सत्यमेव जयते

The Gazette of Meghalaya

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 138 **Shillong, Monday, August 24, 2026** **2nd Bhadra, 1948 (S. E.)**

PART-V

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA

MEGHALAYA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT

NOTIFICATION

The 24th August, 2026.

No.LB.95/LA/2026/2. – The Meghalaya Money Lenders and Accredited Loan Providers Bills,2026 introduce in the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly on the 24th August, 2026 together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons is published under Rule 71 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly for General information.

THE MEGHALAYA MONEY LENDERS AND ACCREDITED LOAN PROVIDERS'

BILL, 2026

A

BILL

to consolidate the law relating to money lending in the State of Meghalaya and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

Whereas, it is expedient to make provisions for protecting the interests of borrowers, for regulating the transactions of money lending and to secure more transparency in such transactions in the State of Meghalaya;

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Meghalaya in the Seventy-seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows: -

Chapter I

PRELIMINARY

Short title, extent and commencement

1. (1) This Act may be called the Meghalaya Money Lenders and Accredited Loan Providers' Act, 2026.

(2) It shall extend to the whole of the State of Meghalaya except those covered under Para 10 of the VI Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification, appoint:

Provided that different dates may be appointed for different sections of the Act.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, -

(a) "Act" means the Meghalaya Money Lenders and Accredited Loan Providers' Act, 2026;

(b) "Accredited Loan Provider" means a person who has a contractual arrangement with an institutional creditor for receiving finance from such institutional creditor for the purpose of onlending to the borrowers in his or its own name;

(c) "bank" means -

(i) a banking company or a cooperative bank to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (Central Act 10 of 1949) applies;

(ii) the State Bank of India constituted under the State Bank of India Act, 1955 (Central Act 23 of 1955);

(iii) a corresponding new bank constituted under the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 (Central Act 5 of 1970);

(iv) a corresponding new bank constituted under the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980 (Central Act 40 of 1980); and

(v) a regional rural bank established under the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (Central Act 21 of 1976);

(d) "batta" means an extra payment over and above the pay;

(e) "borrower" means a person to whom, a loan is advanced and includes a successor-in-interest or surety;

(f) "co-operative society" means a society registered or deemed to have been registered under the Meghalaya Cooperative Societies Act (Assam Act No. 1 of 1950 as adapted by Meghalaya) or any other Act relating to Cooperative societies and includes a multi-state cooperative society registered under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 (Central Act 39 of 2002);

(g) "dharmada" means an amount charged as endowment or gift for religious or charitable purpose;

(h) "institutional creditor" means any bank which has advanced or agreed to advance monies to accredited loan providers for the purpose of on-lending;

(i) "interest" includes the return to be made over and above what is actually lent, whether the same is charged or sought to be recovered specifically by way of interest or otherwise, but does not include any sum lawfully charged by a money lender or accredited loan provider as costs, charges, expenses towards evaluation, assessment and creation of the security;

(j) "Loan" means an advance whether of money or kind at interest, with or without security, and includes advance, discount, money paid for or on account of or on behalf of or at the request of any person, or the forbearance to require payment of money owing on any account whatsoever, and every agreement (whatever its terms or form may be) which is in substance or effect a loan of money, and also an agreement to secure the repayment of any such loan, but does not include, -

(i) a deposit of money or other property in a Government Post Office or Bank or in a Government Savings Banks;

(ii) a loan advanced by the State Government or by any local authority authorised by the State Government;

(iii) a deposit of money with or a loan advanced by a co-operative society;

(iv) a loan advanced by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development established under the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981 (Central Act 61 of 1981);

(v) a loan advanced by the Export-Import Bank of India established under the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981 (Central Act 28 of 1981);

(vi) a loan advanced by the Small Industries Development Bank of India, established under the Small Industries Development Bank of India Act, 1989 (Central Act 39 of 1989);

(vii) a loan advanced by the National Housing Bank, constituted under the National Housing Bank Act, 1987 (Central Act 53 of 1987);

