THE TENANCY LAW (1963)
[Unofficial Translation]

Renting Land for Cultivation Law

The Union of Burma Revolutionary Council Law 8, 1963

[Reprint 1963]

Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma prescribed the following Law.

1. (1) This law shall be called 1963 Renting Land for Cultivation Law.
   
   (2) This law shall come into force throughout the country immediately.

2. (1) This law shall come into force throughout the country immediately.

“Government” means the present land or land for agricultural purpose.

(b) “Land for Agriculture” means the present land or land for agricultural purpose.

Clarification - 1. Called by many people as paddy field, farmland cultivating crops rather than rice, land formed by silting, rubber planting land, nipa palm, gardening land, horticultural land and alluvial land were included in this word.

Clarification - 2. Dwellings of people in the Township boundary, Village boundary, religious buildings and boundary, plot of land owned by commoners not used for agriculture.

Clarification – 3. The word include the building constructed on the farmland.

(c) “Rent for cultivation” means wages gave to land owner because of the befit gained by cultivating on the land.

(d) “Land tax” means supervision fees (levy) of the government according to government land and tax law or Upper Burma land and Tax regulation law. According to Irrigation Act law it does not include the supply of water to the field.

(e) “Tenant farmer” means the responsible person giving rent for cultivating on the land.

Clarification – It includes organization.

(f) "Landlord” means a person or an organization who owned the field or farm according to the Land and Tax act law or Upper Burma Land and tax regulation law. Landlord includes the representative of the land owner.
(g) "Demarcate” means fixing according to this law and bylaw.

(2) In connection with the meaning of the word mentioned in this law, the decision of the authority appointed by the government is final.

The government can announce the renting of any field or land from a specific date as mention in the announcement. When it was announced the right to rent by the landlord will stop.

(1) The tenant farmer lay down by government or landlord must pay the tax to the landlord with the following rates.

(a) Renting fee is the same wage as the land for cultivating rice in the year.

(b) Renting fee is thrice the wage of cultivating Chili, Onion and Virginia in the year or special crop rate of Sugar cane.

(c) Renting fee is twice the wage of cultivating Chili, Onion and Virginia in the year.

(2) As prescribed in sub-section (1), rent for cultivating a farm is noted as renting fee for the whole year of cultivation. The tenant farmer is not responsible to pay additional rent fee for cultivating multiple crops or subsidiary crop on that land in the same year.

(3) Renting fee should pay in cash.

5. Specified compensation fee should give to the landlord, if the landlord benefit was decreased due to the tenant’s failure to do normal task or other reason which destroy the paddy dike, drain, well and pond.

6. The government can specify the rules and regulations for the tenant, cultivating on the government land.

The government can specifically appoint any person or organization to carry out the work of this law and these people can hand over the power assign to them to another person or organization except the bylaw.

Lay down order by power transferred person or organization or once again power transferred people or organization by section (7), cannot refuse to accept in any civil court or revenue office. Appeal can make in any legally specified organization.

Anyone doing the job according to this law or bylaw cannot be prosecuted in any court.

Anyone or organization who has transferred power or once again transferred power in accordance with Section (7) can be sentence to six months in prison or fined three hundred kyat or both if fails to cultivate on the rented land without sufficient reason or rent to another person.
Anyone or organization who has transferred power or once again transferred power in accordance with Section (7) can be sentenced to six months in prison or fined three hundred kyat or both if inhibit the working process of this law by himself.

Anyone has the power to issue directives for daily working process according to this law or bye-law.

(1) The government has the power to issue directives for daily working process according to this law or bye-law.

(2) The government can hand over the conferred power to anyone or organization according to sub-section (1).

The government can issue the bye-law notification to carry out the works of this law.

15. The 1953 Renting land for cultivation Act is hereby repealed. By this repeal, works carried out under the 1953 renting land for cultivation act are not nullified. Unfinished works can be solved specifically.