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1912 ✓
A COLLECTION

OF

THE ACTS

PASSED BY

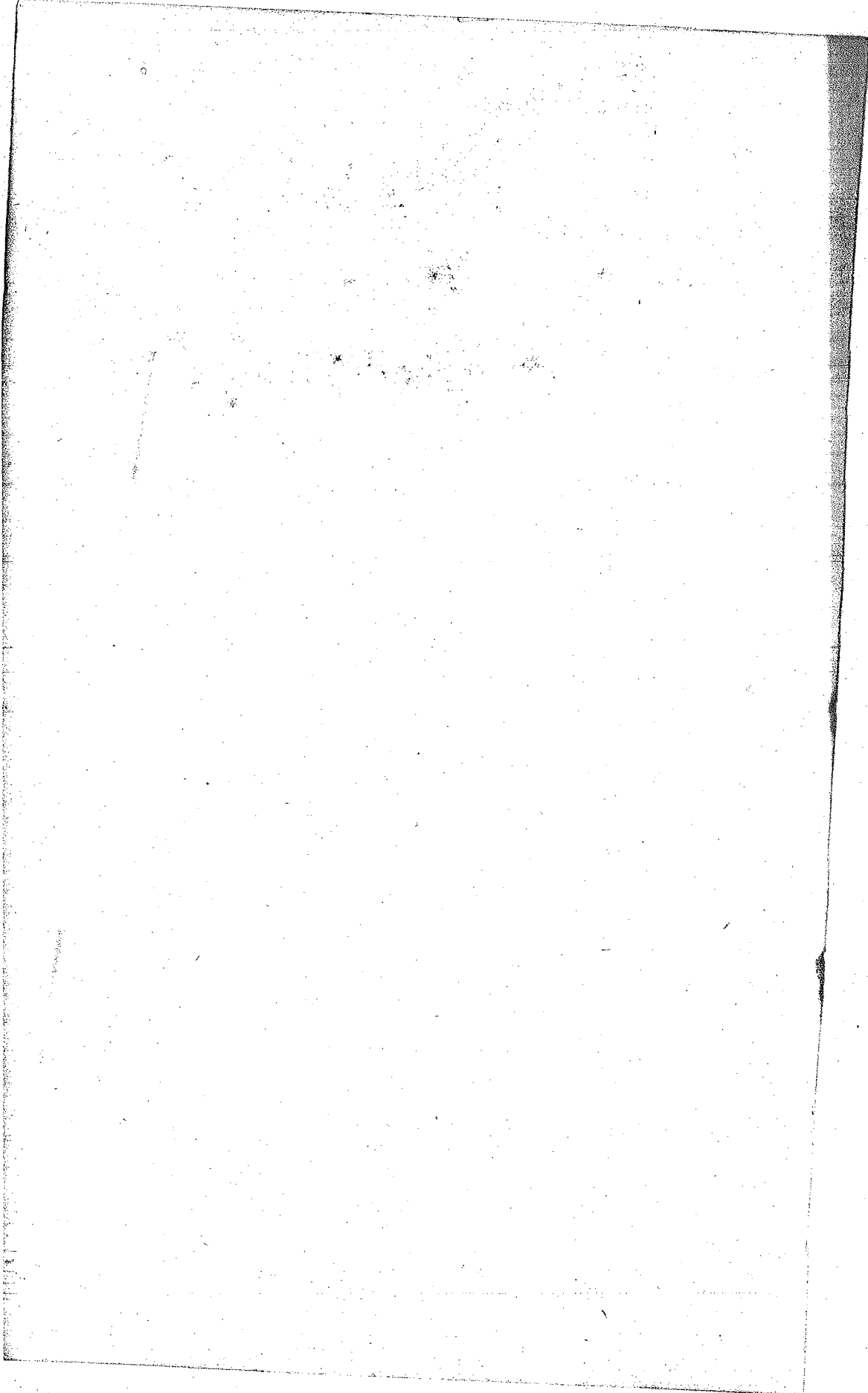
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL

IN THE YEAR

1912

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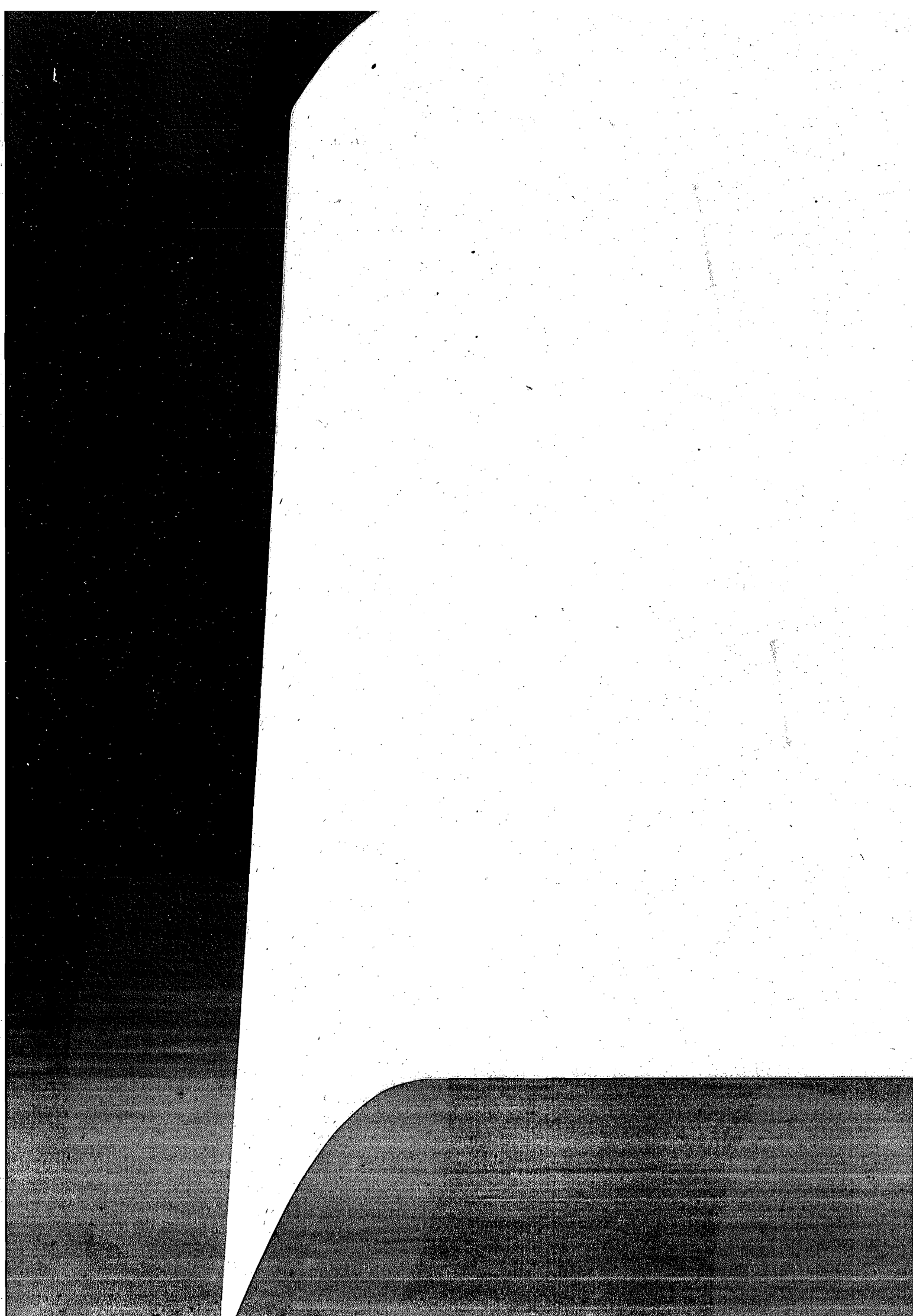
TITLES OF ACTS

PASSED BY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL

IN THE YEAR 1912.

- I. An Act further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.
- II. „ to amend the Law relating to Co-operative Societies.
- III. „ further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.
- IV. „ to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Lunacy.
- V. „ to provide for the regulation of Provident Insurance Societies.
- VI. „ to provide for the regulation of Life Assurance Companies.
- VII. „ to make certain provisions regarding the application of the law in force in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the Province of Bihar and Orissa and the Province of Assam.
- VIII. „ to make better provision for the protection and preservation of certain wild birds and animals.
- IX. „ further to amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882.
- X. „ further to amend the Indian Divorce Act.
- XI. „ to amend the Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans Act, 1897.
- XII. „ to facilitate the International Circulation of Motor Vehicles.
- XIII. „ to provide for the application of the law in force in the Province of Delhi and for the extension of other enactments thereto.



ACT NO. I OF 1912.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.
(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 1st March 1912.)

An Act further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

II of 1899. **WHEREAS** it is expedient further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1912. Short title.

II of 1899. 2. In article No. 13 of Schedule I of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) as amended by the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1910, for clause (b) the following shall be substituted, namely:— Amendment of Act II, 1899, Schedule I, as amended by Act VI, 1910.

		If drawn singly.	If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set.	If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set.
(b) where payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight—	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
if the amount of the bill or note does not exceed	200	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
if it exceeds Rs. 200 and does not exceed	400	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 2 0
Ditto 400 ditto	600	0 9 0	0 5 0	0 3 0
Ditto 600 ditto	800	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
Ditto 800 ditto	1,000	0 15 0	0 8 0	0 5 0
Ditto 1,000 ditto	1,200	1 2 0	0 9 0	0 6 0
Ditto 1,200 ditto	1,600	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Ditto 1,600 ditto	2,500	2 4 0	1 2 0	0 12 0
Ditto 2,500 ditto	5,000	4 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 0
Ditto 5,000 ditto	7,500	6 12 0	3 6 0	2 4 0
Ditto 7,500 ditto	10,000	9 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0
Ditto 10,000 ditto	15,000	13 8 0	6 12 0	4 8 0
Ditto 15,000 ditto	20,000	18 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0
Ditto 20,000 ditto	25,000	22 8 0	11 4 0	7 8 0
Ditto 25,000 ditto	30,000	27 0 0	13 8 0	9 0 0
and for every additional Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 30,000.		9 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0

3. In

Amendment
of Act II,
1899,
section 23A.

3. In section 23A, sub-section (1), of the said Act, for the words and figure "Article No. 5 (b)," the words and figure "Article No. 5 (c)" shall be substituted.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT,
1912 (II OF 1912).

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ACT No. II OF 1912.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.
(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 1st
March, 1912.)

An Act to amend the Law relating to Co-operative Societies.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to facilitate the formation of Co-operative Societies for the promotion of thrift and self-help among agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means, and for that purpose to amend the law relating to Co-operative Societies; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912; and

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

Definitions.

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

(a) "by-laws" means the registered by-laws for the time being in force and includes a registered amendment of the by-laws:

(b) "committee" means the governing body of a registered society to whom the management of its affairs is entrusted:

(c) "member" includes a person joining in the application for the registration of a society and a person admitted to membership after registration in accordance with the by-laws and any rules:

(d) "officer" includes a chairman, secretary, treasurer, member of committee, or other person empowered under the rules or the by-laws to give directions in regard to the business of the society:

(e) "registered

(Registration.)

- (e) "registered society" means a society registered or deemed to be registered under this Act :
- (f) "Registrar" means a person appointed to perform the duties of a Registrar of Co-operative Societies under this Act : and
- (g) "rules" means rules made under this Act.

Registration.

3. The Local Government may appoint a person ^{The Registrar,} to be Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the Province or any portion of it, and may appoint persons to assist such Registrar, and may, by general or special order, confer on any such persons all or any of the powers of a Registrar under this Act.

4. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, a society which has as its object the promotion of the economic interests of its members in accordance with co-operative principles, or a society established with the object of facilitating the operations of such a society, may be registered under this Act with or without limited liability : ^{Societies which may be registered.}

Provided that unless the Local Government by general or special order otherwise directs—

- (1) the liability of a society of which a member is a registered society shall be limited ;
- (2) the liability of a society of which the object is the creation of funds to be lent to its members, and of which the majority of the members are agriculturists, and of which no member is a registered society, shall be unlimited.

5. Where the liability of the members of a society is limited by shares, no member other than a registered society shall— ^{Restrictions on interest of member of society with limited liability and a share capital.}

- (a) hold more than such portion of the share capital of the society, subject to a maximum

(Registration.)

num of one-fifth, as may be prescribed by the rules; or

- (b) have or claim any interest in the shares of the society exceeding one thousand rupees.

Conditions of registration.

6. (1) No society, other than a society of which a member is a registered society, shall be registered under this Act which does not consist of at least ten persons above the age of eighteen years and, where the object of the society is the creation of funds to be lent to its members, unless such persons—

- (a) reside in the same town or village or in the same group of villages; or,
 (b) save where the Registrar otherwise directs, are members of the same tribe, class, caste or occupation.

(2) The word "limited" shall be the last word in the name of every society with limited liability registered under this Act.

Power of Registrar to decide certain questions.

7. When any question arises whether for the purposes of this Act a person is an agriculturist or a non-agriculturist, or whether any person is a resident in a town or village or group of villages, or whether two or more villages shall be considered to form a group, or whether any person belongs to any particular tribe, class, caste or occupation, the question shall be decided by the Registrar, whose decision shall be final.

Application for registration.

8. (1) For purposes of registration an application to register shall be made to the Registrar.

(2) The application shall be signed—

- (a) in the case of a society of which no member is a registered society, by at least ten persons qualified in accordance with the requirements of section 6, sub-section (1); and
 (b) in the case of a society of which a member is a registered society, by a duly authorised person on behalf of every such registered

(Registration. Rights and liabilities of members.)

registered society, and where all the members of the society are not registered societies, by ten other members or, when there are less than ten other members, by all of them.

(3) The application shall be accompanied by a copy of the proposed by-laws of the society, and the persons by whom or on whose behalf such application is made shall furnish such information in regard to the society as the Registrar may require.

9. If the Registrar is satisfied that a society has complied with the provisions of this Act and the rules and that its proposed by-laws are not contrary to the Act or to the rules, he may, if he thinks fit, register the society and its by-laws. Registration.

10. A certificate of registration signed by the Registrar shall be conclusive evidence that the society therein mentioned is duly registered unless it is proved that the registration of the society has been cancelled. Evidence of registration.

11. (1) No amendment of the by-laws of a registered society shall be valid until the same has been registered under this Act, for which purpose a copy of the amendment shall be forwarded to the Registrar. Amendment of the by-laws of a registered society.

(2) If the Registrar is satisfied that any amendment of the by-laws is not contrary to this Act or to the rules, he may, if he thinks fit, register the amendment.

(3) When the Registrar registers an amendment of the by-laws of a registered society, he shall issue to the society a copy of the amendment certified by him, which shall be conclusive evidence that the same is duly registered.

Rights and liabilities of members.

12. No member of a registered society shall exercise the rights of a member unless or until he has made such payment to the society in respect of membership Member not to exercise rights till due payment made.

(Rights and liabilities of members. Duties of registered societies.)

membership or acquired such interest in the society, as may be prescribed by the rules or by-laws.

Votes of members.

13. (1) Where the liability of the members of a registered society is not limited by shares, each member shall, notwithstanding the amount of his interest in the capital, have one vote only as a member in the affairs of the society.

(2) Where the liability of the members of a registered society is limited by shares, each member shall have as many votes as may be prescribed by the by-laws.

(3) A registered society which has invested any part of its funds in the shares of any other registered society may appoint as its proxy, for the purpose of voting in the affairs of such other registered society, any one of its members.

Restrictions on transfer of share or interest.

14. (1) The transfer or charge of the share or interest of a member in the capital of a registered society, shall be subject to such conditions as to maximum holding as may be prescribed by this Act or by the rules.

(2) In case of a society registered with unlimited liability a member shall not transfer any share held by him or his interest in the capital of the society or any part thereof unless—

(a) he has held such share or interest for not less than one year; and

(b) the transfer or charge is made to the society or to a member of the society.

Duties of registered societies.

Address of societies.

15. Every registered society shall have an address, registered in accordance with the rules, to which all notices and communications may be sent, and shall send to the Registrar notice of every change thereof.

Copy of Act, rules and by-laws to be open to inspection.

16. Every registered society shall keep a copy of this Act and of the rules governing such society, and of its by-laws, open to inspection free of charge at all

(Duties of registered societies. Privileges of registered societies.)

all reasonable times at the registered address of the society.

17. (1) The Registrar shall audit or cause to be ^{Audit.} audited by some person authorized by him by general or special order in writing in this behalf the accounts of every registered society once at least in every year.

(2) The audit under sub-section (1) shall include an examination of overdue debts, if any, and a valuation of the assets and liabilities of the society.

(3) The Registrar, the Collector or any person authorised by general or special order in writing in this behalf by the Registrar shall at all times have access to all the books, accounts, papers and securities of a society, and every officer of the society shall furnish such information in regard to the transactions and working of the society as the person making such inspection may require.

Privileges of registered societies.

18. The registration of a society shall render it ^{Societies to be bodies corporate.} a body corporate by the name under which it is registered, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and with power to hold property, to enter into contracts, to institute and defend suits and other legal proceedings and to do all things necessary for the purposes of its constitution.

19. Subject to any prior claim of the Govern- ^{Prior claim of society.} ment in respect of land-revenue or any money recoverable as land-revenue or of a landlord in respect of rent or any money recoverable as rent, a registered society shall be entitled in priority to other creditors to enforce any outstanding demand due to the society from a member or past member—

(a) in respect of the supply of seed or manure or of the loan of money for the purchase of seed or manure—upon the crops or other agricultural produce of such member

(Privileges of registered societies.)

ber or person at any time within eighteen months from the date of such supply or loan;

- (b) in respect of the supply of cattle, fodder for cattle, agricultural or industrial implements or machinery, or raw materials for manufacture, or of the loan of money for the purchase of any of the foregoing things—upon any such things so supplied, or purchased in whole or in part from any such loan, or on any articles manufactured from raw materials so supplied or purchased.

Charge and set-off in respect of shares or interest of member.

20. A registered society shall have a charge upon the share or interest in the capital and on the deposits of a member or past member and upon any dividend, bonus or profits payable to a member or past member in respect of any debt due from such member or past member to the society, and may set off any sum credited or payable to a member or past member in or towards payment of any such debt.

Shares or interest not liable to attachment.

21. Subject to the provisions of section 20, the share or interest of a member in the capital of a registered society shall not be liable to attachment or sale under any decree or order of a Court of Justice in respect of any debt or liability incurred by such member, and neither the Official Assignee under the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909, III of 1909, nor a Receiver under the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, III of 1907, shall be entitled to or have any claim on such share or interest.

Transfer of interest on death of member.

22. (1) On the death of a member a registered society may transfer the share or interest of the deceased member to the person nominated in accordance with the rules made in this behalf, or, if there is no person so nominated, to such person as may appear to the committee to be the heir or legal representative of the deceased member, or pay to such nominee, heir or legal representative, as the case may be, a sum representing the value of such member's

(Privileges of registered societies.)

member's share or interest, as ascertained in accordance with the rules or by-laws :

Provided that—

- (i) in the case of a society with unlimited liability, such nominee, heir or legal representative, as the case may be, may require payment by the society of the value of the share or interest of the deceased member ascertained as aforesaid;
- (ii) in the case of a society with limited liability, the society shall transfer the share or interest of the deceased member to such nominee, heir or legal representative, as the case may be, being qualified in accordance with the rules and by-laws for membership of the society, or on his application within one month of the death of the deceased member to any person specified in the application who is so qualified.

(2) A registered society may pay all other moneys due to the deceased member from the society to such nominee, heir or legal representative, as the case may be.

(3) All transfers and payments made by a registered society in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be valid and effectual against any demand made upon the society by any other person.

23. The liability of a past member for the debts of a registered society as they existed at the time when he ceased to be a member shall continue for a period of two years from the date of his ceasing to be a member. Liability of past member

24. The estate of a deceased member shall be liable for a period of one year from the time of his decease for the debts of a registered society as they existed at the time of his decease. Liability of the estates of deceased members.

25. Any register or list of members or shares kept by any registered society shall be *prima facie* evidence Register of members.

(Privileges of registered societies.)

evidence of any of the following particulars entered therein:—

- (a) the date at which the name of any person was entered in such register or list as a member;
- (b) the date at which any such person ceased to be a member.

Proof of entries in societies' books.

26. A copy of any entry in a book of a registered society regularly kept in the course of business, shall, if certified in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules, be received, in any suit or legal proceeding, as *prima facie* evidence of the existence of such entry, and shall be admitted as evidence of the matters, transactions and accounts therein recorded in every case where, and to the same extent as, the original entry itself is admissible.

Exemption from compulsory registration of instruments relating to shares and debentures of registered society.

27. Nothing in section 17, sub-section (1), clauses (b) and (c), of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, shall apply to—

XVI of 1908.

- (1) any instrument relating to shares in a registered society, notwithstanding that the assets of such society consist in whole or in part of immoveable property; or
- (2) any debenture issued by any such society and not creating, declaring, assigning, limiting or extinguishing any right, title or interest to or in immoveable property except in so far as it entitles the holder to the security afforded by a registered instrument whereby the society has mortgaged, conveyed or otherwise transferred the whole or part of its immoveable property or any interest therein to trustees upon trust for the benefit of the holders of such debentures; or
- (3) any endorsement upon or transfer of any debenture issued by any such society.

