

ODISHA MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER ACT, 1950

45 ORISSA ACT X OF 1950 THE ORISSA MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER ACT, 1950 [Received the assent Of the President on, the 30th March 1950, first published in an extraordinary issue of the Orissa Gazette, dated the 31st March 1950] AN ACT TO SUPPLEMENT THE PROVISIONS OF PREVENTIVE DETENTION ACT, 1950, BY PROVIDING FOR PREVENTION OF UNLAWFUL DRILLING AND THE WEARING OF UNOFFICIAL UNIFORMS IN CONNECTION WITH THE PREVENTION OF THE UNDERMINING OF THE SECURITY OF, OR OF THE TENDENCY TO OVERTHROW, THE STATE AND THE MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER AND OF SERVICES AND SUPPLIES ESSENTIAL TO LIFE OF THE COMMUNITY WHEREAS it is expedient to supplement the provisions of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, by providing for the prevention of unlawful drilling and the wearing of unofficial uniforms in connection with the prevention of the undermining of the security of, or of the tendency to overthrow, the State and the maintenance of public order and of services and supplies essential to the life of the community ; It is hereby enacted as follows :— 1 - (1) This Act may be called the Orissa Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1950. (2) It extends to the whole of the State Of Orissa

3. For sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, Amendment Orissa Act ' the following sub-section shall be substituted, X of 1950 namely :— " (4) It shall cease to have effect after the first day of October 1952 and section 5 of the Orissa General Clauses Act, 1937, shall apply upon the expiry of this Act as if it had been then repealed by an Orissa Act."

46 Amendment 4. (1) In section 2 of the said Act— of sections 2 and 5, Orissa (i) in sub-section (1) after the words or to Act X of 1950. the maintenance of public order the following words shall be inserted, namely " or of services and supplies essential to the life of the community " (ii) in clause (d) of sub-section (1) after the words " or business " the word " and " shall be inserted and the following words shall be omitted, namely :— " and in respect of his activities in relation to the dissemination of news or propagation of opinions"; (iii) to the proviso to sub-section (1) the following words shall be added, namely or the maintenance of services and supplies essential to the life of the community " ; and (iv) for sub-section (3) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely " (3) when any order is made under sub-section (1) , by the District Magistrate, the District Magistrate shall forthwith report the fact to the State Government together with the grounds on which the order has been made and such other particulars as in the opinion of the District Magistrate have a bearing on the necessity for or expediency of the order. " (2) In section 5 of the said Act, for the words " an authority or officer subordinate to them " the words ' the District Magistrate " shall be substituted

5. The existing sections 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, Repeal of sections 9 19, 20, 21 and 22 of the said Act, shall be omitted ; to 11, 14 to 17 and 19 and—to 22, Orissa (i) the existing sections 12, 13 and 18 shall be renumbered as sections 9 10 and 11 respectively (3) When any order is made under section (1) by an officer or authority empowered under section 24 or by the District, Magistrate under sub-section (2), that officer or authority or the District Magistrate, as the case may be, shall forthwith report the fact to the State Government together with the grounds on which' the order has been made and such other particulars as in the opinion of such officer or authority or the District Magistrate, have a bearing on the necessity for or expediency of the order (4) An order made under sub-section (1) may require the person in respect of whom it is made to enter into a bond, with or without sureties, for the due performance or enforcement of, such restrictions or conditions made in the order as may be specified in the order. (5) If any person is in any area or place in contravention of an order made under the provisions of this section, or fails to leave any area or place in accordance with the requirements of such an order, then he may be removed from such area or place by any police officer or by any person acting on behalf of the State Government. (6) If any person contravenes any order made under this section, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both, and if such person has entered into a bond in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (4) his bond shall be forfeited, and any person bound thereby shall pay the penalty thereof, or show cause to the satisfaction of the convicting Court why such bond should not be paid. Duration of % An order made under section 2 shall be in force for a period not exceeding one year from the date on which it is made, unless earlier

