

E. P. H. (1948) Department.

Education No. SERIES.

G.O. NO. 1331

Dated 26-5-48

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from xxxxxx }
p 5 mg }

[Despatch Abstract.]

Elementary Education - Amendment Acts
Reenactment - Papers - Recorded

Back Papers.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Further Papers.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

E & P.H. Dept. (B2).

Sub: Madras Elementary Education Act - Amendment
Acts of 1941, 1943 and 1946 - Re-enactment.

(N)

According to Section 93(4) of the Government of India Act, 1935, Acts passed by H.E. the Governor in pursuance of the powers of legislation assumed to himself under the section will be in force for a period of two years from the date on which the proclamation under the section is withdrawn unless sooner repealed or enacted. During the Advisers' regime, the E.E. Act was amended thrice. The objects and reasons for the enactment of the Acts, the criticisms received in respect of these bills and the scope of the Acts are explained below:

p 209 (K) p 612 of Book M. 17
p 613 of Book M. 17

I. Amendment Act XV of 1941. Under Section 34 of the M.E.E. Act, a municipality ^{or a district board} may levy education tax; under section 37 of the Act as it stood then, the Government were bound to contribute a sum not less than the proceeds of the taxation levied. The imposition of the tax ^{under} requires the previous sanction of Government. ^{They} had to withhold their sanction for the levy of the tax on a number of occasions, as the imposition of the tax by a local body would involve the payment by them of a corresponding amount, which they did not feel justified in providing in the then state of Provincial finances. It was, therefore, suggested that where local bodies desired to levy the tax or to enhance the rate without looking forward to an equivalent contribution under section 37 of the Act, it might be allowed to do so and that the Act should be amended so as to vest in Government the discretion to withhold further contribution in such cases. Before a bill to this effect was published, views of local bodies were called for. Four district boards and ten Municipal councils were in favour of the proposed amendment; 17 district boards and 40 municipal councils were against it; and

cf p 64 (B)
p 64 (B)
p 312 (B)

the rest had no remarks to offer. The Government, however, decided that legislation should be undertaken to allow local bodies to levy education tax for the first time ^{to} increase the rate of education tax without payment of contribution under section 37 of the Act. It was also decided that, as the Government were not to give contribution in respect of the tax newly levied, the ~~maximum~~ ^{limit} limit upto which tax might be levied need not be ~~xxxxxx~~ retained. A bill was accordingly published in April, '41.

Objections were received from ^{the} Srirangam Municipal Council and certain associations. The bill was criticised in certain newspapers also. The objection was on the ground that the responsibility for removal of illiteracy by making elementary education compulsory rested with Government, that local bodies were unable to shoulder this responsibility, and that Government contribution under section 37 of the E.E. Act would be an incentive to local bodies to remove illiteracy. No criticism was made in respect of the proposal to delete the statutory limit imposed for the levy of tax.

The objections were over-ruled as it was not proposed to divest liability to pay contribution in respect of the tax that was being already collected. The bill became law and the Act was published in the ~~Gazette~~ on 8-7-'41.

II. Amendment Act XXVIII of 1943: Section 34(1) of the M.E.E. Act, 1920, provides inter alia for the levy of an education tax at such percentage ^{as} as may be considered suitable, of the taxation levied in a municipality under the law for the time being in force governing the same under the head of property tax. In certain areas, exemption from the payment of water and drainage, lighting or scavenging tax is granted on the ground that the area does not enjoy the benefit or the full benefit of such amenities. Doubts arose in regard to the inter-

p352 g (B)

pp353-4 g (B)

p371 g (B)

cf p42 g (K)
ch d

pp4-5 n g (K)

pp6-8-9 g (K)

p10 n g (K)

p612 g Book no. 17

cf p14 g (E)

cf p14 g (E)

p612 g Book no. 17

p10 n g (E)
pp10-11 n g ch d

pp11-12 n g ch d

cf p2 g 1 f

pp1-2 g 1 f

pp3-5 g 1 f
pp7-8 g 1 f

p27 g 1 f

pretation of this section i.e., whether the exemption granted in respect of the water or drainage, the lighting or the scavenging tax should be taken into account in calculating the rate of education tax. The benefit of elementary education provided by a municipal ^{critical} is enjoyed by the area in the same measure as other areas of the municipality and it was considered that there was no justification for foregoing a portion of education tax in an area merely because the area was exempt from water and drainage, lighting or scavenging tax. It was decided to amend section 34(1) of the E.E. Act suitably to make this clear.

