

THE LAND NATIONALISATION ACT (1953)

[Unofficial Translation]

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THE LAND NATIONALISATION ACT

CHAPTER 1 PREAMBLE

It is hereby enacted as follows:

1. (1) This Act may be called the Land Nationalization Act, 1953.
2. The Act shall come into force the whole area of the Union of Burma.
3. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:
 - (a) “Adult” means a person who has completed his eighteenth year;
 - (b) “agricultural land” means land which is occupied or is ordinarily utilized, or has been leased, for the purposes of agriculture or horticulture or husbandry or for purposes subservient to agriculture, horticulture or husbandry and includes the sites of buildings, dwelling houses and other structures on such land; but does not include land that is within a town or village and is occupied as the site of a dwelling;
 - (c) “Agriculturist” means a person:
 - (i) Who works, or who habitually worked prior to that year, any agricultural land, as his principle means of subsistence;
 - (ii) With his own hands as a land-holder or as a tenant or as an agricultural laborer;
 - (d) “lease of agricultural land” or “rent of one’s own land for cultivation” means a transfer of a right to enjoy such land, made for a certain time, express or implied, or in perpetuity, in consideration of a price paid or promised or of money, a share of crops, service or any other thing of value or without any such price to be rendered periodically or on specified occasions to the transferor by the transferee, who accepts the transfer on such terms;
 - (e) “agriculturist family” means a group of persons, related by blood or marriage, living together and depending for its maintenance on the earnings of one or more senior members thereof, who shall be an agriculturist or agriculturists;

Explanation:

families living together but feeding separately shall be regarded as separate families.

- (f) “Chief of a family” mean seniors of a family who lead families’ businesses;

(g) “Family still living together and they haven’t separated their possession yet” means all agricultural land is registered with a person’s title, but all family members jointly share entitlement and the benefits produced from the land;

(h) “possession” means, prior to enforcement of this law, the occupation of agricultural land by any person, or by his servant, agent, tenant, company, bank, association, or mortgagee or by some other person holding under him, or jointly owned by a Hindi family, or by religious building, or after enforcement of this law, possession of the land by prescription of this law;

Provided that:

notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, an agricultural land under a use of usufructuary or English mortgage or a mortgage by conditional sale, shall be deemed to be in the possession of the mortgagee:

If the mortgagee still holds the agricultural land continuously until January 4, 1948 or until the date of sharing land, it assumes the mortgagee owns the land;

(i) “Tenant” means a person or organization that occupies land and is liable to pay rent for the said land;

(j) “constitutional improvement” means any work by which the value of the agricultural land has been permanently increased by the cost of or by the labor of the person in possession of the said agricultural land or his predecessor in interest, and includes any building erected on the agricultural land for the dwelling of a cultivator or for any other person subservient to agriculture; drainage works, irrigation channels, tanks, wells, embankments, roads or other permanent improvements; but does not include the clearance of land for purposes of cultivation, the construction of kazins or improvements not of a permanent nature;

(k) “Guardian” means a person who is appointed by any respective authoritative court taking care of juvenile person or mentally unsound person, or their possession or both person and his or her possession;

(l) “Agriculturalist association” means agriculturalist association formed by this act to pursue development of rural economy;

(m) “The land which can be tilled by a pair of oxen drawing a harrow” (Ta-ton-Hton) means an extent of land measured by bye-law of this act;

(n) “Religious servant” means a person acknowledged by a bye-law of this act;

(o) “Religious building” means a building acknowledged by bye-law of this act;

(p) “Land revenue” means;

(Ka Ka) In the region affected by “The Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation”;

(Kar Kar) Land revenue collected according to soil class rate by the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation and the Canal Act, including [water revenue] [added by Amendment Act No. 22 of 1954 (March 30, 1954)], except cess calculated by full soil class rate by 1947-48 assessment season;

(Khar Khar) Land revenue collected according to flat rate by the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation and the Canal Act, including [water revenue] [added by Amendment Act No. 22 of 1954 (March 30, 1954)] , except cess calculated by flat rate by 1947-48 assessment season;

(Gar Gar) Although paragraphs of (Kar Kar) and (Khar Khar) describe soil class rate and flat rate of the land, if the State President considers the land could not be taken revenue accordingly, land revenue, including [water revenue] [added by Amendment Act No. 22 of 1954 (March 30, 1954)], except cess collected usually prior to 1947-48 assessment season;

(Ghar Ghar) Land revenue collected according to fixed demand by the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation and the Canal Act, including [water revenue] [added by Amendment Act No. 22 of 1954 (March 30, 1954)], except cess calculated by fixed demand prior to 1947-48 assessment season;

(Ngar Ngar) If the land is different from descriptions in paragraphs (Kar Kar), (Khar Khar), (Gar Gar), and (Ghar Ghar), land revenue collected normally from the land, including [water revenue] [added by Amendment Act No. 22 of 1954 (March 30, 1954)], except cess prior to 1947-48 assessment season;

(Kha Kha) In the region affected by “The Land and Revenue Act”:

(Kar Kar) Land revenue collected according to soil class rate by the Land and Revenue Act and the Canal Act, including [water revenue] [added by Amendment Act No. 22 of 1954 (March 30, 1954)], except cess calculated by full soil class rate by 1947-48 assessment season;

(Khar Khar) Land revenue collected according to flat rate by the Land and Revenue Act and the Canal Act, including [water revenue] [added by Amendment Act No. 22 of 1954 (March 30, 1954)], except cess calculated by flat rate by 1947-48 assessment season;

(Gar Gar) Although paragraphs of (Kar Kar) and (Khar Khar) describe soil class rate and flat rate of the land, if the State President considers the land could not be taken revenue accordingly, land revenue, including [water revenue] [added by Amendment Act No. 22 of 1954 (March 30, 1954)], except cess collected usually prior to 1947-48 assessment season;

(Ghar Ghar) If the land is different from descriptions in paragraphs (Kar Kar), (Khar Khar), and (Gar Gar), land revenue collected normally from the land, including [water revenue]

[added by Amendment Act No. 22 of 1954 (March 30, 1954)] , except cess prior to 1947-48 assessment season;

Explanation:

Land revenue collected normally from the land, including [water revenue], except from last taken cess, means it is not including with fallow rate and reduced rate for the damaged lands.

CHAPTER 2 PROHIBITION OF (LAND) TRANSFER AND CONFISCATION

4. It is prohibited, as from the commencement of this Act, to mortgage, or to sell or to transfer by some other means or to divide the lands, if the act is against this Act or against bye-laws of this Act.

Exemption: [added by Amendment Act No. 54 of 1955 (October 19, 1955)]

However, the description of this section is:

(Ka) no involvement with confiscation of the land according to this Act, or redeeming of the land prior to exemption; and

(Kha) no involvement with transfer of the land to the State.

