the

1958

AKHTER HUSAIN

Governor of West Pakistan

MOHAMMED HANIF SIDDIQI
Secretary to Government, West Pakistan
Law Department.



The Sindh Government Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

KARACHI, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1975

PART I

GOVERNMENT OF SIND

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Karachi, the 22nd July, 1975.

No. S. Legis: 3(36)/74.—The following order by the Governor of Sind is hereby published for general information:—

THE SIND ADAPTATION OF LAWS ORDER, 1975.

WHEREAS clause (3) of Article 268 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan provides that, for the purpose of bringing the provisions of any existing law into accord with the provisions of the Constitution, the President may, by Order, make such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission, as he may deem to be necessary or expedient; Preamble.

AND WHEREAS under the Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Law and Parliamentary Affairs (Law Division) Notification No. S.R.O./1328(I)/73, dated the 17th September, 1973,

Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Adaptations.
1	2	3	4
1964	XXXIV	The West Pakistan Finance Act, 1964.	In the long title, preamble, sub-section (1) of section 1 and in clause (b) of section 2, for "West Pakistan" substitute "Sind". In sub-section (3) of section 1, for "West Pakistan, except the Tribal Areas" substitute "Sind". In sub-section (2) of section 17, for "West Pakistan", occurring for the first time, substitute "Sind".
1965	I	The West Pakistan Finance Act, 1965.	In the long title, preamble, sub-section (1) of section 1, clause (a) of section 2 and sub-section (3) of section 18, for "West Pakistan" substitute "Sind". In sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of the Explanation below section 12, for "Central" substitute "Federal". Omit sub-section (3) of section 1.
1966	II	The West Pakistan Co-operative Board (Dissolution) Act, 1966.	In clause (d) of section 2, for "West Pakistan" substitute "Sind".
1967	XVII	The West Pakistan Land Revenue Act, 1967.	In the long title, preamble, sub-section (1) of section 1, sub-section (4) of section 4, clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 56, sections 72 and 115-A, for "West Pakistan" substitute "Sind". In sub-section (2) of section 1, for "West Pakistan, except the Tribal Areas" substitute "Sind". In the Explanation to section 49— (i) for "Central" substitute "Federal"; (ii) for "Government of West Pakistan" substitute "Provincial Government". In sections 173 and 174, for "West Pakistan", occurring for the first time, substitute "Sind".

ORDINANCES

1958	XX	The West Pakistan Vagrancy Ordinance, 1958.	In the long title, sub-section (1) of section 1 and clauses (b) and (c) of section 2, for "West Pakistan" substitute "Sind". In sub-section (2) of section 1, for "West Pakistan, except the Tribal Areas" substitute "Sind". In sub-section (3) of section 25, for "West Pakistan" substitute "Provincial".
1958	XXVII	The West Pakistan Vaccination Ordinance, 1958.	In the long title, sub-section (1) of section 1 and clause (aa) of section 2, for "West Pakistan" substitute "Sind". In sub-section (2) of section 1, for "West Pakistan, except the Tribal Areas" substitute "Sind".

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PART I		Subject or short title.	Adaptations.
Year.	No.		
	2	3	4

1952	XXI	The Soil Reclamation Act, 1952.	<p>In sub-section (2) of section 1, for "West Pakistan, except the Tribal Areas" substitute "Sind".</p> <p>In section 2, clauses (a) and (b) of section 4I and sub-section (1) of section 44, for "West Pakistan" substitute "Sind".</p> <p>Throughout the Schedule—</p> <p>(a) for "West Pakistan" substitute "Sind".</p> <p>(b) omit "Punjab".</p>
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PART V—N.W.F.P. ACT AS APPLICABLE TO WEST PAKISTAN

1950	XXII	The Sugar Factories Control Act, 1950.	In sub-section-(2) of section (1), for "West Pakistan, except the Tribal Areas" substitute "Sind".
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Karachi :
Dated the 22nd July, 1975.

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BEGUM RAANA LIAQUAT ALI KHAN
Governor of Sind.

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