



The Velliyakundam Impartible Estate Act, 1933

Act 9 of 1933

Keyword(s):

Velliyakundam Zamin, Impartible Estate, Owner, Unrestricted Power of Alienation

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350 *Velliyakundam Impartible* [1933; T.N. Act IX
Estate.

[TAMIL NADU] ACT No. IX OF 1933.²

(THE VELLIYAKUNDAM IMPARTIBLE ESTATE ACT, 1933.)

(Received the assent of the Governor on the 28th February 1933, and that of the Governor-General on the 5th April 1933; the assent of the Governor-General was first published in the Fort St. George Gazette of the 2nd May 1933.)

An Act to declare the Velliyakundam Zamin to be impartible within the meaning of the ¹[Tamil Nadu] Impartible Estates Act, 1904.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare that the Velliyakundam Zamin is an impartible estate and that its proprietor cannot exercise unrestricted power of alienation in respect thereof;

AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained to the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

short title.

1. This Act may be called the Velliyakundam Impartible Estate Act, 1933.,

The Velliyakundam Zamin to be an impartible estate within the meaning of the ¹[Tamil Nadu] Impartible Estates Act, 1904.

2. Notwithstanding any decision of court, rule of law or enactment to the contrary, the Velliyakundam Zamin in the Madura district is hereby declared to be an impartible estate within the meaning of the ¹[Tamil Nadu] Impartible Estates Act, 1904, and shall in the hands of the present owner as well as his heirs and successors be subject to the provisions of that Act. ¹[Tamil Nadu] Act II of 1904.

3. This Act shall not affect any alienation made or debt incurred before the coming into force of this Act.

¹ These words were substituted for the word "Madras" by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws Order, 1969, as amended by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws (Second Amendment) Order, 1969.

² For Statement of Objects and Reasons, see *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 22nd November 1932—Part IV, pages 322-323.

As the estate has been notified under section 1 (4) of the Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Tamil Nadu Act XXVI of 1948), this Act should be deemed to have been repealed by virtue of section 3 (a) of Tamil Nadu Act XXVI of 1948 aforesaid.