5. (1) The President shall, as from the commencement of this Act resume possession of all agricultural lands with the exception of the agricultural lands, mentioning in (schedule) table 1 of Section 6 of this Act.

5. (2) The President shall resume the lands, mentioned in Section 5 (1), by issuing order, declaring the above mentioned lands will be reclaimed by the State in specified regions by specified dates.

5. (3). The State shall, as from the commencement of this Act resume possession of all agricultural lands with exception of the agricultural lands specified in the sub-section 5 (1) and to the extent specified in the said schedule and sub-section 5 (2), notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any agreement, contract, deed, grant, lease of license, all rights whatsoever existing therein before the commencement of this Act other than the rights of the State shall thereupon cease absolutely; and no rights whatsoever other than the rights of the State shall, save as expressly provided in section 10, hereafter accrue on such land.

CHAPTER 3
EXEMPTION

6. (1) The following agriculturalist families or individuals, who are in possession of any agricultural lands and extent, mentioned in paragraphs I, II and III or IV of agricultural lands specified in Schedule I, shall be granted exemption from land confiscation by section 5:

(Ka) The family suitable with the following criteria:

(Ka Ka) The family must be agriculturalist family.

(Kha Kha) One of the family members must possess the land continuously since January 4, 1948.

(Ga Ga) One of the family chief or chiefs of the family must have been living as agriculturalist since January 4, 1948.

(Gha Gha) Most of the family members must be citizens of Union of Burma.

Exemption:

However, an adult family member has inherited the the land from the ancestor chief of the family, who owned the land since January 4, 1948, that person can be considered possessing the land since January 4, 1948.

(Kha) The family, living together and undivided for their possession yet, suitable with the following criteria:

(Ka Ka) The family must be agriculturalist family.

(Kha Kha) A family chief or chiefs must possess the land continuously since January 4, 1948.

(Ga Ga) One of the family chief or chiefs of the family must have been living as agriculturalist since January 4, 1948.

(Gha Gha) Most of the family members must be citizens of Union of Burma.

First exemption:

However, a family shall enjoy more privileges of exemption, rather than ordinary exemption of State confiscation of land, the family must have four adult working as agriculturalists, these adults must be working on the land in family possession.

Second exemption: However, an adult family member has inherited the the land from the ancestor chief of the family, who owned the land since January 4, 1948, that person can be considered possessing the land since January 4, 1948.

(Ga) A juvenile suitable with the following criteria:

(Ka Ka) The juvenile person must be lost one of his or her parents.

(Kha Kha) The person must be a member of agriculturalist family mentioned in Sub-section (Ka).

(Ga Ga) The person must be inherited the agricultural land after January 4, 1948, but ancestor owner must possess the land continuously since January 4, 1948.

(Gha Gha) The person must be still under guardianship of someone.

(Gha Gha) The person must be Union of Burma's citizen.

(Gha) A mentally ill person suitable with the following criteria:

(Ka Ka) The person must be a member of agriculturalist family mentioned in Sub-section (Ka).

(Kha Kha) The person must be owner of the agricultural land.

(Ga Ga) The person must be acknowledged by an authoritative court as mentally ill and he or she must be under someone's guardianship.

(Gha Gha) The person must be Union of Burma's citizen.

(Nga) A non-agriculturalist family, headed by a family chief, suitable with the following criteria:

(Ka Ka) The person must possess the land continuously since January 4, 1948, or the person must be inherited the agricultural land after January 4, 1948, but ancestor owner must possess the land continuously since January 4, 1948.

(Kha Kha) The person must be living permanently in the ward or village, where the agricultural land is situated.

(Ga Ga) The person must make commitment in written letter that he or she will work on the agricultural land, according to the prescribed method and within a certain period of time, according to Section 3, sub-section (Ga).

(Gha Gha) The person must be Union of Burma's citizen.

Exemption:

However, a President or any authority appointed by the President for that particular purpose, shall exempt or pardon the paragraph (Kha Kha), if that person living permanently outside of the village or ward where the agricultural land is situated, is not a reason infringing Statement mentioning in paragraph (Ga Ga).

(Sa) A family suitable with the following criteria:

(Ka Ka) The family must be agriculturalist family.

(Kha Kha) A family member must possess the land continuously since June 22, 1953.

(Ga Ga) The family chief or chiefs must have been living as agriculturalist since January 4, 1948.

(Gha Gha) Most of the family members must be citizens of Union of Burma.

Exemption:

However, an adult family member of the above mentioned family has inherited the the land from the ancestor chief of the family, who owned the land since June 22, 1953, that person can be considered possessing the land continuously since June 22, 1953.

First exemption of Sub-section (1): [added by Amendment Act No. 22 of 1954 (March 30, 1954)]

Any agricultural family which is in possession of agricultural lands coming within the paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Schedule I shall be entitled to claim exemption from the operation of this sub-section, the total limit for such exemption shall be computed according to the proportion prescribed in respect of each class of such lands in the Schedule I.

Second exemption of Sub-section (1): [added by Amendment Act No. 22 of 1954 (March 30, 1954). Second exemption of Paragraph (Nga) becomes Second exemption of Sub-section (1).]

Any agricultural family which is in possession of agricultural lands coming within the the paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Schedule I shall be entitled to claim exemption from the operation of this sub-section in respect of one or more such classes of agricultural lands, provided that if the claim is in respect of more than one class of such agricultural lands, the total limit for such exemption shall be computed according to the proportion prescribed in respect of each class of such lands in the Schedule I.

Third exemption of Sub-section (1): [added by Amendment Act No. 54 of 1955 (October 19, 1955)]

Any agricultural family which is in possession of agricultural lands coming within the paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Schedule I shall be entitled to claim exemption from the operation of this sub-section, but the exemption shall be considered in respect of the agricultural family's or individual's cultivating land size, their labor forces, and their capacity, and the exemption can be made less to the extent of land prescribed in the paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Schedule I.

6. (2) The land owned by religious institution, according to the following criteria, can be exempted from confiscation by Section 2 of this Act, Schedule I:

(Ka) The agricultural land is;

(Ka Ka) categorized as "sacred ground" or land donated for religious purposes; or

(Kha Kha) known to be donated by Burmese kings for religious purposes; or

(Ga Ga) granted officially for exemption of taking land revenue for religious purposes; or

(Gha Gha) recorded at the respective Land Record Department as the agricultural land is donated to the religious institution, prior to June 22, 1953. However, if the land is situated in one of the States or in Chin Autonomous Division or [in any area where there is no Land Record Department is operating] [added by Amendment Act No. 22 of 1954 (March 30, 1954)], the owner must submit reliable document to the President that the land was donated to the religious institution prior to June 22, 1953. Moreover:

(Kha) The income or products from the land must be used only for religious purposes; and

(Ga) The agricultural land must be managed by the institution's trustees.