(viii) a loan advanced by State Financial Corporations established under the State Financial Corporation, Act, 1951 (Central Act 63 of 1951);

(ix) a loan advanced by any institution established by or under an Act of Parliament or the legislature of a State, which grants any loan or advance in pursuance of the provisions of that Act; or notified in this behalf by the State Government, in consultation with the Reserve Bank;

(x) an advance made to a subscriber, or a depositor in a Provident Fund from the amount standing to his credit in the fund in accordance with the rules of the fund;

(xi) a loan to or by an insurance company as defined in the Insurance Act, 1938 (Central Act IV of 1938);

(xii) a loan or debenture in respect of which dealings are listed on any Stock Exchange;

(xiii) a loan or deposit to or by a Non-Banking Financial Company as defined in Clause (f) of section 45-I of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and registered with Reserve Bank under Chapter III B of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (Central Act 2 of 1934);

(xiv) a loan to, or by, or a deposit with, any charitable society or association registered under the Meghalaya Societies Registration Act, 1983;

(xv) an advance made on the basis of a negotiable instrument as defined in the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (Central Act XXXVI of 1881) other than a promissory note;

(xvi) a loan or advance made by a trader bonafide carrying on any business, other than money lending, if such loan is advanced to the regular course of such business;

Explanation. - For the purposes of clause (xvi), "trader" means a person who in the regular course of business buys and sells goods or other property, whether movable or immovable and includes a wholesale or a retail merchant.

(k) "Lok Adalat" means the Lok Adalat established under the provisions of the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987 (Central Act 39 of 1987) and includes a Permanent Lok Adalat;

(l) "money lender" means a person whose main or subsidiary occupation is the business of advancing and realising loans in the State;

(m) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(n) "principal" means in relation to a loan; the advance actually made to a borrower;

(o) "register" means a register of money lenders or accredited loan providers maintained under this Act;

(p) "registering authority" means a person or an officer appointed by the Government to perform the functions of a registering authority under this Act;

(q) "registration" means a money lender's registration or accredited loan provider's registration granted under this Act;

(r) "salami" means a lump sum payment by the tenant to the Land Lord as consideration for parting his rights under lease of a holding;

(s) "Reserve Bank" means the Reserve Bank of India constituted under Section 3 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (Central Act 2 of 1934);

(t) "rules" means rules made under this Act; and

(u) "State Government" means the Government of the State of Meghalaya; and

(v) "State Legislature" means the Legislature of the State of Meghalaya.

Chapter II
Appointment and Powers of Registering Authority, Registration of Money Lenders etc.

Appointment of registering authority.

3. The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint such persons, whether public officers or not, as it thinks proper, to be registering authorities of the money lenders and accredited loan providers for the purposes of this Act and may define the areas within which each such authority shall exercise his powers and perform his duties.

Register of Moneylenders.

4. (1) Every registering authority shall maintain for the area under its jurisdiction, the registers of all money lenders having valid registration, in such form as may be prescribed.

(2) The registers maintained under sub-section (1) shall be published in such manner and at such intervals as may be prescribed.

Money lender to obtain registration.

5. (1) No money lender shall commence or carry on the business of providing loans at any place to which this Act applies, without obtaining a registration under this Act.

(2) Every application for a money lender's registration and for a renewal of the money lender's registration shall be in writing in the prescribed manner and form and shall be made to the registering authority along with the prescribed fee.

(3) Every registration granted by the registering authority shall be in such form and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

(4) A registration shall be valid within the local areas as specified in the registration for a period of three years:

Provided that when an application for renewal of a registration has been received by the registering authority within the prescribed

period, the registration shall, until the application is finally disposed of, be deemed to be valid.

(5) The registering authority may, at any time for sufficient cause, suspend or cancel a registration granted under sub-section (3):

Provided that no order suspending or cancelling the registration shall be passed except after giving the money lender an opportunity of showing cause against the proposed action.

Explanation: For the purposes of sub-section (5), prosecution or conviction of a money lender for violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be sufficient cause for suspension or cancellation of his registration.