revoked by section 2. the authority making the order : Provided that any such revocation shall not prevent the making under section 2 of a fresh order to the same effect as the order revoked. 4. (1) An order made in respect of any person punishable for reproduction under sub-section (1) of section 2 or under section 3 of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950 may be varied or annulled by the State Government in the Gazette. etc., by persons (2) When any order made under sub-section (1) against whom order of detention of section 2 or under section 3 of the Preventive or restriction Detention Act, 1950, is made on the ground of undermining the security of, or tending to overthrow, the State made. and notified under sub-section (1) of this section is in force, whoever, print or otherwise reproduces, sells, distributes, publishes, or publicly exhibits or keeps for sale, distribution or publication, any document consisting of or containing— (a) an statement, oral or written, or any sketch or cartoon, made by, or purporting to be made by, or at the instance or on behalf of, the person for whose detention the order has been made under section 2 or section 3 of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950 ; (b) any statement, oral or written, or any sketch or cartoon made by, or purporting to be made by, or at the instance or on behalf of, the person, in contravention of the order made against him under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 2 ; (c) any rendering, part or summary of any statement referred to in clause (a) or clause (b) or the purport of any such statement, part or summary ; or (d) any translation of any such statement or part or summary thereof into any other language or any rendering, summary or purport of any such statement or part, in any other language, shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months or more than two years and shall also be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees. (3) The State Government may, by notification, declare every copy of any document, which in its imposition of collective fines on inhabitants of any area. opinion is of the description specified in sub-section (2), to be forfeited to Government. (4) If copies of any documents are declared to be forfeited to Government under sub-section (3) any police officer may seize the same wherever found in the State and any Magistrate may by warrant, authorise any police officer not being below the rank of Sub-Inspector to enter up and search for the same in any premises where an copy of such document may be or may reasonably suspected to be. Explanation—Nothing in this section applies to the evidence given by any witness or to counsel in the course of any proceedings conducted in respect of any such offence or to reproduction by any officer or authority in the course of official duty. . (1) If it appears to the State Government that the inhabitants of any area are concerned in or abetting the commission of offences prejudicially affecting the public safety or the maintenance of public order, or the maintenance of supplies or services necessary to the life of the community or are harbouring persons concerned in the commission of such offences, or are failing to render all the assistance in their power to discover or apprehend the offender or offenders, or are suppressing material evidence of the commission of such offence, the State Government may, by notification, impose a collective fine on the inhabitants of that area : Provided that a imposition of a collective fine by any authority on whom the power may have been delegated under this Act may be made by publication of the order imposing the fine in any such manner as such authority may consider best calculated to bring the order to the notice the inhabitants of the area concerned. (2) The State Government or any officer empowered in this behalf by the State Government by general or special order may exempt any person or class or section of such inhabitants from liability to pay any portion of such fine. (3) The District Magistrate, after such enquiry as he may deem necessary, shall apportion such fine among the inhabitants who are liable collectively to pay it, and such apportionment shall be made according to the District Magistrate's judgment of the respective means of such inhabitants. (4) In any such apportionment the District Magistrate may assign a portion of such fine to a joint or undivided family to be payable by it. (5) The portion of such fine payable by any person (including a Hindu undivided family) may be recovered— (a) in the manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the recovery of fines of 1898, imposed by a Court, as if such portion were a fine imposed by the District Magistrate acting as a Court : Provided that the State Government may, in lieu of the rules referred to in sub-section (2) of section 386 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, make rules under this Act regulating the manner in which warrants under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of the said section of the said Code are to be executed and for the summary determination of any claims made by any person other than the person liable to pay the fine in respect of any property attached in execution of the warrant ; or (b) as arrears of land revenue or as a public demand payable to the Collector. Explanation—For the purposes of this section 'inhabitant of an area'

