**1885 Indian Telegraph Act**
'Telegraph' means any appliance, instrument, material, or apparatus used or capable of use for transmission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images, and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, visual or other electromagnetic emissions...

...the Central Government shall have the exclusive privilege of establishing, maintaining and working telegraphs.

**1919 Indian Cinematograph Act**
Cinematograph exhibitions to be licensed... no person shall give an exhibition by means of a cinematograph elsewhere than in a place licensed under this Act...

**2000 Guidelines and general information** for setting up submarine cable landings for international gateways for Internet, Ministry of Communication, GOI.
28. The monitoring should be possible on the basis of keywords/key expressions/ addresses (IP address or email address) of initiating or terminating subscribers.
34. Office space of 20 feet x 20 feet with adequate, uninterrupted power supply and air conditioning which will be physically secured and accessible only to the personnel authorised by Telecom Authority, shall be provided by the licensee at each location, free of cost.

**THE PREVENTION OF TERRORISM ORDINANCE, 2001**
27. (1) When a police officer investigating a case requests the Court of a Chief Judicial Magistrate or the Court of a Chief Metropolitan Magistrate in writing for obtaining samples of handwriting, finger prints, foot prints, photographs, blood, saliva, semen, hair, voice of any accused person, reasonably suspected to be involved in the commission of an offence under this Ordinance, it shall be lawful for the Court of a Chief Judicial Magistrate or the Court of a Chief Metropolitan Magistrate to direct that such samples be given by the accused person to the police officer either through a medical practitioner or otherwise, as the case may be.
(2) If any accused person refuses to give samples as provided in sub-section (1), the court shall draw adverse inference against the accused.

[Render]



The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 defines land as follows:
"3. (a) the expression "land" includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth."

Land extends upwards as well as downward.
Electric Telegraph Co. v. Salfrod Overseers (1855)11 ex 181at p.186

"Land" includes not only the surface of the earth, but everything under it, or over it.
Ryde on Rating, 11th Edn, p.14.
(Approved by the Supreme Court in Avant Mills v. State of Gujarat AIR 1975 SC 1234 at p.1250)

Trees standing on land form a component part of land.
Chaturbhuj Pande v. Collector Raigrah AIR 1969 SC 255.

The definition of "land" will include the superstructure, if any, existing upon it.
Bai Malimabu v. State of Gujarat AIR 1978 SC 515

**The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (contd.)**

6. Declaration that land is required for a public purpose. -
7. After declaration, Collector to take order for acquisition. -
8. Land to be marked out, measured and planned. -
9. Notice to persons interested. -
16. Power to take possession. -
17. Special powers in case of urgency. -