A bill was published in October, 1943. No objections or suggestion was received. The bill became law and was published in January, 1944.

III. Amendment Act of 1946. Under the present Act the power to impose penalties on guardians of defaulting pupils is vested in P.D.Bs in rural areas, in Chairman in municipal areas and in the Commissioner in the city of Madras. The education sub-committee of the Post-war Reconstruction Committee considered that the enforcement of compulsory attendance of children in schools should be the duty of the Education department and not of local bodies. A bill was, therefore, published amending the E.E. Act to provide for the transfer of the power to impose penalties on guardians of defaulting pupils, to D.E.Os.

The Commissioner, Palacole Municipality, and the Municipal Council, Nellore, criticised the bill. The Commissioner suggested that the power should be vested in him. The Municipal Council did not object to the bill as such, but suggested that the duty of collecting penalties should also be transferred to the D.E.Os. The Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, also pointed out in a letter received after the publication of the Act that the entire responsibility of enforcing compulsory education should be undertaken by Government. The objections were overruled and

the Act was published in March, 1946. It has not yet been brought into force.

It is proposed to re-enact all the three Amendment Acts.

28

BSM
27/6/46

p25m/8
2/8

MADRAS ELEMENTARY EDUCATION AMENDMENT ACT 1941.

Under section 37 of the Madras Elementary Education Act as it stood before 1941, the Government were under an obligation to sanction contributions equivalent to the proceeds of the Education tax realised by local bodies. By the amendment Act of 1941 this obligation was withdrawn in respect of taxation ordered in or after 1941. The amendment Act came into force on 8th July 1941. The contribution from provincial funds in respect of education tax was limited to the proceeds of the tax realised in the year prior to that in which the amendment Act came into force. The liability worked out to Rs.27.60 lakhs.

2. In 1944, the question whether Govt. contribution should be made available in respect of education tax newly levied or rate of tax raised by local bodies after 8-7-41, was considered. It was decided that contribution might be paid in such cases up to the average rates of tax worked out for the Presidency, viz., 1-1/3% of property rentals in municipal areas and 3 3/4 pies in the rupee of land revenue in rural areas. Local bodies which were receiving contributions at rates lower than the average rates were given contribution at the average rates. This concession entailed an addl. expre. of about Rs.6.57 lakhs ultimately. As only executive instructions were issued and there was no further amendment of the Act the addl. expre. is not an obligatory item under the Act. Local bodies which received contributions at rates higher than the average rates prior to 8-7-41 continued to be eligible for contributions at the higher rates.

3. The E.E. Act prescribed certain maximum rates of tax. This was also deleted by the amendment.

4. If the amendment introduced in 1941 is revoked, the Govt. will have to pay contributions to local bodies at the rates at which they are now levying the tax. The addl. commitment to Govt. would be about

K/20 CF

Please see 1948
statement of
objects and
reasons - K/3-4 CF

K/20 CF

K/3 CF

Part II scheme
Nali - pp 11-12 NF
of (F)

G.O. No. 5308A
F/1-2 CF

F/11 NF

K/4 CF

to which
the
contribution
is
to be
paid

Rs. 60 lakhs. In view of the huge liability involved it may not be desirable to revoke the amendment. Perhaps the amendment Act may be re-enacted.

15/5/46

15/5/46

L A Dept

One effect of the amendment Act 1941 is that the Elementary Education budgets of Municipal Councils and Local Boards close in many cases with a deficit which is generally met by contribution from their General funds to the extent possible, cutting out all capital works in some cases. If Government pay contribution equivalent to the proceeds of education tax, as they were doing till 1941 the strain on the general funds will be less and the money saved will be available for giving other amenities to the public. This however is a question of policy.