includes the expressi persons who t emselves or by their agents or servants occupy or hol land or other immoveable property within such a ea and landlords who, having any house or cutch rry for collecting rents within such area, themsel es or by their agents or servants collect rents fr m holders or occupiers of land in such area, notwiths anding that they do not actually reside therein. 6. (1) The State Government may, fcr the Control of Processions, purpose of secur ng the public safety or the mainte- meetings, nance of public order, or of services and supplies etc. essential to the I fe of the community, by general or special order, pr ibit⁹ restrict or impose conditions upon the holding of or taking par! in public proces- sions, meetings o assemblies. (2) For the purposes of sub-section (1) any procession, meeti g or assembly which is open to the public or to a y class or portion of the public, whether held i a public or private placo and whether admission thereto is restricted by the issue of tickets or otherwis , shall be deemed to be a public procession, meetin or assembly as the case may be. cer may take such steps, and (3) Any police •use such force, as ay be reasonably necessary for securing compliance ith any order made under this section. (4) If any person contravenes any order made under this section, h shall be punishable with imprisonment for a ter which may extend to one year or with fine or wit both. ontrol of q % (1) The State Government may, in the interest coamps, of public security or maintenance of public order, by drill or p aradeg. an order, prohibit or impose such conditions as may be necessary on, tho holding of camps or performance of drill or parade with or without arms, or any article, weapon or implement capable of being used as arms by any class of persons or organisations whose activities are in the opinion of the State Government subversive of law and order. (2) Any contravention of an order made under this section shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year or with fine or with both. Unomcial uniforms, etc. 51 X. (1) If the State Government is satisfied that— (a) the wearing in public of any dress or article of apparel resembling pny uniform or part of a uniform required to be worn by a member of the Armed Forces of the Union or by a member of any omcial Police Force or of any force constituted under any law for tho time being in force ; (b) the wearing or display in public of any distinctive dress or article of apparel or any emblem would be likely to prejudice the public safety or the maintenance of public order, the State Government may, by general or special order prohibit or restrict the wearing or display in public of any such dress, article of apparel or emblem. (2) For the purposes of this section, a dress, an article of apparel or an emblem shall' be deemed to be worn or displayed in public if it is worn or displayed so as to be visible to a person in any place to which the public have access. (3) If any person contravenes any order made under this section, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both. 9. (1) y officer of Government authorised in Powers to require the assistance of this behalf b general or special order of the State certain per- eons. Power to impose cen- sorship. Government ay, within such area as may be specified in th order, require any male person in that area to assist in the maintenance or restoration of la and order or in the protection of property for such period and in such manner as the omcer may direct. (2) If any 1 rson fails to comply with any lawful direction gi en to him under sub-section (I he shall be punishab e with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ix months or with fine or with both. *IO. (1) If the St te Government is satisfied that the publication 0 11 matters or any matter relating toa particular bjct or class of subjects may undermine the securit of, or tend to overthrow, the State, it may, by• orde addressed to a keeper of a press, pu blisher or itor, or to keepers of presses, publishers and edi rs generally, require that all such matters, or any uch matter relating to particular subject or class of bjcts shall, before *Substituted by soebion 5 of tho Orissa Maintenance of Public Order (Amendment) Act. 1950 (Orissa Act XIII of 1950 Power to control publication. 52 being pub •shed in any document or class of documents, be submitted for scrutiny to an authority s cified the order. (2) If an person contravenes any order made under sub-sect•on (1), then, without prejudice to any other proceedi s which may be taken against such person, the St te Government may declare to be forfeited to Gov ment every copy of any document published or ma e in contravention of such order and any press, as defi ed in the Indian Press (Emergency Act XXIII Powers) Act, 19 1, used in the making of such of 1931. document. (3) If any p rson contravenes any order made under this sectio he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a erm which may extend to three years or with fine o with both. * 11. (n If the State Government is satisfied that the making pri ing or publishing of any news- paper, periodical, lea et, Or othor document or class of documents, or of a y matter relating to a parti- cular subject or class f subjects may undermine the security of, or tend to verthrow, the State, it may, by order addressed to keeper of a. press, publisher or editor or to keeper of presses, publishers and •editors generally— (a) ph•ohibit or re

ulate the making, printing or publishing of any newspaper, periodical, leaflet, or other document or class of documents, or of any such matter relating to a particular subject or class of subjects (b) prohibit or regulate the use of any press as defined in the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931. (2) If any person contravenes any order made under sub-section (1), then, without prejudice to any other proceedings which may be taken against such person, the State Government may declare to be forfeited to Government every copy of any document made, printed or published in contravention of such order, and any press, as defined in the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931 used in the making of such document or in contravention of the said order. (3) If any person contravenes any order made under this section, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both. *Substituted by section 6 of the Orissa Maintenance of Public Order (Amendment) Act, 1950 (Orissa Act XIII of 1950). (1) If the State Government is satisfied that control, sale, distribution, circulation or possession of any newspaper, periodical, leaflet, or other document or of documents, or of any matter relating to a particular subject or class of subjects may undermine the security of, or tend to overthrow, the State, it may, by general or special order, prohibit or regulate the sale, distribution, circulation, or possession of any newspaper, periodical, leaflet, or other document or class of documents, or of any matter relating to a particular subject or class of subjects. (2) If any person contravenes any order made under sub-section (1), then, without prejudice to any other proceedings which may be taken against such person, the State Government may declare to be forfeited to Government every copy of any document sold, distributed, circulated, or possessed in contravention of such order. (3) If any person contravenes any order made under this section, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both. Explanation—The words "document" and "newspaper" in sections 0, 11, 12 and 14 shall have the same meaning as in the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.