(6) The existing money-lenders if any, shall comply with the provisions of this Act within a period of one month from the date of commencement of this Act.

Chapter III
Maintenance of Book of Accounts and Submission of Returns

Duty of money lender to maintain accounts and furnish copies.

6. (1) Every money lender shall keep and maintain a cash book, a ledger, register of securities and such other books of accounts in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) Every money lender shall, -

(a) deliver or cause to be delivered, to the borrower within seven days from the date on which a loan is made, a statement in the prescribed form showing in clear and distinct terms the amount and date of the loan and of its maturity, the nature of the security, if any for the loan, the name and address of the borrower and of the money lender and the rate of interest charged:

Provided that no such statement shall be required to be delivered to a borrower if he is supplied by the money lender with a pass book in the prescribed form containing an up-to-date account of the transactions with the borrower;

(b) require to make a written agreement with the borrower which is duly subscribed by at least two subscribers.

(c) upon repayment of loan in full, mark indelibly every paper signed by the borrower with words indicating payment or cancellation, and discharge every mortgage, restore every pledge, return every document or note and cancel or reassign every assignment given by the borrower as security for the loan.

(3) No money lender shall receive any payment from a borrower on account of any loan without giving him a duly signed receipt for the payment.

(4) No money lender shall accept from a borrower any article as a pawn, pledge or security for a loan without giving him a signed receipt for the same with the description, estimated value, the amount of loan advanced against it and such other particulars as may be prescribed.

(5) A money lender shall, on a demand in writing by the borrower and tender of the prescribed sum of expenses, supply a copy of any document relating to a loan made by him or any security therefore, to the borrower, or if the borrower so requires, to any person specified in that behalf, in the demand.

Submission of accounts, returns by the money lender.

7. Every money lender shall file statements of accounts and submit returns to the registering authority at such intervals and on or before such dates as may be prescribed.

Power to require production of records or documents and power of entry, inspection and seizure.

8. (1) The registering authority or any officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf may verify whether the business of the money lender is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Act, enter the premises of the money lender or any person who in his opinion is carrying on the business of a money lender and call upon him to produce any record or document relating to such business and every such money lender or person shall allow such inspection and produce such record or document.

(2) The registering authority may, for the purposes of sub-section (1) search the premises and seize any record and document as may be necessary and the record or document seized shall be retained only for such period as may be necessary for the purposes of examination, prosecution or other legal action:

Provided that the provisions of Sections 100 and 102 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Central Act 2 of 1973) shall, so far as may be, apply to such search and seizure.

(3) The registering authority or the other officer referred to in sub-section (1) shall also have power to summon and examine the money lender or any person who in his opinion, is in a position to furnish relevant information.

Levy of inspection fees

9. An inspection fee shall be leviable for the purpose of section 8 on a money lender at the rate of one percent of the maximum capital utilised by such money lender during the period of operation of the registration.

Explanation. - For the purpose of this section, "maximum capital" means the highest total amount of the capital sum which may remain invested in the money lending business on any day during the period of operation of the registration.

Borrowers not bound to admit correctness of accounts.

10. A borrower to whom a statement of accounts or a pass book has been furnished under this Act, shall not be bound to acknowledge or deny its correctness and his failure to do so shall not, by itself, be deemed to be an admission of the correctness of the accounts.

Chapter IV
Dispute Resolution

Procedure in disputes regarding loan.

11. (1) In case of any dispute relating to the transactions involving a loan of rupees one lakh or above or equivalent value (excluding interest), the aggrieved person may file an application in the prescribed form along with the prescribed fee, before the civil Court having jurisdiction, which may be settled through conciliation or through Lok Adalat under the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) above and in any other law for the time being in force, in any suit to which this Act applies, filed by a money lender against a debtor-

(a) a Civil Court shall, before deciding the claim on merits, frame and decide the issue whether the money lender has complied with the provisions of section 6;

(b) if a Civil Court finds that the provisions of section 6 have not been complied with by the money lender, it may, if the plaintiffs' claim is established, in whole or in part, disallow the whole or any portion of the interest found due, as may seem reasonable to it in the circumstances of the case and may disallow costs.