18/5/46

20.5.46

21/5/46

fin (exp. B)

The proposal of E.P.H. at 'A' above may be agreed to.

23.5.46

24.5.46

As the Govt. are giving grants for various purposes which are the responsibility of local bodies there is no reason why they should increase their statutory liabilities to the tune of Rs 60 lakhs. This dept agrees with E.P.H.

27.5.46

Education & P.H. (B.2) Dept.

MADRAS ELEMENTARY EDUCATION AMENDMENT ACT, 1943:

This amendment was only to explain

the interpretation to be put on the term "property tax" used in section 34 of the Elementary Education Act. The amendment does not involve any commitment to Government. It may be re-enacted also.

E/15-16
NF

8/4/46

Please see statement p. 16 NF

13.1.46

9.5.46

9/5/46

15/5/46

~~no remarks~~

~~no remarks~~

~~no remarks~~

fin (exp. B)

no remarks.

23.5.46

24.5.46

MADRAS ELEMENTARY EDUCATION AMENDMENT ACT 1946:

This Amendment Act provides for the transfer of power to impose penalties on guardians of defaulting children to D.E.Os. Under the Act, as it stood before 1946, the power was vested in the Chairman in Municipal areas, Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, in the City, and P.D.Bs. in rural areas. The Education Sub-Committee of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee recommended that the duty of enforcing the system of compulsory elementary education should be transferred to the Educational Department. In view of this the Act has been amended. ~~In view of the note above, all the three amendments made in the Elementary Education Act during the regime of Advisers may be re-enacted. The file may lie over till the Ministry assume office.~~

Please see the papers in the linked file.
For orders whether the Act be re-enacted.

9.5.46

9/5/46

May be re-enacted.
1/5/46

fin (Exp. B)

The proposal of 23.5.46 may be accepted.

Para 2(a) mp 1 g
①
in L.F.

23.5.46 24.5.46

24.5.46
27.5.

As revised by the
Legal Department.

E. & P.H. Dept.

Madras Acts XV of 1941, XXVIII of 1943.
and VIII of 1946. - Re-enactment.

Three Acts were passed by His Excellency the Governor during the section 93 situation, amending the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, viz., Madras Acts XV of 1941, XXVIII of 1943 and VIII of 1946. The reasons for passing these Acts are set out below.

2. Madras Act XV of 1941. Under section 34 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, a municipality or district board had power, with the previous sanction of the Government, to levy within its area, an education tax at a rate not exceeding 25 per cent of the tax levied under the heads, property tax, tax on companies and profession tax, in the case of a municipality and under the heads, land-cess, profession tax and house-tax, in the case of a district board. Under section 37 of the Act, the Government were bound to contribute a sum which was not less than the proceeds of the tax levied by the municipality or district board under section 34. The imposition of the education tax by a local body thus involved the payment of an equivalent contribution to it by Government; and as the financial provision of the Province did not always permit of the making of such contributions, the Government found it necessary to ^{protect themselves by} withhold ^{their} sanction for the levy of the tax. Government therefore asked local bodies whether they would like to have power to levy the tax or to enhance the rate of the tax, even though an equivalent contribution was not paid to them by Government. If the local bodies so desired, Government said that they would amend the Act so as to vest in themselves ^(Government) the discretion to make or withhold the contribution according to financial exigencies. Ten municipalities and four district boards favo

12
the amendment and 40 municipalities and 17 district boards were against it; the rest ~~had~~ had no remarks to offer. The Advisers decided that the amendment should be made and also that the limit of 25 per cent up to which alone an education tax might be levied under section 34 should be removed. A Bill giving effect to these decisions was published for criticism in April 1941.

3. Objections were received from the Srirangam Municipal Council and certain ~~educational~~ associations. The Bill was also criticised in some newspapers. The main objection urged was that the responsibility for making elementary education compulsory and liquidating illiteracy was primarily that of the Government and that local bodies were quite unable to bear it. It was also said that the expectation of ^{an equivalent} Government contribution would be an incentive to local bodies to levy the education tax.