1931. Publication and service of notice. (1) Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, every authority, who makes any order in pursuance of any of the provisions of the Act shall— (a) in the case of an order of a general nature or affecting a class of persons, publish such order in the Gazette; (b) in the case of an order affecting any individual corporation or firm serve or cause the order to be served in the manner provided for the service of summons in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; and (c) in the case of an order affecting an individual person serve or cause the order to be served on that person— (i) personally by delivering or tendering to him the order, or (ii) by post, or (iii) where the person cannot be found, by leaving an authentic copy of the order with some adult male member of his family or by affixing such copy to some conspicuous part of the premises in which he is known to have last resided or carried on business or personally worked for gain. (2) If in the course of any judicial proceedings a question arises whether a person was duly informed of an order made in pursuance of any provision of this Act, compliance with clause (b) or (c) of sub-section (1), or in a case to which clause (a) of sub-section (1) applies, the notification containing the order shall be conclusive proof that he was so informed, but a failure to comply with sub-section (1)— (i) shall not preclude proof by other means that he had information of the order; and (ii) shall not affect the validity of the order. 14. (1) The State Government may, for the purpose of the prevention of the undermining of the security of, or of the tendency to overthrow, the State by general special order, prohibit or regulate the entry into the State of Orissa of any newspaper, periodical, leaflet or other document printed or made outside the State. (2) If any person contravenes any order under sub-section (1) then, without prejudice to any other proceedings which may be taken against such person the State Government may declare to be forfeited to Government every copy of any newspaper, periodical or other document brought within the State in contravention of such order. (3) If any person contravenes any order made under this section, he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine or with both. 15. (1) If in the opinion of the State Government it is necessary or expedient so to do for— (2) securing the interests of the general public or for securing services and supplies essential to the life of the community, it may by order in writing requisition any property, moveable or immovable, and may make such further orders as appear to it to be necessary or expedient in connection with such requisitioning: *NOTE—Substituted by section 8 of the Orissa Maintenance of Public Order (Amendment) Act, 1950 (Orissa Act XIII of 1950). 9Substituted by "

