

THE TELANGANA PROTECTION OF DEPOSITORS OF FINANCIAL
ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1999.

(ACT NO. 17 OF 1999.)

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THE TELANGANA PROTECTION OF DEPOSITORS OF FINANCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1999.¹

ACT NO. 17 OF 1999.

1. (1) This Act may be called the ²Telangana Protection of Depositors of Financial Establishments Act, 1999. **Short title, extent and commencement.**

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

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

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

(a) **“competent authority”** means the authority appointed under section 4;

(b) **“deposit”** means the deposit of a sum of money either in lumpsum or installments made with a financial establishment for a fixed period, for interest or return in any kind;

³[(c) **“Financial Establishments”** means any person or group of individuals accepting deposit under any scheme or arrangement or in any other manner but does not include a corporation or a co-operative society owned or controlled by any State Government or the Central Government or a

1. The Andhra Pradesh Protection of Depositors of Financial Establishments Act, 1999 received the assent of the President on 23.06.1999. The said Act in force in the combined State, as on 02.06.2014, has been adapted to the State of Telangana, under section 101 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 (Central Act 6 of 2014) vide. the Notification issue in G.O.Ms.No.81, Home (Legal) Department, dated 21.05.2016.

2. Substituted by G.O.Ms.No.81, Home (Legal) Department, dated 21.05.2016.

3. Substituted by Act No.12 of 2003.

Central Act 10 of 1949.

banking company as defined under clause (c) of section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949;]

(d) **"Government"** means the State Government of ⁴Telangana;

(e) **"Notification"** means the notification published in the ⁴Telangana Gazette and the word "notified" shall be construed accordingly; and

(f) **"prescribed"** means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

Attachment of properties on default in respect of deposits.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force,-

(i) Where, upon complaints received from a depositor or depositors, that any financial establishment defaulted or is likely to default in the return of deposits in cash or kind after maturity, or in any manner agreed upon; or

(ii) Where the Government have reason to believe that any financial establishment is acting in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the depositors with an intention to defraud the depositors;

and if the Government are satisfied that such financial establishment is not likely to return the deposits in cash or kind after maturity, or in any manner agreed upon, the Government may, in order to protect the interests of the depositors of such financial establishment, pass an ad-interim order attaching the money or other property alleged to have been procured either in the name of the financial establishment or in the name of any other person from and

4. Substituted by G.O.Ms.No.81, Home (Legal) Department, dated 21.05.2016.

out of the deposits collected by the financial establishment, or if it transpires that such money or other property is not available for attachment or not sufficient for repayment of the deposits, such other property of the said financial establishment, or the promoter, manager or member of the said financial establishment, as the Government may think fit, and transfer the control over the said money or property to the competent authority.

4. (1) The Government may, by notification, appoint an authority hereinafter called "the competent authority" to exercise control over the properties attached by the Government under section 3. **Competent Authority.**

(2) The competent authority shall have other powers and discharge such other functions as may be prescribed, in addition to the powers and functions specified under this Act.

(3) Upon receipt of the orders of the Government under section 3, the competent authority shall apply within fifteen days to the Special Court constituted under this Act for making the ad-interim order of attachment absolute.

(4) An application under sub-section (3) shall be accompanied by one or more affidavits, stating the grounds on which the belief that the financial establishment has committed any default or is likely to defraud, is founded, the amount of money or value of other property believed to have been procured by means of the deposits, and the details, if any, of persons in whose names such property is believed to have been invested or purchased out of the deposits or any other property attached under section 3.

5. Where any financial establishment defaults in the return of the deposit either in cash or kind or defaults in the payment of interest on the deposit as agreed upon, every **Penalty for default.**

person responsible for the management of the affairs of the financial establishment including the promoter, Manager or Member of the financial establishment shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years and with fine which may extend to rupees one lakh and such financial establishment shall also be liable for fine which may extend to rupees five lakhs.

Special Court.

6. (1) For the purposes of this Act, the Government shall, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, by notification, constitute a District and Sessions Court as a Special Court.

Central Act III of 1909.

Central Act V of 1920.

(2) No court including a court constituted under the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 and the Provincial Insolvency Act 1920, other than the Special Court shall have jurisdiction in respect of any matter to which the provisions of this Act apply.

(3) Any pending case in any other court to which the provisions of this Act apply shall stand transferred to the Special Court.

(4) The Special Court shall, on an application by the competent authority, pass such order or issue such direction as may be necessary for the equitable distribution among the depositors of the money realized from out of the property attached.

Powers of Special Court regarding attachment.

7. (1) Upon receipt of an application under section 4, the Special Court shall issue to the financial establishment or to any other person whose property is attached by the Government under section 3, a notice accompanied by the application and affidavits and of the evidence, if any, recorded, calling upon to show cause on a date to be specified in the notice why the order of attachment should not be made absolute.

