

**Madras Essential Articles Control And Requisitioning
(Temporary Powers) Act, 1949**

29 of 1949

[15 December 1949]

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SCHEDULE 1 :- SCHEDULE

**Madras Essential Articles Control And Requisitioning
(Temporary Powers) Act, 1949**

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PREAMBLE

An Act to provide for the continuance during a limited period of

powers to control the ²[] supply, distribution, transport and prices of essential articles and trade and commerce therein and requisitioning of property.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the continuance during a limited period of powers to control the ²[] supply, distribution, transport and prices of essential articles and trade and commerce therein and requisitioning of property; It is hereby enacted as follows:--

1. For Statement of Objects and Reasons, see Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary, dated the 31st October 1949, Part IV-A, page 417.

2. The word "production," was omitted by section 2 of the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Act, 1952 (Madras Act XIII of 1952)

1. Short title, extent, commencement and duration :-

(1) This Act may be called the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1949 (Madras Ordinance VI of 1949).

(2) It extends to the whole of the ¹[State] of Madras.

²[(3) It shall come into force at once and shall remain in force up to and inclusive of the ³(25th January 1958);]

(4) Upon the expiry of this Act, the provisions of section 8 of the Madras General Clauses Act, 1891 (Madras Act 1 of 1891), shall apply as if this Act had then been repealed by a Madras Act.

1. This word was substituted for the word "Province" by the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950.

2. This sub-section was substituted for the original sub-section (3) as subsequently amended by section 2 of the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Re-enacting Act, 1956 (Madras Act VI of 1956). Madras Act VI of 1956 is deemed to have come into force on the 26th January 1956.

3. This Act was re-enacted by the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Re-enacting Act, 1956 (Madras Act VI of 1956) and will remain in force up to and inclusive of the 25th January 1958.

2. Definitions :-

In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context--

(a) "essential article" means any of the articles specified in the schedule to this Act and any other article which may be declared by the ¹[State] Government by notified order to be an essential article.

(b) notified order" means an order notified in the Fort St. George Gazette;

(c) "undertaking" means any undertaking by way of any trade or business and includes the occupation of handling, loading or unloading goods in the course of transport.

1. This word was substituted for the word "Provincial" by the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950.

3. Powers to control production, supply, distribution, transport and prices of essential articles :-

(1) The ¹[State] Government so far as it appears to them to be necessary or expedient for maintaining, increasing or securing supplies of essential articles or for arranging for their equitable distribution and availability at fair prices ²[] may, by notified order, provide for regulating or prohibiting the ²[] supply, distribution and transport of essential articles and trade and commerce therein.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by sub-section (1), an order made there under may provide--

3[(a)]

(b) for controlling the prices at which any essential article may be bought or sold;

(c) for prohibiting or regulating by licences, permits, or otherwise the storage, distribution, transport, disposal, acquisition, use or consumption of any essential article;

(d) for prohibiting the withholding from sale of any essential article ordinarily kept for sale;

(e) for requiring any person holding stocks of an essential article to sell them at fair prices to specified persons or class of persons or in specified circumstances;

(f) for regulating or prohibiting any class of commercial or financial transactions relating to any essential particle, which in the opinion of the ¹[State] Government are, or if unregulated are likely to be, detrimental to the public interest;

(g) for collecting any information or statistics with a view to regulating or prohibiting any of the aforesaid matters;

(h) for requiring persons engaged in the ³[] supply or distribution of, or trade or commerce in, any essential article to declare their stocks of essential articles, to maintain and allow inspection of or produce for inspection any books, accounts and records relating to their business, and to furnish, any other information relating thereto;

(i) for regulating the processing of any essential article;

(j) for exercising over the whole or any part of an existing

undertaking, such functions of control and subject to such conditions, as may be specified in the order;

(k) for any incidental and supplementary matters, including in particular the entering and search of premises, vehicles, vessels and aircraft, the seizure by a person authorized to make such search of any article in respect of which such person has reason to believe that a contravention of the order has been, is being or is about to be committed, the grant or issue of licences, permits or other documents, and the charging of fees therefor.