There was, however, no criticism in respect of the proposal to remove the statutory limit of 25 per cent.

4. The Advisers considered that the objections to the Bill should be overruled and it was accordingly enacted as Madras Act XV of 1941 without change. The Advisers pointed out that it was not as if Government divested themselves of all liability to pay contributions and that their obligation to pay existing contributions would continue to subsist.

5. Madras Act XXVIII of 1943. Section 34(1) of the Elementary Education Act provided for the levy of an education tax at a percentage of the taxation levied in the municipality under the law for the time being in force governing the same under the head, inter alia, of property tax. Doubts arose in regard to the interpretation of this provision, viz., whether when exemptions were granted to certain parts of a municipality

p 312 of (B)
x pl. see J. J. J.
p 352, J. J. J.
32 municipalities of
3 district boards.
These figures may
have to be verified by
E. P. H.

p 371, J. J. J.
p 299-303, J. J. J.

p 4 NF, Go 1100 20
15/7/41

p 4-5 NF, J. J. J.

p 8 NF, J. J. J.

p 20 CF, J. J. J.
p 8 NF, J. J. J.

para 10, p 5 NF Linker
File

13
from the water and drainage tax, the lighting tax or the scavenging tax, on the ground that those parts did not enjoy the benefit of the amenities for which the tax was imposed either wholly or partially, the exemptions should or should not be taken into account in assessing the education tax. There is clearly no justification for foregoing the whole or a portion of the education tax in an area on the ground, for example, that the benefits of the municipal lighting or scavenging system had not reached that area. Madras Act XXVIII of 1943 in clear terms removed this anomaly, and enacted that the exemptions from the water and drainage, the lighting or the scavenging tax should not be taken into account in assessing properties in the City and in mufassal municipalities to the education tax. No objection was received from the public in regard to this measure when it was published in the first instance as a Bill.

6. Madras Act VIII of 1946. Under section 51 of the Elementary Education Act, the responsibility for enforcing in compulsory education areas the guardian's obligation to send a child to school was entrusted to the Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras, the chairmen of mufassal municipalities, and the presidents of district boards. In the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction, one of the main reasons for the poor attendance in schools in compulsory education areas was the reluctance of the chairmen and presidents of local bodies to enforce the penalties imposed by the Act against defaulting guardians, and he accordingly suggested that the power to impose penalties on the guardians should be transferred to District Educational Officers. The Post-war Education Sub Committee endorsed this recommendation. A Bill giving effect to the recommendation and providing for an

appeal to the Director of Public Instruction against the order of the District Educational Officer was accordingly published, inviting objections and suggestions.

7. Only two criticisms were received. The Commissioner of the Palacole Municipality (Sri S. Ramamurti) suggested that the power to impose penalties should be vested in Commissioners and not in District Educational Officers. The Nellore municipal council recommended that not only the duty of imposing but also collecting the penalty should be transferred to the D.E.Os.

The Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras (Mr. Shenoy) expressed his view that the entire responsibility of enforcing compulsory education should be undertaken by Government. This raises a wide issue, into the discussion of which it seems unnecessary now to embark. The Advisers considered that these criticisms were not ~~valid~~ valid and the Bill was therefore enacted as Madras Act VIII of 1946. The Act has not yet been brought into force.

8. The three amending Acts aforesaid, like other Acts passed during the section 93 situation, will cease to be in force on the 30th April 1948, unless they are re-enacted.

9. Orders are solicited whether the three Acts or any of them should be re-enacted permanently. The legislation will fall under entries 17 and 42 of the Provincial Legislative List, viz., "Education" and "Taxes on lands and buildings", and will be intra vires the Provincial Legislature.

K. M. Jeyapalan (8th Secⁿ)
31-7-46.

pp 3-5 cl. in L.F.

pp 7-8 cl. in L.F.

In a letter received by Government after the promulgation of the Act,

pp 22 NF, in L.F.

pp 24-25 NF, in L.F.

MADRAS Elementary Education Act - Amendment Acts.

