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THE
CALCUTTA VIGILANCE
ASSOCIATION

REPORT
FOR
1923.

(With copy of the Calcutta Suppression of
Immoral Traffic Act 1923.)



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THE
CALCUTTA VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION.

Office :—25, CHOWRINGHEE.

Officers for 1924.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, *President.*

Hon. Sir Ewart Greaves,
Kt. Bar-at-Law. } *Vice-*
Dr. S. K. Mullick, } *Presidents*

R. D. Mehta, C.I.E., *Hony. Treasurer.*

Mrs. Stanley, }
F. E. James, } *Joint-Secretaries.*

Executive Committee.

Rai Chuni Lal Bose Bahadur, C.I.E.

Hon. Sir Deva Prasad Sarbadhikary, C.I.E.

Major H. Suhrawardy,

Major K. K. Chatterji,

Mrs. Mitra,

Sister Eleanor,

Rev. Fr. Meunier,

LIST OF
Calcutta Vigilance Association Members.

The Most Revd. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta	...	... 51, Chowringhee.
Rai Chuni Lal Bose Bahadur	...	... 25, Mohendra Bose Lane.
Mr. S. M. Bose	...	... 3, Federation Street.
Prof. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.	...	... 15, Ram Kissen Das Lane.
Mr. M. M. Chatterjee	...	... 33, McLeod Street.
Major K. K. Chatterji	...	... 6/A, Wood Street.
Dr. Miss B. K. Chowdhury	...	... 2/1A, Hidaram Banerji Lane.
Dr. S. K. Datta, M. L. A.	...	... 5, Russell Street.
Mr. S. R. Das	...	... 7, Hungerford Street.
Miss Ewing	...	... 45, Lower Circular Road.
Col. Stanley R. Ewens	...	... 37, Dharamtala Street.
Dr. George Ewan	...	... Scottish Churches Mission, 4, Cornwallis Square.
Mr. J. Blair Fish	...	... 93, Clive Street.
Sister Eleanor	...	... Oxford Mission, Behala.
Hon. Sir Ewart Greaves, Kt. Bar-at-law	...	... 2, Short Street.
Mr. J. N. Ghose	...	... 15, Sankaripara Road.
Mrs. B. C. Ghose	...	... 205, Cornwallis Street.
Dr. B. C. Ghose	...	... 205, Cornwallis Street.
Mrs. Higham	...	... Bishop's House, 51, Chowringhee.
Rev. T. S. Howie	...	... 31, Bow Bazar Street.
Mr. F. E. James	...	... 25, Chowringhee.
Mr. Razaur Rahman Khan, M.A.	...	... 42, Upper Circular Road.
Miss E. Lardner	...	... 68, Upper Circular Road.
Rev. P. E. Lee	...	... St. Stephen Church, 5, Diamond Harbour Road, Kidderpore.
Mr. R. D. Mehta, C.I.E.	...	... 9, Rainey Park, Ballygunge.
Rev. Fr. Meunier, S. J.	...	... 30, Park Street.

Dr. D. N. Moitra	...	3, Beadon Street.
Principal H. C. Moitra	...	102/1, Amherst Street.
Dr. E. Muir	...	32/6, Beadon Street.
S. C. Mukerji, Esq., M.L.C.	...	6, Mullen Street.
Dr. S. K. Mullick	...	1A, Amherst Street.
Mr. S. N. Mullick, M.A., B.L.	...	2, Chandra Nath Chatterji Street.
Mrs. Mitra	...	12, Duff Street.
Mr. J. Niyogi	...	3, Ramanath Mazumdar Street.
Dr. O'Reilly	...	Lady Dufferin Hospital, Amherst Street.
Lt.-Col. J. G. Foster, I.M.S.	...	Station Hospital, Lower Circular Road.
Mr. C. S. Paterson	...	86, College Street.
Miss Rivett	...	110/2, Russa Road.
Rev. J. Reid	...	Fort William, Calcutta.
Hon. Sir Deva Prasad Sarbadhikary, Kt.	...	20, Suri Lane.
Rev. T. E. T. Shore	...	42, Cornwallis Street.
Rev. J. D. Sinclair	...	32/6, Beadon Street.
Hon. Sir Nilratan Sircar	...	7, Short Street.
Mr. Eric Studd	...	8, Mission Row.
Major H. Suhrawardy, M.L.C.	...	4, Ripon Lane.
Mr. A. N. Sudarisanam	...	86, College Street.
Mrs. Stanley	...	166A, Lower Circular Road.
Mrs. P. A. N. Sen	...	95, Elliott Road
Mr. P. A. N. Sen	...	95, Elliott Road.
Mr. J. N. Sen	...	85, Beadon Street.
Miss Hooper	...	125, Dharamtala Street.
Rev. J. Reid	...	48, Ripon Street.
Mrs. Joseph Taylor	...	96, Beadon Street.
Mr. Alexander W. Weddell	...	American Consulate, 9, Esplanade Mansions, Esplanade.

