



The Kerala Anatomy Act 1957

Act 17 of 1957

Keyword(s):

Hospital, Near Relative, Teaching Medical Institution, Unclaimed Body

Amendments appended: 3 of 1964, 23 of 1988

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THE KERALA ANATOMY ACT, 1957

ACT 17 Of 1957

*An Act to provide for the supply of [*****] bodies of deceased persons to teaching medical institutions for the purpose of anatomical examination and dissection.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the supply of [*****] bodies of deceased persons to teaching medical institutions for the purpose of anatomical examination and dissection;

BE it enacted in the Eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*-(1) This Act may be called the Kerala Anatomy Act, 1957.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Kerala .

(3) This section shall come into force at once, and the remaining provisions of this Act shall come into force on such date and in such area as may be specified by the Government by notification in the Gazette.

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

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

(b) "hospital" means any hospital established or maintained by the Government, or by any municipal council, or other local authority and includes any other hospital which may be declared by the Government, by notification in the 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 or by 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 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 Government under this Act;

(e) "teaching medical institution" means any of the institutions specified in the Schedule to this Act and includes any other institution which may be declared by the Government, by notification in the Gazette, to be a teaching medical institution for the purposes of this Act ;

(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 or by any recognised religious or public institution belonging to the religion of the deceased, within such time as may be prescribed.

3. *Power of Government to authorize officers to act under section 4.*-The Government may, by notification in the Gazette, authorize for the area to which this Act is applied or for 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.

4. *Unclaimed dead bodies in hospitals, prisons and public places how to be deal with.*-

(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-sections (3) and (4), hand it over to the authority in charge of a teaching medical institution, if it is required by that authority, for the purpose of conducting anatomical examination and dissection :

Provided that the authority in chare of such hospital or prison shall while reporting the fact to the authorised officer give intimation to the nearest religious or public institution, if any, belonging to the religion of the deceased and if such institution claims the dead body within the prescribed time it shall be handed over to that institution.

(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-sections (3) and (4) hand it over to the authority in charge of a teaching medical institution, if it is required by that authority, for the purpose specified in sub-section (1).

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1) and (2), the authorized officer shall-

(a) when a near relative of the deceased person is known to be alive and he has failed to claim the body within the prescribed time for reasons beyond his control, or

(b) when the deceased person has prior to his death declared that his body shall not be subject to anatomical examination or dissection or both,

hand over the dead body to such religious or public institution belonging to the religion of the deceased subject to such conditions as may be prescribed

(4) When there is any doubt regarding the cause of death or when for any reason the authorized officer considers it expendient 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.

(5) 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 for the purpose specified in sub-section (1), it shall be disposed of in such manner as may be prescribed.

[4] *[4A. Taking possession of dead bodies with the prior consent of deceased persons.-*

(1) If any person, either in writing at any time or orally in the presence of two or more persons during his last illness, has expressed an unequivocal request that his body be used for the purpose of conducting anatomical examination and dissection after his death the party lawfully in possession of his body after his death, may, unless, the said party has reason to believe that the request was subsequently withdrawn, report the fact to the authorised officer and permit the said officer to take possession of the body and hand it over to the authority in charge of a teaching medical institution if it is required by that authority.

(2) Without prejudice to sub-section (1), the party lawfully in possession of the body of a deceased person may permit the authorised officer to take over possession of the body for the purposes aforesaid unless that party has reason to believe-

(a) that the deceased had expressed an objection to his body being so dealt with after his death, and had not withdrawn it; or

(b) that the surviving spouse or any near relative of the deceased objects to the body of the deceased being so dealt with.

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

(4) Where any dead body taken possession of by the authorised officer under this section is not required by the authority in charge of a teaching medical institution it shall be returned to the party who was lawfully in possession of the body after death.

(5) No permission shall be given under this section in respect of the body of a deceased person by any person who has been entrusted with the body solely for the purpose of its interment, burial, cremation or disposal otherwise]

5. Doubt of dispute as to near relative to be referred to Magistrate of the First Class.-(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 to a Magistrate of the First Class, and the decision of such Magistrate shall be final and conclusive.