According to Section 93(4) of the Government of India Act, 1935, Acts passed by H.E. the Governor, in pursuance of the powers of legislation assumed to himself under the section will be in force for a period of two years from the date on which the proclamation under the scheme is withdrawn unless sooner repealed or re-enacted. During the Advisers' regime the M.E.E. Act was amended thrice. The question whether the amendments should be repealed or re-enacted is examined in the Sectional Notes below. L.A. and Finance may see before circulation.

26/4/46
E.P.H. 26/4/46
16-5-46.



AM 17/5

pp 20-21 NF, in L.F.

1 Aug 1946



29586 EB-1
27-5-46.

The note of this Dept. has been added in P.H. note. May be passed and passed on to L.A. Dept.

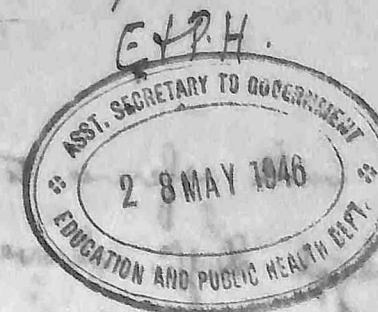
Finance Dept. u.o.

Asst. Secy. 18.5.46

The notes of this Dept. have been added in the Sectional notes below. After notes are passed, the file may be returned to E.P.H.

23.5.46

24.5.46



28 MAY 1946
The file may be circulated to H.A. for order after H.A. has read his views.

25.4.46

A draft memorandum is

only for app. one file may be circulated to

A.M. (25), and (L.A.) H.P.M. and H.E. under

Secretary's Instruction 32-2) for order legislation

it be undertaken as indicated in the

Memorandum legal may see before circulation

21.5.46
J.M.
5/6/46
S.B.C.

84 PH no. 2614/32/46-1
5-6-46

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
6 - JUN 1946
LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

The following is an extract from a u.o. note sent by this Department to Public Yesterday:--

"3.....This Department would suggest that in all cases a memorandum fully setting out the objects and reasons which led to the enactment of the Governor's Act may be prepared by the administrative department.

4. Most of the Governor's Acts were enacted after a preliminary publication inviting public criticism; and in regard to some of them, a number of communications have been received by Government, whether directly or indirectly, dealing with the merits of the legislation. In such cases, it will facilitate the passing of orders by the Hon'ble the Ministers if some account of these communications, and the way in which they were dealt with, could be given in the memorandum."

It will take some time for formal orders to be passed by Public in regard to the matter. This Department would suggest that the memorandum prepared by E. & P.H. may be amplified on the lines indicated in the above extract.

K.M. 12/6/46.

E. & P.H. Dept

leg. no 3947-1
12-6-46

amplified with reference to the note of the Legal Dept. above. The Dept may again see before circulation

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
29 JUN 1946
17 JUN 1946
LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

32053 4564
21 PH no. 2614/32/46-3
5-6-46

10

Legal Dept

I have revised and, in certain respects, amplified the memorandum.

K.M. 31/7/46.

10/8/46
S.B.C.

E. & P.H.

44026
6 - AUG 1946
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

[Notes from page 1 ante] 25.4.46

Legal no. 4564-1
5/8/46

one file may be circulated to H.M. (Law), (S.B.C.), (L.A.), H.P.M. and H.E. for order whether legislation should be undertaken for enacting the three Acts referred to in the memorandum or any of them permanently with or without modifications.

8.8.46

10/8/46
S.B.C.

H.M. (Law) (note file below)

H.M. (S.B.C.)

H.M. (L.A.) (note file below)

H.P.M.

H.E.

This file relates to the proposal of re-enactment of three amendments to the Madras Elementary Education Act which were made during the Section 93 regime. These amendments cease to have the force of law within the two years of the cessation of the Section 93 regime and so they have come forward for enactment. The amending Act of XV of 1941 and the amending Act XXVIII of 1943 may be re-enacted.