THE CONSTITUTION OF The Calcutta Vigilance Association.

1. The name of the Association shall be "The Calcutta Vigilance Association."
2. Its object shall be the promotion of social purity, primarily in Calcutta, and of co-operation with organisations having the same object in other parts of India.
3. The objects of the Association shall be carried out by all or any of the following methods:—
 - (a) The initiation, promotion and amendments of enactments and regulations made by public authorities in such a manner as to further the objects of the Association.
 - (b) The education of public opinion by public meetings, literature, and other means.
 - (c) The promotion of Rescue and Vigilance work in general.
4. Any person above the age of 21 who is in sympathy with the objects of the Association may be elected a member by the Executive Committee of the Association.

Membership shall be divided into the following classes:—

Patrons.—Any person giving a donation of Rs. 1000 or more to the funds of the Association may be elected a patron of the Association.

Life Members.—Any person giving a donation of Rs. 500 may be elected a life member of the Association.

Sustaining Members.—The minimum annual subscription for sustaining members shall be Rs. 50.

Ordinary Members.—The minimum annual subscription for ordinary members shall be Rs. 5.

5. The Association shall have a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary (or Secretaries) and a Treasurer who shall be elected by the members at their Annual General Meeting.

6. These office bearers with seven other members also elected at the Annual General Meeting shall act as the Executive of the Association.

The Executive of the Association shall ordinarily meet at least once every two months for the transaction of routine business, and such other matters as may seem to require immediate attention. The decision of the Executive in the case of the latter shall be presented to the Association at the General Meeting for ratification.

7. Meetings of the Association shall be called by the Executive as occasion arises, and the annual business meeting at a convenient date in the early part of the year. On the requisition of any four members the Secretary shall call a special meeting.

8. At the annual business meeting the annual report and the financial statement, having been previously approved by the Executive, shall be submitted by the Secretary and the Treasurer.

9. At meetings of the Association, fifteen shall be a quorum: at meetings of the Executive, five shall be a quorum. The Chairman both in Association and Executive meetings shall have both deliberative and a casting vote.

10. The Association shall have power to amend, or add to, the foregoing rules provided always that no such amendments or additions or any by-laws shall be made unless three quarters of the members present at the Annual Meeting or at a meeting of the Association called for that purpose vote in favour of the same, at least four weeks notice having been given of such proposals.

11. The property of the Association whether moveable or immoveable not required for the immediate purposes of the Association shall be held by three trustees to be appointed by the Association. The Executive Committee shall have power to fill any vacancy caused by the death or retirement of any trustee, but so that such appointment shall be

subject to confirmation by the next meeting of the Association.

12. The trustees shall deal with any property vested in them at the direction of the Executive Committee communicated to them in writing.

13. The investment of the funds of the Association shall be at the discretion of the Executive Committee who shall also at their discretion realise by sale or otherwise the moveable or immoveable properties of the Association.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

The Calcutta Vigilance Association.

1. During the year under review three general meetings of the Vigilance Association were held and seven meetings of the Executive. Early in the year Rev. Herbert Anderson left for England and his absence has been deeply felt. Bishop Fisher was also unable to attend any of the Executive meetings, and towards the end of 1923 he left for America. The other members of the Executive have attended meetings regularly and we are indebted to the assistance of Prof. Mukerji in consultations held in connection with the Calcutta Suppression of Immoral Traffic Bill.

