The Tamil Nadu Anatomy Act, 1951

Act 18 of 1951

Keyword(s):
Hospital, Near Relative, Teaching Medical Institutions, Unclaimed Body


(Received the assent of the President on the 4th August 1951, first published in the Fort St. George Gazette on the 14th August 1951.)

An Act to provide for the supply of unclaimed bodies of deceased persons 2] to teaching medical institutions and hospitals for the purpose of anatomical examination and dissection or medical relief or treatment.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the supply of unclaimed bodies of deceased persons 3] to teaching medical institutions and hospitals for the purpose of anatomical examination and dissection or medical relief or treatment;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the [Tamil Nadu] Anatomy Act, 1951.

(2) It extends to the whole of the [State of Tamil Nadu].

(3) This section shall come into force at once.

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

2 For Statement of Objects and Reasons, see Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 27th February 1951, Part-IV-A, page 54.

This Act was extended to the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district by section 3 of, and the First Schedule to, the Tamil Nadu (Transferred Territory) Extension of Laws Act, 1960 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1960) repealing the Corresponding Law in that territory.

3 These words were substituted for the words "to teaching medical institutions for the purpose of anatomical examination and dissection" by section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Anatomy (Amendment) Act, 1960 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1960).

4 This expression was substituted for the expression "State of Madras" by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws Order, 1969, as amended by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws (Second Amendment) Order, 1969.
1(4) The State Government, may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, direct that the remaining provisions of this Act shall come into force on such date and in such area as may be specified in the notification.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the Definitions.

(a) "authorized officer" means an officer authorized under section 3;

(b) "hospital" means any hospital established or maintained by the State Government, or by any municipal council, @ district board or panchayat and includes any other hospital which may be declared by the State Government by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, to be a hospital for the purposes of this Act;

(c) "near relative" means any of the following relatives of the deceased, namely, a wife, husband, parent, son, daughter, brother or sister and includes any other person who is related to the deceased (i) by *lineal consanguinity* within three degrees of collateral consanguinity within six degrees, or (ii) by marriage with any of the relatives aforesaid;

*Explanation.*—The expressions "lineal consanguinity" and "collateral consanguinity" shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Indian Succession Act, 1925, and degrees of relationship shall be computed in the manner laid down in that Act.

(d) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the State Government under this Act;

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1 Section I came into force on the 14th August 1951. The rest of the Act came into force on the 1st July 1952.

2 Now the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*.

@ The district boards have now been abolished by the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 (*Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958*) and panchayat union councils have stepped into the shoes of the district boards. Please see section 13 (1) read with section 197 (vi) of Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958.
(e) "teaching medical institutions" means any of the institutions specified in the Schedule to this Act and includes any other institution which may be declared by the State Government, by notification in the ¹ Fort St. George Gazette, to be a teaching medical institution for the purposes of this Act; ¹

(f) "unclaimed body" means the body of a person who dies in a hospital, prison or public place, which has not been claimed by any of his near relatives within such time as may be prescribed.

3. (1) The State Government may, by notification in the ¹ Fort St. George Gazette, authorize for the area in which this Act comes into force or any part thereof, one or more officers to whom a report shall be made under section 4 and who shall be competent to act under the said section.

(2) Every officer authorized under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

4. (1) If a person dies in a hospital or in a prison and his body is not claimed by any of his near relatives within such time as may be prescribed, the authority in charge of such hospital or prison shall, with the least practicable delay, report the fact to the authorized officer, and the said officer shall take possession of the unclaimed body and except in the case referred to in sub-section (3), hand it over to the authority in charge of a teaching medical institution or a hospital, if it is required by the authority in charge of that institution or hospital, for the purpose of anatomical examination and dissection or medical relief or treatment as the case may be.

(2) If a person dies in any public place in an area in which he had no permanent place of residence and the body of that person is not claimed by any of his near relatives within such time as may be prescribed, the authorized officer shall take possession of the unclaimed body and except in the case referred to in sub-section (3), hand it over to the authority in charge of a teaching

¹ Now the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.

² These words were substituted for the words "a teaching medical institution, if it is required by that authority for the purpose of conducting anatomical examination and dissection" by section 3 (i) of the Tamil Nadu Anatomy (Amendment) Act, 1960 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1960).

³ Substituted by section 3 (ii) ibid.
medical institution or a hospital], if it is required by that authority, for the purpose specified in sub-section (1).

(3) When there is any doubt regarding the cause of death or when for any reason the authorized officer considers it expedient so to do, he shall forward the unclaimed body to the police officer referred to in section 174 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(4) Where any unclaimed body taken possession of by the authorized officer under this section is not required by the authority in-charge of [a teaching medical institution or a hospital] for the purpose specified in sub-section (1), it shall be disposed of in such manner as may be prescribed.

5. (1) If any doubt or dispute arises whether a person is or is not a near relative of the deceased for the purposes of section 4, the matter shall be referred in the City of Madras, to a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere to a Magistrate of the First Class,* and the decision of such Magistrate shall be final.

(2) Pending such decision, the body of deceased person shall be preserved from decay in such manner as may be prescribed.

6. Whoever disposes of, or abets the disposal of an unclaimed body save as provided by this Act, or obstructs any authority in charge of a teaching medical institution [or a hospital] or an authorized officer from handing over, taking possession of, removing or using such dead body for the purpose specified in section 4, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

7. All officers and servants of the Police, Medical and Duty of Public Health Departments, all officers and servants in the service of a local authority, and all village officers and servants shall be bound to take all reasonable measures to assist authorized officers in the discharge of their duties under this Act.

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1 These words were substituted for the words “a teaching medical institution” by section 3 (ii) of the Tamil Nadu Anatomy Amendment Act, 1960 (Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 1960).

2 These words were inserted by section 4 of the Tamil Nadu Anatomy Amendment Act, 1960 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1960).

*According to clauses (a) and (c) of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Central Act 2 of 1974), which came into force on the 1st April 1974, any reference to a Magistrate of the First Class shall be construed as a reference to a Judicial Magistrate of the First Class and any reference to a Presidency Magistrate shall be construed as a reference to a Metropolitan Magistrate.
8. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act.

9. [(1)] The State Government, may, by notification in the Fort St. George Gazette,* make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

[(2)] All rules made under this Act shall as soon as possible after they are made, be placed on the table of both Houses of the Legislature and shall be subject to such modification by way of amendment or repeal as the Legislature may make either in the same session or in the next session.

THE SCHEDULE.

1. The College and School of Indigenous Medicine, Madras.

2. The Madras Medical College, Madras.

3. The Stanley Medical College, Madras.

Section 9 was renumbered as sub-section (1) of that section, and this sub-section was added by section 5 of the Tamil Nadu Anatomy (Amendment) Act, 1960 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1960).

Entries 4 and 5 were omitted by clause 3 of, and the Schedule to, the Madras Adaptation of Laws Order, 1954.

* Madras Government Gazette.