1. This word was substituted for the word "Provincial" by the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950.

2. The words "or for directing maintaining or increasing the production of any essential article" and the word "production, were omitted by section 4 (1) of the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Act, 1952 (Madras Act XIII of 1952.)

3. Clause (a) of sub-section (2) and the word "production", in clause (h) were omitted by section 4 (2), *ibid*.

4. Powers of requisitioning and acquisition :-

(1) If, in the opinion of the ¹[State] Government, it is necessary or expedient so to do for maintaining, increasing or securing supplies of any essential article or for arranging for its equitable distribution and availability at fair prices ²[] the ¹[State] Government may, by order in writing, requisition any property, movable or immovable, and may make such further orders as appear to them to be necessary or expedient in connexion with such requisitioning:

Provided that no property used for the purpose of religious worship shall be requisitioned under this section:

Provided further that buildings solely used for residential purposes shall not ordinarily be requisitioned.

(2) Where the ¹[State] Government have requisitioned any property under sub-section (1), they may use or deal with the property in such manner as may appear to them to be expedient and may acquire it by serving on the owner thereof, or where the owner is not readily traceable or the ownership is in dispute, by publishing in the Fort St. George Gazette, a notice stating that the ¹[State] Government have decided to acquire it in pursuance of this section.

(3) Where a notice of acquisition is served on the owner of the property or is published in the Fort St. George Gazette under sub-section (2), then, at the beginning of the day on which the notice is so served or published, the property shall vest absolutely in the ¹[State] Government free from, all encumbrances and the period of requisition thereof shall end.

1. This word was substituted for the word "Provincial" by the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950.

2. The words "or for directing, maintaining or increasing the production of any essential article", were omitted by section 5 of the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Act, 1952 (Madras Act XIII of 1952).

5. Payment of compensation :-

2[]

3[(1)] Whenever in pursuance of section 4, any **4**[movable or immovable property] is requisitioned or acquired, there shall be paid compensation determined in the manner and in accordance with the principles hereinafter set out, that is to say,--

(a) where the amount of compensation can be fixed by agreement, it shall be paid in accordance with such agreement;

(b) where no such agreement can be reached, the ¹[State] Government shall appoint, as arbitrator, the District Judge or

Subordinate Judge having jurisdiction over the area ⁵[in which the movable property is requisitioned or acquired or] in which the immovable property is situated.

Explanation.--For the purpose of this clause, the expression "District Judge" includes a Judge of the Madras City Civil-Court.

(c) At the commencement of the proceedings before the arbitrator, the ¹[State] Government and the person to be compensated shall state what in their respective opinions is a fair amount of compensation.

⁶[(d) The arbitrator in making his award shall have regard--

(i) in the case of movable property, to its market value;

(ii) in the case of immovable property, to the provisions of subsection (1) of section 23 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Central Act 1 of 1894), so far as the same can be made applicable and to the fact whether the acquisition is of a permanent or temporary character:

Provided that where any property requisitioned is subsequently acquired, the arbitrator, in any proceedings in connexion with such acquisition, shall, for the purposes of this clause, take into consideration the market value of the property at the date of the requisition as aforesaid and not at the date of its subsequent acquisition.]

(e) An appeal shall lie to the High Court against the award of an arbitrator where the value of the subject-matter in dispute in appeal is two thousand rupees and above.

Explanation.--In the case of periodical payments the value of the subject-matter in appeal shall be deemed to be five times the

amount in dispute calculated for one year.

(f) Save as provided in this section and in any rules made under this Act, nothing in any law for the time being in force relating to arbitration shall apply to arbitrations under this section.

7[(2)] The **1**[State] Government may, with a view to requisitioning or acquiring any property under section 4, by order--

(a) require any person to furnish to such authority as may be specified in the order such information in his possession relating to the property as may be so specified;

(b) direct that the owner, occupier or person in possession of the property shall not, without the permission of the **1**[State] Government, dispose of it or where the property is a building, structurally alter it or where the property is movable, remove it from the premises in which it is kept, until the expiry of such period as may be specified in the order.

1. This word was substituted for the word "provincial" by the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950.

2. This sub-section was omitted by section 3 (i) of the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Act, 1950 (Madras Act XVIII of 1950).