section 9 of the Orissa Maintenance of Public Order ' 1950 (Orissa Act XIII of 1950 55 Provide that no property used for the purpoge of religiousm rship shall be requisit4ioned under this section. (2) Where the State Government has requisi- tioned any prop ty under sub-section (1), it may use or deal with Che roperty in such manner as may appear to it 'to be xpedient l,nd may acquire it by serving on the own theoo , or where the owner is not readily traceabl or the ownership is in dispute, by publishing in the Gazette, a notice stating that the State Governmen has decided lo acquire it in pursuance of this sect n. j L(3) Where a notice of acquisition is served on the owner of the property o is published in the Gazette under sub-section (2), th •n, at Che beginning of the day on which the notice l so served or published, the property shall vest absolu •ely in tho Stace Govern- ment free from all encum rances and the period of requisition thereof shall •en . O) The State Govern ent may, with a view to requisitioning any property nder sub-section (I) or determining the compe ation payable under section 16, by order— (a) require tuny pers n to furnish to stich -uauthroity as may be specifi d in the order, such information in his possession r ating to the property as may be so specified ; (b) direct that the o Eter or person in possession of the property sliall not without the , permission of the State dovernm •nt, disposit of it or remove it from the premises i which it is kopt till the expiry such period as may be specified in the order..: (Q) (5) Withoyt• prejudice •to any powers otherwise conferred by this section, any person authorised in thi* behalf by the State Governmeot may enter any premises and inspect such premises and any property •therein or thereon for the purpose of detprrhining whether,' and if•so, in what manner, an order eunder this section should be made in i•elation to such property or with a Yiew to securin compliance with any order made under this section. (6) If any person contravenes any oftlqr»made under this section he shalJ bo punisha lo with't: impri- sonment for a term which may ext nd to orie year or withLfine, or with both. 56 16. Wh never Lin pursuance of section 15 any Payment of 00 mpenga. tion. l. property, m vable or immovable, is reqâsitioned Är aequiedJ th re shall be paid compensation deter. mined in th manner and in accordance with the principles her • after set out, that is to say :— (a) whe e the amount of compensation can be fixed by agree ent, it shall be paid in accordance with such agree ent ; (b) where o such agreement can be reached the State Gove ent shall appoint, as arbitrator, the District Judge or ubordinate Judge having jurisdic- tion over the are or part of the area in which the immovable propert is situated ; (c) at the co mencement of the proceedings before the arbitrator the State Government and the person to be compens ted shall state what in their respective opinions is fair amount of compensation ; (d) the arbitrat r in making his award shall have regard to— (i) in the case • of immovable property, the provisions of sub-section (I) of section 23 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, •s Car as the same can be l of made applicable.End wh ther the acquisition is of a•permanent or tempora charactey; L(ii) in the case of movable propertyU3erma- g nently acquired, its market value (iii) in the case of movable property taken possession of temporarily?t e market rate of ire or rent for similar property m t at locality ; 2 i I (iv) in case the mova le property has sustain- ed damage while in posse Sion of Government, a reasonable estimate of the c st for its restoration to the same condition as at t e time _ of its being taken into possession : Orovided that where any roperty requisitioned is subsequently acquired, the arbitrator, in any proceedings in connection with uch acquisition shall take into consideration the arket value of tho property at the date of requis tion as aforesaid and not at the date of its subsequent cquisition • 3 (e) an appeal shall lie to the High Court against the award of an arbitrator where he amount of tho awgrd is two thousand rupees and above ; the case of p riodical payments, the amount of the award for the purposes of this clause shall be computed pt five imes the amount payable for one year. 57 (f) sav as provided in this section and in any rules made un er this Act, nothing ins any law for the time being in f ce relating to arbitration shall apply to arbitrations n •ler this section. (7 p 17. (1) Wh e any property requisitioned rtnder from «qui•iion• this Act is to be eleased from such requisition, the State Governme t or any pe: son generally or specially authoris by it in this behalf may, aftel such enquiry, if an , as it or he may in any case consider it necessar to make or cause to be made, specify by order i writing the person to whom possession of the pr erty shall be given. (2) The delive of possession of the property to the person speo ed in an order under sub- full discharge of the Stato section (1) shall be Government from all liabilities in respect of the O YZ- roieoted property, but shall n t prejudice •any rights in respect of the property, which any other person may be entitled by a due rocess of law to enforce against the person to wh possession of the property is given. 48; If as respects any place or class of places the State Gov ernment _ considers it necessary or expedient *in the interests of the general pubJjc that special precautions should be taken to prevent the entry of unauthorised persons, the State Government may by order declare

that place, or, as the case may be, every place of that class to be a protected place ; and thereupon, for so long as the order is in force such place or every place of such class, as the case may be, shall be protected place for the purpose of this Act. (2) No person shall, without the permission of the State Government, enter, or be on or in, pass over, or loiter in the vicinity of, any protected place. (3) Where in pursuance of sub-section (2) any person is granted permission to enter, or to be on or in, or to pass over a protected place, that person shall, while acting under such permission, comply with such orders for regulating his conduct as may be given by the State Government. (4) Any police officer, or any other person authorised in this behalf by the State Government, may search any person entering, or seeking to enter, or being on or in, or leaving, a protected place, and any vehicle, vessel, animal or article brought in. NOTE—Inserted by section 10 of the Orissa Maintenance of Public Order (Amendment) Act, 1950 (Orissa Act xxv of 1950). 3, 58 by such person and may, for the purpose of the search, detain such person, vehicle, vessel animal and article : Provided that no woman shall be searched in pursuance of this sub-section except by a woman. (5) If any person is in a protected place in contravention of this section, then without prejudice to any other proceedings which may be taken against him, he may be removed therefrom by any police officer or by any other person authorised in this behalf by the State Government. (6) If any person is in a protected place in contravention of any of the provisions of this section, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both. 13 497 (1) If the State Government considers it necessary or expedient in the interests of the general public to regulate the entry of persons into any area, the State Government may, without prejudice to any other provision of this Act, by order declare the area to be a protected area ; and thereupon, for so long as the order is in force, such area shall be a protected area for the purposes of this Act. (2) On and after such day as may be specified in, and subject to, any exemptions for which provisions may be made by, an order made under sub-section (1), no person who was not at the beginning of the said day resident, in the area declared to be a protected area by the said order shall be therein except in accordance with the terms of a permit in writing granted to him by, an authority or person specified in the said order. (3) Any police officer, or any other person authorised in this behalf by the State Government may search any person entering or seeking to enter, or being on or in, or leaving, a protected 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 and article. Provided that no woman shall be searched in pursuance of this sub-section except by woman. (4) If any person is in a protected area in contravention of the provisions of this section, then, without prejudice to any other proceedings which may be by section 11 of the Orissa Maintenance of Public Order (Amendment) Act, 1950 (Orissa Act xxv of 1950). Violating or evading a guard. 59 taken against him, he may be removed therefrom by or under the direction of any police officer on duty in the protected area. (5) If any person is in a protected area in contravention of any of the provisions of this section, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both. 20-. Any person who effects or attempts to effect entry into a protected place or protected area— (a) by using, or threatening to use, criminal force to any person posted for the purpose of protecting or preventing or controlling access to, such place or area ; or (b) after taking precautions to conceal his entry or attempted entry from any such person, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years or with fine or with both. Without prejudice to any other provision Orders for of this Act, the State Government, as respects— certain places and areas. (a) any place or area declared by it to be a protected place or protected area, or (b) any other place or area in relation to which it appears to it to be necessary to take special precautions for preventing or suppressing subversive acts or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community, may make orders for controlling or regulating the admission of persons to, and the conduct of persons in and in the vicinity of, such place or area. (2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, orders made under sub-section (1) in relation to any place or area may make provision— (a) for restricting the admission of persons to such place or area and for removing therefrom any person who is therein in contravention of the orders or who has been convicted of any contravention of the provisions of this Act ; (b) for requiring the presence of any person or class of persons in such place or area to be notified to a prescribed authority and for requiring any person who has been convicted, of any such offence as is mentioned in clause (a) of this subsection to report his movements while in such place or area and to Powers of search. 60 observe any other condition imposed upon him by a specified authority ; (c) for requiring any person or class of