6. (3) The land owned by religious personal, according to the following criteria, can be exempted from confiscation by Section 5 of this Act, mentioned in Schedule I:

(Ka) The person must own the land;

(Kha) The land recorded at the respective Land Record Department as the agricultural land is donated to that religious personal, prior to June 22, 1953. However, if the land is situated in one of the States or in Chin Autonomous Division or [in any area where there is no Land Record Department is operating] [added by Amendment Act No. 22 of 1954 (March 30, 1954)], the owner must submit reliable document to the President that the land was donated to the religious institution prior to June 22, 1953;

(Ga) The income or products from the land must be used only for religious purposes; and

(Gha) The person must be Union of Burma's citizen.

6. (4) Any type of agricultural land specified in Paragraph 5, 6 or 7 of Schedule I, shall be exempted from confiscation, in accordance with the specified limit mentioned in Schedule I, Section 5.

CHAPTER 4 DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

7. (1) Apart from the land required by the State and if anything repugnant to Section 8 of this Act, the State shall redistribute the agricultural land resumed by Section 5 of this Act, according to its bye-laws and prescribed priorities to agricultural families until to the extent mentioned below.

(Ka) An agricultural family which cannot enjoy exemption under Section 6 shall be allotted until area of agricultural land as can be served by one yoke of cattle, or a plot of land which can be tilled by a pair of oxen drawing a harrow (Ta-ton-Hton). If the agricultural family consisting of more than four adults who are capable of working that area, for each extra individual adult, the family can enjoy allotment, one-fourth (1/4) more area of previously allotted Ta-Ton-Hton field.

(Kha) (If an agricultural family cannot enjoy exemption under Section 6), the agricultural area of the family, granted for exemption of confiscation under Section 6 is less than an area of Ta-Ton-Hton field, the family shall enjoy land distribution until the area of Ta-Ton-Hton field.

First exemption: [added by Amendment Act No. 54 of 1955 (October 19, 1955)]

Although an agricultural family deserves exemption of land confiscation (by this Act), but the area where the family is cultivating is yet implementing this Act of Land Nationalization, and for that reason the family cannot enjoy such right, the agricultural family shall be granted the area of land until permitted in paragraph (Ka) temporarily where the family members are working.

Second exemption: [added by Amendment Act No. 54 of 1955 (October 19, 1955)]

The family deserves the exemption right under description of first exemption, and the family members can appeal for permission of exemption of land confiscation. However, if the family doesn't want to make appeal, the family must hand over the land to the State. If the family makes appeal to the State for exemption of land confiscation, the family temporarily must hand over the distributed land to the State.

7. (2) Although whatever mentioned in Sub-section (1), if the President or other officials appointed by the President may deem necessary, can redistribute lands (land resumed possession by the State under sub-section (1), and other farrow lands under control of

the State) to families according to bye-laws of this Act and managed by agriculturalist associated founded by section 13 of this Act.

7. (3) Although whatever mentioned in Sub-section (1) and (2), if the President considers it is not possible for redistribution of the land, he or she can manage the land in whatever means, for the land the Presidents resumed possession of the State by reliable reason.

8. Agriculturalist families specified in section 7 shall follow these regulations.

The chief of the family:

(Ka) has been working on agricultural land in accordance with Section 3, Paragraph (Ga);

(Kha) must commit in written agreement that he or she will follow the guidance of the President or any officials appointed by the President for that particular purpose, and to participate in agriculturalist associations founded by bye-laws of this Act and Section 13 of this Act. Moreover:

(Ga) he or she must be a citizen of Union of Burma.

CHAPTER 5 RIGHTS ON EXEMPTED LANDS AND DISTRIBUTED LANDS

9. (1). The individual or religious institution who owns the land by section 6 of this Act, shall enjoy the following rights, if they are not contradicting against State rights and prescriptions in Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Section 6 and Section 11 of this Act.

(Ka) The rights to possess the land, cultivating on it and to enjoy all the benefits arising therefrom;

(Kha) The rights to sell, transfer possession, and or donation to religious institution and religious personal, to any agricultural association, any agriculturalist, or any non-agriculturalist who commit in written agreement that the land will be used in accordance with the means prescribed in Section 3, paragraph (Ga) of this Act; and,

(Ga) The rights to divide, or to exchange the land with other agricultural land;

First Exemption:

However, the specified rights mentioned in paragraph (Kha) and (Ga) are enjoyable, if they are along with bye-laws of this Act, and by permission of President or authority appointed by President for this particular matter.

Second Exemption:

The agricultural land in the possession of a religious institution or a member of the religious order, is allowed to rent to someone for cultivation, if the action is not against existing law and other laws.

9. (2) If any person in possession of any agricultural land exempted under section 6, not contravening any provision of State rights and provision in Schedule I and Section 6, sub-section (1) and (4) or if it is not from any agricultural land in the possession of a religious institution or a member of the religious order, can be allowed to inherit someone;

Exemption:

If someone inherited the agricultural land, who is non-agriculturalist and who fails to commit in written agreement to work on the land by prescribed means and within specified period, according to the procedure mentioned in Section 3, sub-section (Ga), the President shall resume the land.

10. (1) The individual or chief of an agriculturalist family in possession of the distributed land, received either by Section (7) or (52) of this Act, shall enjoy the following rights, if they are not contradicting against State rights and prescriptions in Section (12) of this Act.

(Ka) The rights to possess the land, cultivating on it and to enjoy all the benefits arising therefrom;

(Kha) The rights to sell or transfer possession, to any agriculturalist association, where the chief of that agriculturalist family is a member;

(Ga) The rights to divide, or to exchange the land with other agricultural land;

Exemption:

However, the specified rights mentioned in paragraph (Kha) and (Ga) are enjoyable, if they are along with bye-laws of this Act, and by permission of President or authority appointed by President for this particular matter;

10. (2) If any person in possession of any agricultural land received by distribution according to Section (7) and (52) of this Act, can be allowed to inherit someone, if the action is not against State rights and other provisions of this Act;

Exemption:

If someone inherited the agricultural land, who is non-agriculturalist and who fails to commit in written agreement to work on the land by prescribed means and within specified

period, according to the procedure mentioned in Section 3, sub-section (Ga), the President shall resume the land.

CHAPTER 6
REGULATIONS RELATING TO EXEMPTED
LANDS AND DISTRIBUTED LANDS

11. (1). If the family chief of an agriculturalist family to which agricultural land has been exempted or allotted under section 6 of this Act, the person shall abide the following regulations in regards of the agricultural land.