Power to exempt from income-tax,

28. The Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, may, in the case of any

(Property and funds of registered societies.)

any registered society or class of registered society, stamp-duty and registration-fees.
remit—

- (a) the income-tax payable in respect of the profits of the society, or of the dividends or other payments received by the members of the society on account of profits;
- (b) the stamp-duty with which, under any law for the time being in force, instruments executed by or on behalf of a registered society or by an officer or member and relating to the business of such society, or any class of such instruments, are respectively chargeable;
- (c) any fee payable under the law of registration for the time being in force.

Property and funds of registered societies.

29. (1) A registered society shall not make a Restrictions on loans.
loan to any person other than a member :

Provided that, with the general or special sanction of the Registrar, a registered society may make loans to another registered society.

(2) Save with the sanction of the Registrar, a society with unlimited liability shall not lend money on the security of moveable property.

(3) The Local Government may, by general or special order, prohibit or restrict the lending of money on mortgage of immoveable property by any registered society or class of registered societies.

30. A registered society shall receive deposits Restrictions on borrowing.
and loans from persons who are not members only to such extent and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the rules or by-laws.

31. Save as provided in sections 29 and 30, the transactions of a registered society with persons Restrictions on other transactions with non-members.
other than members shall be subject to such prohibitions and restrictions, if any, as the Local Government may, by rules, prescribe.

32. (1) A

(Property and funds of registered societies.
Inspection of affairs.)

Investment of
funds.

32. (1) A registered society may invest or deposit its funds—

- (a) in the Government Savings Bank, or
- (b) in any of the securities specified in section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, or II of 1882.
- (c) in the shares or on the security of any other registered society, or
- (d) with any bank or person carrying on the business of banking, approved for this purpose by the Registrar, or
- (e) in any other mode permitted by the rules.

(2) Any investments or deposits made before the commencement of this Act which would have been valid if this Act had been in force are hereby ratified and confirmed.

Funds not to
be divided by
way of profit.

33. No part of the funds of a registered society shall be divided by way of bonus or dividend or otherwise among its members :

Provided that after at least one-fourth of the net profits in any year have been carried to a reserve fund, payments from the remainder of such profits and from any profits of past years available for distribution may be made among the members to such extent and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the rules or by-laws :

Provided also that in the case of a society with unlimited liability no distribution of profits shall be made without the general or special order of the Local Government in this behalf.

Contribution
to charitable
purpose.

34. Any registered society may, with the sanction of the Registrar, after one-fourth of the net profits in any year has been carried to a reserve fund, contribute an amount not exceeding ten per cent. of the remaining net profits to any charitable purpose, as defined in section 2 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890. I of 1890.

Inspection of affairs.

Inquiry by
Registrar.

35. (1) The Registrar may of his own motion, and shall on the request of the Collector, or on the application

(Inspection of affairs.)

application of a majority of the committee, or of not less than one-third of the members, hold an inquiry or direct some person authorized by him by order in writing in this behalf to hold an inquiry into the constitution, working and financial condition of a registered society.

(2) All officers and members of the society shall furnish such information in regard to the affairs of the society as the Registrar or the person authorized by the Registrar may require.

36. (1) The Registrar shall, on the application of a creditor of a registered society, inspect or direct some person authorized by him by order in writing in this behalf to inspect the books of the society: Inspection of books of indebted society.

Provided that—

(a) the applicant satisfies the Registrar that the debt is a sum then due, and that he has demanded payment thereof and has not received satisfaction within a reasonable time; and

(b) the applicant deposits with the Registrar such sum as security for the costs of the proposed inspection as the Registrar may require.

(2) The Registrar shall communicate the results of any such inspection to the creditor.

37. Where an inquiry is held under section 35, or an inspection is made under section 36, the Registrar may apportion the costs, or such part of the costs as he may think right, between the society, the members or creditor demanding an inquiry or inspection, and the officers or former officers of the society. Costs of inquiry.

38. Any sum awarded by way of costs under section 37 may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the person from whom the money is claimable actually and voluntarily resides or carries on business, by the distress and sale of any moveable property within Recovery of costs.

within the limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate belonging to such person.

Dissolution of society.

Dissolution.

39. (1) If the Registrar, after an inquiry has been held under section 35 or after an inspection has been made under section 36 or on receipt of an application made by three-fourths of the members of a registered society, is of opinion that the society ought to be dissolved, he may cancel the registration of the society.

(2) Any member of a society may, within two months from the date of an order made under subsection (1), appeal from such order.

(3) Where no appeal is presented within two months from the making of an order cancelling the registration of a society, the order shall take effect on the expiry of that period.

(4) Where an appeal is presented within two months, the order shall not take effect until it is confirmed by the appellate authority.

(5) The authority to which appeals under this section shall lie shall be the Local Government :

Provided that the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that appeals shall lie to such Revenue-authority as may be specified in the notification.

Cancellation
of registration
of society.

40. Where it is a condition of the registration of a society that it should consist of at least ten members, the Registrar may, by order in writing, cancel the registration of the society if at any time it is proved to his satisfaction that the number of the members has been reduced to less than ten.

Effect of
cancellation
of registra-
tion.

41. Where the registration of a society is cancelled, the society shall cease to exist as a corporate body—

(a) in the case of cancellation in accordance with the provisions of section 39, from the date the order of cancellation takes effect;

(b) in

(Dissolution of society.)

(b) in the case of cancellation in accordance with the provisions of section 40, from the date of the order.

42. (1) Where the registration of a society is cancelled under section 39 or section 40, the Registrar may appoint a competent person to be liquidator of the society. Winding-up.

(2) A liquidator appointed under sub-section (1) shall have power—

- (a) to institute and defend suits and other legal proceedings on behalf of the society by his name of office;
- (b) to determine the contribution to be made by the members and past members of the society respectively to the assets of the society;
- (c) to investigate all claims against the society and, subject to the provisions of this Act, to decide questions of priority arising between claimants;
- (d) to determine by what persons and in what proportions the costs of the liquidation are to be borne; and
- (e) to give such directions in regard to the collection and distribution of the assets of the society, as may appear to him to be necessary for winding up the affairs of the society.

(3) Subject to any rules, a liquidator appointed under this section shall, in so far as such powers are necessary for carrying out the purposes of this section, have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and to compel the production of documents by the same means and (so far as may be) in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

v of 1908.

(4) Where an appeal from any order made by a liquidator under this section is provided for by the rules, it shall lie to the Court of the District Judge.

(5) Orders

(Rules.)

(5) Orders made under this section shall, on application, be enforced as follows:—

- (a) when made by a liquidator, by any Civil Court having local jurisdiction in the same manner as a decree of such Court;
- (b) when made by the Court of the District Judge on appeal, in the same manner as a decree of such Court made in any suit pending therein.

(6) Save in so far as is hereinbefore expressly provided, no Civil Court shall have any jurisdiction in respect of any matter connected with the dissolution of a registered society under this Act.

Rules.

Rules.

43. (1) The Local Government may, for the whole or any part of the Province and for any registered society or class of such societies, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

- (a) subject to the provisions of section 5, prescribe the maximum number of shares or portion of the capital of a society which may be held by a member;
- (b) prescribe the forms to be used and the conditions to be complied with in the making of applications for the registration of a society and the procedure in the matter of such applications;
- (c) prescribe the matters in respect of which a society may or shall make by-laws and for the procedure to be followed in making, altering and abrogating by-laws, and the conditions to be satisfied prior to such making, alteration or abrogation;
- (d) prescribe the conditions to be complied with by persons applying for admission or admitted as members, and provide for the election

(Rules.)

election and admission of members, and the payment to be made and the interests to be acquired before the exercise of the right of membership;

- (e) regulate the manner in which funds may be raised by means of shares or debentures or otherwise;
- (f) provide for general meetings of the members and for the procedure at such meetings and the powers to be exercised by such meetings;
- (g) provide for the appointment, suspension and removal of the members of the committee and other officers, and for the procedure at meetings of the committee, and for the powers to be exercised and the duties to be performed by the committee and other officers;
- (h) prescribe the accounts and books to be kept by a society and provide for the audit of such accounts and the charges, if any, to be made for such audit, and for the periodical publication of a balance-sheet showing the assets and liabilities of a society;
- (i) prescribe the returns to be submitted by a society to the Registrar and provide for the persons by whom and the form in which such returns shall be submitted;
- (j) provide for the persons by whom and the form in which copies of entries in books of societies may be certified;
- (k) provide for the formation and maintenance of a register of members and, where the liability of the members is limited by shares, of a register of shares;
- (l) provide that any dispute touching the business of a society between members or past members of the society or persons claiming through a member or past member or
between

(Rules.)

between a member or past member or persons so claiming and the committee or any officer shall be referred to the Registrar for decision or, if he so directs, to arbitration, and prescribe the mode of appointing an arbitrator or arbitrators and the procedure to be followed in proceedings before the Registrar or such arbitrator or arbitrators, and the enforcement of the decisions of the Registrar or the awards of arbitrators;

- (m) provide for the withdrawal and expulsion of members and for the payments, if any, to be made to members who withdraw or are expelled and for the liabilities of past members;
- (n) provide for the mode in which the value of a deceased member's interest shall be ascertained, and for the nomination of a person to whom such interest may be paid or transferred;
- (o) prescribe the payments to be made and the conditions to be complied with by members applying for loans, the period for which loans may be made, and the amount which may be lent, to an individual member;
- (p) provide for the formation and maintenance of reserve funds, and the objects to which such funds may be applied, and for the investment of any funds under the control of the society;
- (q) prescribe the extent to which a society may limit the number of its members;
- (r) prescribe the conditions under which profits may be distributed to the members of a society with unlimited liability and the maximum rate of dividend which may be paid by societies;
- (s) subject to the provisions of section 39, determine in what cases an appeal shall lie from
from

(Miscellaneous.)

from the orders of the Registrar and prescribe the procedure to be followed in presenting and disposing of such appeals; and

(2) prescribe the procedure to be followed by a liquidator appointed under section 42, and the cases in which an appeal shall lie from the order of such liquidator.

(3) The Local Government may delegate, subject to such conditions, if any, as it thinks fit, all or any of its powers to make rules under this section to any authority specified in the order of delegation.

(4) The power to make rules conferred by this section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(5) All rules made under this section shall be published in the local official Gazette and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Miscellaneous.

44. (1) All sums due from a registered society or from an officer or member or past member of a registered society as such to the Government, including any costs awarded to the Government under section 37, may be recovered in the same manner as arrears of land-revenue. Recovery of sums due to Government.

(2) Sums due from a registered society to Government and recoverable under sub-section (1) may be recovered, firstly, from the property of the society; secondly, in the case of a society of which the liability of the members is limited, from the members subject to the limit of their liability; and, thirdly, in the case of other societies, from the members.

45. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Local Government may, by special order in each case and subject to such conditions, if any, as it may impose, exempt any society from any of the requirements of this Act as to registration. Power to exempt societies from conditions as to registration.

46. The Local Government may, by general or special order, exempt any registered society from Power to exempt registered
any.

(Miscellaneous.)

societies from provisions of the Act.

any of the provisions of this Act or may direct that such provisions shall apply to such society with such modifications as may be specified in the order.

Prohibition of the use of the word "co-operative."

47. (1) No person other than a registered society shall trade or carry on business under any name or title of which the word "co-operative" is part without the sanction of the Local Government :

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to the use by any person or his successor in interest of any name or title under which he traded or carried on business at the date on which this Act comes into operation.

(2) Whoever contravenes the provisions of this section shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and in the case of a continuing offence with further fine of five rupees for each day on which the offence is continued after conviction therefor.

Indian Companies Act, 1882, not to apply. Saving of existing societies.

48. The provisions of the Indian Companies VI of 1882. Act, 1882, shall not apply to registered societies.

49. Every society now existing which has been registered under the Co-operative Credit Societies X of 1904. Act, 1904, shall be deemed to be registered under this Act, and its by-laws shall, so far as the same are not inconsistent with the express provisions of this Act, continue in force until altered or rescinded.

Repeal.

50. The Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904, X of 1904. is hereby repealed.

ACT No. III OF 1912.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*[Received the assent of the Governor General on the
1st March 1912.]*

An Act further to amend the Indian Post
Office Act, 1898.

v1 of 1898.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Post Office Short title.
(Amendment) Act, 1912.

2. For sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 21 of the said Act, the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely :—

“ 21. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules as to the transmission of articles by post.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

- (a) specify articles which may not be transmitted by post;
- (b) prescribe conditions on which articles may be transmitted by post;
- (c) provide for the detention and disposal of articles in course of transmission by post in contravention of rules made under clause (a) or clause (b);
- (d) provide for the granting of receipts for, and the granting and obtaining of certificates of, posting and delivery of postal articles and the sums to be paid, in addition to any other postage, for such receipts and certificates; and
- (e) regulate covers, forms, dimensions, maximum weights, and enclosures, and the use of postal articles, other than letters, for making communications.”

3. (1) In

Substitution
of new sub-
sections (1)
and (2) in
section 21 of
Act VI of
1898.

Amendment of
section 23 of
same Act.

3. (1) In section 23, sub-section (2), of the said Act, after the words "in contravention of" the words and figures "section 20, clause (a), or of" shall be inserted.

(2) In sub-section (3) of the same section of the said Act, for clause (b) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(b) any postal article sent by post in contravention of the provisions of section 20 may be disposed of in such manner as the Governor General in Council may by rule direct."

Amendment of
section 24 of
same Act.

4. In section 24 of the said Act, for the words "Where a postal article, suspected to contain any contraband goods" the words "Except as otherwise provided in this Act, where a postal article suspected to contain any goods of which the import by post or the transmission by post is prohibited by or under any enactment for the time being in force," shall be substituted.

Amendment of
and addition
to section 25
of same Act.

5. In section 25 of the said Act, for the words "all such goods found" the words "all postal articles reasonably believed or found to contain such goods" shall be substituted; and to the same section the following shall be added, namely :—

"In carrying out any such search, such officer of the Post Office may open or unfasten, or cause to be opened or unfastened, any newspaper or any book, pattern or sample packet in course of transmission by post."

Amendment
of section
26 (1) of same
Act.

6. In section 26, sub-section (1), of the said Act, for the words "shall be delivered to the Government or to an officer thereof mentioned in the order, to be disposed of in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct" the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"shall be disposed of in such manner as the authority issuing the order may direct."

Amendment
of section 35

7. (1) In section 35, sub-section (2), of the said Act, at the end of clause (c) the word "and" shall be omitted,

omitted, and after clause (d) the following shall be added, namely :— of same Act.

“(e) provide for the retention and repayment to the addressee in cases of fraud of money recovered on the delivery of any value-payable postal article; and

(f) prescribe the fees to be charged for inquiries into complaints regarding the delivery of or payment for value-payable postal articles.”

(2) After sub-section (3) of the same section, the following shall be added, namely :—

“(4) No suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State for India in Council or any officer of the Post Office in respect of anything done, or in good faith purporting to be done, under any rule made under clause (e) of sub-section (2).”

8. To section 48 of the said Act, the following shall be added, namely :— Addition to section 48 of same Act.

“ or

(e) any wrong payment or delay in payment of a money order beyond the limits of British India by an officer of any post office, not being one established by the Governor General in Council.”

THE INDIAN LUNACY ACT, 1912
(IV OF 1912).

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ACT No. IV OF 1912.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.
(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 16th March 1912.)

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Lunacy.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to lunacy ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

CHAPTER I.

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas, and the Pargana of Spiti.

Savings.

2. Nothing contained in Part II shall be deemed to affect the powers of any High Court which is or hereafter may be established under the Indian High Courts Acts, 1861 to 1911, over any person found to be a lunatic by inquisition or over the property of such lunatic, or the rights of any person appointed by such Court as guardian of the person or manager of the estate of such lunatic.

24 & 25
c. 100,
2 Geo.
18.

Definitions.

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

(1) “asylum” means an asylum for lunatics established or licensed by Government :

(2) “cost of maintenance” in an asylum includes the cost of lodging, maintenance, clothing, medicine and care of a lunatic and any expenditure incurred in removing such lunatic to and from an asylum :

(3) “ District

(Part I.—Preliminary. Chapter I.)

(3) "District Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in any area outside the local limits for the time being of the Presidency-towns :

of 1898.
II of 1900.

(4) "criminal lunatic" means any person for whose confinement in, or removal to an asylum, jail or other place of safe custody an order has been made in accordance with the provisions of section 466 or section 471 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or of section 30 of the Prisoners Act, 1900 :

(5) "lunatic" means an idiot or person of unsound mind :

(6) "Magistrate" means a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class specially empowered by the Local Government to perform the functions of a Magistrate under this Act :

(7) "medical officer" means a gazetted medical officer of Government, and includes a medical practitioner declared by general or special order of the Local Government to be a medical officer for the purposes of this Act :

(8) "medical practitioner" means a holder of a qualification to practise medicine and surgery which can be registered in the United Kingdom in accordance with the law for the time being in force for the registration of medical practitioners, and includes any person declared by general or special order of the Local Government to be a medical practitioner for the purposes of this Act :

(9) "prescribed" means prescribed by this Act or by rule made thereunder :

(10) "reception order" means an order made under the provisions of this Act for the reception into an asylum of a lunatic other than a lunatic so found by inquisition :

(11) "relative" includes any person related by blood, marriage or adoption : and

(12) "rule" means a rule made under this Act.

PART II.

(Part II.—Reception, Care and Treatment of Lunatics. Chapter II.—Reception of Lunatics.)

PART II.

RECEPTION, CARE AND TREATMENT OF LUNATICS.

CHAPTER II.

RECEPTION OF LUNATICS.

Reception of persons in asylum.

4. (1) No person other than a criminal lunatic or a lunatic so found by inquisition shall be received or detained in an asylum without a reception order save as provided by sections 8, 16 and 98 :

Provided that any person in charge of an asylum may, with the consent of two of the visitors of such asylum, which consent shall not be given except upon a written application from the intending boarder, receive and lodge as a boarder in such asylum any person who is desirous of submitting himself to treatment.

(2) A boarder received in an asylum under the proviso to sub-section (1) shall not be detained in the asylum for more than twenty-four hours after he has given to the person in charge of the asylum notice in writing of his desire to leave such asylum.

Reception orders on petition.

Application for reception order.

5. (1) An application for a reception order shall be made by petition accompanied by a statement of particulars to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the alleged lunatic ordinarily resides, shall be in the form prescribed and shall be supported by two medical certificates on separate sheets of paper, one of which certificates shall be from a medical officer.

(2) If either of the medical certificates is signed by any relative, partner or assistant of the lunatic or of the petitioner, the petition shall state the fact, and, where the person signing is a relative, the exact manner in which he is related to the lunatic or petitioner.

(3) The

(Part II.—Reception, Care and Treatment of Lunatics. Chapter II.—Reception of Lunatics.)

(3) The petition shall also state whether any previous application has been presented for an inquiry into the mental capacity of the alleged lunatic in any Court; and if such application has been made, a certified copy of the order made thereon shall be attached to the petition.

(4) No application for a reception order shall be entertained in any area outside the Presidency-towns unless the Local Government has, by notification in the local official Gazette, declared such area as an area in which reception orders may be made.

6. (1) The petition shall be presented, if possible: by—

Application by whom to be presented.

(a) the husband or wife of the alleged lunatic, or

(b) by any other relative of his.

(2) If the petition is not so presented, it shall contain a statement of the reasons why it is not so presented, and of the connection of the petitioner with the alleged lunatic, and the circumstances under which he presents the petition.

(3) No person shall present a petition unless he has attained the age of majority as determined by the law to which he is subject, and has within fourteen days before the presentation of the petition, personally seen the said lunatic.

(4) The petition shall be signed and verified by the petitioner, and the statement of prescribed particulars by the person making such statement.

7. (1) Upon the presentation of the petition the Magistrate shall consider the allegations in the petition and the evidence of lunacy appearing by the medical certificates.

Procedure upon petition for reception order.

(2) If he considers that there are grounds for proceeding further, he shall personally examine the alleged lunatic unless for reasons to be recorded in writing he thinks it unnecessary or inexpedient so to do.

(3) If

(Part II.—Reception, Care and Treatment of Lunatics. Chapter II.—Reception of Lunatics.)

(3) If he is satisfied that a reception order may properly be made forthwith, he may make the same accordingly.

(4) If he is not so satisfied, he shall fix a date (notice whereof shall be given to the petitioner and to any other person to whom in the opinion of the Magistrate notice should be given) for the consideration of the petition, and he may make such further or other inquiries of or concerning the alleged lunatic as he thinks fit.

Detention of alleged lunatic pending inquiry.

8. Upon the presentation of the petition, the Magistrate may make such order as he thinks fit for the suitable custody of the alleged lunatic pending the conclusion of the inquiry.

Consideration of petition.

9. The petition shall be considered in private in the presence of the petitioner, the alleged lunatic (unless the Magistrate in his discretion otherwise directs), any person appointed by the alleged lunatic to represent him and such other persons as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Order.

10. (1) At the time appointed for the consideration of the petition, the Magistrate may either make a reception order or dismiss the petition, or may adjourn the same for further evidence or inquiry, and may make such order as to the payment of the costs of the inquiry by the person upon whose application it was made, or out of the estate of the alleged lunatic if found to be of unsound mind, or otherwise as he thinks fit.

(2) If the petition is dismissed, the Magistrate shall record in writing his reasons for dismissing the same, and shall deliver or cause to be delivered to the petitioner a copy of such order.

Further provisions as to reception orders on petition.