(2) The Special Court shall also issue such notice, to all other persons represented to it as having or being likely to claim, any interest or title in the property of the financial establishment or the person to whom the notice is issued calling upon such person to appear on the same date as that specified in the notice and make objection, if he so desires, to the attachment of the property or any portion thereof on the ground that he has an interest in such property or portion thereof.

(3) Any person claiming an interest in the property attached or any portion thereof may, notwithstanding that no notice has been served upon him under this section, make an objection as aforesaid to the Special Court at any time before an order is passed under sub-section (4) or sub-section (6).

(4) If no objections are made and no cause is shown on or before the specified date, the Special Court shall forthwith pass an order making the ad-interim order of attachment absolute.

(5) If any objection is made or cause is shown as aforesaid, the Special Court shall proceed to investigate the case, and in so doing as regards the examination of the parties and in all other respects, the Special Court shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, follow the procedure and exercise all the power of a Court in hearing a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 and any person making an objection shall be required to adduce evidence to show that at the date of the attachment, he had some interest in the property attached.

Central Act v of 1908.

(6) After investigation under sub-section (5), the Special Court shall pass an order making the ad-interim order of attachment absolute or varying it by releasing a

portion of the property from attachment or cancelling the ad-interim order of attachment:

Provided that the Special Court shall not release from attachment any interest, which it is satisfied that the financial establishment or the person referred to in sub-section (1) has, in the property unless it is also satisfied that there will remain under attachment an amount or property of value not less than the value that is required for re-payment to the depositors of such financial establishment.

Attachment of property of certain transferees.

8. (1) Where the assets available for attachment of a financial establishment or other person referred to in section 3 are found to be less than the amount or value which such financial establishment is required to repay to the depositors and where the Special Court is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that there is reasonable cause for believing that the said financial establishment has transferred, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, any of the property otherwise than in good faith and for valuable consideration, the Special Court may, by notice, require any transferee of such property, whether or not he received the property directly from the said financial establishment, to appear on a date to be specified in the notice and show cause why so much of the transferee's property as is equivalent to the value of the property transferred should not be attached.

(2) Where the said transferee does not appear and show cause on the specified date, or where after investigation in the manner provided in sub-section (5) of section 7, the Special Court is satisfied that the transfer of the property of the said transferee was not in good faith and for valuable consideration, the Special Court shall order the attachment of so much of the transferee's property as is in the opinion of the Special Court equivalent to the value of the property transferred.

9. Any financial establishment or person whose property has been or is about to be attached under this Act may, at any time, apply to the Special Court for permission to give security in lieu of such attachment and where the security offered and given is in the opinion of the Special Court, satisfactory, and sufficient, it may cancel, the ad-interim order of attachment or, as the case may be, refrain from passing the order of attachment. **Security in lieu of attachment.**
10. The Special Court may, on the application of any person interested in any property attached under this Act, and after giving the Competent Authority an opportunity of being heard make such orders as the Special Court considers just and reasonable for,- **Administration of property attached.**
- (a) providing from such of the property attached as the applicant claims an interest in such sums as may be reasonably necessary for the maintenance of the applicant and of his family, and for expenses connected with the defence of the applicant where criminal proceedings have been instituted against him in the Special Court under section 5;
- (b) safeguarding so far as may be practicable the interest of any business affected by the attachment and particularly by in the interest of any partners in such business.
11. Any person including the competent authority, if aggrieved by an order or the Special Court, may appeal to the High Court within thirty days from the date of such order. **Appeal.**
12. The Government shall, by notification, appoint an Advocate who has been in practice as an Advocate for not less than ten years as a Special Public Prosecutor, as well as Special Government Pleader for the purpose of conducting the cases in the Special Court. **Special Public Prosecutor and Special Government Pleader.**

Procedure and powers of Special Courts regarding offences.

Central Act 2 of 1974.

13. (1) The Special Court may take cognizance of the offences without the accused being committed to it for trial and in trying the accused person, shall follow the procedure prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates.

Central Act 2 of 1974.

(2) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 shall, so far as may be, apply to the proceedings before a Special Court and for the purpose of the said provisions, a Special Court shall be deemed to be a Magistrate.

Act to override other laws.

14. Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force or any custom or usage or any instrument having effect by virtue of any such law.

Penalty for false or vexatious complaints.

15. Whoever makes a complaint knowing or having reason to believe it to be false or vexatious shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to rupees one lakh, or with both.

Protection of action taken in good faith.

16. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or the rules made thereunder.

Power to remove doubts and difficulties.

17. If any doubt or difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Government may, by order, make provision or give such direction, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as may appear to it to be necessary or expedient for the removal of the doubt or difficulty.

Power to make rules.

18. (1) The Government may, by notification make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) Every rule made under this Act, shall immediately after it is made, be laid before the Legislature of the State, if it is in session and if it is not in session, in the session immediately following for a total period of fourteen days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiration of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, the Legislature agrees in making any modification in the rule or in the annulment of the rule, the rule shall, from the date on which the modification or annulment is notified, have effect only in such modified form or shall stand annulled 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.

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