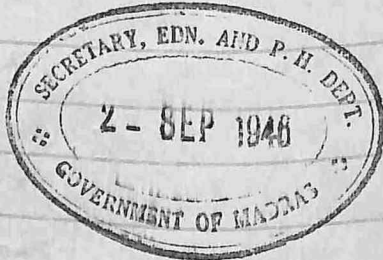
The amending Act of 1946 is imposed to penalise guardians of defaulting children. The power was vested in the President of the District Board in rural areas and in the Chairman of Municipal Council in Municipal areas and the Commissioner in the City of Madras. The

Education Sub-Committee of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee considered that the enforcement of compulsory attendance of children in schools should be the duty of the Educational Department and so this Act was passed providing for the transfer of the power to impose penalties on guardians of defaulting pupils to the D.E.Os. I am of opinion that in Municipal areas the Commissioners may be given these powers and in the District Board areas the D.E.Os. may be given the power. In the Corporation of Madras also, I think, the Commissioner may be given the power. With this change that Act also may be re-enacted.

TSA
20-8-46 27/10/46

The future of the Comm. schools is yet to be decided in the new legislation. The Governor's Act remains in force until October 1948. Therefore this may be taken up next year.

JP 31/8/46



The file may be re-circulated to H.M. (Edn) with to H.P.M.'s minute above.

21/9/46 2.9.46

H.M. (Edn)

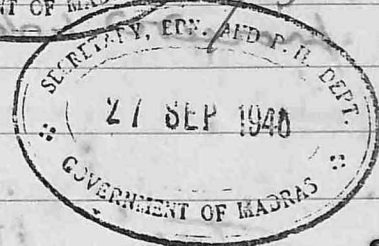
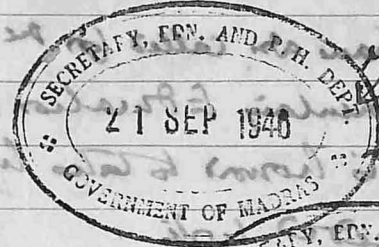


I have had a talk with the Commissioners of municipalities. They think that they are already overburdened with work and that it will be better if it is administered by the educational authorities. And as the Commissioners need more help, the picture is not very bright. The P.M. may again be consulted.

TSA
5-9-46

The file may be circulated to H.P.M. with H.M. (Edn)'s minute on page 4 ante

26/10/46 2.9.46

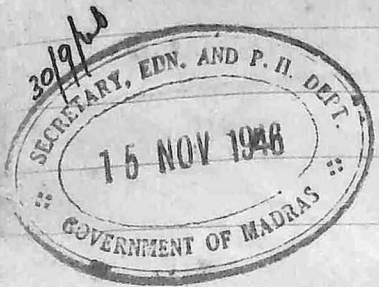
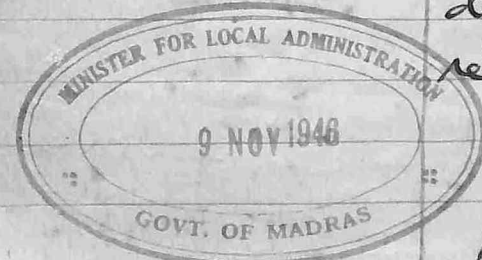


The file may be circulated to H.E. through the Minister H.P.M. under Sect. 22.

27.9.46 28.9.46 30.9.46

The proposal is to re-enact the three amendments to the Madras Elementary Education Act. That was enacted in 1941, 1943, and 1946. The memorandum below, as revised by the legal department, shall be put up for their re-enactment.

30.9.46



H.M. (Edn)	TSA 10-10-46	H.M. (A.A)	10/10
H.M. (N.T.H.)	12/10/46	H.M. (H.R.E)	10/10
H.M. (P.H.)	21-10-46	H.M. (Law)	10/10
H.M. (Agn)		H.M. (J.H.)	10/10
H.M. (P.H.)		H.M. (P.H.H.)	10/10
H.M. (Rev)		H.P.M.	27.10.46

I have no objection to the re-enactment of the 3 Acts. But I leave it to H.M. (Edn) to consider if within a short time we are not likely to take up the 3 Acts as a State concern, in which case an amendment of the Act would be required. There would be a lot of work in re-enacting these 3 Acts. I am not sure if it is better to re-enact them or not.