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

6. *Penalty.*-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 an authorised 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. *Duty of Police and other officers to assist in obtaining possession of unclaimed bodies.*-All officers and servants of the Police, Medical and 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 authorised officers in the discharge of their duties under this Act.

8. *Protection of persons acting under this Act.*-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. *Officers to be public servants.*-All officers appointed or authorised to act under this Act shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

10. *Power to make rules.*-(1) The Government may, by notification in the Gazette, 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-

- (a) the period within which a near relative may claim the body of a deceased person;
- (b) the procedure for the disposal of an unclaimed body under section 4;
- (c) the conditions under which institutions may be recognised for purposes of section 4 (3) ;
- (d) the manner in which the body may be preserved from decay;
- (e) the procedure for proceedings under section 5 (1);
- (f) matters which are to be and may be prescribed.

5. [\[5\]](#)[(3) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made, before the Legislative Assembly while it is in session for a total period of fourteen days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, the Legislative Assembly makes, any modification in the rule or decides that the rule should not be made, the rule shall there after have effect only in such modified form or be of no

effect; as the case may be; so however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule]

SCHEDULE

[See Section 2 (e)]

1. The Medical College , Trivandrum
2. The Medical College , Kozhikode
3. The Ayurveda College , Trivandrum

THE KERALA ANATOMY (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1964

(ACT 3 Of 1964) [\[1\]](#)

An Act to amend the Kerala Anatomy Act, 1957

Preamble.-WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Kerala Anatomy Act, 1957, for the purposes hereinafter appearing ;

BE it enacted in the Fifteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. *Short title and commencement.*-(1) This Act may be called the Kerala Anatomy (Amendment) Act, 1964.

2. It shall come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification in the Gazette appoint.

2 Amendment of the Long Title and Preamble, Act 17 of 1957.-In the Long Title and the Preamble of the Kerala Anatomy Act, 1957 (Act 17 of 1957), hereinafter referred to as the principal Act, the word "unclaimed" shall be omitted.

3. *Insertion of new section 4A in Act 17 of 1957.*-After section 4 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:-

" 4A. *Taking possession of dead bodies with the prior consent of the deceased persons.*-
(1) If any person, either in writing at any time or orally in the presence of two or more persons during his last illness, has expressed an unequivocal request that his body be used for the purpose of conducting anatomical examination and dissection after his death the party lawfully in possession of his body after his death, may, unless, the said party has reason to believe that the request was subsequently withdrawn, report the fact to the authorised officer and permit the said officer to take possession of the body and hand it over to the authority in charge of a teaching medical institution if it is required by that authority.

(2) Without prejudice to sub-section (1), the party lawfully in possession of the body of a deceased person may permit the authorised officer to take over possession of the body for the purposes aforesaid unless that party has reason to believe-

(a) that the deceased had expressed an objection to his body being so dealt with after his death, and had not withdrawn it; or

(b) that the surviving spouse or any near relative of the deceased objects to the body of the deceased being so dealt with.

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

(4) Where any dead body taken possession of by the authorised officer under this section is not required by the authority in charge of a teaching medical institution it shall be returned to the party who was lawfully in possession of the body after death.

(5) No permission shall be given under this section in respect of the body of a deceased person by any person who has been entrusted with the body solely for the purpose of its interment, burial, cremation or disposal otherwise".

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THE KERALA ANATOMY (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1988 [\[1\]](#)

(ACT 23 OF 1988)

An Act further to amend the Kerala Anatomy Act, 1957

Preamble. — whereas it is expedient further to amend the Kerala Anatomy Act, 1957, for the purpose hereinafter appearing;

BE it enacted in the Thirty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows: —

1. *Short title and commencement.*— (1) This Act may be called Kerala Anatomy (Amendment) Act, 1988.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. *Amendment of section 10.* —In section 10 of the Kerala Anatomy Act, 1957 (17 of 1957) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely: —

"(3) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before the Legislative Assembly while it is in session for a total period of fourteen days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, the Legislative Assembly makes, any modification in the rule or decides that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule."