

**Indian Trusts Act 1882 Chapter VIII - Of the extinction of trusts**

**77. Trust how extinguished:**

**A trust is extinguished--**

- (a) when its purpose is completely fulfilled; or**
- (b) when its purpose becomes unlawful; or**
- (c) when the fulfillment of its purpose becomes impossible by destruction of the trust-property or otherwise; or**
- (d) when the trust, being revocable, is expressly revoked.**

**78. Revocation of trust:**

**A trust created by will may be revoked at the pleasure of the testator.**

**A trust otherwise created can be revoked only--**

- (a) where all the beneficiaries are competent to contract--by their consent;**
- (b) where the trust has been declared by a non-testamentary instrument or by word of mouth--in exercise of a power of revocation expressly reserved to the author of the trust; or**
- (c) where the trust is for the payment of the debts of the author of the trust, and has not been communicated to the creditors--at the pleasure of the author of the trust.**

**Illustration**

**A conveys property to B in trust to sell the same and pay out of the proceeds the claims of A's creditors. A reserves no power of revocation. If no communication has been made to**

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**the creditors. A may revoke the trust But if the creditors are parties to the arrangement, the trust cannot be revoked without their consent.**

**79. Revocation not to defeat what trustees have duly done:**

**No trust can be revoked by the author of the trust so as to defeat or prejudice what the trustees may have duly done in execution of the trust.**

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