(Ka) The person shall not mortgage, or sell, or transfer the agricultural land by other means to someone, if it is conflicting against provision in section 9 and bye-laws of this Act;

(Kha) The person shall not divide, or exchange the agricultural land, if it is conflicting against provision in section 9 and bye-laws of this Act;

(Ga) The person is oblique to work on the land, with the prescribed means by section (3) paragraph (Ga) of this Act;

(Gha) The person shall pay all impositions of the State;

(Nga) The person shall not cease to be an agriculturalist family;

(Sa) The person shall not be left such land fallow without sufficient cause; and

(Hsa) The person shall not mortgage, sold or otherwise transfer to any other person to such land.

11. (2) If the family chief of an agriculturalist family, living together and undivided for their possession yet, to which agricultural land has been exempted or allotted under section 6 of this Act, the person shall abide the following regulations in regards of the agricultural land:

(Ka) The person shall follow provisions in sub-section (1); and

(Kha) If the person own extra area of exempted land, rather than normally exempted and allotted land from State resumption; the agriculturalist family consists more then four adults and the four adults must work on the family's agricultural land.

11. (3) If a juvenile or mentally ill person, to which agricultural land has been exempted or allotted under section 6 of this Act, the guardian of that person shall abide the following regulations in regards of the agricultural land.:

(Ka) The person shall follow provisions in sub-section (1), paragraph (Ka), (Kha), (Gha), (Sa), and (Hsa); and

(Kha) The guardian or agent of that person is oblique to work on the land, with the prescribed means by section (3) paragraph (Ga) of this Act.

11. (4) If the non-agriculturalist family chief, to which agricultural land has been exempted or allotted under section 6 of this Act, the person shall abide the following regulations in regards of the agricultural land:

(Ka) The person shall follow provisions in sub-section (1); and

(Kha) The person is oblique to work on the land, with the prescribed means by section (3) paragraph (Ga) of this Act, from the consecutive season of the year of granting exemption under section (6), or from the late harvesting season the granted year, or from the specified harvesting season which the authority appointed by the President considered.

11. (5) If a member of religious order, to which agricultural land has been exempted or allotted under section 6 of this Act, the person shall abide the following regulations in regards of the agricultural land:

(Ka) The person shall not mortgage, or sell, or transfer the agricultural land by other means to someone, if it is conflicting against provision in section 9 and bye-laws of this Act;

(Kha) The person shall not divide, or exchange the agricultural land, if it is conflicting against provision in section 9 and bye-laws of this Act;

(Ga) The person shall not cease from being a member of religious order;

(Gha) The person shall pay all impositions of the State;

(Nga) The person shall use the benefits and outcomes resulted from the agricultural land only for religious purposes;

(Sa) The person shall not be left such land fallow without sufficient cause.

Exception:

However, the President can pardon any of the regulations mentioned in this sub-section to a member of religious order on favorable reason.

11. (6) If a religious institution, to which agricultural land has been exempted or allotted under section 6 of this Act, the trustees of the religious institution shall abide the following regulations in regards of the agricultural land:

(Ka) The trustees shall not mortgage, or sell, or transfer the agricultural land by other means to someone, if it is conflicting against provision in section 9 and bye-laws of this Act;

(Kha) The trustees shall not divide, or exchange the agricultural land, if it is conflicting against provision in section 9 and bye-laws of this Act;

(Ga) The trustees shall not cease from being a member of religious order;

(Gha) The trustees shall pay all impositions of the State;

(Nga) The trustees shall not be left such land fallow without sufficient cause; and

(Sa) The trustees shall use the benefits and outcomes resulted from the agricultural land only for religious purposes;

Exception:

However, the President can pardon any of the regulations mentioned in this sub-section to trustees of any religious institution on favorable reason.

12. (1) If the family chief of an agriculturalist family to which agricultural land has been distributed under section (7) or section (52) of this Act, the person shall abide the following regulations in regards of the agricultural land:

(Ka) The person shall not mortgage, or sell, or transfer the agricultural land by other means to someone, if it is conflicting against provision in section 10 and bye-laws of this Act;

(Kha) The person shall not divide, or exchange the agricultural land, if it is conflicting against provision in section 10 and bye-laws of this Act;

(Ga) The person is oblique to work on the land, with the prescribed means by section (3) paragraph (Ga) of this Act;

(Gha) The person shall not cease to be an agriculturalist family;

(Nga) The person shall pay all impositions of the State;

(Sa) The person shall not be left such land fallow without sufficient cause;

(Hsa) The personal shall not rent in tenancy or lease to any other person to such land; and

(Za) The person is oblique to participate in agriculturalist association formed by provisions of this Act and bye-laws of this Act.

12. (2) If a adult family member of an agriculturalist family, or minor, or mentally ill person, to which agricultural land has been distributed under section (7) or section (52) of this Act, the adult person, or guardian of minor, or guardian of mentally ill person, shall abide the following regulations in regards of the agricultural land:

(Ka) The person shall not mortgage, or sell, or transfer the agricultural land by other means to someone, if it is conflicting against provision in section 10 and bye-laws of this Act;

(Kha) The person shall not divide, or exchange the agricultural land, if it is conflicting against provision in section 10 and bye-laws of this Act;

(Ga) The adult person, or guardian, or agent of guardian, is oblique to work on the land, with the prescribed means by section (3) paragraph (Ga) of this Act;

(Gha) The person shall not cease to be an agriculturalist family;

(Nga) The person shall pay all impositions of the State;

(Sa) The person shall not be left such land fallow without sufficient cause;

(Hsa) The personal shall not rent in tenancy or lease to any other person to such land; and

(Za) The person is oblique to participate in agriculturalist association formed by provisions of this Act and bye-laws of this Act.

CHAPTER 7 AGRICULTURALIST ASSOCIATION

13. (1) The President shall promulgate regulations relating to formation and administration of agriculturalist associations by this Act and other agriculturalist organizations, which President may deem necessary.

13. (2) The agriculturalist associations shall write their own rules and regulations, if they are not conflicting against this Act and bye-laws of this Act.

CHAPTER 8 LAND COMMITTEES

14. The President shall appoint a Central Land Committee. Moreover, the President shall assign one of the following authorities or all power to the committee to implement the matters mentioned in this Act:

(Ka) Authority of planning for agricultural land distribution;

(Kha) Authority of formulating projects to form agriculturalist associations;

(Ga) General authority for directing guidance to other land committees;

(Gha) General authority for administering to other land committees; and

(Nga) Other authority assigned by President according to bye-laws.

15. The President shall appoint a District Land Committees, when he or she may deem necessary in some districts. Moreover, the President shall assign one of the following authorities or all power to the committee to implement the matters mentioned in this Act.