persons in such place or area to carry such documentary evidence of identity as may be specified; and (d) for prohibiting any person or class of persons from being in possession or control of any specified article.

(3) An order made under this section in respect of a protected place or protected area may exempt such place or area from all or any of the provisions of this Act which are expressed to apply to or in relation to a protected place or protected area, as the case may be, or may direct that all or any of the said provisions shall apply, subject to such modifications as may be specified in the order.

(4) An order made under this section in respect of a place or area which is not a protected place or protected area may direct that all or any of the provisions of this Act which are expressed to apply to or in relation to a protected place or protected area, as the case may be, shall apply to or in relation to the place or area in respect of which the order is made either without modification or subject to such modification as may be specified in the order.

(5) If any person contravenes any order made under this section, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

16 G-22 (1) The State Government may, by general or special order, empower any officer to search any place, stop and search any vessel, vehicle or animal and seize anything which he has reason to believe has been, is being, or is about to be, used for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or the maintenance of public order.

17 X o SA (2) Any officer under sub-section (1) shall forthwith report to the State Government in detail, any seizure made by him and Vending the receipt of their orders; may detain in custody any thing so seized and take such other step for its safe custody as he may think proper.

(3) The State Government may make such order as it thinks fit, for the disposal of anything seized under sub-section (1), by destruction, confiscation or in such other manners as it may direct.

61 (4) An officer empowered under sub-section (1) may, subject to the control of the State Government, authorise any officer subordinate to him to exercise any of the powers referred to in sub-section (1).

Explanation—For the purpose of this section, 'place' includes a house, building, shed, enclosure and tent.

23. Any person who attempts to contravene, or attempts to abet, or attempts to abet; or does any act preparatory to a contravention of, any of the provisions of the Act, this Act or of any order made thereunder, shall be deemed to have contravened that provision or, as the case may be, that order.

24. (1) The State Government may by order Delegation of powers direct that any power or duty, which is conferred and duties of state Government or imposed on the Government. District Magistrate, shall in such circumstances and under such conditions, if any, as may be specified in that order, be exercised or discharged by any officer or authority subordinate to the State Government.

255 No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding to be taken under this Act. Power to make rules. Application of other laws not barred. Power to arrest without warrant. Repeal and saving. Nothing shall lie against any person for anything in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act. The State Government may make rules for carrying into effect the purposes of this Act.

27; The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other law for the time being in force

28. Any police officer may arrest without warrant any person who reasonably suspected of having committed an offence punishable under this Act.

Orissa -29-; (1) The Orissa Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1948, is hereby repealed. (2) Any order made and anything done under the said Act and in force immediately before the date of the commencement of this Act shall continue in force and be deemed to be made or done under the corresponding provisions of this Act or the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, as the case may be.