11. No reception order shall be made under section 7 or section 10, save in the case of a lunatic who is dangerous and unfit to be at large, unless—

(a) the Magistrate is satisfied that the person in charge

(Part II.—Reception, Care and Treatment of Lunatics. Chapter II.—Reception of Lunatics.)

charge of an asylum is willing to receive the lunatic, and

- (b) the petitioner or some other person engages in writing to the satisfaction of the Magistrate to pay the cost of maintenance of the lunatic.

Reception orders otherwise than on petition.

44 & 45
Vict., c. 58.

12. When any European who is subject to the provisions of the Army Act has been declared a lunatic in accordance with the provisions of the military regulations in force for the time being, and it appears to any administrative medical officer that he should be removed to an asylum, such administrative medical officer may, if he thinks fit, make a reception order under his hand for the admission of the said lunatic into any asylum which has been duly authorized for the purpose by the Governor General in Council.

Reception order in case of lunatic soldier.

13. (1) Every officer in charge of a police-station may arrest or cause to be arrested all persons found wandering at large within the limits of his station whom he has reason to believe to be lunatics, and shall arrest or cause to be arrested all persons within the limits of his station whom he has reason to believe to be dangerous by reason of lunacy. Any person so arrested shall be taken forthwith before the Magistrate.

Powers and duties of police in respect of wandering or dangerous lunatics and lunatics cruelly treated or not under proper care and control.

(2) Every officer in charge of a police-station who has reason to believe that any person within the limits of his station is deemed to be a lunatic and is not under proper care and control, or is cruelly treated or neglected by any relative or other person having the charge of him, shall immediately report the fact to the Magistrate.

14. Whenever any person is brought before a Magistrate under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 13, the Magistrate shall examine such

Reception order in case of wandering and dangerous lunatics.
person,

(Part II.—Reception, Care and Treatment of Lunatics. Chapter II.—Reception of Lunatics.)

person, and if he thinks that there are grounds for proceeding further, shall cause him to be examined by a medical officer, and may make such other inquiries as he thinks fit; and if the Magistrate is satisfied that such person is a lunatic and a proper person to be detained, he may, if the medical officer who has examined such person gives a medical certificate with regard to such person, make a reception order for the admission of such lunatic into an asylum:

Provided that, if any friend or relative desires that the lunatic be sent to a licensed asylum and engages in writing to the satisfaction of the Magistrate to pay the cost of maintenance of the lunatic in such asylum, the Magistrate shall, if the person in charge of such asylum consents, make a reception order for the admission of the lunatic into the licensed asylum mentioned in the engagement:

Provided further that if any friend or relative of the lunatic enters into a bond with or without sureties for such sum of money as the Magistrate thinks fit, conditioned that such lunatic shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to others, the Magistrate, instead of making a reception order, may, if he thinks fit, make him over to the care of such friend or relative.

Order in case of lunatic cruelly treated or not under proper care and control.

15. (1) If it appears to the Magistrate, on the report of a police-officer or the information of any other person, that any person within the limits of his jurisdiction deemed to be a lunatic is not under proper care and control, or is cruelly treated or neglected by any relative or other person having the charge of him, the Magistrate may cause the alleged lunatic to be produced before him, and summon such relative or other person as has or ought to have the charge of him.

(2) If such relative or other person is legally bound to maintain the alleged lunatic, the Magistrate

trate

(Part II.—Reception, Care and Treatment of Lunatics. Chapter II.—Reception of Lunatics.)

trate may make an order for such alleged lunatic being properly cared for and treated, and, if such relative or other person wilfully neglects to comply with the said order, the Magistrate may sentence him to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

(3) If there is no person legally bound to maintain the alleged lunatic, or if the Magistrate thinks fit so to do, he may proceed as prescribed in section 14, and upon being satisfied in manner aforesaid that the person deemed to be a lunatic is a lunatic and a proper person to be detained under care and treatment may, if a medical officer gives a medical certificate with regard to such lunatic, make a reception order for the admission of such lunatic into an asylum.

16. (1) When any person alleged to be a lunatic is brought before a Magistrate under the provisions of section 13 or section 15, the Magistrate may, by an order in writing, authorize the detention of the alleged lunatic in suitable custody for such time not exceeding ten days as may be, in his opinion, necessary to enable the medical officer to determine whether such alleged lunatic is a person in respect of whom a medical certificate may be properly given.

Detention of alleged lunatic pending report by medical officer.

(2) The Magistrate may, from time to time, for the same purpose by order in writing, authorize such further detention of the alleged lunatic for periods not exceeding ten days at a time as he thinks necessary :

Provided that no person shall be detained in accordance with the provisions of this section for a total period exceeding thirty days from the date on which he was first brought before the Magistrate.

17. All acts which the Magistrate is authorized or required to do by sections 14, 15 or 16 may be done in the Presidency-towns or Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police; and all duties which an officer in charge of a police-station is authorized or required to perform, may be performed in any of the Presidency-

Commissioner of Police, etc., to act in the Presidency-town.

towns

(Part II.—Reception, Care and Treatment of Lunatics. Chapter II.—Reception of Lunatics.)

towns by an officer of the police-force not below the rank of an inspector.

Further provisions as to reception orders and medical certificates.

Medical certificates.

18. (1) Every medical certificate under this Act shall be made and signed by a medical practitioner or a medical officer, as the case may be, and shall be in the form prescribed.

(2) Every medical certificate shall state the facts upon which the person certifying has formed his opinion that the alleged lunatic is a lunatic, distinguishing facts observed by himself from facts communicated by others; and no reception order on petition shall be made upon a certificate founded only upon facts communicated by others.

(3) Every medical certificate made under this Act shall be evidence of the facts therein appearing and of the judgment therein stated to have been formed by the person certifying on such facts, as if the matters therein appearing had been verified on oath.

Time and manner of medical examination of lunatic.

19. (1) A reception order required to be founded on a medical certificate shall not be made unless the person who signs the medical certificate, or, where two certificates are required, each person who signs a certificate, has personally examined the alleged lunatic, in the case of an order upon petition, not more than seven clear days before the date of the presentation of the petition, and, in all other cases, not more than seven clear days before the date of the order.

(2) Where two medical certificates are required, a reception order shall not be made unless each person signing a certificate has examined the alleged lunatic separately from the other.

Authority for reception.

20. A reception order, if the same appears to be in conformity with this Act, shall be sufficient authority for the petitioner or any person authorized by him,

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him, or in the case of an order not made upon petition, for the person authorized so to do by the person making the order, to take the lunatic and convey him to the place mentioned in such order and for his reception and detention therein, or in any asylum to which he may be removed in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and the order may be acted on without further evidence of the signature or of the jurisdiction of the person making the order.

21. Any authority making a reception order under this Part shall forthwith send a certified copy of the order to the person in charge of the asylum into which such lunatic is to be admitted.

Copy of reception order to be sent to person in charge of asylum. Restriction as to asylums into which reception orders may direct admission.

22. Subject to the provisions of section 85, no Magistrate shall make a reception order for the admission of any lunatic into any asylum established by Government outside the province in which the Magistrate exercises jurisdiction.

Detention of lunatics pending removal to asylum.

23. When any reception order has been made under sections 7, 10, 14 or 15, the Magistrate may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, direct that the lunatic, pending his removal to an asylum, be detained in suitable custody in such place as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Detention of lunatics pending removal to asylum.

Reception and detention of criminal lunatics.

V of 1898,
III of 1900.

24. An order under section 466 or section 471 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or under section 30 of the Prisoners Act, 1900, directing the reception of a criminal lunatic into any asylum which is prescribed for the reception of criminal lunatics shall be sufficient authority for the reception and detention of any person named therein in such asylum or in any other asylum to which he may be lawfully transferred.

Reception and detention of criminal lunatics.

Reception

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Reception after inquisition.

Reception
after inquisi-
tion.

25. A lunatic so found by inquisition may be admitted into an asylum—

- (1) in the case of an inquisition under Chapter IV, on an order made by or under the authority of the High Court ;
- (2) in the case of an inquisition under Chapter V, on an order made by the District Court.

Order for
payment of
cost of main-
tenance of
lunatic.

26. (1) When any lunatic has been admitted into an asylum in accordance with the provisions of section 25, the High Court or the District Court, as the case may be, shall, on the application of the person in charge of the asylum, make an order for the payment of the cost of maintenance of the lunatic in the asylum, and may from time to time direct that any sum of money payable under such order shall be recovered from the estate of the lunatic or of any person legally bound to maintain him :

Provided that if at any time it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the lunatic has not sufficient property, and that no person legally bound to maintain such lunatic has sufficient means for the payment of such cost, the Court shall certify the same instead of making such order for the payment of the cost as aforesaid.

(2) An order under sub-section (1) shall be enforced in the same manner and shall be of the same force and effect and subject to the same appeal as a decree made by the Court in a suit in respect of the property or person therein mentioned.

Amendment of order or certificate.

Amendment
of order or
certificate.

27. If, after the reception of any lunatic into any asylum on a reception order, it appears that the order upon which he was received or the medical certificate or certificates upon which such order was made is or are defective or incorrect, the same may at any time afterwards

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afterwards be amended by the person or persons signing the same with the sanction of two or more of the visitors of the said asylum, one of whom shall be a medical officer.

CHAPTER III.

CARE AND TREATMENT.

Visitors.

28. (1) The Local Government shall appoint for every asylum not less than three visitors, one of whom at least shall be a medical officer. Appointment of visitors.

(2) The Inspector-General of Prisons (where such office exists) shall be a visitor *ex-officio* of all the asylums within the limits of his jurisdiction.

29. Two or more of the visitors, one of whom shall be a medical officer, shall, once at least in every month, together inspect every part of the asylum of which they are visitors, and see and examine, as far as circumstances will permit, every lunatic and boarder therein, and the order and certificate for the admission of every lunatic admitted since the last visitation of the visitors and shall enter in a book to be kept for that purpose any remarks which they may deem proper in regard to the management and condition of the asylum and the inmates thereof. Monthly inspection by visitors.

V of 1898. 30. (1) When any person is confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Inspector-General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail or the visitors of the asylum or any two of them, if he is confined in an asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector-General or by two of such visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector-General or visitors shall make a special report as to the state of mind of such person to the authority under whose order he is confined. Inspection of criminal lunatics by Inspector-General or visitors.

(2) The

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(2) The Local Government may empower the officer in charge of the jail in which such person may be confined to discharge all or any of the functions of the Inspector-General under sub-section (1).

Discharge of lunatics.

Order of discharge from asylum by visitors.

31. (1) Three of the visitors of any asylum, of whom one shall be a medical officer, may, by order in writing, direct the discharge of any person detained in such asylum, and such person shall thereupon be discharged :

Provided that no order under this sub-section shall be made in the case of a person detained under a reception order under section 12, or, in the case of a criminal lunatic, otherwise than as provided by section 30 of the Prisoners Act, 1900.

III of 1900.

(2) When such order is made, if the person is detained under the order of any public authority, notice of the order of discharge shall be immediately communicated to such authority.

Discharge of lunatics in other cases and of European military lunatics.

32. (1) A lunatic detained in an asylum under a reception order, made on petition, shall be discharged if the person on whose petition the reception order was made so applies in writing to the person in charge of the asylum :

Provided that no lunatic shall be discharged under the provisions of sub-section (1) if the officer in charge of the asylum certifies in writing that the lunatic is dangerous and unfit to be at large.

(2) A person detained in an asylum under a reception order made under section 12 shall be detained therein until he is discharged therefrom in accordance with the military regulations in force for the time being, or until the officer making the order applies for his transfer to the military authorities in view to his removal to England.

(3) Whenever it appears to the officer in charge of an asylum that the discharge of a person therein detained

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detained under an order made under section 12 is necessary either on account of his recovery, or for any other purpose, such person shall be brought before the visitors of the asylum, and on the visitors recording their opinion that the discharge should be made, the General or other Officer Commanding the division, district, brigade, or force, or other officer authorized to order the admission of such persons into an asylum, shall forthwith direct him to be discharged, and such discharge shall take place in accordance with the military regulations in force for the time being.

33. When any relative or friend of a lunatic detained in any asylum under the provisions of sections 14, 15 or 17 is desirous that such lunatic shall be delivered over to his care and custody, he may make application to the authority under whose order the lunatic is detained, and such authority, if it thinks fit, in consultation with the person in charge of the asylum and with the visitors or with one of them being a medical officer, and upon such relative or friend entering into a bond with or without sureties for such sum of money as the said authority thinks fit conditioned that such lunatic shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to others, may make an order for the discharge of such lunatic, and such lunatic shall thereupon be discharged.

Order of discharge on undertaking of relative for due care of the lunatic.

34. If any lunatic detained in an asylum on a reception order made under sections 7, 10, 14, 15 or 17 is subsequently found on an inquisition under Chapter IV or Chapter V not to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs, the person in charge of the asylum shall forthwith, on the production of a certified copy of such finding, discharge the alleged lunatic from the asylum.

Discharge of person subsequently found on inquisition not to be of unsound mind.

Removal of lunatics.

35. (1) Any lunatic may be removed from any asylum

Removal of lunatics and criminal lunatics.

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asylum established by Government, to any other asylum within the province in accordance with any general or special order of the Local Government, and to any other asylum in any part of British India in accordance with any general or special order of the Governor General in Council :

Provided that no lunatic admitted into an asylum on a reception order made on petition shall be removed in accordance with the provisions of this sub-section until notice of such intended removal has been given to the petitioner.

(2) The Governor General in Council may make such general or special order as he thinks fit directing the removal of any person for whose confinement an order has been made under section 466 or section 471 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, from the place where he is for the time being confined, to any asylum, jail or other place of safe custody in British India. V of 1898.

Escape and re-capture.

Order to justify detention and re-capture after escape.

36. Every person received into an asylum under any such order as is required by this Act, may be detained therein until he is removed or discharged as authorized by law, and in case of escape may, by virtue of such order, be re-taken by any police-officer or by the person in charge of such asylum, or any officer or servant belonging thereto, or any other person authorized in that behalf by the said person in charge, and conveyed to and received and detained in such asylum :

Provided that in the case of a lunatic not being a criminal lunatic or a lunatic in respect of whom a reception order has been made under section 12, the power to re-take such escaped lunatic under this section shall be exerciseable only for a period of one month from the date of his escape.

PART

(Part III.—Judicial Inquisition as to Lunacy,
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PART III.

JUDICIAL INQUISITION AS TO LUNACY.

CHAPTER IV.

PROCEEDINGS IN LUNACY IN PRESIDENCY-TOWNS.

Inquisition.

37. The Courts having jurisdiction under this Chapter shall be the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay.

Jurisdiction in lunacy in Presidency-towns.

38. (1) The Court may upon application by order direct an inquisition whether a person subject to the jurisdiction of the Court who is alleged to be lunatic, is of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs.

Court may order inquisition as to persons alleged to be insane.

(2) Such order may also contain directions for inquiries concerning the nature of the property belonging to the alleged lunatic, the persons who are his relatives, the time during which he has been of unsound mind, or such other matters as to the Court may seem proper.

39. Application for such inquisition may be made by any relative of the alleged lunatic, or by the Advocate-General.

Application by whom to be made.

40. (1) Notice shall be given to the alleged lunatic of the time and place at which it is proposed to hold the inquisition.

Notice of time and place of inquisition.

(2) If it appears that personal service on the alleged lunatic would be ineffectual, the Court may direct such substituted service of the notice as it think fit.

(3) The Court may also direct a copy of such notice to be served upon any relative of the alleged lunatic and upon any other person to whom in the opinion of the Court notice of the application should be given.

41. (1) The

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Powers of Court in respect of attendance and examination of lunatic.

41. (1) The Court may require the alleged lunatic to attend at such convenient time and place as it may appoint for the purpose of being personally examined by the Court, or by any person from whom the Court may desire to have a report of the mental capacity and condition of such alleged lunatic.

(2) The Court may likewise make an order authorizing any person or persons therein named to have access to the alleged lunatic for the purpose of a personal examination.

Rules respecting attendance and examination of females alleged to be lunatic.

42. The attendance and examination of the alleged lunatic under the provisions of section 41 shall, if the alleged lunatic be a woman who, according to the manners and customs of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public, be regulated by the law and practice for the examination of such persons in other civil cases.

Power to direct District Court to make inquisition in certain cases.

43. (1) If the alleged lunatic is not within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, and the inquisition cannot conveniently be made in the manner hereinbefore provided, the Court may direct the inquisition to be made before the District Court within whose local jurisdiction the alleged lunatic may be; and such District Court shall accordingly proceed to make such inquisition in the same manner as if the alleged lunatic were subject to its jurisdiction, and shall certify its finding upon the matters of inquisition to the Court directing the inquisition.

(2) The record of evidence taken upon the inquisition shall be transmitted, together with any remarks the Court may think fit to make thereon, to the Court by which the inquisition was directed.

Amendment of finding of District Court if defective or insufficient in form.

44. If the finding of the District Court appears to the Court directing the inquisition to be defective or insufficient in point of form, it may either amend the same or refer it back to the Court which made the inquisition to be amended.

45. The

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1858.

45. The finding of the Court on the inquisition or the finding of the District Court to which the inquisition may have been referred under the provisions of section 43 with such amendments as may be made under the provisions of section 44, as the case may be, shall have the same effect, and be proceeded on in the same manner in regard to the appointment of a guardian of the person and a manager of the estate of the lunatic as the findings referred to in section 12 of the Lunacy (Supreme Courts) Act, 1858, immediately before the commencement of this Act.

Proceedings
on finding
of Court.

*Judicial powers over person and estate of
lunatic.*

46. (1) The Court may make orders for the custody of lunatics so found by inquisition and the management of their estates.

Custody of
lunatics and
management
of their
estates.

(2) When upon the inquisition it is specially found that the person to whom the inquisition relates is of unsound mind so as to be incapable of managing his affairs, but that he is capable of managing himself, and is not dangerous to himself or to others, the Court may make such orders as it thinks fit for the management of the estate of the lunatic including proper provision for the maintenance of the lunatic and of such members of his family as are dependent on him for maintenance, but it shall not be necessary to make any order as to the custody of the person of the lunatic.

47. The Court, on the appointment of a manager of the estate of a lunatic, may direct by the order of appointment, or by any subsequent order, that such manager shall have such powers for the management of the estate as to the Court may seem necessary and proper, reference being had to the nature of the property,

Powers of
manager in
respect of
management
of lunatic's
estate.

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property, whether moveable or immoveable, of which the estate may consist :

Provided that no manager so appointed shall without the permission of the Court—

- (a) mortgage, charge or transfer by sale, gift, exchange or otherwise, any immoveable property of the lunatic ; or
- (b) lease any such property for a term exceeding five years.

Such permission may be granted subject to any condition or restriction which the Court thinks fit to impose.

Power to make order concerning any matter connected with the lunacy.

48. The Court may, on application made to it by petition concerning any matter whatsoever connected with the lunatic or his estate, make such order, subject to the provisions of this Chapter, respecting the application, as in the circumstances it thinks fit.

Management and administration.

Power to dispose of lunatic's property for certain purposes.

49. The Court may, if it appears to be just or for the lunatic's benefit, order that any property, moveable or immoveable, of the lunatic, and whether in possession, reversion, remainder, or contingency, be sold, charged, mortgaged, dealt with or otherwise disposed of as may seem most expedient for the purpose of raising or securing or repaying with or without interest money to be applied or which has been applied to all or any of the following purposes, namely—

- (1) the payment of the lunatic's debts or engagements ;
- (2) the discharge of any incumbrance on his property ;
- (3) the payment of any debt or expenditure incurred for the lunatic's maintenance or otherwise for his benefit ;
- (4) the

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- (4) the payment of or provision for the expenses of his future maintenance and the maintenance of such members of his family as are dependent on him for maintenance, including the expenses of his removal to Europe, if he shall be so removed, and all expenses incidental thereto ;
- (5) the payment of the costs of any inquiry under this Chapter, and of any costs incurred by order or under the authority of the Court.

50. (1) The manager of the lunatic's estate shall, in the name and on behalf of the lunatic, execute all such conveyances and instruments of transfer relative to any sale, mortgage or other disposition of his estate as the Court may order.

Execution of conveyances and powers by manager under order of Court.

(2) Such manager shall, in like manner, under the order of the Court, exercise all powers whatsoever vested in a lunatic, whether the same are vested in him for his own benefit or in the character of trustee or guardian.

51. Where a person, having contracted to sell or otherwise dispose of his estate or any part thereof, afterwards becomes lunatic, the Court may, if the contract is such as the Court thinks ought to be performed, direct the manager of the estate to execute such conveyances and to do such other acts in fulfilment of the contract as it shall think proper.

Court may order performance of contract.

52. (1) Where a person, being a member of a partnership firm, is found to be a lunatic, the Court may, on the application of the other partners, or of any person who appears to the Court to be entitled to require the same, dissolve the partnership.

Dissolution and disposal of property of partnership on a member becoming lunatic.

(2) Upon such dissolution, or upon a dissolution by decree of Court or otherwise by due course of law, the manager of the estate may, in the name and on behalf of the lunatic, join with the other partners

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partners in disposing of the partnership property upon such terms, and shall do all such acts for carrying into effect the dissolution of the partnership, as the Court shall think proper.

Disposal of
business
premises.

53. Where a lunatic has been engaged in business, the Court may, if it appears to be for the lunatic's benefit that the business premises should be disposed of, order the manager of the estate to sell and dispose of the same; and the moneys arising from such sale shall be applied in such manner as the Court may direct.

Manager
may dispose
of lease.

54. Where a lunatic is entitled to a lease or under-lease, and it appears to be for the benefit of his estate that it should be disposed of, the manager of the estate may, by order of the Court, surrender, assign or otherwise dispose of the same to such person for such valuable or nominal consideration, and upon such terms, as the Court thinks fit.