2. The Annual Report of 1922 stated that the year had been one of investigation rather than one of achievement. The attention of the Vigilance Association during 1923 has been mainly taken up with the passing into law of the Calcutta Suppression of the Immoral Traffic Bill. This Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council on January 12th 1923, and it was finally passed with amendments in August 1923, being published in the Calcutta Gazette with the Governor General's sanction on 19th September 1923. The Act is satisfactory as far it goes, and it remains to be seen whether the carrying into force

of its provisions will be as satisfactory. While the Bill was before the Legislative Council meetings were held in various parts of the city under the auspices of the Association, and a small pamphlet was published setting for the objects and aims of the Bill and answering objections thereto. A considerable amount of interest was aroused and it is safe to say that there have been in recent years few provincial bills which have had behind them so much general public opinion. When the Bill finally passed, it differed from the first draft as introduced in three important ways :

- (a) The suggested clauses in regard to penalties for solicitation were omitted, and the status quo as defined in Section 68B of the Calcutta Bills Act 1866 was upheld.
- (b) The power to order the discontinuance of any place as a brothel was confined to the Commissioner of Police, who is moreover authorised to maintain a register in which all such places in respect of which an order has been made shall be entered. This register is to be open to the public on payment of a fee.
- (c) Heavy penalties were introduced in connection with the traffic which is carried on by third parties, pimps or procurers.

3. **The Joy Mitter Street** case has occupied considerable attention during the year. The inhabitants of the street moved the Corporation to declare

the street a main thoroughfare. Publicity was given to the case and eventually on January 2nd 1924 the Corporation declared Joy Mitter Street as a public thoroughfare. Thus ends a case which has become notorious because of

- i. The excessive delays and adjournments attending it.
- ii. The revelations which it made of the inadequacy of the powers of the police in regard to questions of this nature, prior to the Calcutta Suppression of the Immoral Traffic Act. It is to be hoped that it will be possible now under Section 3 of the new Act to clear this street and to satisfy the wishes of the majority of its inhabitants.

4. **Cinema films.** The censorship of films was again under consideration during the year and a recommendation was made to the Government that at least one member of the Board of Censors should be a woman. This was agreed to and the Association was invited to nominate a suitable person. Mrs. E. J. Oakley agreed to serve and the Association is grateful to her for her help and for the regularity with which she discharged her duties. Unfortunately she is leaving for England and it will be necessary to nominate someone to take her place during the forthcoming year.

5. The question of securing from England a full time social worker for the Association was placed

before the Executive by Miss Higson and Rev. Herbert Anderson early in the year. They were commissioned to endeavour to secure a suitable person in Britain, the budget for such worker was approved, and it was decided that an appeal for support should be made. Owing to general trade depression, however, it was felt that the appeal for funds should be deferred, and in the meantime information came from England that Miss Higson and Rev. Herbert Anderson had interviewed Mrs. Stanley, late of the Metropolitan Police, and that she had agreed to come to India for this work. Happily funds for her support for the first year were forthcoming from a friend of social work in England, and Mrs. Stanley arrived in November. It is expected that she will be able to contribute valuably to the work of the Association and to the cause of social and civic purity generally in the city.

6. With regard to the policy for 1924, certain proposals are suggested.

- i. The constitution of the Association needs such alterations as will make it suitable for an organisation which can wield an influence through its many members for the good of the city and the province. A larger number of members is required, and greater financial backing. Moreover the position of the Association needs to be regularised and its internal organisation strengthened by the appointment of various sub-committees

which will be responsible for definite work. We particularly need to enlist the active support and co-operation of the many women who are now taking an increasing interest in social and civic affairs.

- ii. Every effort should be made to help the authorities in rendering the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act effective. The Commissioner of Police has indicated that he is willing to accept the co-operation of the Association. It remains therefore for the members of the Association to devise means whereby that cooperation can be given, not haphazardly, but consistently and wisely, Section 3, (1), (a) (b) (c) of the Act provides a sphere for the close cooperation of the authorities and a non-official but representative body such as the Calcutta Vigilance Association.

- iii. If the Act is to be effective there must be adequate provision for the reception and training of those women and girls who are dealt with under its provisions. This means:

- (a) That either the present accommodation of the police Clearing House in Dharamtallah be increased and enlarged, or, that a new Clearing House be provided. It means moreover, that a small committee of social

workers should be formed to assist those who are in charge, steps are already being taken in this direction.