Explanation. - A money lender who has given the receipt or furnished a statement of accounts or a pass book in the prescribed form and manner, shall be held to have complied with the provisions of section 6, in spite of any errors and omissions if the civil Court finds that such errors and omissions are not material or not made fraudulently.

Power of Lok Adalat to deposit money due on loan in Lok Adalat.

12. (1) The Lok Adalat may, at any time, on application of a judgment-debtor, after notice to the decree-holder, direct that the amount of any decree passed against him, whether before or after the date on which this Act comes into force, in respect of a loan, shall be paid in such number of instalments and subject to such conditions, and payable on such dates, as, having regard to the circumstances of the judgment-debtor and the amount of the decree, it considers fit.

(2) Where a money lender refuses to accept the whole or any portion of the money due in respect of his loans, the borrower may deposit the said money into the Lok Adalat, to record full or part satisfaction of the loan.

(3) Where any such application is made, the Lok Adalat, shall, after due inquiry pass orders recording full or part satisfaction of the loan, as the case may be.

Suits and applications by unregistered money lenders barred.

13. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force –

(a) a suit by a money lender for the recovery of a loan; or

(b) an application by a money lender for the execution of a decree relating to a loan; or

(c) an application for resolution of dispute through a conciliation or Lok Adalat under the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987, shall be dismissed, unless at the time when the loan was advanced, the money lender held an effective registration and written agreement signed by the Lender and Borrower duly subscribed by at least two witnesses.

Chapter V
Accredited Loan Providers

Registration of accredited loan providers.

14. (1) Any individual or an undivided Hindu family or a company other than a Non- Banking Financial Company as defined in Clause (f) of section 45-I of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and registered with the Reserve Bank of India, or an unincorporated body of individuals intending to engage himself or themselves as an accredited loan provider shall apply to the registering authority constituted under section 3 of this Act for registration to carry on the business as an accredited loan provider:

Provided that only such persons who have the necessary educational qualification or knowledge of agriculture and rural economy, knowledge of maintenance of books of accounts and such other conditions as may be specified in the order issued by the State Government in this behalf, shall be eligible to become accredited loan providers.

(2) No such application by an accredited loan provider shall be entertained by the registering authority unless such application is counter signed by an institutional creditor having credit link with the accredited loan provider.

(3) No accredited loan provider shall commence or carry on the business of providing loans without obtaining a registration under the provisions of this chapter.

(4) Every registration granted by the registering authority shall be in such form as may be prescribed.

(5) Every registering authority shall maintain for the area under his jurisdiction, the registers of all accredited loan providers having valid registration, in such form as may be prescribed.

(6) The registers maintained under sub-section (5) shall be published in such manner and at such periodic intervals as may be prescribed.

Submissions of accounts, returns etc.

15. (1) Every accredited loan provider shall maintain such books of accounts and file such statements of accounts and returns as may be prescribed, to the registering authority and a copy of such statement of accounts and returns shall also be furnished to the institutional creditor.

(2) The institutional creditor shall, on requisition from the registering authority, furnish the information concerning the loans provided by

an accredited loan provider within such time as may be specified in the requisition.

Settlement of disputes.

16. The provisions of Section 11 shall mutatis mutandi apply to any dispute between the accredited loan provider and the borrower.

Cancellation of registration.

17. (1) If the institutional creditor has informed the registering authority about the termination of its relationship with the accredited loan provider, the registering authority shall cancel the registration of the accredited loan provider:

Provided that, if within a period of thirty days from the cancellation of the registration, such accredited loan provider enters into an agreement with another institutional creditor and his application is countersigned by the new institutional creditor, the registering authority shall restore the registration of such accredited loan provider.

(2) The registering authority may, at any time for sufficient cause, suspend or cancel a registration granted under Section 14:

Provided that no order suspending or cancelling the registration shall be passed except after giving the accredited loan provider an opportunity to show cause against the proposed action.

