

# The Puducherry Dramatic Performances Act, 1965.

PUDUCHERRY

India

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## Act 9 of 1965

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The Puducherry Dramatic Performances Act, 1965.[24th. April, 1965](Act No. 9 of 1965)AN ACT to provide for the better control of public dramatic performances in the Union territory of Puducherry.WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the better control of public dramatic performances in the Union territory of Puducherry;PREAMBLEBE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly in the Sixteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows: -

### 1. Short title, extent and commencement. –

(1)This Act may be called the Puducherry Dramatic Performances Act, 1965.(2)It extends to the whole of the Union territory of Puducherry. + (3) It shall come into force at once.

### 2. Definitions. –

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires –(1)“Competent Authority” means –(a)in relation to the entire Union territory of Puducherry the District Magistrate, and(b)in relation to Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam the Administrator of the respective region.(2)“Objectionable performance” means any play, pantomime or other drama which is likely to --(i)incite any person to resort to violence or sabotage for the purpose of overthrowing or undermining the Government established by law in India or in any State thereof or its authority in any area; or(ii)incite any person to commit murder, sabotage or any offence involving violence; or(iii)seduce any member of any of the armed forces of the Union or of the Police Forces from his allegiance or his duty, or prejudice the recruiting of persons to serve in any such force or prejudice the discipline of any such force; or(iv)incite any section of the citizens of India to acts of violence against any other section of the citizens of India; or which --(v)is deliberately intended to outrage the religious feelings of any class of the citizens of India by insulting or blaspheming or profaning the religion or the religious beliefs of that class; or(vi)is grossly indecent, or is scurrilous or obscene or intended for blackmail;Explanation I. --- A performance shall not be deemed to be objectionable merely because in the course thereof words are

signs uttered or visible representations are made, expressing disapprobation or criticism of any law or of any policy or administrative action of the Government with a view to obtain its alteration or redress by lawful means. Explanation II. --- In judging whether any performance is an objectionable performance, the play, pantomime or other drama shall be considered as a whole.(3)“public place” means any building or enclosure, or any place in the open air and any pandal where the sides are not enclosed to which the public are admitted to witness a performance;(4)“State Government” means the Administrator appointed under Article 239 of the Constitution.

### **3. Power to prohibit objectionable performances. ---**

(1)Whenever the State Government are satisfied that any play, pantomime or other drama performed or about to be performed in a public place is an objectionable performance, they may, by order stating the grounds on which they consider the performance objectionable, prohibit the performance.(2)No order under sub-section (1) shall be passed without giving a reasonable opportunity to the organizer or other principal persons responsible for the conduct of the performance or to the owner or occupier of the public place in which such performance is intended to take place to show cause why the performance should not be prohibited.(3)Every order made under sub-section (1) shall be published in the State Gazette.(4)Any order made under sub-section (1) may also be notified by proclamation and a written or printed notice thereof may be affixed at any place or places adapted for giving information of the order to the persons intending to take part in the performance so prohibited.

### **4. Power to prohibit objectionable performances temporarily. –**

(1)The competent authority may, if he is of opinion that any play, pantomime or other drama performed or about to be performed, being of the nature specified in section 2, is likely to lead to a breach of the peace, by order stating the grounds for such opinion, prohibit its performance. Provided that the authority who passed such order may review it on an application made by the person or party affected by such order.(2)Subject to any order made by the Court on appeal under section 10, an order under this section shall remain in force for two months from the making thereof: Provided that the competent authority may, if he is of opinion that the order should continue in force, by such further order or orders as he may deem fit, extend the period aforesaid by such further period or periods not exceeding two months at a time as may be specified in such order or orders.

### **5. Service of order of prohibition. –**

A copy of the order made under sub-section (1) of section 3, or under sub-section (1) or (2) of section 4, may be served personally or in such other manner as may be prescribed by rules made under section 13, on the organizers or other principal persons responsible for the conduct of, or any person about to take part, in the performance so prohibited or on the owner or occupier of the public place, in which such performance is intended to take place.

## **6. Penalty for disobeying order. –**

Any person on whom a copy of the order referred to in section 3 or section 4 is served and who does, or willingly permits, any act in disobedience of such order, shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

## **7. Penalty for disobeying prohibition. --**

(1) Any person who, after the publication of an order under sub-section (3) of section 3, or during the period when an order made under sub-section (1) or (2) of section 4, is in force organises or is responsible for the conduct of or who with the knowledge that such an order under section 3 or section 4 is in force takes part in, the performance prohibited thereby or any performance substantially the same as the performance so prohibited, shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both. (2) Any person who being the owner or occupier, or having the use of any public place, opens, keeps or uses the same for any performance prohibited under section 3 or section 4, or permits the same to be opened, kept or used for any such performance, shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

## **8. Power to call information. –**

(1) For the purpose of ascertaining the character of any intended play, pantomime or other drama, the State Government, or such officer as they may empower in this behalf, may, by order, require the organisers or other principal persons responsible for the conduct of, or other persons about to take part in such play, pantomime or other drama or the author, proprietor or printer of the play, pantomime or other drama about to be performed, or the owner or occupier of the place in which it is intended to be performed to furnish such information as the State Government or such officer may think necessary. (2) Every person so required shall be bound to furnish the information to the best of his ability within the time specified in such order and in case of contravention shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 176 of the Indian Penal Code (Central Act XLV of 1860).

## **9. Power to call for copy of purport of drama, etc. –**

(1) If the State Government or the competent authority have or has reason to believe that an objectionable dramatic performance is about to take place, they or he, as the case may be, may, by order, direct that no such dramatic performance shall take place in any public place within any area, unless a copy of the piece, if and so far as it is written, or some sufficient account of its purport, if and so far as it is in pantomime, has been furnished, not less than seven days before the performance, to the State Government or the competent authority aforesaid. (2) A copy of any order made under sub-section (1) may be served on the owner or occupier of the public place, in which

such performance is intended to take place and if thereafter he does or willingly permits, any act in disobedience of such order, he shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

## **10. Appeal to High Court. –**

Any person aggrieved by an order under sub-section (1) of section 3, or under sub-section (1) or (2) of section 4, may, within sixty days of the publication of such order under sub-section (3) of section 3, or, as the case may be, within sixty days of the date on which an order under sub-section (1) or (2) of section 4, is made, prefer an appeal to the High Court; and upon such appeal, the High Court may pass such orders as it deems fit confirming, varying or reversing the order appealed from, and may pass such consequential or incidental orders as may be necessary. (2) Every such appeal shall be heard by a Bench of not less than two Judges.

## **11. Saving of prosecutions under other laws. –**

Where no order under section 3 or section 4 has been made in respect of any performance, nothing in this Act shall bar a prosecution under the Indian Penal Code (Central Act XLV of 1860) or any other law.

## **12. Protection for acts done in good faith. –**

No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against any authority or officer for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or any rule made thereunder.

## **13. Power to make rules. –**

(1) The State Government may, by notification in the Gazette, make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act. (2) All rules made under this section shall be subject to the condition of previous publication, and the date to be specified under clause (3) of section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897), shall not be less than one month from the date on which the draft of the proposed rules was published. (3) All rules made under this Act shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before the Legislative Assembly of Puducherry 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 sessions 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, that 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.