(b) That a Rescue Home under representative management should be provided as soon as possible. We are aware that there are various schemes for this purpose, and there is room for private initiative. But it is certain that the Vigilance Association is in a position to make a general appeal for support owing to the representative character of its membership. A tentative budget has already been drawn up and accepted by the Executive and this will be placed before the members of the Association for their consideration. His Excellency the Governor has already given his general approval to the scheme proposed and has promised his help in inaugurating a campaign for the necessary funds.

iv. Although the above suggestions are sufficiently large a programme for any society to tackle in one year, two very important features of work must not be overlooked, namely, the collection of information and the awakening of public opinion. Investigations should proceed all the time both in regard to individual cases and in regard to general questions such as specified areas,

main thoroughfares, social hygiene etc, etc. At the same time education is all the time needed. During the campaign in favour of the suppression of the Immoral Traffic Bill, the extraordinary extent of ignorance on social problems such as come under the purview of the Association was revealed. The facts are not known, and the first principles underlying social, legislative and administrative reform in the matter of civic purity are understood by few. It ought to be the aim of the Association to combat this ignorance by holding meetings and group discussions, by securing more members and getting them interested in the work of the Association, by possibly publishing occasional papers to deal with specific problems, or by publishing on behalf of the Association a monthly or quarterly magazine which shall be not only a source of information with regard to general principles, but shall also be a review of the work which is being done along the lines of social purity in other parts of India and other countries in the world. Such a paper would provide a real need and would in itself help to rouse interest and inform public opinion.

v. Finally if the work of the Association is to be done efficiently the executive work should be carried out by workers who can give time and energy to the problems under review.

Last year's report spoke of the need for a full time worker, working in co-operation with the Secretary. Now that Mrs. Stanley has arrived, the fullest advantage should be taken of her valuable experience, and I would definitely suggest that she be asked to take over the Secretaryship of the Association and that an Indian be associated with her as co-secretary. There is quite enough work for two secretaries, if the Vigilance Association is to do the work for which it was called into being. And not only are experts needed, but voluntary workers also who will be prepared to give time and thought to the serious problems that confront the life of a great city like Calcutta. The cause of civic purity can only be promoted by associated groups of vigilant citizens, enlightened and progressive and caring above all things for the moral well-being of their people.

(Sd.) F. E. JAMES,
Secretary.

Calcutta Vigilance Association Account for 1923.

Receipts.		Payments.	
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
By Balance Brought over from 1922 a/c	93 8 0	To Printing & Stationery	219 8 0
„ Subscriptions received as follows :—		„ Postage stamps	99 3 0
	Rs. A. P.	„ Advertisement	15 0 0
Hassan Suhrawardy	6 0 0	„ Salary for stenographic help	120 0 0
Miss Lardner	10 0 0	Balance carried over to credit of 1924 a/c	173 13 0
The Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta	100 0 0		
Mrs. Joseph Taylor	10 0 0		
Herbert Anderson	3 0 0		
Miss Ewing	3 0 0		
Dr. Chuni Lal Bose, C.I.E.	3 0 0		
Dr. D. N. Moitra	10 0 0		
R. R. Khan	10 0 0		
A. N. Sudarisanam	3 0 0		
Bishop F. B. Fisher	10 0 0		
„ Do.	150 0 0		
M. M. Chatterjee	20 0 0		
R. M. Chatterjee	20 0 0		
Mohini Mohan Chatterjee	10 0 0		
S. M. Bose	16 0 0		
Miss Rivett	5 0 0		
Oxford Mission	10 0 0		
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. E. Greaves	30 0 0		
Dr. S. K. Mullick	20 0 0		
Rev. J. D. Sinclair	25 0 0		
Lt. Col. J. G. Foster, I.M.S.	10 0 0		
A. W. Weddell	50 0 0		
	534 0 0		
TOTAL Rs. ...	627 8 0	Rs. ...	627 8 0

E. & O. E. Calcutta, 31st December, 1923.

(Sd.) R. D. MEHTA,
Hony. Treasurer.

BENGAL ACT No. XIII OF 1923

**THE CALCUTTA SUPPRESSION OF
IMMORAL TRAFFIC, ACT 1923.**

[Published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th September, 1923.]