(Ka) Authority to organize elections for selecting village land committee or ward land committee, as provided in bye-laws;

(Kha) General authority for directing guidance to village land committees or ward land committees;

(Ga) General authority for administering to village land committees or ward land committees;

(Gha) Authority to eject someone from specified agricultural land, either from exempted land or distributed land by this Act or the land which is under issued instructional order to work in some specific ways; [added by Amendment Act No. 49 of 1957 (October 16, 1957)]

(Nga) Authority to removal of building constructed on specified agricultural land, either which is on exempted land or on distributed land by this Act or on the land which is under issued instructional order to work in some specific ways; [added by Amendment Act No. 49 of 1957 (October 16, 1957)] and

(Sa) Other authority assigned by President according to bye-laws.

16. The President shall either appoint or elect Village/ Ward Land Committees, when he or she thinks is some regions. Moreover, the President shall assign one of the following authorities or all power to the committee to implement the matters mentioned in this Act:

(Ka) Exemption power by Section 6;

(Kha) Distribution power by Section 7;

(Ga) Power for forming agriculturalist associations by section 13; and

(Gha) Other authority assigned by President according to bye-laws.

CHAPTER 9
COUNCILS

17. (1) The President shall form the following councils to promote rural economy, with representatives from agriculturalist associations and professionals whom, the President considers, are suitable for the works:

(Ka) Union Land and Rural Development Council;

(Kha) Division Land and Rural Development Council;

(Ga) District Land and Rural Development Council.

17. (2) The President shall promulgate required bye-laws for forming these councils;

Exception:

However, the President can appoint other organizations and to assign authorities to these organizations in order to work for promotion of rural economy, by promulgating regulations and bye-laws.

Authority of Union Land and Rural Development Council

18. The President shall assign one of the following authorities or all power to the Union Land and Rural Development Council.

(Ka) Authority of planning for founding Division Land and Rural Development Councils and District Land and Rural Development Councils;

(Kha) Authority of formulating projects for the functions of above mentioned councils and other agriculturalist associations;

(Ga) Authority of coordination for functions of above mentioned councils and other agriculturalist associations;

(Gha) General authority for directing guidance to above mentioned councils and agriculturalist associations; and

(Nga) Other authority assigned by President according to bye-laws.

Authority of Division Land and Rural Development Council

19. The President shall assign one of the following authorities or all power to the Division Land and Rural Development Councils:

(Ka) Authority of coordination for functions of District Land and Rural Development Council and other agriculturalist associations;

(Kha) General authority for directing guidance to above mentioned councils and agriculturalist associations; and

(Ga) Other authority assigned by President according to bye-laws.

Authority of District Land and Rural Development Council

20. The President shall assign one of the following authorities or all power to the District Land and Rural Development Councils:

(Ka) Authority of coordination for functions of agriculturalist associations;

(Kha) General authority for directing guidance to these agriculturalist associations, and

(Ga) Other authority assigned by President according to bye-laws.

21. Occasionally, if the President may deem necessary, he or she shall demarcate the areas of Divisions and Districts for the promotion of rural economy.

CHAPTER 10

APPOINTMENT OF AUTHORITIES AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS

22. The President shall appoint authorities or form executive councils, if may deem necessary. Moreover, the President shall promulgate rules and regulations for assigning authority to these authorities or executive councils in order to implement this Act.

CHAPTER 11

STATUS AND AUTHORITY OF COMMITTEES, COUNCILS, EXECUTIVE COUNCILS AND OFFICIALS

23. The councils, or executive councils, or appointed committees, or authorities, may sit at such times and in such places as it may deem fit and shall have the powers vested in a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of the following matters:

(Ka) discovery and inspection of relating subjects and contracts;

(Kha) enforcing attendance of witnesses and ordering to pay for witness fees;

(Ga) compelling the production of documents;

(Gha) examining witnesses on oath;

(Nga) Issuing appointment dates;

(Sa) reception of evidence taken on affidavit;

(Hsa) Sending commission to examine the witnesses who couldn't come to the court; and

(Za) Examining the places;

and the Commission shall be deemed to be a Civil Court within the meanings of sections 480 and 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

24. Anyone appointed person or any authority or any executive member or any committee or any appointed council, shall be exempted from any form of liability (whether civil law suit or criminal law suit) by performing any activity sincerely under this Act, or any activity seemingly conducting under this Act sincerely.

25. Any person or authority, or a member of a Land Committee or other Body, appointed under this Act shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Penal Code.

CHAPTER 12 EVICTION AND CANCELLATION

26. If any committee member, or any council member, or any executive council member, repeatedly fails to perform his or her duties, or uses of excessive power, or abuse his or her power assigned to him or her under this Act, the President shall order to investigate him according to bye-laws under this Act and the President may expulse the committee member or the council member or the executive council member. Otherwise, the President shall suspend him or her for certain period, he or she may deem suitable. Or the President shall withdraw all or any of his or her power.

27. If any committee, or council, or executive body formed or appointed under this Act, repeatedly fails to perform its duties, or uses of excessive power, or abuse its power assigned to them under this Act, the President shall order to investigate the body according to bye-laws under this Act and the President may cancel the committee or council or the executive body. Otherwise, the President shall suspend the body for certain period, or the President shall withdraw all or any its power.

28. When the President orders either to suspend or cancel the committee or council or the executive body, or to retain certain power from the body under this Act, the President shall assign the functions and power of the above mentioned bodies to some suitable authorities rather to perform the functions or to exercise the power. Moreover, the President shall appoint an advisory body to consult to the assigned authority.

CHAPTER 13
STATE RECLAIMING THE EXEMPTED OR DISTRIBUTED
AGRICULTURAL LAND BY FAILURE TO FOLLOW REGULATIONS

29. If anyone, who is oblique to follow provision under Section (11), fails to observe any of the conditions specified in Section (11), except provisions in Sub-section (1) and (5) (Kha), (Gha) and (Sa), the authority appointed by President for this matter, shall investigate the matter under bye-laws of this Act, and all the rights under this Act relating to such agricultural lands of those who breach the regulations shall be forfeited to the State without compensation.

29. (2). If anyone, who is oblique to follow provision under Section (4), fails to observe any of the conditions specified in Section (4), the authority appointed by President for this matter, shall investigate the matter under bye-laws of this Act, and all the rights under this Act relating to such agricultural lands of those who breach the regulations shall be forfeited to the State without compensation.

29. (3). The President or the authority appointed by President for this matter, observes if someone owns more area of agricultural land illegally, rather than exempted area previously granted to him or her under this Act, the extra field shall be forfeited to the State without compensation.

State reclaiming the land by failure to follow some regulations of Section 11 repeatedly

30. If anyone, who is oblique to follow provision under Section (11) sub-section (1), or sub-section (5) paragraph (Kha) or (Sa), fails to observe any of the conditions repeatedly, the authority appointed by President for this matter, shall investigate the matter under bye-laws of this Act, and all the rights under this Act relating to such agricultural lands of those who breach the regulations shall be forfeited to the State without compensation.

