

# Rajasthan Gift Goods (Trade & Unlawful Possession) Act, 1964

RAJASTHAN

India

## Rajasthan Gift Goods (Trade & Unlawful Possession) Act, 1964

### Act 14 of 1964

- Published on 1 January 1964
- Commenced on 1 January 1964
- [This is the version of this document from 1 January 1964.]
- [Note: The original publication document is not available and this content could not be verified.]

Rajasthan Gift Goods (Trade & Unlawful Possession) Act, 1964(Rajasthan Act No. 14 of 1964)RJ88Received the assent of the Governor on the 6th day of May, 1964An Act to provide for the punishment of the offences of trade and unlawful possession of gift goods supplied by certain relief or organisations.Be it enacted by the Rajasthan State Legislature in the Fifteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

### 1. Short title, extent and commencement

(1)This Act may be called the Rajasthan Gift Goods (Trade and Unlawful Possession) Act, 1964.(2)It extends to the whole of the State of Rajasthan.(3)It shall come into force at once.

### 2. Definition

- In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires-(i)"gift goods" means any of the following goods and such other goods as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf, supplied, by way of gift, by relief organisation to any State Government or to the Central Government or to any other person on behalf of such Government namely:-(a)Corn-meal;(b)Milk-powder;(c)Vegetable oil (soya beans oil or sunflower seed oil);(d)Butter, ghee;(e)Hard Red Wheat and Western white types of wheat;(f)Rolled wheat; and(g)Barley and grain sorghum.(ii)"relief organisation" means any organization specified in the Schedule.

### 3. Trade and Unlawful possession of gift good

. - If any person -(a)trades or is found to have traded in gift goods,(b)is found, or proved to have been, in possession of any gift goods reasonably suspected of being stolen or unlawfully obtained

and cannot account satisfactorily how he came by the same, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

#### **4. Offences under the Act to be cognizable**

(1)Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Central Act V of 1898), any offence under this Act shall be deemed to be a cognizable offence within the meaning of that Code.(2)No court below that of a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence under this Act.

#### **5. Power to amend Schedule**

- The State Government may, by notification, add any organisation to, or omit any organisation from, the Schedule, and on the publication of such notification, such organisation shall be deemed to be included in, or as the case may be, omitted from the Schedule.

#### **6. Notification to be placed before the Legislative Assembly**

- Every notification issued under the Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is issued, 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 notification or decides that the notification should not be issued. the notification 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 notification.

### **Schedule**

[See Section 2 (ii)]

**1. United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF).**

**2. Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE).**

**3. Church World Service.**

**4. Lutheran World Relief.**

## **5. Catholic Relief Service.**