Assumption
of charge
by Court of
Wards of
land belong-
ing to a
lunatic in
certain
cases.

55. If a lunatic is possessed of any immoveable property situate beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which, by the law in force in the Province wherein such property is situated, subjects the proprietor, if disqualified, to the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards, the said Court of Wards may assume the charge of such property and manage the same according to the law for the time being in force for such management :

Provided that—

- (1) in such case, no further proceedings in respect of the lunacy shall be taken under any such law, nor shall it be competent to the Court of Wards or to any Collector to appoint a guardian of the person of the said lunatic or a manager of the estate except of the immoveable property which so subjects the proprietor as aforesaid :
- (2) the surplus of the income of such property, after providing for the payment of the Government

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Government revenue and expenses of management, shall be disposed of from time to time in such manner as the High Court may direct:

- (3) nothing contained in this section shall affect the powers given to the High Court by sections 49, 50 and 51 or (except so far as relates to the management of the said immoveable property which so subjects the proprietor as aforesaid) the powers given by any other section.

56. (1) If it appears to the Court, having regard to the situation and condition in life of the lunatic and his family and the other circumstances of the case, to be expedient that his property should be made available for his or their maintenance in a direct and inexpensive manner it may, instead of appointing a manager of the estate, order that the property if money or if of any other description the produce thereof, when realized, be paid to such person as the Court may think fit, to be applied for the purpose aforesaid.

Power to apply property for lunatic's maintenance without appointing manager in certain cases.

(2) The receipt of the person so appointed shall be a valid discharge to any person who pays any money or delivers any property of the lunatic to such person.

Vesting orders.

57. Where any stock or Government securities or any share in a company (transferable within British India or the dividends of which are payable there) is or are standing in the name of, or vested in, a lunatic, beneficially entitled thereto, or in a manager of the estate of a lunatic, or in a trustee for him, and the manager dies intestate, or himself becomes lunatic, or is out of the jurisdiction of the Court, or it is uncertain whether the manager is living or dead, or he neglects or refuses to transfer the

Power to order transfer of stock belonging to lunatic in certain cases.

(Part III.—Judicial Inquisition as to Lunacy.
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the stock, securities or shares, or to receive and pay over thereof the dividends to a new manager or as the Court directs, within fourteen days after being required by the Court to do so, then the Court may order some fit person to make such transfer, or to transfer the same, and to receive and pay over the dividends in such manner as the Court directs.

Power to order transfer of stock of lunatic residing out of British India and the United Kingdom.

58. Where any such stock or Government securities or share in a company is or are standing in the name of, or vested in, any person residing out of British India and not in any part of the United Kingdom, the Court upon being satisfied that such person has been declared lunatic, and that his personal estate has been vested in a person appointed for the management thereof, according to the law of the place where he is residing, may order some fit person to make such transfer of the stock, securities or shares, or of any part thereof, to or into the name of the person so appointed or otherwise, and also to receive and pay over the dividends and proceeds as the Court thinks fit.

General.

Power to apply property for lunatic's maintenance in case of temporary lunacy.

59. If it appears to the Court that the unsoundness of mind of a lunatic is in its nature temporary, and that it is expedient to make temporary provision for his maintenance or for the maintenance of such members of his family as are dependent on him for their maintenance, the Court may, in like manner as under section 56, direct his property or a sufficient part of it to be applied for the purpose aforesaid.

Proceedings in lunacy to cease or to be set aside if Court finds that the unsoundness of mind has ceased.

60. (1) When any person has been found under this Chapter to be of unsound mind, and it is subsequently shown to the Court that there is reason to believe that such unsoundness of mind has ceased, the Court may make an order for inquiring whether such person is still of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs.

(2) The

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(2) The inquiry shall be conducted as far as may be in the manner prescribed in this Chapter for an inquisition into the unsoundness of mind of an alleged lunatic; and if it is found that the unsoundness of mind has ceased, the Court shall order all proceedings in the lunacy to cease or to be set aside on such terms and conditions as to the Court may seem fit.

61. The Court may, from time to time, make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Chapter in matters of lunacy. Power of Court to make rules.

CHAPTER V.

PROCEEDINGS IN LUNACY OUTSIDE PRESIDENCY-TOWNS.

Inquisition.

62. Whenever any person not subject to the jurisdiction of any of the Courts mentioned in section 37 is possessed of property and is alleged to be a lunatic, the District Court within whose jurisdiction such person is residing may, upon application, by order direct an inquisition for the purpose of ascertaining whether such person is of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs. Power of District Court to institute inquisition as to persons alleged to be lunatic.

63. (1) Application for such inquisition may be made by any relative of the alleged lunatic or by any public Curator appointed under the Succession (Property Protection) Act, 1841 (hereinafter referred to as the Curator), or by the Government Pleader, as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or if the property of the alleged lunatic consists in whole or in part of land or any interest in land, by the Collector of the district in which it is situate. Application by whom to be made.

XIX of 1841.

V of 1908.

(2) If the property or any part thereof is of such a description that it would by the law in force in any Province

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Presidency-towns.)

Province where such property is situate subject the proprietor, if disqualified, to the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards, the application may be made by the Collector on behalf of the Court of Wards.

Regulation
of proceed-
ings of Dis-
trict Courts.

64. The provisions of sections 40, 41, and 42 shall regulate the proceedings of the District Court with regard to the matters to which they relate.

Inquisition
by District
Court and
finding
thereon.

65. (1) The District Court, if it thinks fit, may appoint two or more persons to act as assessors to the Court in the said inquisition.

(2) Upon the completion of the inquisition, the Court shall determine whether the alleged lunatic is of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs or may come to a special finding that such alleged lunatic is of unsound mind so as to be incapable of managing his affairs but that he is capable of managing himself and is not dangerous to himself or to others.

Inquisition
by subor-
dinate Court
on commis-
sion issued
by District
Court and
proceedings
thereon.

66. (1) If the alleged lunatic resides at a distance of more than fifty miles from the place where the District Court is held to which the application is made, the said Court may issue a commission to any subordinate Court to make the inquisition, and such subordinate Court shall thereupon conduct the inquisition in the manner hereinbefore provided in this Chapter.

(2) On the completion of the inquisition, the subordinate Court shall transmit the record of its proceedings with the opinions of the assessors, if assessors have been appointed, and its own opinion on the case; and the District Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the application in the manner provided in section 65, sub-section (2):

Provided that the District Court may direct the subordinate Court to make such further or other inquires as it thinks fit before disposing of the application.

Judicial

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Chapter V.—Proceedings in Lunacy outside
Presidency-towns.)

Judicial powers over person and estate of lunatic.

67. (1) The Court may make orders for the custody of lunatics so found by inquisition and the management of their estates.

Custody of lunatics and management of their estates.

(2) When upon the inquisition it is specially found that the person to whom the inquisition relates is of unsound mind so as to be incapable of managing his affairs, but that he is capable of managing himself and is not dangerous to himself or to others, the Court may make such orders as it thinks fit for the management of the estate of the lunatic including proper provisions for the maintenance of the lunatic and of such members of his family as are dependent on him for maintenance, but it shall not be necessary to make any order as to the custody of the person of the lunatic.

68. If the estate of a lunatic so found or any part thereof consists of property which, by the law for the time being in force, subjects the proprietor, if disqualified, to the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards, the Court of Wards shall be authorised to take charge of the same.

Court of Wards to be authorised in certain cases to take charge of estate of lunatic.

69. (1) If the estate of a lunatic so found consists in whole or in part of land or any interest in land, but is not of such a nature that it would subject the proprietor, if disqualified, to the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards, the District Court may direct the Collector to take charge of the person and estate of the lunatic:

Power to direct Collector to take charge of person and estate of lunatic in certain cases.

Provided that no such order shall be made without the consent of the Collector previously obtained.

(2) The Collector shall thereupon appoint a manager of the estate, and may appoint a guardian of the person of the lunatic.

70. All proceedings of the Collector in regard to the person or estate of a lunatic under this Chapter shall

Control over proceedings of Collector.

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Chapter V.—Proceedings in Lunacy outside
Presidency-towns.)

shall be subject to the control of the Local Government or of such authority as it may appoint in this behalf.

Power of District Court to appoint guardian and manager and take security from manager.

71. (1) In all other cases the District Court shall appoint a manager of the estate of the lunatic and may appoint a guardian of his person :

Provided that a District Court may, instead of appointing a manager of the estate of a lunatic, exercise any of the powers conferred on the High Court under sections 56 and 59.

(2) Any person who has been appointed by the District Court or Collector to manage the estate of a lunatic shall, if so required, enter into a bond in such form and with such sureties as to the Court or the Collector, as the case may be, may seem fit, engaging duly to account for what he may receive in respect of the property of the lunatic.

Restriction on appointment of legal heir of lunatic to be guardian of his person.

72. The legal heir of a lunatic shall not be appointed to be the guardian of the person of such lunatic unless the Court or the Collector, as the case may be, for reasons to be recorded in writing, considers that such an appointment is for the benefit of the lunatic.

Remuneration of managers and guardians.

73. A guardian of the person of a lunatic or a manager of his estate appointed under this Chapter shall be paid such allowance, if any, as the Court or the Collector, as the case may be, thinks fit for his care and pains in the execution of his duties.

Duties of guardian.

74. (1) The person appointed to be guardian of a lunatic's person shall have the care of his person and maintenance.

(2) When a distinct guardian is appointed, the manager shall pay to the guardian such allowance as may be fixed by the District Court or the Collector, as the case may be, for the maintenance of the lunatic and such members of his family as are dependent on him for their maintenance.

(Part III.—Judicial Inquisition as to Lunacy.
Chapter V.—Proceedings in Lunacy outside
Presidency-towns.)

75. (1) Every manager of the estate of a lunatic appointed as aforesaid may exercise the same powers in the management of the estate as might have been exercised by the proprietor if not a lunatic, and may collect and pay all just claims, debts and liabilities due to or by the estate of the lunatic:

Powers of
manager.

Provided that no manager so appointed shall without the permission of the Court—

- (a) mortgage, charge, or transfer by sale, gift, exchange or otherwise any immoveable property of the lunatic,
- (b) lease any such property for a term exceeding five years.

Such permission may be granted subject to any condition or restriction which the Court thinks fit to impose.

(2) Before granting any such permission, the Court may cause notice of the application for such permission to be served on any relative or friend of the lunatic, and may make or cause to be made such inquiries as to the Court may seem necessary in the interests of the lunatic.

76. (1) Every person appointed by the District Court or by the Collector to be manager of the estate of a lunatic shall, within six months from the date of his appointment, deliver in Court or to the Collector, as the case may be, an inventory of the immoveable property belonging to the lunatic and of all such money, or other moveable property, as he may receive on account of the estate, together with a statement of all debts due by or to the same.

Manager to
furnish in-
ventory and
annual ac-
counts.

(2) Every such manager shall also furnish to the Court or to the Collector annually, within three months of the close of the year of the era current in the district, an account of the property in his charge, exhibiting the sums received and disbursed on account

count

(Part III.—Judicial Inquisition as to Lunacy.
Chapter V.—Proceedings in Lunacy outside
Presidency-towns.)

count of the estate and the balance remaining in his hands.

Proceeding if accuracy of inventory or accounts is impugned.

77. If any relative of the lunatic, or the Collector by petition to the Court, impugns the accuracy of the said inventory and statement, or of any annual account, the Court may summon the manager and inquire summarily into the matter and make such order thereon as it thinks fit; or the Court, at its discretion, may refer any such petition to any subordinate Court or to the Collector if the manager was appointed by the Collector.

Payment into public treasury and investment of proceeds of estate.

78. All sums received by a manager on account of any estate in excess of what may be required for the current expenses of the lunatic or of the estate, shall be paid into the public treasury on account of the estate, and shall be invested from time to time in any of the securities specified in section 20 of the Indian Trust Act, 1882, unless the Court or the Collector, as the case may be, for reasons to be recorded in writing, directs that such sums be in the interest of the lunatic otherwise invested or applied.

II of 188

Relative may sue for an account.

79. Any relative of a lunatic may with the leave of the District Court sue for an account from any manager appointed under this Chapter, or from any such person after his removal from office or trust, or from his legal representative in case of his death, in respect of any estate then or formerly under his care or management or of any sums of money or other property received by him on account of such estate.

Removal of managers and guardians.

80. (1) The District Court, for any sufficient cause, may remove any manager appointed by it not being the Curator, and may appoint such Curator or any other fit person in his place, and may compel the person so removed to make over the property in his hands to his successor, and to account to such successor for all money received or disbursed by him.

(2) The

(Part III.—Judicial Inquisition as to Lunacy.
Chapter V.—Proceedings in Lunacy outside
Presidency-towns.)

(2) The Court may also, for any sufficient cause, remove any guardian of the person of the lunatic appointed by it, and may appoint any other fit person in his place.

(3) The Collector, for any sufficient cause, may remove any manager of the estate of a lunatic or guardian of the person of a lunatic appointed by him, and may appoint any other fit person in place of such manager or guardian; and the District Court, on the application of the Collector, may compel any manager removed under this section to make over the property and all accounts in his hands to his successor and to account to such successor for all money received or disbursed by him.

81. The District Court may impose a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees on any manager of the estate of a lunatic who wilfully neglects or refuses to deliver his accounts or any property in his hands within the time fixed by the Court, and may realize such fine as if it were a sum due under a decree of the Court, and may also commit the recusant to the civil jail until he delivers such accounts or property.

Penalty on manager for refusing to deliver accounts or property.

82. (1) When any person has been found under this Chapter to be of unsound mind, and it is subsequently shown to the District Court that there is reason to believe that such unsoundness of mind has ceased, such Court may make an order for inquiring whether such person is still of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs.

Proceedings in lunacy to cease or to be set aside if Court finds that the unsoundness of mind has ceased.

(2) The inquiry shall, as far as may be, be conducted in the same manner as is prescribed in this Chapter for an inquisition into the unsoundness of mind of an alleged lunatic, and if it is found that the unsoundness of mind has ceased, the Court shall order all proceedings in the lunacy to cease or to be set aside on such terms and conditions as to the Court may seem fit.

83. Ap

(Part III.—Judicial Inquisition as to Lunacy. Chapter V.—Proceedings in Lunacy outside Presidency-towns. Part IV.—Miscellaneous. Chapter VI.—Establishment of Asylums. Chapter VII.—Expenses of Lunatics.)

Appeals.

83. An appeal shall lie to the High Court from any order made by a District Court under this Chapter.

PART IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTER VI.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ASYLUMS.

Local Government may establish or license the establishment of asylums. Provision for admission of lunatics in asylums outside a province.

84. The Local Government may establish or license the establishment of asylums at such places as it thinks fit.

85. The Governor General in Council may, by any general or special order, direct that Magistrates or Courts exercising jurisdiction in any province may send lunatics or any class of lunatics to any asylum situate in any other province.

CHAPTER VII.

EXPENSES OF LUNATICS.

Payment of cost of maintenance in licensed asylums in certain cases by Government.

86. (1) When any lunatic is admitted to a licensed asylum under a reception order or an order under section 25, and no engagement has been taken from the friends or relatives of the lunatic or order made by the Court for the payment of expenses under the provisions of this Act, the cost of maintenance of such lunatic shall, subject to the provision of any law for the time being in force, be paid by the Government to the person in charge of such asylum.

(2) The paymaster of the military circle within which any asylum is situated shall pay to the officer in charge of such asylum the cost of maintenance of every

(Part IV.--Miscellaneous. Chapter VII.--Expenses of Lunatics.)

every lunatic received and detained therein under an order made under section 12.

87. Any money in the possession of a lunatic found wandering at large may be applied by the Magistrate towards the payment of the cost of maintenance of the lunatic or of any other expenses incurred on his behalf, and any moveable property found on the person of the lunatic may be sold by the Magistrate, and the proceeds thereof similarly applied.

Application of property in the possession of a lunatic found wandering.

88. If a lunatic detained in an asylum on a reception order made under section 14, section 15 or section 17 has an estate applicable to his maintenance, or if any person legally bound to maintain such lunatic has the means to maintain him, the authority which made the reception order or any local authority liable for the cost of maintenance of such lunatic under any law for the time being in force may apply to the High Court or District Court within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of which the estate of the lunatic is situate or the person legally bound to maintain him resides, for an order for the payment of the cost of maintenance of the lunatic.

Application to Civil Court for order for the payment of cost of maintenance out of the lunatic's estate, or by person bound to maintain him.

89. (1) The Court shall inquire into the matter in a summary way, and on being satisfied that such lunatic has an estate applicable to his maintenance, or that any person is legally bound to maintain and has the means of maintaining such lunatic, may make an order for the recovery of the cost of maintenance of such lunatic, together with the costs of the application out of such estate or from such person.

Order of Court and enforcement thereof.

(2) Such order shall be enforced in the same manner, and shall be of the same force and effect and subject to the same appeal as a decree made by the said Court in a suit in respect of the property or person therein mentioned.

90. The liability of any relative or person to maintain any lunatic shall not be taken away or affected by any provision contained in this Act.

Saving of liability of relatives to maintain lunatic.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER VIII.

RULES.

Power of
Local Gov-
ernment to
make rules.

91. (1) Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may make rules for all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

- (a) to prescribe forms for any proceeding under this Act other than a proceeding before a High Court which is or may hereafter be established under the Indian High Courts Acts, 1861 to 1911 ;
- (b) to prescribe places of detention and regulate the care and treatment of persons detained under section 8 or section 16 ;
- (c) to regulate the confinement, care, treatment and discharge of criminal lunatics ;
- (d) to regulate the management of asylums and the care and custody of the inmates thereof and their transfer from one asylum to another ;
- (e) to regulate the transfer of criminal lunatics to asylums ;
- (f) to prescribe the procedure to be followed by District Courts and Magistrates before a lunatic is sent to any asylum established by Government ;
- (g) to prescribe the asylums established by Government within the province to which lunatics from any area or any class of lunatics shall be sent ;
- (h) to prescribe conditions subject to which asylums may be licensed ;
- (i) save as otherwise provided in this Act, generally to carry into effect the provisions of the Act.

24 & 25
Vict., c. 1
to 1 & 2
Geo. 5, c.

(2) In making any rule under this section, the Local Governments may direct that a breach of it shall

(Part IV.—Miscellaneous. Chapter VIII.—Rules.
Chapter IX.—Supplemental Provisions.)

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

92. All rules made under section 91 shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Publication of rules.

CHAPTER IX.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

93. Any person who—

- (a) otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act receives or detains a lunatic or alleged lunatic in an asylum, or
(b) for gain detains two or more lunatics in any place not being an asylum,

Penalty for improper reception or detention of lunatic.

shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine or with both.

94. The provisions of Chapter XLII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall, so far as may be, apply to bonds taken under this Act.

Provision as to bonds.

95. (1) When any sum is payable in respect of pay, pension, gratuity or other similar allowance to any person by Government and the person to whom the sum is payable is certified by a Magistrate to be a lunatic, the Government officer under whose authority such sum would be payable if the payee were not a lunatic may pay so much of the said sum as he thinks fit to the person having charge of the lunatic, and may pay the surplus, if any, or such part thereof as he thinks fit for the maintenance of such members of the lunatic's family as are dependent on him for maintenance.

Pension of lunatic payable by Government.

(2) The Secretary of State for India in Council shall be discharged of all liability in respect of any amounts paid in accordance with this section.

96. Subject to any rules, the forms set forth in the First Schedule, with such variation as the circumstances of each case may require, shall be used for the respective purposes therein mentioned, and if used shall be sufficient.

Use of forms in Schedule.

97. No

(Part IV.--Miscellaneous. Chapter IX.--Supplemental Provisions.)

Protection to persons acting under Act.

97. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

Power to give effect to warrants and orders of certain Courts outside British India.

98. Any officer in charge of an asylum may give effect to any order or warrant for the reception and detention of any lunatic made or issued by any Court or tribunal beyond the limits of British India in the exercise of jurisdiction conferred by His Majesty or the Governor General in Council.

Power to make rules for reception of lunatics received from outside British India. Orders under repealed Acts.

99. The Governor General in Council may make rules regulating the procedure for the reception and detention in asylums in British India of lunatics whose reception and detention are provided for by section 98.

100. (1) In the case of orders made before the commencement of this Act under section 7 of the Indian Lunatic Asylums Act, 1858, for the reception of persons into an asylum, the persons who signed the order shall have all the powers and be subject to the obligations by this Act conferred or imposed upon the petitioner for a reception order, and the provisions of this Act relating to persons upon whose petition a reception order was made shall apply in the case of a person who has signed an order, under section 7 of the Indian Lunatic Asylums Act, 1858, before the commencement of this Act as if the order had been made after the commencement of this Act upon a petition presented by him.

XXXVI
1858.

XXXVI
1858.

(2) All orders for the detention of lunatics made and all undertakings given under any enactment hereby repealed shall have the same force and effect as if they had been made or given under this Act and by or to the authority empowered thereby in such behalf.

Repeal of enactments.

101. The enactments mentioned in the Second Schedule are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

SCHEDULE

(Schedule I.—Forms.)

SCHEDULE I.

FORMS.

(See section 96.)

FORM 1.

Application for Reception Order.

(See sections 5 and 6.)

In the matter of A. B. [1], residing at _____, by occupation;
 _____, son of
 a person alleged to be a lunatic.

To _____ Presidency Magistrate, for

_____ [or District Magistrate of
 _____, or Sub-divisional Magistrate of
 _____ or Magistrate specially empowered under Act IV _____ of
 1912 for _____].

The petition of C. D. [1], residing at _____, by
 occupation _____, son of _____, in the
 town of _____ [or sub-division of
 _____ in the district of _____].

1. I am _____ [2] years of age.

2. I desire to obtain an order for the reception of A. B.
 as a lunatic in the _____ asylum of
 situate at [3].

3. I last saw the said A. B. at _____ on the
 [4] day of _____

4. I am the _____ [5] of the said A. B.

[or if the petitioner is not a relative of the patient state
 as follows.]

I am not a relative of the said A. B. The reasons why
 this petition is not presented by a relative are as follows: [State
 them.]

The circumstances under which this petition is presented
 by me are as follows: [State them.]

5. The

[1] Full name, caste and titles.

[2] Enter the number of completed years. The petitioner must be at
 least eighteen or twenty-one whichever is the age of majority under the
 law to which the petitioner is subject.

[3] Insert full description of the name and locality of the asylum or
 the name, address and description of the person in charge of the asylum.

[4] A day within 14 days before the date of the presentation of the
 petition is requisite.

[5] Here state the relationship with the patient.

(Schedule I.—Forms.)

5. The persons signing the medical certificates which accompany the petition are [1].

6. A statement of particulars relating to the said A. B. accompanies this petition.

7. [*If that is the fact.*] An application for an inquiry into the mental capacity of the said A. B. was made to the _____ on the _____ and a certified copy of the order made on the said petition is annexed hereto. [*Or if that is the fact.*]

No application for an inquiry into the mental capacity of the said A. B. has been made previous to this application.

The petitioner therefore prays that a reception order may be made in accordance with the foregoing statement.

(Sd.) C. D.

The statements contained or referred to in paragraphs are true to my knowledge; the other statements are true to my information and belief.

(Sd.) C. D.

Dated

Statement of particulars.

[*If any of the particulars in this statement is not known, the fact to be so stated.*]

The following is a statement of particulars relating to the said A. B.

Name of patient at length.

Sex and age.

Married, single or widowed.

Previous occupation.

Caste and religious belief, as far as known.

Residence at or immediately previous to the date hereof.

Names of any near relatives to the patient who are alive.

Whether this is first attack of lunacy.

Age (if known) on first attack.

When and where previously under care and treatment as a lunatic.

Duration

[1] Here state whether either of the persons signing the medical certificates is a relative, partner or assistant of the lunatic or of the petitioner, and, if a relative of either, the exact relationship.

(Schedule I.—Forms.)

Duration of existing attack.

Supposed cause.

Whether the patient is subject to epilepsy.

Whether suicidal.

Whether the patient is known to be suffering from phthisis or any form of tubercular disease.

Whether dangerous to others, and in what way.

Whether any near relative (stating the relationship) has been afflicted with insanity.

Whether the patient is addicted to alcohol, or the use of opium, ganja, charas, bhang, cocaine or other intoxicant.

[The statements contained or referred to in paras. are true to my knowledge. The other statements are true to my information and belief.]

*[Signature by person
making the statement.]*

FORM 2.

Reception Order on Petition.

(See sections 7, 10.)

I, the undersigned E. F., being a Presidency Magistrate of
[or the District Magistrate of or the Sub-
divisional Magistrate of or a Magistrate of the first class
specially empowered by Government to perform the functions
of a Magistrate under Act IV of 1912] upon the petition of
C. D. of [1] in the matter of A. B., [1] a lunatic, accompanied
by the medical certificates of G. H., a medical officer, and of
J. K., a medical practitioner [or medical officer], under the said
Act, hereto annexed, hereby authorise you to receive the said
A. B. into your asylum. And I declare that I have [or have
not] personally seen the said A. B. before making this
order.

(Sd.) E. F.

(Designation as above.)

To [2]

FORM 3.

[1] Address and description.

[2] To be addressed to the officer or person in charge of the asylum.

FORM 3.

*Medical Certificate.**(See sections 18, 19.)*

In the matter of A. B. of [1] in the town of [or
the sub-division of in the district of]
an alleged lunatic.

I, the undersigned C. D., do hereby certify as follows :

1. I am ^{a gazetted medical officer} [or a medical practitioner declared
a holder of [2] [or declared by Local Government to be a
by Government to be medical officer under Act IV of 1912] and I am in
medical practitioner under Act IV of 1912] the actual practice of the medical profession.

2. On the day of 19 at [3] in the town of
[or the sub-division of in the district of village of
[separately from any other practitioner] [4], I personally
examined the said A. B. and came to the conclusion that the
said A. B. is a lunatic and a proper person to be taken charge
of and detained under care and treatment.

3. I formed this conclusion on the following grounds,
viz. :—

- (a) Facts indicating insanity observed by myself, *viz.* :—
- (b) Other facts (if any) indicating insanity communicated
to me by others, *viz.* :—*Here state the information
and from whom.*

(Sd.) C. D.

(Designation as above.)

FORM 4.

*Reception Order in case of Lunatic Soldier.**(See section 12.)*

Whereas it appears to me that A. B., a European, subject
to the Army Act, who has been declared a lunatic in accordance
with

-
- [1] Insert residence of patient.
 - [2] Insert qualification to practise medicine and surgery registrable in
the United Kingdom.
 - [3] Insert place of examination.
 - [4] Omit this where only one certificate is required.

(Schedule I.—Forms)

with the provisions of the military regulations, should be removed to an asylum, I do hereby authorize you to receive the said A. B. into your asylum.

(Sd.) E. F.

(Administrative Medical Officer.)

To [1]

FORM 5.

Reception Order in case of wandering or dangerous lunatics or lunatics not under proper control or cruelly treated (sent to an asylum established by Government).

(See sections 14, 15, 17.)

I, C. D., Presidency Magistrate of [or Commissioner of Police for] [or the District Magistrate of or the Sub-divisional Magistrate of or a Magistrate specially empowered, by Government under Act IV of 1912] having caused A. B. to be examined by E. F., a Medical Officer under the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, and being satisfied that A. B. [describing him] is a lunatic who was wandering at large [or is a person dangerous by reason of lunacy] [or is a lunatic not under proper care and control or is cruelly treated or neglected by the person having the care or charge of him] and a proper person to be taken charge of and detained under care and treatment, hereby direct you to receive the said A. B. into your asylum.

(Sd.) C. D.

(Designation as above.)

Dated the

To the officer in charge of the asylum at

FORM 6.

Same when sent to a licensed asylum.

I, C. D., [as above down to "care and treatment"] and being satisfied with the engagement entered into in writing by G. H. of [here insert address and description] who has desired that the said A. B. may be sent to the asylum at [here insert description of asylum and name of the person in charge] to pay the cost of maintenance of the said A. B., in the said asylum,

[1] To be addressed to the person in charge of an asylum duly authorized by Government to receive lunatic Europeans subject to the Army Act.

(Schedule I.—Forms.)

asylum, hereby authorize you to receive the said A. B. into your asylum.

(Sd.) C. D.

(Designation as above.)

Dated the

To the person in charge of the asylum at

FORM 7.

Bond on the making over of a lunatic to the care of relative or friend.

(See sections 14, 15, 17.)

Whereas A. B., son of _____, inhabitant of _____, has been brought up before C. D., a Presidency Magistrate for the town of _____ [or Commissioner of Police for _____] [or the District Magistrate of _____, or a Magistrate of the first class specially empowered under Act IV of 1912] and is a lunatic who is believed to be dangerous [or deemed to be a lunatic who is not under proper care and control or is cruelly treated or neglected by the person having the charge of him] and whereas I, E. F., son of _____, inhabitant of _____ have applied to the Magistrate [or Commissioner of Police] that the said A. B. may be delivered to my care :

I, E. F., abovenamed hereby bind myself that on the said A. B. being made over to my care, I will have the said A. B. properly taken care of and prevented from doing injury to himself or to others : and in case of my making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, the sum of rupees _____

Dated this _____ day of _____

19 .

(Sd.) E. F.

(Where a bond with sureties is to be executed add)—We do hereby declare ourselves sureties for the abovenamed E. F. that he will, on the aforesaid A. B. being made over to his care, have the said A. B. properly taken care of and prevented from doing injury to himself or to others ; and in case of the said E. F. making default therein, we bind ourselves, jointly and severally, to forfeit to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, the sum of rupees _____

Dated this _____ day of _____

19 .

(Signature.)

FORM

(Schedule I.—Forms.)

FORM 8.

Bond on the discharge of a lunatic from an asylum on the undertaking of relative or friend to take due care.

(See section 33.)

Whereas A. B., son of _____, inhabitant of _____, is a lunatic who is now detained in the asylum at _____ under an order made by C. D., a Presidency Magistrate for the town of _____ [or Commissioner of Police for _____] [or the ^{District} _{Sub-divisional} Magistrate of _____, or a Magistrate of the first class specially empowered under Act IV of 1912] under section 14 [or section 15] of Act IV of 1912, and whereas I, E. F., son of _____, inhabitant of _____, have applied to the said Magistrate [or Commissioner of Police] that the said A. B. may be delivered to my care and custody :

I hereby bind myself that on the said A. B. being made over to my care and custody, I will have him properly taken care of and prevented from doing injury to himself or to others; and in case of my making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, the sum of rupees _____.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19 _____.

(Sd.) E. F.

(Where a bond with sureties is to be executed add)—We do hereby declare ourselves sureties for the abovenamed E. F. that he will, on the aforesaid A. B. being delivered to his care and custody, have the said A. B. properly taken care of and prevented from doing injury to himself or to others; and in case of the said E. F. making default therein, we bind ourselves, jointly and severally, to forfeit to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, the sum of rupees _____.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19 _____.

(Signature.)

SCHEDULE

(Schedule II.—Enactments repealed.)

SCHEDULE II.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 101.)

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of Repeal.
1858	XXXIV	Lunacy (Supreme Courts) Act, 1858.	So much as has not been repealed.
1858	XXXV	Lunacy (District Courts) Act, 1858.	Ditto.
1858	XXXVI	Indian Lunatic Asylums Act, 1858.	Ditto.
1877	XI	Military Lunatics Act, 1877.	Ditto.
1886	XVIII	Indian Lunatic Asylums Act (1858) Amendment Act, 1886.	Ditto.
1889	XX	Indian Lunatic Asylums Act (1858) Amendment Act, 1889.	Ditto.
1894	XIII	Amending (Army) Act, 1894.	So much as relates to the Military Lunatics Act, 1877.
1898	V	Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	Section 471, subsections (2) and (3), and section 472.
1909	V	Amending (Army) Act, 1909.	So much as relates to the Military Lunatics Act, 1877.

THE PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES
ACT, 1912 (V OF 1912).

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ACT No. V OF 1912.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the
18th March 1912.)

An Act to provide for the regulation of
Provident Insurance Societies.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the
regulation of Provident Insurance Societies;
It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912; and Short title
and extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

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

(1) "Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in a district, and includes the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction:

(2) "financial year" means each period of twelve months at the end of which the balance of the accounts of any Provident Insurance Society is struck, or, if no such balance is struck, then the calendar year:

(3) "life assurance business" means the issue of, or the undertaking of liability under, policies of assurance upon human life, or the granting of annuities upon human life:

(4) "policy

(4) "policy of assurance on human life" means any instrument by which the payment of money is assured on death (except death by accident only) or the happening of any contingency dependent on human life, or any instrument evidencing a contract which is subject to payment of premiums for a term dependent on human life :

(5) "policy-holder" means the person who for the time being is the legal holder of the policy for securing the contract with the Provident Insurance Society :

(6) where a Provident Insurance Society grants annuities upon human life, "policy" includes the instrument evidencing the contract to pay such an annuity, and "policy-holder" includes annuitant :

(7) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act :

(8) "Provident Insurance Society" means any person who, or body of persons whether corporate or unincorporate which, receives premiums or contributions for insuring money to be paid on the birth, marriage or death of any person or on the happening of such other contingency or class of contingency as may be prescribed : and

(9) "Registrar" means any person who may be appointed by the Local Government to perform the duties of the Registrar under this Act.

Application of
Act.

3. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any Provident Insurance Society carrying on life assurance business, which undertakes to pay on any life assurance policy or series of life assurance policies on any one life, an annuity exceeding fifty rupees or a gross sum exceeding five hundred rupees, or which receives or undertakes to receive by way of premium or contribution for life assurance on any one life any sum exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees where the said premiums or contributions are payable for one year or a limited number of years, or exceeding twenty-five rupees in any one year where

(General.)

where the premiums or contributions are unlimited in number and terminable on death or the occurrence of an uncertain event :

Provided that in determining whether this Act applies to any Provident Insurance Society carrying on life insurance business, contracts entered into by the society before the commencement of this Act shall not be taken into consideration.

General.

4. No Provident Insurance Society shall receive any premium or contribution for insuring money to be paid on the death of any person other than the person paying such premium or contribution, or the wife, husband, child, parent, brother or sister of such person. Insurable interest.

5. Every Provident Insurance Society shall, by its rules,— Provision to be made by rules.

- (a) specify the object, name and registered office of the society;
- (b) prescribe the proportion of the annual income of the society derived from premiums or contributions which may be disbursed for the expenses of management of the society;
- (c) in the case of a society which by rule or practice divides any part of the funds thereof, provide for the payment of all debts due by the society existing at the time of division before any such division has taken place; and
- (d) provide for any other matters which may be prescribed.

6. (1) Every Provident Insurance Society shall, within three months from the commencement of this Act, or, if established after the commencement of this Act, before it receives any premium or contribution, apply to the Registrar for that part of British India in which the office of the society is situate for Registration of Provident Insurance Societies.

(General.)

for registration under this Act, and shall deliver to him a copy of the rules of the society.

(2) The Registrar shall, on being satisfied that such rules comply with the provisions of this Act, acknowledge the receipt of the rules and register the society and its rules.

(3) If the Registrar is not satisfied that the rules or any of them comply with the provisions of this Act, he shall send to the Provident Insurance Society a notice by post stating in what respect such rule or rules is or are not in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and calling upon such society to deliver to him an amended rule or rules within sixty days.

(4) On receipt of a notice under sub-section (3), the Provident Insurance Society may within sixty days deliver to the Registrar an amended rule or rules in conformity with this Act, and the Registrar shall thereupon acknowledge the receipt of the rules and register the society and its rules as hereinbefore provided.

Unregistered
society not to
receive pre-
mium or con-
tribution.

7. No Provident Insurance Society shall receive any premium or contribution unless it is registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act :

Provided that this prohibition shall only apply to a society established before the commencement of this Act—

(a) when such society has applied for registration in accordance with the provisions of section 6, sub-section (1)—from the date of the order of the Registrar refusing registry;

(b) when such society has not applied as aforesaid—after three months from the commencement of this Act.

Amendment
of rules.

8. (1) No amendment of any rule of a Provident Insurance Society shall be valid until the same has been registered under this Act, for which purpose a copy of the amended rule shall be sent to the Registrar.

(2) The

(General.)

(2) The Registrar shall, on being satisfied that any amendment of a rule is not contrary to the provisions of this Act, issue to the society an acknowledgment of the registration of the same.

9. Every Provident Insurance Society shall, on demand, deliver free of cost to any member of the society a copy of the rules of the society, and to any person other than a member a copy of such rules on the payment of a sum not exceeding one rupee.

Right to supply of copies of rules.

10. Every Provident Insurance Society which is not registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall cause to be kept in the prescribed form a register of the names and addresses of its members.

Register of members.

VI of 1882.

11. Where any notice, advertisement or other official publication of a Provident Insurance Society contains a statement of the amount of the authorized capital of the society, the publication shall also contain a statement of the amount of the capital which has been subscribed and the amount paid up.

Publication of authorized subscribed and paid-up capital.

12. Every Provident Insurance Society which is not registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall have an office on the outside of which it shall display and keep displayed its name in a conspicuous position in legible letters, to which all communications and notices may be addressed, and shall give notice to the Registrar of the situation of such office and of any change therein.

Office.

VI of 1882.

13. Every Provident Insurance Society shall, at the expiration of each financial year, prepare a revenue-account and balance-sheet in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner, and shall cause them to be audited by an auditor possessing the prescribed qualifications.

Revenue-account and balance-sheet.

14. Every Provident Insurance Society shall, within six months of the expiration of each financial year, deliver to the Registrar the revenue-account and balance-sheet required by section 13, and shall publish them in the prescribed manner.

Delivery of publication of revenue-account, etc.

15. Every

(General.)

Record of insurances effected on life other than life of person insuring.

15. Every Provident Insurance Society shall maintain in the prescribed form a record of every insurance effected on a life other than the life of the person insuring, and shall deliver a copy of such record to the Registrar, together with the balance-sheet and revenue-account.

Inspection of books.

16. The books of every Provident Insurance Society shall at all reasonable hours be open to inspection by the Registrar, or by any person appointed by him in this behalf or by any member of the society.

Inquiry.

17. (1) The Registrar may, if he thinks fit, of his own motion, and shall, upon the application of ten or more members or policy-holders of a Provident Insurance Society, hold or direct an inquiry to be held by an actuary possessing the prescribed qualifications appointed by him by order in writing in this behalf as to the solvency of any Provident Insurance Society or as to the manner in which the business of any such society is conducted.

(2) An application to the Registrar under sub-section (1) shall be supported by such evidence as the Registrar may require for the purpose of showing that the applicants have good reason for applying for an inquiry.

(3) The Registrar may require the applicants under sub-section (1) to give such security as he thinks fit for the costs of the proposed inquiry before such an inquiry is held.

(4) All expenses of and incidental to or preliminary to any inquiry made on application as aforesaid shall be defrayed by the applicants therefor or out of the funds of the society or by the members or officers of the society in such proportions as the Registrar may direct by order in writing.

(5) An order made under sub-section (4) shall on application be enforced by any Civil Court having local jurisdiction in the same manner as a decree of such Court.

(6) A

(General.)

(6) A person holding an inquiry under this section shall have access to all the books and documents of the society, and shall have power to call upon the society and the officers of the society to furnish such statements and other information in relation to its business as he may direct.

(7) The result of the inquiry shall be communicated to the society and to the applicants (if any).

18. When an inquiry has been held under section 17, the Registrar may, if he is satisfied— Cancellation of registry.

(a) that the society is insolvent, or must necessarily become so, or

(b) that the business of any such society is conducted fraudulently or not in accordance with the rules thereof,

after giving previous notice in writing in such manner as he thinks fit specifying briefly the grounds of the proposed cancellation, cancel the registry of the society.

19. (1) Where the registry of a Provident Insurance Society is cancelled in accordance with the provisions of section 18, the Registrar may appoint a liquidator to wind up the society. Liquidators.

(2) A liquidator appointed under sub-section (1) shall have power—

(a) to institute or defend any legal proceedings on behalf of the society by his name of office;

(b) to determine the contribution to be made by members of the society, respectively, to the assets of the society;

(c) to investigate all claims against the society and to decide questions of priority arising between claimants;

(d) to determine by what persons and in what proportions the costs of the liquidation are to be borne; and

(e) to

(Appeals.)

- (e) to give such directions in regard to the collection and distribution of the assets of the society as may appear to him to be necessary for winding up the affairs of the society.

(3) Subject to any rules of procedure made under this Act, a liquidator appointed under this section shall, in so far as such powers are necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and to compel the production of documents by the same means and as far as may be in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

V of 1908.

(4) Orders made under this section shall on application be enforced as follows:—

- (a) when made by a liquidator, by any Civil Court having local jurisdiction in the same manner as a decree of such Court;
- (b) when made by the Court on appeal, in the same manner as a decree of the Court.

Appeals.

Appeals.

20. (1) An appeal shall lie to the Court within thirty days—

- (a) from an order of the Registrar refusing to register a Provident Insurance Society or any rules or amendments of rules of such society;
- (b) from an order of the Registrar cancelling the registry of a society;
- (c) from an order made by a liquidator appointed under section 19.

(2) Save as hereinbefore expressly provided, orders made under this Act shall be final and conclusive.

Offences

Offences and Procedure.

21. Any Provident Insurance Society which makes default in complying with any of the requirements of this Act, and every director, manager or secretary, or other officer or agent of the society, who is knowingly a party to the default, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or, in the case of a continuing default, with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues. Penalty for non-compliance with Act.

22. If any register, account, balance-sheet or other document required by this Act is false in any particular to the knowledge of any person who signs it, such person shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both. Penalty for falsifying documents.

23. No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence against this Act. Cognizance of offences.

Rules.

24. (1) The Local Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act. Rules.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may prescribe—

(a) contingencies or classes of contingencies and thereby extend the application of this Act to the receipt of premiums or contributions for insuring money to be paid on the happening of such contingencies or class of contingencies;

(b) the matters in respect of which a society shall make rules;

(c) the form of any account, return or register required by this Act, and the manner in which

(Miscellaneous.)

which any such account, return or register shall be verified;

- (d) the fees to be charged for matters transacted under this Act, and the manner in which the same are to be collected;
- (e) the qualifications of auditors and actuaries under this Act;
- (f) the manner in which any document required to be published by this Act shall be published; and
- (g) the procedure to be followed by liquidators under this Act.

(3) The power to make rules conferred by this Act is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(4) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the local official Gazette, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted therein.

Miscellaneous.

Saving of existing policies.

25. No policy effected before the commencement of this Act with a Provident Insurance Society shall be deemed to be void by reason only that the insurance is not authorized by this Act.

Power of Local Government to exempt from provisions of the Act.

26. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, and subject to such conditions and restrictions as it thinks fit, exempt any Provident Insurance Society or class of Provident Insurance Societies from all or any of the provisions of this Act.

THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES
ACT, 1912 (VI OF 1912).

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ACT No. VI OF 1912.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*(Received the assent of the Governor General on the
18th March, 1912.)***An Act to provide for the regulation of Life
Assurance Companies.**

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation of life assurance companies; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912. Short title and extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

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

(1) “actuary” means an actuary possessing such qualifications as may be prescribed by rules made by the Governor General in Council:

(2) “chairman” means the person for the time being presiding over the board of directors or other governing body of a life assurance company:

(3) “Court” means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in a district, and includes the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction:

(4) “financial year” means each period of twelve months at the end of which the balance of the accounts of the life assurance company is struck, or, if no such balance is struck, then the calendar year:

(5) “life assurance business” means the issue of, or the undertaking of liability under, policies of assurance upon human life, or the granting of annuities upon human life:

(6) “policy

(6) "policy of assurance on human life" means any instrument by which the payment of money is assured on death (except death by accident only) or the happening of any contingency dependent on human life, or any instrument evidencing a contract which is subject to payment of premiums for a term dependent on human life :

(7) "policy-holder" means the person who for the time being is the legal holder of the policy for securing the contract with the life assurance company :

(8) where a company grants annuities upon human life, "policy" includes the instrument evidencing the contract to pay such an annuity, and "policy-holder" includes annuitant : and

(9) "Registrar" means any person who may be appointed by the Local Government to perform the duties of the Registrar under this Act.

Companies to
which Act
applies.

3. Save as hereafter expressly provided, this Act shall apply to all persons or bodies of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate (which persons and bodies of persons are hereafter referred to as life assurance companies), whether established before or after the commencement of this Act and whether established within or without British India, who carry on life assurance business within British India.

Explanation.—A company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, which carries on life assurance business in any part of the world shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be a company carrying on such business within British India. VI of 1882

Exception.—Nothing in this Act shall apply to any society to which the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, applies, or to any Fund which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, exempt from the operation of this Act.

Deposits.

*(Deposits.)**Deposits.*

4. (1) Every life assurance company shall, if Deposits.
established before the commencement of this Act,
within one year from such commencement, or, if
established after such commencement, before it com-
mences to carry on the business of life assurance,
deposit and keep deposited with the Comptroller
General, for and on behalf of the Governor General
in Council, Government securities, as defined by the
XIII of 1886. Indian Securities Act, 1886, of the face value of
twenty-five thousand rupees or of a face value equal
to one-third of the income derived from life assur-
ance business as shown in the revenue account for
the last financial year, whichever is greater; and,
until the company keeps deposited securities of the
face value of two hundred thousand rupees, shall
annually deposit and keep deposited in like manner
like securities of a face value—

- (a) equal to one-third of the income derived
from life assurance business as shown in
the revenue account for the last financial
year, until the face value of the securities
deposited exceeds one hundred thousand
rupees;
- (b) and thereafter equal in amount to one-third
of the increase to the life assurance fund
as shown in the revenue account for the
last financial year :

Provided that a company may at any time deposit
securities of a face value of two hundred thousand
rupees or make up its deposit of securities to that
value.

(2) The interest accruing due on the securities
deposited under sub-section (1) shall be paid to the
company.

(3) The deposit may be made by the subscribers
of the memorandum of association of a company or
any of them, in the name of a proposed company,
and,

and, upon the incorporation of the company, shall be deemed to have been made by, and to be part of the assets of, the company, and the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies shall not issue a certificate of incorporation of the company under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, until the deposit has been made. VI of 188

(4) The deposit shall be deemed to form part of the life assurance fund of the company.

Accounts and Documents.

Separation of funds.

5. In the case of a life assurance company transacting other business besides that of life assurance, a separate account shall be kept of all receipts in respect of the life assurance business, and the said receipts shall be carried to and form a separate fund to be called the life assurance fund.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require any life assurance fund to be invested in separate investments from any other fund, but a separate balance-sheet as prescribed under section 7 shall be kept in respect of the life assurance fund.

Exception.—Nothing in this section shall apply to a life assurance company established before the commencement of this Act, by the terms of whose deed of settlement the whole of the profits of all the business carried on by the company are paid exclusively to the life policy-holders, and on the face of whose life policies the liability of the life assurance fund in respect of the other business distinctly appears.

Appropriation of life assurance fund.

6. The life assurance fund shall be as absolutely the security of the life policy-holders as though it belonged to a company carrying on no other business than life assurance business, and shall not be liable for any contracts of the company for which it would not have been liable had the business of the company been only that of life assurance, and shall not

(Accounts and Documents.)

not be applied, directly or indirectly, for any purposes other than those of life assurance.

Exception.—Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the life assurance fund, in the case of a company established before the commencement of this Act, for contracts entered into by the company before such commencement.

7. Every life assurance company shall, at the expiration of each financial year, prepare—

Accounts
and balance-
sheets.

- (a) a revenue account for the year in the form or forms set forth in the First Schedule and applicable to the class or classes of business carried on by the company;
- (b) a profit and loss account in the form set forth in the Second Schedule, except where the company carries on life assurance business only and no other business;
- (c) a balance-sheet or balance-sheets in the form or forms set forth in the Third Schedule;
- (d) a statement containing the name of every person who during the year was a member of the board of directors or other governing body or was manager or secretary or held any similar office by whatever name called.

8. (1) Every life assurance company shall once in every five years, or at such shorter intervals as may be prescribed by the instrument constituting the company, or by its regulations or bye-laws, cause an investigation to be made into its financial condition, including a valuation of its liabilities, by an actuary, and shall cause an abstract of the report of such actuary to be made in the form set forth in the Fourth Schedule.

Actuarial
report and
abstract.

(2) The provision of sub-section (1) regarding the making of an abstract shall also apply whenever at any other time an investigation into the financial condition of a life assurance company is made with a view to the distribution of profits, or whenever the results of any such investigation are made public.

9. In

Actuarial
abstract in
case of
mutual
company.

9. In the case of a mutual life assurance company whose profits are allocated to members wholly or mainly by annual abatements of premium, the abstract of the report of the actuary on the financial condition of the company, prepared in accordance with the Fourth Schedule, may, notwithstanding anything in section 8, be made and returned at intervals not exceeding five years: Provided that, where such return is not made annually, it shall include particulars as to the rates of abatement of premiums applicable to different classes or series of assurances allowed in each year during the period which has elapsed since the previous return under the Fourth Schedule.

Statement of
life assurance
business.

10. Every life assurance company shall, within three years from the commencement of this Act, and thereafter at the date to which the accounts of the company are made up for the purposes of the investigation prescribed by section 8, prepare a statement of its assurance business in the form set forth in the Fifth Schedule: Provided that, if the investigation is made annually by any company, the company may prepare such a statement at any time, so that it be made at least once in every five years.

Deposit of
accounts,
etc., with
Governor
General in
Council.

11. (1) Every account, balance-sheet, abstract or statement hereinbefore required to be made shall be printed, and four copies thereof, one of which shall be signed by the chairman and two directors of the company, and by the principal officer of the company, and if the company has a managing director, by the managing director, shall be deposited with the Governor General in Council within six months in the case of accounts and balance-sheets required by section 7, and within one year in other cases after the close of the period to which the account, balance-sheet, abstract or statement relates: Provided that, if in any case it is made to appear to the Governor General in Council that the circumstances are such that a longer period should be allowed, he may extend that period by such period as he may think fit.

(2) The

(Accounts and Documents.)

(2) The Governor General in Council shall consider any document deposited in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) and, if any such document appears to the Governor General in Council to be inaccurate or defective in any respect, the Governor General in Council may call upon the company to furnish a further statement correcting any such inaccuracies or supplying any such deficiencies.

12. There shall be deposited with every revenue account and balance-sheet of a life assurance company every report on the affairs of the company submitted to the shareholders or policy-holders of the company in respect of the financial year to which the account and balance-sheet relate. ^{Deposit of report.}

VI of 1882. 13. Where a life assurance company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, in any year deposits its accounts and balance-sheet in accordance with the provisions of section 11, the company may, at the same time, send to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies a copy of such accounts and balance-sheet; and, where such copy is so sent, it shall not be necessary for the company to file a balance-sheet with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies as required by section 74 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and the copy of the accounts and balance-sheet so sent shall be dealt with in all respects as if it were a balance-sheet filed in accordance with that section. ^{Exemption from certain provisions of Act VI of 1882.}

14. A printed copy of the accounts, balance-sheet, abstract or statement last deposited shall, on the application of any shareholder or policy-holder of the company, be forwarded to him by the company by post or otherwise. ^{Right of shareholders, etc., to copies of accounts, etc.}

15. The accounts of every life assurance company shall be audited annually in such manner as the Governor General in Council may prescribe. ^{Audit of accounts.}

VI of 1882. 16. Every life assurance company which is not registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall keep a list of the names and addresses of its shareholders, ^{List of shareholders.}

shareholders, and shall, on the application of any shareholder or policy-holder of the company, furnish to him a copy of such list on payment of a sum not exceeding two annas for every hundred words required to be copied.

Deed of
settlement.

17. Every life assurance company which is not registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, VI of 1882, shall cause a sufficient number of copies of its deed of settlement or other instrument constituting the company to be printed, and shall, on the application of any shareholder or policy-holder of the company, furnish to him a copy of such deed of settlement or other instrument on payment of a sum not exceeding one rupee.

Publication
of authorised
as well as
subscribed
and paid-up
capital.

18. Where any notice, advertisement or other official publication of a life assurance company contains a statement of the amount of the authorised capital of the company, the publication shall also contain a statement of the amount of the capital which has been subscribed and the amount paid up.

Requirements
as to com-
panies estab-
lished
outside
British
India.

19. (1) Every life assurance company, constituted outside British India, which establishes a place of business within British India, or appoints an agent in British India with the object of obtaining life assurance business, shall, within three months from the establishment of the place of business or the appointment of such agent, file with the Registrar—

- (a) a certified copy of the charter, statutes or memorandum and articles of the company, or other instrument constituting or defining the constitution of the company, and, if the instrument is not written in the English language, a certified translation thereof;
- (b) a list of the directors of the company;
- (c) the names and addresses of some one or more persons resident in British India authorised to accept on behalf of the company

(Amalgamation or Transfer.)

company service of process and any notices required to be served on the company;

and, in the event of any alteration being made in any such instrument or in the list of directors or in the names and addresses of such persons as aforesaid, the company shall, within such time as the Governor General in Council may prescribe, file with the Registrar a notice of the alteration.

(2) Any process or notice required to be served on the company shall be sufficiently served if addressed to any person whose name has been so filed as aforesaid and left at or sent by post to the address which has been so filed.

(3) There shall be paid to the Registrar for registering any document, required by this section to be filed, a fee of five rupees or such smaller fee as the Governor General in Council may prescribe.

Amalgamation or Transfer.

20. (1) Where it is intended to amalgamate two or more life assurance companies, or to transfer the life assurance business of one company to another, the directors of any one or more of such companies may apply to the Court, by petition, to sanction the proposed arrangement. Amalgama-
tion or
transfer.

(2) Before any such application is made to the Court—

(a) notice of the intention to make the application shall be published in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazette of the Province in which the principal place of business of the company is situate at least two months before the application is made;

(b) a statement of the nature of the amalgamation or transfer, as the case may be, together with an abstract containing the material

material facts embodied in the agreement or deed under which the amalgamation or transfer is proposed to be effected, and copies of the actuarial or other reports upon which the agreement or deed is founded, including a report by an independent actuary, shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, be transmitted to each policy-holder of each company; and

(c) the agreement or deed under which the amalgamation or transfer is effected shall be open for the inspection of the policy-holders and shareholders at the offices of the companies for a period of fifteen days after the last publication of the notice.

(3) The Court, after hearing the directors and other persons whom it considers entitled to be heard upon the petition, may sanction the arrangement if it is satisfied that no sufficient objection to the arrangement has been established.

(4) The Court shall not sanction the amalgamation or transfer in any case in which it appears to the Court that the life policy-holders representing one-tenth or more of the total amount assured in any company which it is proposed to amalgamate, or in any company the business of which it is proposed to transfer, dissent from the amalgamation or transfer.

(5) No life assurance company shall amalgamate with another, or transfer its business to another, unless the amalgamation or transfer is sanctioned by the Court in accordance with this section.

Statement in
case of amal-
gamation or
transfer.

21. Where an amalgamation takes place between any life assurance companies, or where any life assurance business of one such company is transferred to another company, the combined company or the purchasing company, as the case may be, shall, within

(Winding-up.)

within one month from the date of the completion of the amalgamation or transfer, deposit with the Governor General in Council—

- (a) certified copies of statements of the assets and liabilities of the companies concerned in such amalgamation or transfer, together with a statement of the nature and terms of the amalgamation or transfer; and
- (b) a certified copy of the agreement or deed under which the amalgamation or transfer is effected; and
- (c) certified copies of the actuarial or other reports upon which that agreement or deed is founded; and
- (d) a declaration under the hand of the chairman of each company, and the principal officer of each company, that to the best of their belief every payment made or to be made to any person whatsoever on account of the amalgamation or transfer is therein fully set forth, and that no other payments beyond those set forth have been made or are to be made either in money, policies, bonds, valuable securities or other property by or with the knowledge of any parties to the amalgamation or transfer.

Winding-up.

22. The Court may order the winding-up of a life assurance company, in accordance with the provisions as to winding-up of assurance companies VI of 1882. Indian Companies Act, 1882, and the provisions of that Act shall apply accordingly, subject, however, to the modification that the company may be ordered to be wound up—

- (a) on the petition of ten or more policy-holders:

Provided

Provided that such a petition shall not be presented except by the leave of the Court, and leave shall not be granted until a *prima facie* case has been established to the satisfaction of the Court, and until security for costs for such amount as the Court may think reasonable has been given; or

(b) on application made on behalf of the Governor General in Council, showing that from a consideration of the documents deposited with him under the provisions of this Act it appears to him that the company is insolvent.

Winding-up
of subsidiary
companies.

23. (1) Where a life assurance business or any part of the life assurance business of a life assurance company has been transferred to another company under an arrangement in pursuance of which the first-mentioned company (in this section called the subsidiary company) or the creditors thereof has or have claims against the company to which such transfer was made (in this section called the principal company), then, if the principal company is being wound up by or under the supervision of the Court, the Court shall (subject as hereinafter mentioned) order the subsidiary company to be wound up in conjunction with the principal company, and may by the same or any subsequent order appoint the same person to be liquidator for the two companies, and make provision for such other matters as may seem to the Court necessary, with a view to the companies being wound up as if they were one company.

(2) The commencement of winding-up of the principal company shall, save as otherwise ordered by the Court, be the commencement of the winding-up of the subsidiary company.

(3) In adjusting the rights and liabilities of the members of the several companies between themselves,

(*Winding-up.*)

selves, the Court shall have regard to the constitution of the companies, and to the arrangements entered into between the companies, in the same manner as the Court has regard to the rights and liabilities of different classes of contributories in the case of the winding-up of a single company, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

(4) Where any company alleged to be subsidiary is not in process of being wound up at the same time as the principal company to which it is subsidiary, the Court shall not direct the subsidiary company to be wound up unless, after hearing all objections (if any) that may be urged by or on behalf of the company against its being wound up, the Court is of opinion that the company is subsidiary to the principal company, and that the winding-up of the company in conjunction with the principal company, is just and equitable.

(5) An application may be made in relation to the winding-up of any subsidiary company in conjunction with a principal company by any creditor of, or person interested in, the principal or subsidiary company.

(6) Where a company stands in the relation of a principal company to one company, and in the relation of a subsidiary company to some other company, or where there are several companies standing in the relation of subsidiary companies to one principal company, the Court may deal with any number of such companies together or in separate groups as it thinks most expedient upon the principles laid down in this section.

24. Where a life assurance company is being wound up by the Court, or subject to the supervision of the Court, or voluntarily, the value of a policy or of a liability under a policy requiring to be valued in such winding-up shall be estimated in manner applicable to policies and liabilities provided by the Sixth Schedule.

Valuation of annuities and policies.

25. The

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(*Winding-up. Special Provisions relating to
Accounts and Documents.*)

Rules of
valuation.

25. The rules in the Sixth Schedule shall be of the same force, and may be repealed, altered or amended as if they were rules made in pursuance of section 254 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, VI of 1882. and rules may be made under that section for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act with respect to the winding-up of life assurance companies.

Power to
Court to
reduce con-
tracts.

26. The Court, in the case of a life assurance company which has been proved to be unable to pay its debts, may, if it thinks fit, reduce the amount of the contracts of the company upon such terms and subject to such conditions as it thinks just, in place of making a winding-up order.

*Special Provisions relating to Accounts and
Documents.*

Custody and
inspection
of documents
deposited
with Govern-
or General
in Council.

27. The Governor General in Council may direct any documents deposited with him under this Act, or certified copies thereof, to be kept by the Registrar or by any other officer appointed in this behalf, and any such documents and copies shall be open to inspection, and copies thereof may be procured by any person on payment of such fees as the Governor General in Council may direct.

Accounts,
etc., to be
published.

28. The Governor General in Council shall annually publish in the Gazette of India and cause to be published in the local official Gazette of the Province in which the life assurance company has its principal place of business the accounts, balance-sheets, abstracts, statements and other documents under this Act, or purporting to be under this Act, deposited with him during the preceding year, except reports on the affairs of life assurance companies submitted to the shareholders or policyholders thereof, and may append to such accounts, balance-sheets, abstracts, statements or other documents any note of the Governor General in Council thereon, and any correspondence in relation thereto.

29. Every

(*Special Provisions relating to Accounts and Documents. Companies carrying on business in the United Kingdom.*)

29. Every document deposited under this Act with the Governor General in Council, and certified by the Registrar or by any person appointed in that behalf by the Governor General in Council to be a document so deposited, shall be deemed to be a document so deposited. Evidence of documents.

30. Every document purporting to be certified by the Registrar, or by any person appointed in that behalf by the Governor General in Council, to be a copy of a document so deposited, shall be deemed to be a copy of that document, and shall be received in evidence as if it were the original document unless some variation between it and the original document be proved. Evidence of copies of documents.

31. The Governor General in Council may, on the application or with the consent of a life assurance company, alter the forms contained in the Schedules to this Act as respects that company, for the purpose of adapting them to the circumstances of that company. Alteration of forms.

Companies carrying on business in the United Kingdom.

32. (1) An assurance company which carries on life assurance business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, may, if carrying on life assurance business in British India before the commencement of this Act, within three months of such commencement, or, in any other case, before it commences to carry on life assurance business in British India, apply to the Governor General in Council for a declaration that it so carries on such business in the United Kingdom. Certain companies may apply to be declared companies which carry on life assurance business in the United Kingdom.

(2) A company applying under the provisions of sub-section (1) shall furnish, at the time of its application or at such further time as the Governor General in Council may prescribe, such evidence as he may direct of the facts alleged in its application.

(3) Where

VII,
S. 32(1)
S. 32(2)

(3) Where the Governor General in Council is satisfied that a life assurance company applying as aforesaid is a life assurance company which carries on business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, he shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, make a declaration to that effect, and shall cause such notification to be republished in the local official Gazette of the Province where the company has or proposes to have its principal place of business.

Application
of the Act
to companies
which carry
on life assur-
ance business
in the United
Kingdom.

33. Where the Governor General in Council has notified a declaration in accordance with the provisions of section 32 in respect of a life assurance company, nothing in section 4, section 5, sections 7 to 12, sections 15, 20, 21 or 37 shall apply to the company :

Provided that—

(1) the company shall deposit with the Governor General in Council, in the manner prescribed in section 11, copies of every account, balance-sheet, abstract, statement or other document which the company is required by the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, to deposit at the Board of Trade;

(2) if, at any time, a company in respect of which a declaration has been notified under section 32 ceases to carry on life assurance business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the provisions of the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, it shall, if it continues to carry on life assurance business in British India, be subject to all the provisions of this Act from the date it ceased to carry on such business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the said Act.

Penalties

Penalties and Procedure.

34. Any life assurance company which makes default in complying with any of the requirements of this Act, and every director, manager, or secretary, or other officer or agent of the company who is knowingly a party to the default, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or, in the case of a continuing default, with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for every day during which the default continues; and, if default continues for a period of three months after notice of default by the Governor General in Council (which notice shall be published in one or more newspapers as the Governor General in Council may, upon the application of one or more policy-holders or shareholders, direct), the default shall be a ground on which the Court may order the winding-up of the company, in accordance with the Indian Companies Act, 1882.

VI of 1882.

35. If any account, balance-sheet, abstract, statement or other document required by this Act is false in any particular to the knowledge of any person who signs it, such person shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

36. No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence against this Act.

Miscellaneous.

37. (1) The Governor General in Council may appoint one or more inspectors to examine into the affairs of any life assurance company, and to report thereon in such manner as he may direct—

(i) in the case of a life assurance company which is not registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, upon the application—

(a) of shareholders being in number not less than one-fifth of the whole number of persons

VI of 1882.

persons for the time being entered on the list of shareholders kept in accordance with the provisions of section 16; or

- (b) of twenty or more policy-holders owning policies of an aggregate value of not less than twenty thousand rupees;
- (ii) in any case where a life assurance company has failed to furnish a further statement when required to do so under the provisions of section 11, sub-section (2), or where the Governor General in Council is of opinion that any such further statement is insufficient or unsatisfactory.