31. If anyone, who is oblique to follow provision under Section (12), fails to observe any of the conditions, except provisions in Section (12) sub-section (1) paragraphs (Kha) (Nga) and (Sa), and sub-section (2) paragraphs (Kha) (Gha) and (Nga), the authority appointed by President for this matter, shall investigate the matter under bye-laws of this Act, and all the rights under this Act relating to such agricultural lands of those who breach the regulations shall be forfeited to the State without compensation.

State reclaiming the land by failure to follow some regulations of Section 12 repeatedly

32. If anyone, who is oblique to follow provision under Section (12) sub-section (1) paragraph (Kha) or (Sa), or Section (12) sub-section (2) paragraphs (Kha) or (Nga), fails to observe any of the conditions repeatedly, the authority appointed by President for this matter, shall investigate the matter under bye-laws of this Act, and all the rights under this Act relating to such agricultural lands of those who breach the regulations shall be forfeited to the State without compensation.

33. If anyone who possesses land under this Act, fails to pay revenue imposed by the State, the revenue shall be collected as unpaid land revenue by existing law.

CHAPTER 14 APPEAL, REVISION AND REPARATION

34. The President shall promulgate bye-laws for the following matter:

(Ka) Conferring power to someone or authorities as he may deem necessary to provide for appeals, revision and reparation to orders/ decision made by appointed committee, or authority, or formed council, or body;

(Kha) Deciding time frame for the appeal, revision and reparation cases; and

(Ga) Other matters as the President may deem necessary.

35. Whenever the President may deem necessary, he or she may approve the decisions/ orders made according to this Act and bye-laws of this Act, or revise, or revoke the orders/ decisions.

CHAPTER 15 PROHIBITION OF JURISDICTION POWER OF CIVIL LAW COURTS AND OTHER AUTHORITY

36. Whatever mentioned in the existing laws, the civil law court shall not contravene in jurisdictions of other matters under this Act, except on the dispute cases of who deserves to receive compensation and dispute on appointing guardian.

37. Any agricultural land shall not be posted a legal warrant on properties concerned or sold to someone either by orders or degrees of civil law courts or other orders made by any existing laws.

CHAPTER 16 USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

38. (1) If the President may deem benefitable to the State or to the agriculturalists, by growing some specific crops in some areas and by using specific means to agricultural lands, the President may deem to apply or ask to apply specific crops or specific means to use on agricultural land respectively.

38. (2) The President shall promulgate bye-laws to implement the provision in Section 38 sub-section (1).

39. However, other provisions of this Act mentioned, the President or authority appointed by the President for this particular matter, may deem necessary, any agricultural land can be summoned to use specific mean or method.

40. (1). Whatever mentioned in other existing laws and under this Act, the President or the authority appointed by the President for this matter, shall manage on his or her will on the use of alluvial land, village common land and arable land in State possession, according to bye-laws of this Act.

40. (2). The President or the authority appointed by the President for this matter, shall continue to preserve the grazing grounds and village common lands, except for demanding them by other orders.

CHAPTER 17 ADMINISTRATION OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS

41. Whatever mentioned in the existing laws, the President shall promulgate bye-laws according to this Act to administer the agricultural lands.

CHAPTER 18 COMPENSATION

42. (1). Except where agricultural lands are liable to be resumed possession by the State for default or conditions prescribed under any other law for the time being in force, compensation in respect of agricultural land resumed possession by the State under section (5) and section 9 sub-section 2 exception, shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of this section and the Schedule II. [added by Amendment Act No. 22 of 1954 (March 30, 1954)]

Exception:

However, if the average compensation for an acre of land for total land resumed by the State, according to this sub-section is less than 1. 50 Kyat, the compensation should be raised until 1. 50 Kyat for an acre.

42. (2). In respect of agricultural lands over which rights have been acquired by a grant or lease and for which a premium was paid to Government at the time of the grant or the lease the premium so paid shall be payable to the person in possession of the said land, in addition to any compensation payable under the need succeeding sub-section (1).

42. (3). Except in respect of the compensation payable for constructional improvements of the land referred in sub-section (1), the compensation shall be paid for constructional works. Constructional improvements shall be valued on the following formula:

First cost of construction plus cost of improvements on the original construction minus the value depreciation minus the value of damage.

42. (4). The President shall pay the compensation according to this Act, by cash or by bonds or by other suitable means, either by lump-sum payment or in multiple installments.

42. (5). The President may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

43. The President may, where he is satisfied necessary, someone who is eligible to receive compensation under section (42) of this Act, can enjoy other form of relief other than the grant of exemption under section 6, as he may deem fit, additional to compensation.

44. (1). The President shall appoint a Commission consisting of at least ten members to make suggestions to the President to determine the basis of compensation and the manner of payment of the compensation.

44. (2). The commission may be deemed to be Civil Courts within the meaning of section 480 and section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The commission may sit their office in any suitable place and any suitable time and the President may invest such commission with the following powers of Civil Courts:

(Ka) discovery and inspection of relating subjects and contracts;

(Kha) enforcing attendance of witnesses and ordering to pay for witness fees;

(Ga) compelling the production of documents;

(Gha) examining witnesses on oath;

(Nga) Issuing appointment dates;

(Sa) reception of evidence taken on affidavit;

(Hsa) Sending commission to examine the witnesses who couldn't come to the court, and

(Za) Examining the places.

45. (1) The President shall appoint compensation officers in order to receive applications for compensation and make decisions according to provisions in section (42) and Schedule II and shall assign power to these officers the President may deem necessary.

45. (2) The President shall promulgate regulations and bye-laws under this Act, to follow while accepting and examining compensation applications and calculating and deciding for compensation.

CHAPTER 19
PUNISHMENTS

46. Anyone who breach provisions in section (4), he or she can be fined until 500 Kyats.
47. Whoever obstructs any Committee, Body, or council, or executive body, or authority appointed to implement the functions of this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one thousand Kyats or with both.
48. Whoever fails to follow the orders issued by any Committee, Body, or authority appointed under this Act, except order issued from District Land Committee by provision of section 15, Paragraph (Gha), or any summon, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to two hundred Kyats or with both. [added by Amendment Act No. 49 of 1957 (October 16, 1957)]
48. (Ka). Whoever fails to follow the eviction orders issued by District Land Committee by the provision of section (15) Paragraph (Ga), from the exempted land under this Act or from the distributed land, or from land relating to specific land use order, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years with fine. [added by Amendment Act No. 49 of 1957 (October 16, 1957)]
49. If five or more persons organize themselves with the common intention of committing an offence under section 47 or section 48 and if any one of them, in furtherance of their common intention, commits an offence under section 47 or section 48, each of such persons shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years.