Explanation. - For the purposes of sub-section (2), prosecution or conviction of an accredited loan provider for violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be sufficient cause for suspension or cancellation of the registration.

Chapter VI
Interest Rate Ceiling

Limitation on rates of interest charged by money lenders and accredited loan providers.

18. (1) The State Government may from time to time by notification, specify the maximum rates of interest for any local area chargeable by money lenders and accredited loan providers and separate rates of interests may be specified in respect of secured and unsecured loans.

(2) If any money lender or accredited loan provider charges or receives from a borrower interest at a rate exceeding the maximum rate fixed by the State Government under sub-section (1), he shall be liable for punishment under this Act.

(3) The maximum rate of interest notified by the State Government under sub-section (1), shall be calculated by taking into account the interest rate trends, cost of transactions, cost of the capital, the risk premium and the administrative expenses associated with such loans.

(4) All money lenders and accredited loan providers shall display the rates of interest charged by them, both on secured as well as unsecured loans, in a conspicuous place in their premises.

Maximum amount of interest recoverable on loans and discharge of loans in certain cases.

19. (1) No money lender or accredited loan provider shall recover towards the interest in respect of any loans advanced by him, an amount in excess of the principal amount.

(2) Any loan in respect of which the money lender or accredited loan provider has realized from the debtor an amount equal to or more than twice the amount of the principal, shall stand discharged and the amount, if any, so realized in excess of twice the amount of the loan shall be refunded by the money lender or accredited loan provider, as the case may be, to the debtor.

Chapter VII
Offences and Penalties

Entry of wrong sum in bond, etc., to be an offence.

20. (1) No money lender or accredited loan provider shall take any promissory note, acknowledgement, bond or other writing which does not state the actual amount of the loan, or which states such amount wrongly or obtains any instrument in which blanks are left to be filled after execution.

(2) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees or with imprisonment which may extend to one year or with both.

Penalty for salami, batta, dharmada etc.

21. If any Loan Provider or accredited loan provider or his agent, takes from a borrower at the time of advancing a loan or deducts out of the principal of such loan any salami, batta, dharmada or other extraction of similar nature by whatever name called, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees.

Penalty for Assaulting, pestering & harassment.

22. (1) Whoever assaults or pesters or harasses a borrower in an aggressive or persistent manner, for the recovery of a debt due by him to a money lender or accredited loan provider or his assignee, as the case may be, shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to rupees one lakh or with both.

Explanation. - For the purposes of this section, a person who, with intent to cause another person to abstain from doing any act which he has a right to do or to do any act which he has a right to abstain from doing, -

(a) obstructs or uses violence on or intimidates such other person, or

(b) persistently follows such other person from place to place or interferes with any property owned or used by him or deprives him of, or hinders him in, the use of any such property, or

(c) loiters at or near a house or other place where such other person resides or works, or carries on business, or happens to be; or

(d) does any act calculated to annoy or intimidate such other person or the members of his family; or

(e) moves or acts in a manner which causes or is calculated to cause alarm or danger to the person or property of such other person, shall be deemed to assault, pester or harass such other person:

Provided that a person who goes to the house or place referred to in clause (c) in order merely to obtain or communicate information shall not be deemed to assault, pester or harass.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, an offence punishable under sub-section (1) shall be cognizable.

Penalty for carrying on business without registration.

23. Whoever carries on the business of providing loans without obtaining registration or otherwise than in conformity with the terms and conditions imposed by the registering authority, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees.

Penalty for contravention of the provisions of the Act.

24. If any person contravenes any other provision of this Act, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees.

Compounding of offences.

25. (1) The Registering Authority or any other officer or authority authorised by the State Government in this behalf, may accept from the person who has committed or is reasonably suspected of having committed an offence under this Act, by way of compounding such offence –

(a) a sum of money equal to the maximum amount prescribed as fine under this Act, if the offence is committed for the first time; and

(b) in other cases, twice the amount of such fine prescribed under the respective sections:

Provided that an offence with respect to which a proceeding is pending before the Civil Court shall not be compoundable.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), an offence punishable under Section 21 of this Act shall be cognizable and shall not be compoundable.