*An Act for the suppression of Immoral
Traffic in the town and suburbs of
Calcutta and in the Port of Calcutta.*

Whereas it is expedient to make
better provision for the suppression
of brothels, of the traffic in women
and girls and for other purposes of a
like nature in the town and suburbs of
Calcutta and in the Port of Calcutta ;

5 & 6 Geo. 5 c.
61; 6 & 7 Geo.
5. c. 37; 9 & 10
Geo. 5. c. 101.

And whereas the previous sanction
of the Governor-General has been
obtained under sub-section (3) of
section 80A of the Government of
India Act to the passing of this Act ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the
Calcutta Suppression of Immoral
Traffic Act, 1923.

Short title
commencement
and extent.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, direct.

(3) It extends to Calcutta as defined in section 2.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definition

(1) "brothel" means any house, room or place which the occupier or person in charge thereof habitually allows to be used by any other person for the purposes of prostitution ;

(2) "Calcutta" means the town of Calcutta as defined in section 3 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, the suburbs of Calcutta as defined by notification under section 1 of the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866, and the Port of Calcutta as defined by notification under section 5 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 ;

(3) "Commissioner of Police" means the Commissioner of Police for the town and suburbs of Calcutta ;

Ben. Act IV
1866.
Ben. Act II
1866.
XV of 190 .

(4) the words "public place" and "street" have the meanings assigned to them by section 3 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866 ;

Ben. Act IV
of 1866.

(5) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under section 13.

3. (1) When the Commissioner of Police receives information that any house, room or place—

Power to
order disconti-
nuance of
house, etc., as
brothel, etc.

(a) is being used as a brothel or disorderly house, or for the purpose of carrying on the business of a common prostitute, in the vicinity of any educational institution or of any boarding house, hostel or mess used or occupied by students, or of any place of public worship or recreation, or

(b) is used as, or for the purpose, aforesaid to the annoyance of respectable inhabitants of the vicinity, or

(c) is used as, or for the purpose, aforesaid on any main

thoroughfare which has been notified in this behalf by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Corporation of Calcutta, or

(d) is used as a common place of assignation,

he may cause a notice to be served on the owner, lessor, manager, lessee, tenant or occupier of the house, room or place or all of them, to appear before him, either in person or by agent, on a date to be fixed in such notice, and to show cause why, on the grounds to be stated in the notice, an order should not be made for the discontinuance of such use of such house, room or place.

(2) If, on the date fixed, or on any subsequent date to which the hearing may be adjourned, the Commissioner of Police is satisfied, after making such inquiry as he deems fit, that the house, room or place is used as described in clause (a), (b), (c) or (d) of sub-section (1), as the case may be, he may direct by order in writing on such owner, lessor, manager, lessee, tenant or occupier, that the use as so described of the house, room or place

be discontinued from a date not less than fifteen days from the date of the said order and be not thereafter resumed.

(3) No house, room or place, concerning which an order has been made under sub-section (2), shall again be used, or be allowed to be used, in any manner described in clause (a), (b), (c) or (d) of sub-section (1), as the case may be, and the Commissioner of Police, if he is satisfied, with or without further inquiry, that such house, room or place is again used in such manner, may by order in writing on the owner, lessor, manager, lessee, tenant or occupier of such house, room or place, direct that the use as so described of such house, room or place be discontinued within a period of seven days and be not thereafter resumed.

(4) For the purposes of this section the decision of the Commissioner of Police that a house, room or place is used in any manner, or for any purpose, described in clause (a), (b), (c) or (d) of sub-section (1) shall be final, and the legality or propriety thereof shall not be questioned in any trial or judicial proceeding in any Court.

(5) Whoever, after an order has been made by the Commissioner of Police under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) in respect of any house, room or place, uses, or allows to be used, such house, room or place in a manner which contravenes such order after the period stated therein, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every day after the expiration of the said period during which the breach continues, and shall, on a second conviction for the same offence, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months in addition to, or in lieu of any fine imposed.

(6) For the purpose of an inquiry under this section the Commissioner of Police may depute a Deputy Commissioner of Police to make a local investigation, and may take into consideration his report thereon.

(7) The Commissioner of Police shall maintain a register in which shall be entered a description of all houses, rooms and places in respect of which an order has been made under this section. Such register shall be

open to inspection by the public on payment of the prescribed fee.