CHAPTER 20
GENERAL PROVISIONS

50. (1) The President may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.
50. (2). In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may:
- (Ka) prescribe the manner in which the agricultural lands are to be resumed under this Act;
 - (Kha) prescribe the conditions referred to in section 6;
 - (Ga) prescribe the procedure to be followed in section 7;
 - (Gha) prescribe the procedure to be followed in section 43;
 - (Nga) provide for election, if any, referred to in section 16;

(Sa) prescribe the area of the land as Ta-Ton-Hton, (the land which can be tilled by a pair of oxen drawing a harrow); and

(Hsa) Other matters which the President may deem necessary.

51. The President shall issue order, and in such order, the President can pronounce termination of 1953 Tenancy Act on the specified dates in some specified areas. If the Act is expired according to the order, the provisions in Section. 5 of Burma's General Clauses Act, provisions relating to termination of an Act, will give effect.

52. Whatever mentioned in the provision of this Act and bye-laws under this Act, in an area where the agricultural lands resumed possession by the State because of violations of provisions of this Act and bye-laws under this Act, the President shall distribute such agricultural lands to agriculturalist families and agriculturalist associations, as he deem suitable means.

53. (1) The Land Nationalization Act, 1948 Act No. 60, is hereby revoked.

53. (2) Even though the Land Nationalization Act 1948 is revoked, temporary District Land Committees, or other Land Committees, or organizations, or body, or authority, appointed under the 1948 Act and bye-laws of that Act, shall be considered appointed under this Act and bye-laws under this Act. If so, the unfinished cases or disputes may submit to those temporary District Land Committees, or other Land Committees, or organizations, or body, or authority in accordance with the provisions of this Act and bye-laws of this Act. Or it may consider that the cases or disputes are handled for the beginning.

The temporary District Land Committees, or other Land Committees, or organizations, or body, or authority, shall continue to manage upon the cases and disputes until the committee, or body, or authority appointed by this Act starts their functions.

54. The activities implementing in Syrium (Than Hlyin) Township under 1948 Land Nationalization Act, shall be considered invalidated since on the day of this Act comes into effect.

SCHEDULE I

1. Agricultural land, classified as Rice land in the records of the Land Records Department or where no such record is maintained, ordinarily utilized for cultivation of paddy and in continuous possession of an agriculturist family:

(Ka) if the agricultural family is in accordance with the specified provision of Section (6) sub-section (1) paragraph (Ka), up to the extent of fifty acres;

(Kha) if the agricultural family is living together and undivided the possession yet, and in accordance with the specified provision of Section (6) sub-section (1) paragraph (Kha),

sub-paragraphs (Ka Ka), (Kha Kha) and (Ga Ga), up to the extent of fifty acres; and if the agricultural family consists more than four adults and the family is in accordance with the specified provision of section (6) sub-section (1) paragraph (Kha)'s first exemption, up to 12. 50 acres to individual adult extra to four people;

(Ga) if the agricultural land in possession of a minor, is in accordance with the specified provision of Section (6) sub-section (1) paragraph (Ga), up to the extent of ten acres;

(Gha) if the agricultural land in possession of a mentally ill person, is in accordance with the specified provision of Section (6) sub-section (1) paragraph (Gha), up to the extent of ten acres;

(Nga) if the agricultural land in possession of non-agriculturalist family, is in accordance with the specified provision of Section (6) sub-section (1) paragraph (Nga), up to the extent of twenty acres;

(Sa) if the agricultural family is in accordance with the specified provision of Section (6) sub-section (1) paragraph (Sa), up to the extent of twenty acres.[added by Amendment Act No. 22 of 1954 (March 30, 1954)]

Exception:

However, if appeal for exemption of land under sub-paragraph (Ga) is for more than one minor of the agricultural family, the total area of exempted land must be up to the extent of fifty acres.

2. Agricultural land, classified as (S) in Kyauk Se district, since chilies are growing on these lands, or classified as Ya land or chili land in the in the records of the Land Records Department or where no such record is maintained, ordinarily utilized for cultivation of Ya crops and in continuous possession of an agriculturist family:

(Ka) if the agricultural family is in accordance with the specified provision of Section (6) sub-section (1) paragraph (Ka), up to the extent of 25 acres;

(Kha) if the agricultural family is living together and undivided the possession yet, and in accordance with the specified provision of Section (6) sub-section (1) paragraph (Kha), sub-paragraphs (Ka Ka), (Kha Kha) and (Ga Ga), up to the extent of 25 acres; and if the agricultural family consists more than four adults and the family is in accordance with the specified provision of section (6) sub-section (1) paragraph (Kha)'s first exemption, up to 6. 25 acres to individual adult extra to four people;

(Ga) if the agricultural land in possession of a minor, is in accordance with the specified provision of Section (6) sub-section (1) paragraph (Ga), up to the extent of ten acres;

(Gha) if the agricultural land in possession of a mentally ill person, is in accordance with the specified provision of Section (6) sub-section (1) paragraph (Gha), up to the extent of ten acres;

(Nga) if the agricultural land in possession of non-agriculturalist family, is in accordance with the specified provision of Section (6) sub-section (1) paragraph (Nga), up to the extent of ten acres;

(Sa) if the agricultural family is in accordance with the specified provision of Section (6) sub-section (1) paragraph (Sa), up to the extent of ten acres. [added by Amendment Act No. 22 of 1954 (March 30, 1954)]

Exception:

However, if appeal for exemption of land under sub-paragraph (Ga) is for more than one minor of the agricultural family, the total area of exempted land must be up to the extent of twenty-five acres.

3. Agricultural land, classified as (KA) in Mandalay and Shwe Bo districts and as (YT) in Myin-Gyan district, or classified as Kaing land in the in the records of the Land Records Department, or classified as (KA) and (YT) in the records of Land Records Department, or where no such record is maintained, ordinarily utilized for cultivation of Kaing crops and in continuous possession of an agriculturist family;

(Ka) if the agricultural family is in accordance with the specified provision of Section (6) sub-section (1) paragraph (Ka), up to the extent of ten acres;

(Kha) if the agricultural family is living together and undivided the possession yet, and in accordance with the specified provision of Section (6) sub-section (1) paragraph (Kha), sub-paragraphs (Ka Ka), (Kha Kha) and (Ga Ga), up to the extent of ten acres; and if the agricultural family consists more than four adults and the family is in accordance with the specified provision of section (6) sub-section (1) paragraph (Kha)'s first exemption, up to 2.50 acres to individual adult extra to four people;

(Ga) if the agricultural land in possession of a minor, is in accordance with the specified provision of Section (6) sub-section (1) paragraph (Ga), up to the extent of three acres;

(Gha) if the agricultural land in possession of a mentally ill person, is in accordance with the specified provision of Section (6) sub-section (1) paragraph (Gha), up to the extent of three acres;

(Nga) if the agricultural land in possession of non-agriculturalist family, is in accordance with the specified provision of Section (6) sub-section (1) paragraph (Nga), up to the extent of six acres;

(Sa) if the agricultural family is in accordance with the specified provision of Section (6) sub-section (1) paragraph (Sa), up to the extent of six acres. [added by Amendment Act No. 22 of 1954 (March 30, 1954)]

Exception:

However, if appeal for exemption of land under sub-paragraph (Ga) is for more than one minor of the agricultural family, the total area of exempted land must be up to the extent of ten acres.