28.11.46

26141/B2
16/1/47

4 (b)

1/11 (Pm) we see k
1/11 (K) Res. before further circulation

15/1/47

1/11 (Sec)

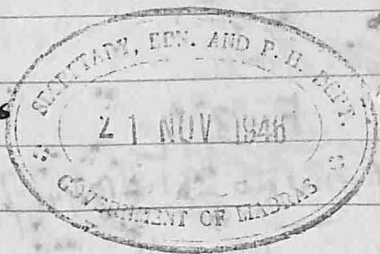
F.1700C

23

We have also called for necessary amendments
to the Elementary Education Bill - Comprehensive
Bill. That is known to take time. And so this may
be proceeded with.

TSA

20-10-46



The file may now be
circulated to H.E.

MM

21/11/46 S

The file may now
be sent to the Legal Dept. for further
action



25.11.46

26/11/46

4.11.46

Legal

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

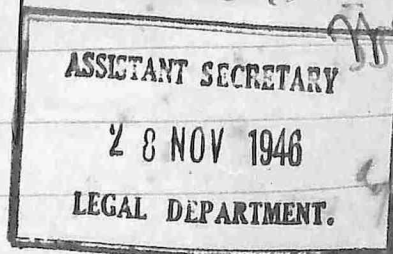
Legal u.o. 26141 B2/46

27.11.46.

The attention of the Education & Public Health Depart-
ment is invited to this Department u.o. Note No. 3331-1
dated the 26th March 1947, with which a copy of the
skeleton Madras Re-enacting and Repealing Bill, 1947,
was forwarded to them.

2. Entries relating to the re-enactment of Madras
Acts XV of 1941, XXVIII of 1943 and VIII of 1946 have
been included in the First Schedule to the Madras Re-
enacting and Repealing Bill, 1947 - see page 1 of (X).

3. In pursuance of the u.o. note referred to in



3951

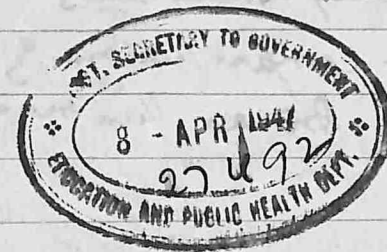
26141 B2/47

12

paragraph 1 above, a draft of the Statement of
Objects and Reasons to be included in respect of
the Acts is put up at flag (X) and is for acceptance
in E. & P.H.

Legal u.o. 9857-1

3.4.47



25
3.4.47

J.S. 3/4/47.

E. & P.H. Dept.

The draft Statement
or (X) may be accepted & the file
sent to Legal Dept.

Legal u.o. 26141 B2/46-7
11.4.47

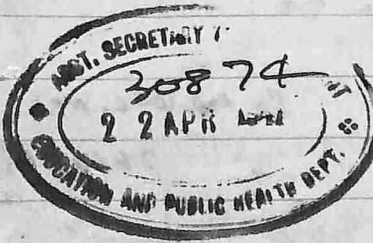
19/4/47
11/4/47 S Legal Dept.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

The extracts of the Schedule and Statement of
Objects and Reasons have been removed from the file
and retained in this Department for use in connexion
with the draft Madras Re-enacting and Repealing Bill.
After the Bill is finally ready, it will be sent to
the Education and Public Health Department in due course
for checking the entries with which they are concerned.
This file is not required in this Department at pre-
sent and is therefore returned to the E. & P.H. Dept.

3951

12.4.47



Legal u.o. 3951

21.4.47.

18.4.47

21/4/47

J.S. 24/4/47

E & P H

20.4.47

1.6.47

The file may be over
till 1.6.47.
It is understood from Legal
Dept. it will take some more time for the
preparation of the bill. The file may be
over till 1.8.47

Ed P. H. Dept

B2

continue to

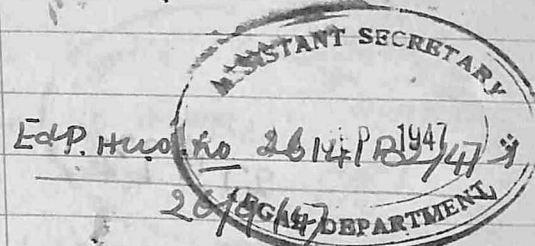
The file may lie over till 1.9.47.