(2) On an appointment being made under sub-section (1), the provisions of section 84 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall apply to the examination made by such inspectors. VI of 1882.

Service of notices.

38. Any notice or other document which is by this Act required to be sent to any policy-holder may be addressed and sent to the person to whom notices respecting such policy are usually sent, and any notice so addressed and sent shall be deemed and taken to be notice to the holder of such policy :

Provided that, where any person claiming to be interested in a policy has given to the company notice in writing of his interest, any notice which is by this Act required to be sent to policy-holders shall also be sent to such person at the address specified by him in his notice.

Powers to make rules.

39. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

- (a) prescribe the qualifications to be possessed by actuaries, auditors and inspectors under this Act, and the manner in which the

(Miscellaneous.)

the accounts of life assurance companies shall be audited;

(b) prescribe the time within and the form in which notice of alteration of the particulars specified in section 19 of the Act shall be filed with the Registrar;

(c) subject to the provisions of this Act, prescribe the fees payable thereunder.

(3) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the Gazette of India, and on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

40. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, and subject to such conditions and restrictions as he thinks fit, delegate to any Local Government all or any of the powers (other than the power to make rules under section 39) conferred on him by this Act.

Power of Governor General in Council to delegate to Local Governments the powers conferred by this Act.

41. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, and subject to such restrictions and conditions as he thinks fit, exempt any life assurance company from all or any of the provisions of this Act.

Power of Governor General in Council to exempt from the provisions of the Act.

42. In section 131 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, the words from "In the case of a life assurance company" to "unable to pay its debts" are hereby repealed.

VI of 1882.

Amendment of Act VI, 1882, section 131.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Indian Life Assurance Companies.
(The First Schedule.)

[ACT VI

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 7.)

REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF THE _____ FOR THE YEAR ENDING _____

(A) Life Assurance Account.

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REVENUE

<p>Amount of life assurance fund at the beginning of the year.</p> <p>Premiums</p> <p>Consideration for annuities granted * (see Note 1).</p> <p>Interest, dividends and rents.</p> <p>Fees thereon. Income-tax</p> <p>Other receipts (accounts to be specified).</p>	Rs.	<p>Dividends payable on 19 for the year ending 19. (This is only to be stated here by companies not supplying a Profit and Loss account.)</p> <p>Claims under policies paid and outstanding—</p> <p>By death</p> <p>By maturity</p> <p>Surrenders, including surrenders of bonus additions.</p> <p>Annuities</p> <p>Bonuses in cash</p> <p>Bonuses in reduction of premiums</p> <p>Expenses of management:—</p> <p>Commission</p> <p>Agents' and Canvassers' allowances</p> <p>Salaries, etc. (other than to Agents and Canvassers).</p> <p>Travelling expenses</p> <p>Directors' fees</p> <p>Auditors' fees</p> <p>Medical fees</p> <p>Rents for offices belonging to and occupied by the company.</p> <p>Rents of other offices occupied by the company.</p> <p>Law charges</p> <p>Advertising</p> <p>Printing and stationery</p> <p>Other expenses of management (accounts to be specified).</p> <p>Other payments (accounts to be specified).</p> <p>Amount of life assurance fund at the end of the year, as per Third Schedule.</p>	Rs.
Rs.			Rs.

Note 1.—Companies having a separate annuity fund with investments separate from those of the life assurance fund to return the particulars of their annuity business in a separate statement, in Form B of this Schedule.

Note 2.—Items in this account to be net amounts after deduction of the amounts paid and received in respect of reassurances of the company's risks.

Note 3.—If any sum has been deducted from the expenses of management account, and taken credit for in the balance-sheet as an asset, the sum so deducted to be separately shown in the above account.

(B) Revenue

(The First Schedule.)

(B) Revenue Account applicable to annuity business of those companies having a separate annuity fund, the investments of which are kept separate from those of the life assurance fund.

	Rs.		Rs.
Amount of annuity fund at the beginning of the year.		Annuities	
Consideration for annuities granted		Surrenders	
Interests, dividends and rents.	Rs.	Expenses of management :—	
Less income-tax thereon .		Commission	
Other receipts		Other expenses (to be specified) . .	
	Rs.	Other payments (accounts to be specified).	
		Amount of annuity fund at the end of the year as per Balance-sheet.	
			Rs.

NOTE.—Items in this account to be net amounts after deduction of the amounts paid and received in respect of reassurances of the company's risks.

(C) General Revenue Account applicable to all classes of business other than life assurance and annuity transactions.

	Rs.		Rs.
Amount of funds at the beginning of the year.		Claims less reassurances (accounts to be specified).	
Premiums (accounts to be specified)		Expenses of management :—	
Interests, dividends and rents.	Rs.	Commission	
Less income-tax thereon.		Other expenses (to be specified) . .	
Profits (accounts to be specified) .		Losses (accounts to be specified) . .	
Other receipts (to be specified) .		Other payments (accounts to be specified).	
	Rs.	Amount of funds at the end of the year as per Balance-sheet.	
			Rs.

NOTE 1.—All the items in the above account to be exclusive of life assurance and annuity transactions.
NOTE 2.—Items in this account to be net amounts after deduction of the amounts paid and received in respect of reassurances of the company's risks.

(D) Statement

(D) Statement to be submitted along with the Revenue Account by all life assurance companies.

Class of Policy.	TOTAL NEW LIFE ASSURANCES COMPLETED IN INDIA DURING THE YEAR 19 .			PORTION THEREOF REASSURED.		
	Sum Assured.	Annual Premium.	Single Premium.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premium.	Single Premium.
Whole life	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Whole life by limited payments.						
Endowment assurances.						
Pure endowments						
Term assurances						
Other classes						
TOTAL						

State also :-
 New annuities (state number and annual amount).
 Total sums assured and bonuses (less reassurances) remaining in force at end of year 19 on lives of residents in India.
 Number and amount of annuities (less reassurances) remaining in force at end of year 19 on lives of residents in India.
 Largest sum for which the company has granted an assurance on any one life during the year, after deduction of any portion reassured.
 Statement of the total investments in India of the life assurance and annuity funds.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 7.)

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF THE _____ FOR THE YEAR ENDING _____

Balance of last year's account	Rs.	Dividends and bonuses to shareholders payable on 19 ; for the year ending 19 ;	Rs.
Interest and dividends not carried to other accounts.	Rs.	Expenses not charged to other accounts.	
Less income-tax thereon .		Loss realised (accounts to be specified)	
Profit realized (accounts to be specified).		Other payments (accounts to be specified).	
Other receipts (accounts to be specified).	Rs.	Balance as per Third Schedule	Rs.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(See section 7.)

(A) BALANCE-SHEET OF THE ON THE 19

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Life assurance fund—	Rs.	Assets of life assurance fund as per separate balance-sheet (if any).	
Outstanding liabilities of life assurance fund.		Assets of annuity fund as per separate balance-sheet (if any).	
Annuity fund (if any) as per separate balance-sheet.		Assets of funds other than those shown in the above-mentioned balance-sheets.	
Outstanding liabilities of annuity fund.		Mortgages on property within India.	
Shareholders' capital paid up (if any).		Do. do. out of India	
Profit and Loss account (if any).		Loans on public rates	
Funds contained in General Revenue Account (if any) [Schedule I (c)].		Do. life interests and reversions.	
Other sums owing by the Company.		Do. stocks and shares	
(Accounts to be specified and stated separately under each class of business.)		Do. company's policies within their surrender values.	
		Do. personal security	
		Investments—	
		Deposit with the Comptroller General (securities to be specified).	
		Indian Government securities	
		British and Colonial Government securities.	
		Foreign Government securities	
		Indian Municipal and Provincial securities.	
		British and Colonial ditto	
		Foreign ditto ditto	
		Bonds, debentures, stocks and other securities whereon interest is guaranteed by the Indian Government.	
		Bonds, debentures, stocks and other securities whereon interest is guaranteed by the British or any Colonial Government.	
		Bonds, debentures, stocks and other securities whereon interest is guaranteed by any Foreign Government.	
		Ordinary stocks and shares of any Indian Presidency Bank.	
		Debentures of any Railway in India.	

(A) BALANCE-SHEET

(A) BALANCE-SHEET OF THE _____ ON THE _____ 19 -- (contd.).

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
		Debentures of any Railway out of India.	
		Preference or guaranteed shares of any Railway in India.	
		Preference or guaranteed shares of any Railway out of India.	
		Ordinary stocks and shares of any Railway in India.	
		Ordinary stocks and shares of any Railway out of India.	
		House property in India.	
		House property out of India.	
		Freehold and leasehold ground rents and rent charges in India.	
		Life interests and reversions in India.	
		Do. do. out of India.	
		Other investments in India (to be specified).	
		Other investments out of India (to be specified).	
		Agents' balances	
		Outstanding premiums*	
		Do. interests, dividends and rents.*	
		Interest accrued but not payable*	
		Bills receivable	
		Cash—	
		On deposit	
		In hand and on current account	
		Other assets (to be specified).	
	Rs.		Rs.

- * These items are or have been included in the corresponding items in the First Schedule.
- NOTE 1.—When part of the assets of the company are specifically deposited under local laws, in various places out of India, as security to holders of life assurance policies there issued, each such place and the amount compulsorily lodged therein must be specified.
- NOTE 2.—The balance-sheet must state how the values of the Stock Exchange securities are arrived at, and on the occasions when a statement respecting valuation under the Fourth Schedule is made, a certificate must be appended, signed by the same persons as signed the balance-sheet, to the effect that in their belief the assets set forth in the balance-sheet are in the aggregate fully of the value stated therein, less any investment reserve fund taken into account.
- NOTE 3.—Companies having investments with any uncalled liability shall state separately the full amount thereof.
- NOTE 4.—Particulars must be given of all loans, including temporary advances, except loans on policies within their surrender values, made at any time during the year to any director or officer of a company or to any other company in which any of the said directors or officers may hold the position either of director or of officer.

(B) BALANCE-SHEET

(The Third Schedule.)

(B) BALANCE-SHEET OF THE LIFE ASSURANCE FUND _____ ON THE _____ 19____, TO BE COMPLETED BY COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS OTHER THAN LIFE ASSURANCE FOR WHICH THEY HAVE SEPARATE FUNDS.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Life assurance fund		Mortgages on property within India	
Claims admitted or intimated* but not paid.		Do. do. out of India	
Other sums owing by the company* (under this class of business).		Loans on public rates	
		Do. life interests and reversions	
		Do. stocks and shares	
		Do. company's policies within their surrender values.	
		Do. personal security	
		Investments :—	
		Deposit with the Comptroller General (securities to be specified).	
		Indian Government securities.	
		British and Colonial Government securities.	
		Foreign Government securities.	
		Indian Municipal and Provincial securities.	
		British and Colonial ditto	
		Foreign ditto ditto	
		Bonds, debentures, stocks and other securities whereon interest is guaranteed by the Indian Government.	
		Bonds, debentures, stocks and other securities whereon interest is guaranteed by the British or any Colonial Government.	
		Bonds, debentures, stocks and other securities whereon interest is guaranteed by any Foreign Government.	
		Ordinary stocks and shares of any Indian Presidency Bank.	
		Debentures of any Railway in India.	
		Debentures of any Railway out of India.	
		Preference or guaranteed shares of any Railway in India.	

* These items are or have been included in the corresponding items in the First Schedule.

(B) BALANCE-SHEET

(The Third Schedule.)

(B) BALANCE-SHEET OF THE LIFE ASSURANCE FUND _____ ON THE _____ 19 _____, TO BE COMPLETED BY COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS OTHER THAN LIFE ASSURANCE FOR WHICH THEY HAVE SEPARATE FUNDS.

	Rs.		Rs.
LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
		Preference or guaranteed shares of any Railway out of India.	
		Ordinary stocks and shares of any Railway in India.	
		Do. do. out of India.	
		House property in India.	
		Do. out of do.	
		Freehold and leasehold ground rents and rent-charges in India.	
		Life interests and reversions in India.	
		Do. do. out of do.	
		Other investments in India (to be specified).	
		Do do. out of do. (to be specified).	
		Agents' balances	
		Outstanding premiums*	
		Do. interests, dividends and rents*	
		Interest accrued but not payable*	
		Bills receivable	
		Cash—	
		On deposit	
		In hand and on current account	
		Other assets (to be specified)	
Rs.			Rs.

- * These items are or have been included in the corresponding items in the First Schedule.
- NOTE 1.—When part of the assets of the company are specifically deposited under local laws in various places out of India, as security to holders of life assurance policies there issued, each such place and the amount compulsorily lodged therein must be specified.
- NOTE 2.—A balance-sheet in the above form must be rendered in respect of the annuity fund if the investments of that fund are distinct from those of the life assurance fund.
- NOTE 3.—The balance-sheet must state how the values of the stock exchange securities are arrived at, and on the occasions when a statement respecting valuation under the Fourth Schedule is made, a certificate must be appended, signed by the same persons as signed the balance-sheet, to the effect that in their belief the assets set forth in the balance-sheet are in the aggregate fully of the value stated therein, less any investment reserve fund taken into account.
- NOTE 4.—A certificate must be appended hereto, signed by the same persons as signed the balance-sheet (Form A), and by the auditor, to the effect that no part of any such fund has been applied, directly or indirectly, for any purpose other than the class of business to which it is applicable.
- NOTE 5.—Companies having investments with any uncalled liability shall state separately the full amount thereof.
- NOTE 6.—Particulars must be given of all loans, including temporary advances, except loans on policies within their surrender values, made at any time during the year to any director or officer of a company, or to any other company in which any of the said directors or officers may hold the position either of director or of officer.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(*See sections 8 and 9.*)

STATEMENT RESPECTING THE VALUATION OF THE LIABILITIES
UNDER LIFE POLICIES AND ANNUITIES OF THE _____,
TO BE MADE AND SIGNED BY THE ACTUARY.

(The answers should be numbered to accord with the numbers of the corresponding questions.)

1. The date up to which the valuation is made.
2. The general principles adopted in the valuation, and the method followed in the valuation of particular classes of assurances, including a statement of the method by which the net premiums have been arrived at, and whether these principles were determined by the instrument constituting the company or by its regulations or bye-laws, or how otherwise; together with a statement of the manner in which policies on under average lives are dealt with.
3. The table or tables of mortality used in the valuation. In cases where the tables employed are not published, specimen policy values are to be given, at the rate of interest employed in the valuation, in respect of whole-life assurance policies effected at the respective ages of 20, 30, 40 and 50, and having been respectively in force for 5 years, 10 years, and upwards at intervals of five years, respectively; with similar specimen policy values in respect of endowment assurance policies, according to age at entry, original term of policy and duration.
4. The rate or rates of interest assumed in the calculations.
5. The actual proportion of the annual premium income (if any), reserved as a provision for future expenses and profits, separately specified in respect of assurances with immediate profits, with deferred profits, and without profits. (If none, state how this provision is made.)
6. The consolidated revenue-account since the last valuation, or, in case of a company which has made no valuation, since the commencement of the business. (This return should be made in the form annexed. No return under this heading will be required where a statement under this schedule is deposited annually.)
7. The liabilities of the company under life policies and annuities at the date of the valuation, showing the number of policies, the amount assured and the amount
of

of premiums payable annually under each class of policies, both with and without participation in profits; and also the net liabilities and assets of the company with the amount of surplus or deficiency. (These returns to be made in the forms annexed.)

8. The principles upon which the distribution of profits among the shareholders and policy-holders is made, and whether these principles were determined by the instrument constituting the company or by its regulations or bye-laws, or how otherwise, and the number of years' premiums to be paid before a bonus (a) is allotted, and (b) vests.

9. The results of the valuation, showing—

- (1) the total amount of profit made by the company, allocated as follows:—
 - (a) among the policy-holders with immediate participation, and the number and amount of the policies which participated;
 - (b) among policy-holders with deferred participation, and the number and amount of the policies which participated;
 - (c) among the shareholders;
 - (d) to reserve funds, or other accounts;
 - (e) carried forward unappropriated;
- (2) specimens of bonuses allotted to whole life assurance policies for Rs. 1,000 effected at the respective ages of 20, 30, 40 and 50, and having been respectively in force for five years, 10 years, and upwards at intervals of 5 years respectively, together with the amounts apportioned under the various modes in which the bonus might be received; with similar specimen bonuses and particulars in respect of endowment assurance policies, according to age at entry, original term of policy, and duration.

(Form

(Form referred to under Heading No. 6 in Fourth Schedule.)

Consolidated Revenue Account of the _____ for _____ years
commencing _____ and ending _____.

	Rs.		Rs.
Amount of life assurance fund at the beginning of the period.		Claims under policies paid and outstanding—	
Premiums		By death	
Consideration of annuities granted		By maturity	
Rs.			
Interest, dividends and rents .		Surrenders	
Less income-tax thereon .		Annuities	
Other receipts (accounts to be specified).		Bonuses in cash	
		„ „ reduction of premiums	
		Commission	
		Expenses of management	
		Other payments (accounts to be specified).	
		Amount of life assurance fund at the end of the period as per Third Schedule.	
Rs.			Rs.

NOTE.—If any sum has been deducted from the expenses of management account and taken credit for in the balance-sheet as an asset, the sum so deducted to be separately shown in the above statement.

(Form

(Form referred to under Heading No. 7 in Fourth Schedule.)

Summary and valuation of the policies of the _____ as at _____ 19__

	PARTICULARS OF THE POLICIES FOR VALUATION.				VALUATION.		
	Number of policies.	Sums assured and bonuses.	Office yearly premiums.	Net yearly premiums.	Value by the Table, in per cent.		
					Sums assured and bonuses.	Office yearly premiums.	Net yearly premiums.
ASSURANCES.							
<i>I.—With immediate participation in profits.</i>							
For whole term of life							
Other classes (to be specified)							
Extra premiums payable							
<i>II.—With deferred participation in profits.</i>							
For whole term of life							
Other classes (to be specified)							
Extra premiums payable							
Total assurances with profits							
<i>III.—Without participation in profits.</i>							
For whole term of life							
Other classes (to be specified)							
Extra premiums							
Total assurances without profits							
Total assurances							
Deduct reassurances (to be specified according to class in a separate statement).							
Net amount of assurances							
Adjustments, if any (to be separately specified).							
ANNUITIES ON LIVES.							
Immediate							
Other classes (to be specified)							
Total of the results							

NOTE 1.—The term "extra premium" in this Act shall be taken to mean the charge for any risk not provided for in the minimum contract premium. If policies are issued in or for any country at a rate of premium deduced from tables other than the European mortality tables adopted by the company, separate schedules similar in form to the above must be furnished.

NOTE 2.—Separate returns and valuation results must be furnished in respect of classes of policies valued by different tables of mortality, or at different rates of interest, also for business at other than European rates.

NOTE 3.—In cases also where separate valuations of any portion of the business are required under the laws in places outside British India, a summary statement must be furnished in respect of business so valued in each such place showing the total number of policies, the total sums assured and bonuses, the total office yearly premiums and the total net liability on the bases as mortality and interest adopted in each such place, with a statement as to such bases respectively.

(Form referred to under Heading No. 7 in Fourth Schedule)

Valuation Balance-sheet of _____ as at _____ 19 .

DR.	Rs.	CR.	Rs.
To net liability under life assurance and annuity transactions (as per summary statement provided in Fourth Schedule).		By life assurance and annuity funds (as per balance-sheet under Third Schedule).	
To surplus, if any		By deficiency, if any	

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE.

(See section 10.)

STATEMENT OF THE LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY BUSINESS OF THE _____ ON THE _____ 19 , TO BE SIGNED BY THE ACTUARY.

(The answers should be numbered to accord with the numbers of the corresponding questions. Statements of re-assurances corresponding to the statements in respect of assurances are to be given throughout) Separate statements are to be furnished in the replies to all the headings under this Schedule for business at other than European rates.

1. The published table or tables of premiums for assurances for the whole term of life and for endowment assurances which are in use at the date above-mentioned.

2. The total amount assured on lives for the whole term of life which are in existence at the date above-mentioned, distinguishing the portions assured with immediate profits, with deferred profits, and without profits, stating separately the total reversionary bonuses and specifying the sums assured for each year of life from the youngest to the oldest ages, the basis of division as to immediate and deferred profits being stated.

3. The

3. The amount of premiums receivable annually for each year of life, after deducting the abatements made by the application of bonuses in respect of the respective assurances mentioned under Heading No. 2, distinguishing ordinary from extra premiums. A separate statement is to be given of premiums payable for a limited number of years, classified according to the number of years' payments remaining to be made.

4. The total amount assured under endowment assurances, specifying sums assured and office premiums separately in respect of each year in which such assurances will mature for payment. The reversionary bonuses must also be separately specified, and the sums assured with immediate profits, with deferred profits, and without profits separately returned.

5. The total amount assured under classes of assurance business, other than assurances dealt with under questions 2 and 4, distinguishing the sums assured under each class and stating separately the amount assured with immediate profits, with deferred profits, and without profits, and the total amount of reversionary bonuses.

6. The amount of premiums receivable annually in respect of each such special class of assurances mentioned under Heading No. 5, distinguishing ordinary from extra premiums.

7. The total amount of premiums which has been received from the commencement upon pure endowment policies which are in force at the date above-mentioned.

8. The total amount of immediate annuities on lives, distinguishing the amounts for each year of life, and distinguishing male and female lives.

9. The amount of all annuities on lives other than those specified under Heading No. 8, distinguishing the amount of annuities payable under each class, and the amount of premiums annually receivable.

10. The average rate of interest yielded by the assets, whether invested or uninvested, constituting the life assurance fund of the company, calculated upon the mean fund of each year during the period since the last investigation, without deduction of income-tax.