(8) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the owner or lessor or any house, room or place, in respect which an order has been made on the lessee, tenant or occupier thereof directing the discontinuance of the use thereof as a brothel or disorderly house or for the purpose of carrying on the business of a common prostitute, or as a common place of assignation, shall be entitled forthwith to determine such lease, tenancy or occupation.

Removal and disposal of minor girls found in brothels, etc.

4. (1) The Commissioner of Police, or a Deputy Commissioner of Police, or a police-officer not below the rank of Inspector, specially authorised in writing in this behalf by the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner of Police, shall have power to enter into any brothel or disorderly house or house of assignation, in which he has knowledge or suspicion, or has reason to believe from a report made to him that a girl, apparently under the age of sixteen years, is living or is carrying on, or is being made to carry on, the

business of a prostitute, and shall be entitled to remove such girl forthwith from such brothel, disorderly house or house of assignation.

(2) A girl who has been so removed shall be brought before a Juvenile Court constituted under section 37 of the Bengal Children Act, 1922, and the Court shall cause an inquiry to be made in the manner provided in sub-section (3) of section 27 of that act and, if satisfied that the girl is under sixteen years of age and that she should be dealt with as hereinafter provided, may make an order that such girl be placed in suitable custody in the prescribed manner until she attains the age of eighteen years or for any shorter period.

(3) For the determination whether a girl produced before a Court under the provisions of this section is under sixteen years of age, the provisions of section 38 of the Bengal Children Act, 1922, shall apply.

5. When a girl has been removed from a brothel or disorderly house or house of assignation under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 4, the

Ben. Act II
of 1922.

Intermediate
custody of girl
removed from
brothels, etc.

Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police or other police-officer carrying out the removal shall, until such girl can be brought before the Court and until the Court makes an order under sub-section (2) of section 4 or otherwise disposes of the case, cause her to be detained in such place (other than a police-station or jail) as may be prescribed in this behalf by the Local Government.

6. (1) Any male person who knowingly lives, wholly or in part, on the earnings of prostitution shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with whipping, or with both of these punishments and shall also be liable to a fine which may extend, to one thousand rupees.

Punishment
for living on
the earnings of
prostitution.

(2) Where a male person is proved—

(i) to be living with, or to be habitually in the company of, a prostitute, or

(ii) to have exercised control, direction or influence over the movements of a prostitute,

in such a manner as to show that he is aiding, abetting or compelling her prostitution with any other person or generally, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that he is knowingly living on the earnings of prostitution.

Procuration.

7. Any person who induces a woman or girl to go from any place with intent that she may, for the purposes of prostitution, become the inmate of, or frequent, a brothel, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or (if a male) with whipping or (if a male) with both of these punishments, and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Punishment for importing woman or girl for prostitution.

8. Any person who brings or attempts to bring, or causes to be brought into Calcutta any woman or girl with a view to her carrying on, or being brought up to carry on, the business of a prostitute, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or (if a male) with whipping, or (if a male) with both of these punishments and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Detention as prostitute or in brothels, etc.

9. Any person who detains any woman or girl against her will—

(a) in any house, room or place in which the business of a prostitute is carried on, or

(b) in or upon any premises with intent that she may have sexual intercourse with any man other than her lawful husband.

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

Offences triable by Presidency Magistrates or First Class Magistrates.

10. No Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try offences punishable under sections 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Repeals.

11. Sections 43, 43A and 43B of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, and sections 17, 17A and 17B of the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866, are hereby repealed.

Ben. Act IV of 1866.
Ben. Act II of 1866.

Subsequent treatment of girl committed to suitable custody under sub-section (2) of section 4.

12. When an order that a girl be placed in suitable custody has been passed under sub-section (2) of section 4, the provisions of the Bengal Children Act, 1922, shall, subject to such

Ben. Act II of 1922.

modifications as the Local Government may prescribe by rules made under section 13 and notwithstanding her age, thereafter apply to the case of such girl during the period of the said order, as if she had been a child or young person dealt with under section 28 of that Act.

13. The Local Government may make rules--

Rules.

(a) prescribing the fee to be paid for inspection of the register maintained under sub-section (7) of section 3;

(b) for the care, treatment, instruction and maintenance of girls placed in suitable custody under sub-section (2) of section 4; and

(c) prescribing the places in which girls may be detained under the provisions of section 5.