LPB 11/8/47
11.8.47
12/8/47

The Legal Dept. may be requested to
note of the stage of the Re-enacting & Repealing
Bill.

20/7/47
Legal
LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

The draft Re-enacting and Repealing Bill with entries
relating to 93 Acts which, according to the decisions of Govern-
ment communicated to this Department, are to be included in
the Schedules to the Bill, was sent to the Press on 17-9-47.
A proof of the ^(relevant portion of the proof) Bill is its final form will be sent to E. & P. H.
in due course for check, shortly.



C 10439



Legal U.O. No. 10439/47-1.
27.9.47.

Ed P. H. Dept

B2

The file may lie over till 15.10.47.

LPB 30.9.47
30.9.47
2/10/47

The Legal Dept. may now be requested to state at
when the proof of the bill referred to at A above
will be sent to this Dept.

14.10.47
14/10/47

Legal.

Ed P. H. 10-6. No.

26/10/47



15.10.47



Legal U.O. No. 11163/47-1
18.10.47

The proof of the Madras Re-enacting
and Repealing Bill has been sent to the
Departments concerned for check with
this Dept. n. o. 3331-3 dated 15.10.47.
Ed P. H. may be informed accordingly.

16.10.47
16/10/47
Ed P. H.

Ed P. H. (C) Dept.

It is understood that the proof referred to at B
at P. C. note was received in this Dept. and if
was returned to Legal after it was checked.
This may therefore lie over till 1.12.47.

29.11.47
29/11/47
3/12/47

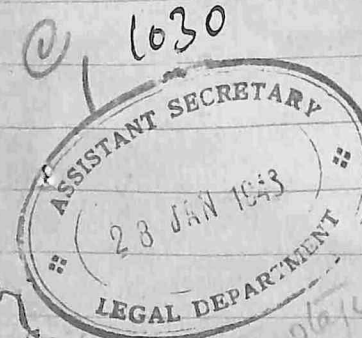
The Legal Dept. have prepared the bill and
which is going to be introduced in the Assembly
shortly. This may continue to lie over till 15-1-48.

11/12/47
11/12/47

Legal may now be requested to state the stage
at which the matter stands.

Ed P. H. n. o. No.
26141 B/9-1
26.1.48

28-1-48



The Acts dealt with in this file have been included in
the Madras Re-enacting and Repealing (No.1) Bill, 1948.
The Bill was considered by the Legislative Assembly to-day.
The Assembly has passed the motion that the Bill may be
referred to a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses.
Steps are being taken to secure the concurrence of the
Council to the constitution of the Committee.

30.1.48

30/1/48

21/2/48

Ed P. H.

Ed P. H. (C) Dept.

Legal U.O. No. 1030/48-1.



The file may lie over till 5/3/48. when Legal
may be requested to note the file this stage.

3.2.48
3.2.48

5/2/48

This may lie over till the Bill referred to over leaf
is joined into an Act.

15/48

14

15/48

15/48

Returned by
Legal
on 15/48

XXXI
The file relates to the re-enacting by the
present legislation of the ^{Prope} Amendments
made to the Elementary Education Act
by the Advisory Govt. From a copy of the
re-enacting act at P it is observed
that one of the ^{Amend} Amendments Acts has
been permanently re-enacted (Act XXVIII
of 1943). The other two acts Act XV of
1941 and Act VIII of 1946 have been
re-enacted temporarily for a period of
one year ~~that~~ (i.e.) till 29.4.1949.
Further action ^{in regard} to re-enact the two
Amendment Acts beyond 29.4.49
may be taken up early in January 1949.

X-100-100
20
Y-100-100
20

The file may lie over till then.

19/5/48
19/5/48
Why not close this file
and make a note in the
call book.

19/5/48

One paper may be
Gte 1331 En of 26/5/48
MF

Recorded

19/5/48

21/5/48

As
Elementary Ed.
Amendment Act
Re-enactment
Paper ready