4. Agricultural land, classified as sugar cane land in the in the records of the Land Records Department, or where no such record is maintained, ordinarily utilized for cultivation of Sugar cane crops and in continuous possession of an agriculturist family:

(Ka) if the agricultural family is in accordance with the specified provision of Section (6) sub-section (1) paragraph (Ka), up to the extent of ten acres[added by Amendment Act No. 22 of 1954 (March 30, 1954)];

(Kha) if the agricultural family is living together and undivided the possession yet, and in accordance with the specified provision of Section (6) sub-section (1) paragraph (Kha), sub-paragraphs (Ka Ka), (Kha Kha) and (Ga Ga), up to the extent of ten acres [added by Amendment Act No. 22 of 1954 (March 30, 1954)]; and if the agricultural family consists more than four adults and the family is in accordance with the specified provision of section (6) sub-section (1) paragraph (Kha)'s first exemption, up to 2. 50 acres to individual adult extra to four people; [added by Amendment Act No. 22 of 1954 (March 30, 1954)]

(Ga) if the agricultural land in possession of a minor, is in accordance with the specified provision of Section (6) sub-section (1) paragraph (Ga), up to the extent of five acres; [added by Amendment Act No. 22 of 1954 (March 30, 1954)]

(Gha) if the agricultural land in possession of a mentally ill person, is in accordance with the specified provision of Section (6) sub-section (1) paragraph (Gha), up to the extent of five acres; [added by Amendment Act No. 22 of 1954 (March 30, 1954)]

(Nga) if the agricultural land in possession of non-agriculturalist family, is in accordance with the specified provision of Section (6) sub-section (1) paragraph (Nga), up to the extent of five acres; [added by Amendment Act No. 22 of 1954 (March 30, 1954)]

(Sa) if the agricultural family is in accordance with the specified provision of Section (6) sub-section (1) paragraph (Sa), up to the extent of five acres; [added by Amendment Act No. 22 of 1954 (March 30, 1954)]

Exception:

However, if appeal for exemption of land under sub-paragraph (Ga) is for more than one minor of the agricultural family, the total area of exempted land must be up to the extent of ten acres. [added by Amendment Act No. 22 of 1954 (March 30, 1954)]

5. Agricultural land, classified as Dhani land in the in the records of the Land Records Department or where no such record is maintained, ordinarily utilized for cultivation of Dhani to the extent of the whole.

6. Agricultural land, classified as (KG) in Pokukku district and as (BV) in Hin-tha-da (Hanzada) district in the records of Land Records Department, or classified as Orchard or Garden lands in the in the records of the Land Records Department or where no such record is maintained, ordinarily utilized for the cultivation of garden crops to the extent of the whole.

7. All agricultural lands classified as (RR) in granted land for rubber plantation in the records of the Land Records Department as being cultivated with Rubber in the records of Land Records Department or where no such record is maintained, ordinarily utilized for the cultivation of Rubber to the extent of the whole.

8. All agricultural lands belonging to a religious institution or a member of the religious order to the extent of the whole.

SCHEDULE II

[added by Amendment Act No. 22 of 1954 (March 30, 1954)]

<i>Description of Land</i>	<i>Extent of Compensation</i>
<p>1. (A). Agricultural land defined as State land under the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889, and situated in areas where the aforesaid Regulation is applicable.</p> <p>1. (B). Agricultural land defined as State land situated in states</p>	<p>(1) Compensation equal to the land revenue</p>
<p>2. (A) Other agricultural land, apart from land defined as State land under the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889, and situated in areas where the aforesaid Regulation is applicable.</p> <p>2. (B) Other agricultural land, apart from land defined as State land situated in states.</p>	<p>(2) From the total area of agricultural land, which is transferred and registered prior to June 22, 1953, or registered in Land Record Department prior to that date, which is owned by the individual land owner, or bank, or company, or organization, or joint-venture, or a Hindi family whose possessions are not divided until on that date, and the land is qualified to be resumed by the state under this Act;</p> <p>(A) for the first 100 acres, compensation equal to twelve times of the land revenue, (B) for the next extra 100 acres, compensation equal to eleven times of the land revenue, (C) for the next extra 100 acres, compensation equal to ten times of the land revenue, (D) for the next extra 100 acres, compensation equal to nine times of the land revenue, (E) for the next extra 100 acres, compensation equal to eight times of the land revenue, (F) for the next extra 100 acres, compensation equal to seven times of the land revenue, (G) for the next extra 100 acres, compensation equal to six times of the land revenue, (H) for the next extra 100 acres, compensation equal to five times of the land revenue, (I) for the next extra 100 acres, compensation equal to four times of the land revenue, (J) for the next extra 100 acres, compensation equal to three times of the land revenue, (K) for the next extra 100 acres, compensation equal to two times of the land revenue, (B) for the remaining acres, compensation equal to the amount of the land revenue.</p>

<i>Description of Land</i>	<i>Extent of Compensation</i>
<p>3. Agricultural land over which rights have been created under sections 7 of the Land and Revenue Act and situated in areas where the aforesaid Act is applicable.</p>	<p>(3) From the total area of agricultural land, which is transferred and registered prior to June 22, 1953, or registered in Land Record Department prior to that date, which is owned by the individual land owner, or bank, or company, or organization, or joint-venture, or a Hindi family whose possessions are not divided until on that date, and the land is qualified to be resumed by the state under this Act;</p> <p>(A) for the first 100 acres, compensation equal to twelve times of the land revenue, (B) for the next extra 100 acres, compensation equal to eleven times of the land revenue, (C) for the next extra 100 acres, compensation equal to ten times of the land revenue, (D) for the next extra 100 acres, compensation equal to nine times of the land revenue, (E) for the next extra 100 acres, compensation equal to eight times of the land revenue, (F) for the next extra 100 acres, compensation equal to seven times of the land revenue, (G) for the next extra 100 acres, compensation equal to six times of the land revenue, (H) for the next extra 100 acres, compensation equal to five times of the land revenue, (I) for the next extra 100 acres, compensation equal to four times of the land revenue, (J) for the next extra 100 acres, compensation equal to three times of the land revenue, (K) for the next extra 100 acres, compensation equal to two times of the land revenue, (B) for the remaining acres, compensation equal to the amount of the land revenue.</p>
<p>4. Agricultural land other than land over which rights under sections 7 of the Land and Revenue Act have been created and situated in areas where the aforesaid Act is applicable.</p>	<p>(4). Compensation equal to the land revenue.</p>