Cognizance of Certain offences.

26. No court shall take cognizance of any offence, except offences under section 22 on a complaint made by registering authority duly authorised on behalf of the Government.

Chapter VIII
Miscellaneous

Act not to apply.

27. Nothing contained in this Act shall apply, -

(a) to the Reserve Bank of India or any Bank;

(b) to the Non-Banking Financial Companies as defined in clause (f) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and registered with the Reserve Bank of India;

(c) to lending between immediate members of the family.

Explanation. - "Immediate members of the family" in clause (b) of this section means lineal descendants and includes husband, wife, mother, father, mother's brother, mother's sister, father's sister, father's brother, son, daughter including step-son, step-daughter and adopted son, adopted daughter and son or daughter of the mother's brother or sister, or son or daughter of the father's sister or brother.

Provisions of this Act to apply to un-registered individual who has a written agreement.

27. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, any loan whether with or without interest is given by one individual person to another individual person on written agreement duly subscribed by at least two witnesses, the provisions of section 10 shall apply for settling of such dispute if the loan is not repaid.

Every officer to be public servant.

28. Every officer of the Government and every person acting under the provisions of this Act shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

Saving of laws relating to agriculturists' indebtedness.

29. Nothing in this Act shall affect any of the provisions of any enactment relating to relief of agriculturists' indebtedness.

Power to make rules.

30. (1) The State Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely, -

(a) the form of the register under section 4;

(b) the form of the application for registration and renewal, including the manner of payment of registration fee under section 5;

(c) the form of cashbook, ledger and other books and the manner in which they shall be maintained under Section 6 and the other particulars to be prescribed of that section;

(d) the form of the statement of accounts and pass books to be furnished or delivered and the date before which they are to be furnished or delivered under section 6, the fee to be paid and the sum of expenses to be paid;

(e) the procedure to be followed by the officers while compounding offences under Section 25 of this Act;

(f) any other matter which has to be or may be prescribed under this Act.

(3) Every rule made under this Act, shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before the State Legislature.

Power to exempt.

31. The State Government may, after consultation with the Reserve Bank, by notification in the Official Gazette, exempt such money lenders or accredited loan providers, from all or any of the provisions of this Act, subject to such conditions as it may deem fit and for such period as may be specified.

Power to remove difficulties

32. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the State Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removal of the difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of a period of two years from the date of the commencement of this Act.

(2) Every order made under this section shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before the State Legislature.

Annual Report on the administration of the Act.

33. The State Government shall prepare an annual report on the administration of this Act and the same shall be placed before the State Legislature.

Repeal and savings.

34. (1) The Meghalaya Money Lenders Act (Assam Act IV of 1934 as adapted by Meghalaya) is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the provisions of the repealed Act shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the provisions of this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The report of the technical group constituted by the Reserve Bank of India has recommended a review of the existing legislation on money lending in the State. The technical group has forwarded a model legislation. Till date, Meghalaya Money Lender Act (Assam Act IV of 1934 as adapted by Meghalaya) is in force in the State of Meghalaya. After examination, the old Act of 1934 may require replacement by a new law and this Act IV of 1934 is proposed to be repealed.

Hence the Bill.

(CONRAD K. SANGMA)
Chief Minister (Finance)

Secretary
Meghalaya Legislative Assembly
Shillong

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Certain expenditure will be involved from the Consolidated Fund of the State for implementing the proposed legislation.

MEMORANDUM OF DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 30 of the Bill empowers the State Government to make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act. Further clause 31 empowers the State Government to exempt money lenders or accredited loan providers after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. Clause 32 empowers the State Government to remove difficulty. The delegation is of normal character.

SHILLONG: Printed and Published by the Director, Printing and Stationery, Meghalaya, Shillong.
(Extraordinary Gazette of Meghalaya) No. 275 - 680 + 10 – 24 – 8 - 2026.
website:- http://megpns.gov.in/gazette/gazette.asp.