It must be stated whether or not the mean fund upon which the average rate of interest is calculated includes reversionary investments.

(The Sixth Schedule.)

11. A table of minimum values, if any, allowed for the surrender of policies for the whole term of life and for endowments and endowment assurances, or a statement of the method pursued in calculating such surrender values, with instances of the application of such method to policies of different standing and taken out at various interval ages from the youngest to the oldest.

THE SIXTH SCHEDULE.

(See sections 24 and 25.)

RULES FOR VALUING ANNUITIES, LIFE POLICIES AND LIABILITIES.

Rule for valuing an annuity.

An annuity shall be valued according to the tables used by the company which granted such annuity at the time of granting the same, and, where such tables cannot be ascertained or adopted to the satisfaction of the Court, then according to such rate of interest and table of mortality as the Court may direct.

Rule for valuing a policy.

The value of the policy is to be the difference between the present value of the reversion in the sum assured according to the contingency upon which it is payable, including any bonus or addition thereto made before the commencement of the winding-up, and the present value of the future annual premiums.

In calculating such present values interest is to be assumed at such rate, and the rate of mortality according to such tables, as the Court may direct.

The premium to be calculated is to be such premium as according to said rate of interest and rate of mortality is sufficient to provide for the risk incurred by the office in issuing the policy, exclusive of any addition thereto for office expenses and other charges.

Rule for valuing a liability.

The liquidator, in the case of all persons appearing by the books of the company to be entitled to or interested in policies

policies granted by such company, is to ascertain the value of the liability of the company to each such person, and give notice of such value to such persons in such manner as the Court may direct, and any person to whom notice is so given shall be bound by the value so ascertained unless he gives notice of his intention to dispute such value, in manner and within a time to be prescribed by a rule or order of the Court.

ACT No. VII OF 1912.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 26th March 1912.)

An Act to make certain provisions regarding the application of the law in force in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the Province of Bihar and Orissa and the Province of Assam.

WHEREAS a Governor and an Executive Council have been appointed for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal;

And whereas, by Proclamation published under Notification No. 290, dated the twenty-second day of March 1912, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of His Majesty, has been pleased to declare and appoint that, on and from the first day of April 1912, the territory mentioned in Schedule A shall be and continue subject to the said Presidency of Fort William in Bengal;

And whereas, by Proclamation published under Notification No. 289, dated the twenty-second day of March 1912, the Governor General, with the sanction of His Majesty, has been pleased to constitute the territory mentioned in Schedule B to be, for the purposes of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, a Province to which the provisions of that Act touching the making of Laws and Regulations for the peace and good government of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay shall be applicable, and to direct that the said Province shall be called the Province of Bihar and Orissa, and further to appoint a Lieutenant-Governor of that Province;

And whereas, by Proclamation published under Notification No. 291, dated the twenty-second day of

24 & 25
Vict., c. 67.

of March 1912, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction and approbation of the Secretary of State for India, has been pleased to take under his immediate authority and management the territory mentioned in Schedule C, which was formerly included within the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and to form the same into a Chief Commissionership, to be called the Chief Commissionership of Assam, and further to appoint a Chief Commissioner therefor ;

And whereas it is expedient to make certain provisions regarding the application of the law in force in the territories affected by the said Proclamations ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam Laws Act, 1912 ; and

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of April 1912.

Saving of territorial application of enactments.

2. The Proclamations referred to in the preamble shall not be deemed to have effected any change in the territorial application of any enactment, notwithstanding that such enactment may be expressed to apply or extend to the territories for the time being under a particular administration.

Construction of certain references in enactments in force in territory mentioned in Schedules A, B and C.

3. All enactments made by any authority in British India, and all notifications, orders, schemes, rules, forms and by-laws issued, made or prescribed under such enactments, which, immediately before the commencement of this Act, were in force in, or prescribed for, any of the territory mentioned in Schedule A, Schedule B or Schedule C, shall, in their application to that territory, be construed as if references therein to the authorities, territory or Gazettes mentioned in column 1 of Schedule D were references to the authorities, territory or Gazettes respectively mentioned or referred to opposite thereto in column 2 of that Schedule :

Provided that the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that

that any function of the Chief Commissioner of Assam under any such enactment, notification, order, scheme, rule, form or by-law shall be discharged by the Governor General in Council and not by the said Chief Commissioner.

III of 1822.
XLIV of
1850.

4. There shall be a Board of Revenue for the Province of Bihar and Orissa, to which the provisions of the Bengal Board of Revenue Regulation, 1822, and the Bengal Board of Revenue Act, 1850, shall, so far as may be, apply.

Constitution of Board of Revenue in Bihar and Orissa.

5. For the purpose of facilitating the application to the territory, or any part thereof, mentioned in Schedule A, Schedule B or Schedule C of any enactment passed before the commencement of this Act, or of any notification, order, scheme, rule, form or by-law made under any such enactment,—

Powers of Courts and Local Governments for facilitating application of enactments.

(a) any Court may, subject to the other provisions of this Act, construe the enactment, notification, order, scheme, rule, form or by-law with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Court; and

(b) the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct by what officer any authority or power shall be exerciseable; and any such notification shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

6. Nothing in this Act shall affect any proceeding which, at the commencement thereof, is pending in or in respect of any of the territory mentioned in Schedule A, Schedule B or Schedule C; and every such proceeding shall be continued as if this Act had not been passed.

Pending proceedings.

7. The enactments specified in Schedule E are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner specified in the fourth column thereof.

Amendments of Acts.

VII of 1905. 8. The Bengal and Assam Laws Act, 1905, is hereby repealed.

Repeal.

SCHEDULE A.

SCHEDULE A.

(See sections 3, 5 and 6.)

THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Part I.

The Chittagong Division, comprising the districts of Chittagong, the Chittagong Hill-tracts, Noakhali and Tippera;

the Dacca Division, comprising the districts of Bakarganj, Dacca, Faridpur and Mymensingh;

the Rajshahi Division, comprising the districts of Bogra, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Malda, Pabna, Rajshahi and Rangpur.

Part II.

The Burdwan Division, comprising the districts of Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah and Midnapur;

the Presidency Division, comprising the town of Calcutta and the districts of Jessore, Khulna, Murshidabad, Nadia and the 24-Parganas; and

the district of Darjeeling.

SCHEDULE B.

THE PROVINCE OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

The districts of Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Purnea and the Santhal Parganas, in the Bhagalpur Division;

the Patna Division, comprising the districts of Gaya, Patna and Shahabad;

the Tirhut Division, comprising the districts of Champaran, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Saran;

the Chota Nagpur Division, comprising the districts of Hazaribagh, Manbhum, Palamau, Ranchi and Singbhum; and

the Orissa Division, comprising the districts of Angul, Balasore, Cuttack, Puri and Sambalpur.

SCHEDULE C.

THE PROVINCE OF ASSAM.

The Assam Valley Districts Division, comprising the districts of Darrang, Garo Hills, Goalpara, Kamrup, Lakhimpur, Nowgong and Sibsagar; and

the

the Surma Valley and Hill Districts Division, comprising the districts of Cachar, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Lushai Hills, Naga Hills and Sylhet.

SCHEDULE D.

(See section 3.)

Part I.—Construction of enactments, etc., in force in the territory mentioned in Schedule A (the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal).

1	2
References.	Constructions.
1. The Local Government of Bengal .	} The Governor in Council of Fort William in Bengal,
2. The Local Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.	
3. The Board of Revenue for Eastern Bengal and Assam.	} The Board of Revenue for Bengal.
4. The Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority.	
5. The Chief Revenue-Authority .	
6. All officers and official bodies not mentioned in the foregoing clauses 2 to 5 (except the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments) whose authority extended, immediately before the commencement of this Act, over the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam generally, inclusive of the territory mentioned in Part I of Schedule A.	(a) The respective officers and official bodies who immediately before the commencement of this Act exercised similar functions in the Province of Bengal; or (b) such other officers or official bodies, respectively, as the Governor in Council of Fort William in Bengal may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct.
7. The local official Gazette (English or Vernacular, as the case may be) of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.	The local official Gazette (English or Vernacular, as the case may be) of the Government of Bengal.

Part II.

SCHEDULE D—contd.

Part II.—Construction of enactments, etc., in force in the territory mentioned in Schedule B (the Province of Bihar and Orissa).

1	2
References.	Constructions.
8. The Local Government of Bengal.	} The Local Government of Bihar and Orissa.
9. The Local Government of the Central Provinces.	
10. The Board of Revenue for Bengal .	} The Board of Revenue for Bihar and Orissa.
11. The Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority.	
12. The Chief Revenue-Authority.	
13. The Court of Wards of the Central Provinces,	
14. The Superintendent of Government Wards in the Central Provinces.	} The High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.
15. The Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces.	
16. All officers and official bodies not mentioned in the foregoing clauses 8 to 15 (except the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments) whose authority extended, immediately before the commencement of this Act, over the Province of Bengal generally, inclusive of the territory mentioned in Schedule B.	Such officers or official bodies, respectively, as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct.
17. The local official Gazette (English or Vernacular, as the case may be) of the Government of Bengal or the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces.	The local official Gazette (English or Vernacular, as the case may be) of the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

Part III.

SCHEDULE D—concl'd.

Part III.—Construction of enactments, etc., in force in the territory mentioned in Schedule C (the Province of Assam).

1	2	
References.	Constructions.	
18. The Local Government of Bengal . 19. The Local Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam. 20. The Board of Revenue for Bengal . 21. The Board of Revenue for Eastern Bengal and Assam. 22. The Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority. 23. The Chief Revenue-Authority	} The Chief Commissioner of Assam.	
24. All officers and official bodies not mentioned in the foregoing clauses 18 to 23 (except the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments) whose authority extended, immediately before the commencement of this Act, over the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam generally, inclusive of the territory mentioned in Schedule C.		Such officers or official bodies, respectively, as the Chief Commissioner of Assam may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct.
25. The Chief Commissionership of Assam.		The territory mentioned in Schedule C.
26. The local official Gazette (English or Vernacular, as the case may be) of the Government of Bengal or the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.	The local official Gazette (English or Vernacular, as the case may be) of the Chief Commissionership of Assam.	

SCHEDULE E.

(See section 7.)

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendments.
1877	I	The Specific Relief Act, 1877.	In section 45 (<i>f</i>), for the words "the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal" substitute the words "the Governor in Council of Fort William in Bengal."
1882	XV	The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882.	In section 93, for the words "and Bombay" substitute the words "Bombay and Fort William in Bengal" and omit the words "the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal."
1903	X	The Victoria Memorial Act, 1903.	In section 2 (<i>1</i>) (<i>b</i>), for the words "the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal" substitute the words "the Governor of Fort William in Bengal."
1910	X	The Indian Museum Act, 1910.	In section 2 (<i>1</i>) (<i>c</i>), for the words "the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal" substitute the words "the Governor of Fort William in Bengal."

ACT NO. VIII OF 1912.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

[Received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th
September, 1912.]

An Act to make better provision for the protection and preservation of certain wild birds and animals.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the protection and preservation of certain wild birds and animals; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title
and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912; and

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

Application
of Act.

2. (1) This Act applies, in the first instance, to the birds and animals specified in the Schedule, when in their wild state.

(2) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, apply the provisions of this Act to any kind of wild bird or animal, other than those specified in the Schedule, which, in its opinion, it is desirable to protect or preserve.

Close time.

3. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare the whole year or any part thereof to be a close time throughout the whole or any part of its territories for any kind of wild bird or animal to which this Act applies, or for female or immature wild birds or animals of such kind; and, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, during such close time, and within the areas specified in such notification, it shall be unlawful—

(a) to capture any such bird or animal, or to kill any such bird or animal which has not
been

been captured before the commencement of such close time ;

(b) to sell or buy, or offer to sell or buy, or to possess, any such bird or animal which has not been captured or killed before the commencement of such close time, or the flesh thereof ;

(c) if any plumage has been taken from any such bird captured or killed during such close time, to sell or buy, or to offer to sell or buy, or to possess, such plumage.

4. (1) Whoever does, or attempts to do, any act in contravention of section 3, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. Penalties.

(2) Whoever, having already been convicted of an offence under this section, is again convicted thereunder shall, on every subsequent conviction, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

5. (1) When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may direct that any bird or animal in respect of which such offence has been committed, or the flesh or any other part of such bird or animal, shall be confiscated. Confiscation.

(2) Such confiscation may be in addition to the other punishment provided by section 4 for such offence.

6. No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the second class shall try any offence against this Act. Cognizance of offences.

7. Where the Local Government is of opinion that, in the interests of scientific research, such a course is desirable, it may grant to any person a license, subject to such restrictions and conditions as it may impose, entitling the holder thereof to do any act which is by section 3 declared to be unlawful. Power to grant exemption.

8. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to the capture or killing of a wild animal by any person. Savings.

(*The Schedule.*)

person in defence of himself or any other person, or to the capture or killing of any wild bird or animal in *bonâ fide* defence of property.

Repeal.

9. The Wild Birds Protection Act, 1887, is hereby repealed. XX of 1

THE SCHEDULE.

- (i) Bustards, ducks, fowls, jungle fowl, partridges, peafowl, pheasants, pigeons, quail, sand-grouse, painted snipe, spur-fowl, wood-cock, herons, egrets, rollers, and king-fishers.
- (ii) Antelopes, asses, bison, buffaloes, deer, gazelles, goats, kares, oxen, rhinoceroses and sheep.

ACT NO. IX OF 1912.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*[Received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th
September, 1912.]*

An Act further to amend the Presidency
Small Cause Courts Act, 1882.

XV of 1882. **W**HEREAS it is expedient further to amend the
Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882; It
is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Presidency Small Cause Courts (Amendment) Act, 1912. Short title.

XV of 1882. 2. In section 41 of the Presidency Small Cause
Courts Act, 1882, for the word "one" the word
"two" shall be substituted. Amendment
of section 41,
Act XV,
1882.

ACT No. X OF 1912.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

[Received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th
September, 1912.]

An Act further to amend the Indian Divorce Act.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Divorce Act; It is hereby enacted as IV of 1869 follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Divorce (Amendment) Act, 1912.

Addition to section 7, Act IV, 1869.

2. To section 7 of the Indian Divorce Act the IV of 1869. following proviso shall be added, namely :—

“ Provided that nothing in this section shall deprive the said Courts of jurisdiction in a case where the parties to a marriage professed the Christian religion at the time of the occurrence of the facts on which the claim to relief is founded.”

ACT NO. XI OF 1912.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

[Received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th
September, 1912.]

An Act to amend the Local Authorities
(Emergency) Loans Act, 1897.

XII of 1897. **W**HEREBAS it is expedient to amend the Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans Act, 1897; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans (Amendment) Act, 1912. Short title.

XII of 1897. 2. In section 2, sub-section (1), of the Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans Act, 1897, for the words "Governor General in Council", the words "Local Government" shall be substituted. Amendment of section 2, sub-section (1), Act XII, 1897.

3. (1) In section 3, sub-section (1), of the said Act, for the words "terms and conditions as the Governor General in Council may think fit to impose", the following words shall be substituted, namely :— Amendment of section 3, Act XII, 1897.

"general or special orders as the Governor General in Council may make in this behalf."

(2) In sub-section (2) of the same section, for the words "the Governor General in Council may by general or special order," the following words shall be substituted, namely :—

"such general or special orders may".

4. The following proviso shall be added to section 4 of the said Act :— Addition of proviso to section 4, Act XII, 1897.

XI of 1879. "Provided that nothing in section 7 of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, shall be deemed to require the sanction of the Governor General in Council to any loan under this Act."

ACT NO. XII OF 1912.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

[Received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th
September, 1912.]

An Act to facilitate the International Circula-
tion of Motor Vehicles.

WHEREAS it is expedient to authorise the Govern-
or General in Council to make rules to give
effect to any Convention for facilitating the Inter-
national circulation of motor vehicles; It is hereby
enacted as follows:—

Short title
and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Motor Vehicles
International Circulation Act, 1912.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India,
including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas
and the Pargana of Spiti.

Definition
of "motor
vehicle."

2. In this Act the expression "motor vehicle"
includes any vehicle, carriage or other means of con-
veyance propelled, or which may be propelled, on a
road by electrical or mechanical power either entirely
or partially.

Power to
make rules.

3. The Governor General in Council may make
rules for all or any of the following purposes,
namely:—

(i) for the grant and authentication of any
travelling passes, certificates or authori-
ties for the use of persons temporarily
taking their motor vehicles out of British
India, or to drivers of such vehicles when
proceeding out of British India for the
purpose of driving such vehicles, and

(ii) prescribing the conditions subject to which
motor vehicles brought temporarily into
British

British India by persons intending to make a temporary stay there may be possessed, used and driven.

4. All rules made under section 3 shall be published in the Gazette of India, and on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Publication of rules and effect of publication.

5. Nothing in any enactment made by any authority in British India or in any rule made thereunder relating to—

Exclusion of other laws.

(a) the registration of motor vehicles,

(b) requirements as to construction or equipment of such vehicles, or

(c) the licensing or qualifications of drivers of such vehicles,

shall apply in the case of any motor vehicle such as is referred to in clause (ii) of section 3 or of any person possessing, using or driving the same, provided that the requirements of any rule made under the said clause and applicable to such vehicle or person are complied with.

ACT No. XIII OF 1912.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

[Received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th September, 1912.]

An Act to provide for the application of the law in force in the Province of Delhi and for the extension of other enactments thereto.

WHEREAS by Proclamation published in Notification No. 911, dated the seventeenth day of September, 1912, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction and approbation of the Secretary of State for India, has been pleased to take under his immediate authority and management the territory mentioned in Schedule A, which was formerly included within the Province of the Punjab, and to provide for the administration thereof by a Chief Commissioner as a separate Province to be known as the Province of Delhi;

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the application of the law in force in the said territory, and for the extension of other enactments thereto; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title
and com-
mencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Delhi Laws Act, 1912; and

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of October, 1912.

Saving of
territorial
application
of enact-
ments.

2. The Proclamation referred to in the preamble shall not be deemed to have effected any change in the territorial application of any enactment notwithstanding that such enactment may be expressed to apply or extend to the territories for the time being under any particular administration.

3. All

3. All enactments made by any authority in British India and all notifications, orders, schemes, rules, forms and by-laws issued, made or prescribed under such enactments which immediately before the commencement of this Act were in force in, or prescribed for, any of the territory mentioned in Schedule A, shall in their application to that territory be construed as if references therein to the authorities, or gazette mentioned in column 1 of Schedule B were references to the authorities, or gazette respectively mentioned or referred to opposite thereto in column 2 of that Schedule :

Construction of certain enactments in force in the territories mentioned in Schedule A.

Provided that the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that any power or duty conferred or imposed on the Local Government under any such enactment shall be exercised or performed by the Governor General in Council or by such other authority as he may specify in this behalf, and not by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

4. For the purpose of facilitating the application to the territory mentioned in Schedule A or any part thereof of any enactment passed before the commencement of this Act or of any notification, order, scheme, rule, form or by-law issued, made or prescribed under any such enactment—

Powers of Courts and Local Government for purposes of facilitating application of enactments.

- (1) any Court may, subject to the other provisions of this Act, construe the enactment, notification, order, scheme, rule, form or by-law with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Court, and
- (2) the Local Government may, subject to the other provisions of this Act by notification in the Gazette of India, direct by what Officer any power or duty shall be exercised or discharged, and any such notification shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

5. (1) A

(Schedule A.)

Vesting of powers of separate Officers in single Officer.

5. (1) A notification issued under section 4, subsection (2), may direct that any powers or duties vested in separate Officers may be consolidated and vested in, and discharged by, a single Officer.

(2) Where by such a notification appellate powers are consolidated and vested in a single Officer, the period of limitation for the consolidated appeal shall be the longest period provided in the case of an appeal to any of the Officers whose powers are so consolidated.

Pending proceedings.

6. Nothing in this Act shall affect any proceeding which at the commencement thereof is pending in respect of any of the territory mentioned in Schedule A, and every such proceeding shall be continued as if this Act had not been passed :

Provided that all proceedings which at the commencement of this Act are pending before the Commissioner of the Division or any other authority within the territory mentioned in Schedule A shall be transferred to, and disposed of by, such authorities in the Province of Delhi as the Local Government may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct.

Power to extend enactments in force in other parts of British India with modifications and restrictions.

7. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, extend with such restrictions and modifications as he thinks fit to the territory mentioned in Schedule A, or any part thereof, any enactment which is in force in any part of British India at the date of such notification.

SCHEDULE A.

(See section 3.)

THE PROVINCE OF DELHI.

That portion of the District of Delhi comprising the Tahsil of Delhi and the police station of Mahrauli.

SCHEDULE B.

(Schedule B.)

SCHEDULE B.

(See section 3.)

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1. The Local Government									
2. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab									
3. The Chief Controlling Revenue Authority									
4. The Chief Revenue Authority									
5. The Chief Customs Authority									
6. The Financial Commissioner	The Chief Commissioner of Delhi.								
7. The Commissioner of Revenue									
8. The Commissioner of the Division									
9. The Commissioner									
10. The Chief Secretary to Government									
11. A Secretary to Government or to the Local Government.									
12. All officers and official bodies not mentioned in the foregoing clauses except the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments whose authority extended immediately before the commencement of this Act over the territory mentioned in Schedule A		Such officials or official bodies respectively as the Local Government may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct.							
13. The local Official Gazette of the Punjab			The Gazette of India.						

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