3. Sub-section (2) was re-numbered as sub-section (1) by *ibid*.

4. These words were substituted for the words "immovable property" by section 3 (ii) (a), *ibid*.

5. These words were inserted by section 3 (ii) (b) of the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Act, 1950 (Madras Act XVIII of 1950.)

6. This clause was substituted for original clause (d) by section 3 (ii)(c), *ibid*.

7. Original sub-section (3) was re-numbered as sub-section (2) by section 3 (i) of the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Act, 1950 (Madras

Act XVIII of 1950).

6. Release from Requisition :-

(1) Where any property requisitioned under this Act is to be released from such requisition the ¹[State] Government or any person generally or specially authorized by them in this behalf, may, after such inquiry, if any, as they or he may in any case consider it necessary to make or cause to be made, specify by order in writing the person to whom possession of the property shall be given.

(2) The delivery of possession of the property to the person specified in an order under sub-section (1) shall be a full discharge of the ¹[State] Government from all liabilities in respect of the property, but shall not prejudice any rights in respect of the property which any other person may be entitled by a due process of law to enforce against the person to whom possession of the property is given.

1. This word was substituted for the word "Provincial" by the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950.

7. Control of agriculture :-

(1) The ¹[State] Government, so far as it appears to be necessary or expedient for maintaining, increasing or securing the supply of essential articles, may, by notified order, provide--

(a) for prohibiting, restricting or otherwise controlling the cultivation of specified crops;

(b) for bringing under cultivation any waste or arable land, whether appurtenant to a building or not, and for the growing therein of specified crops.

(2) If, in the opinion of the ¹[State] Government, the person in

possession or having effective control of any land to which an order made under sub-section (1) applies has failed to comply with the order, the ¹[State] Government may, without prejudice to any other action that may be taken against that person (hereinafter referred to as "defaulter") in respect of the contravention, by order direct that the land shall be placed in the exclusive possession of such person and for such period as may be specified in the order and during the period of continuance of the last-mentioned order, the person specified therein shall have all the rights of the defaulter to manage the land and to realize the profits arising therefrom and shall only be liable to pay on behalf of the defaulter the Government revenue, all other charges of a public nature and the rent, if any, accruing due in respect of the land during that period.

1. This word was substituted for the word "Provincial" by the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950.

8. Delegation of powers :-

(1) The ¹[State] Government may, by notified order, authorize any officer or authority subordinate to the ¹[State] Government, to exercise any one or more of the powers vested in them by or under this Act except the power mentioned in section 19, in relation to such matters and subject to such restrictions and conditions, if any, as may be specified in the order.

(2) The exercise of the powers delegated under subsection (1) shall be subject to control and revision by the ¹[State] Government or by such persons as may be empowered by them in that behalf. The ¹[State] Government shall also have power to control and revise the acts or proceedings of any persons so empowered.

1. This word was substituted for the word "Provincial" by the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950.

9. Continuance in force of existing orders :-

(1) Every order made by the ¹[State] Government or the Central Government or any other competent authority--

(a) under any of the provisions of the Defence of India Rules in respect of any of the matters specified in sections 3, 4 and 7 which having been notified in the Official Gazette was in force immediately before the commencement of this Act; or

(b) under any of the provisions of sections 3, 4 and 7 of (i) the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Madras Act XIV of 1946), or (ii) that Act as applied to ²[the Pudukkottai State] under the ³[Foreign Jurisdiction Act,] 1947 (Central Act XLVII of 1947), on the footing that the first-mentioned Act was in force at the relevant time, or (iii) the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Ordinance, 1949 (Madras Ordinance VI of 1949), if the order was in force immediately before the commencement of this Act, shall, in so far as it could validly have been made by the ¹[State] Government under this Act, continue in force as if it has been made by the ¹[State] Government under the provisions of this Act and remain until it is superseded or modified by the competent authority under the provisions of this Act; and all appointments made, licences or permits issued, regulations made and directions given under any such order shall also continue in force until superseded or modified by the competent authority.

Explanation.--In this sub-section, "Official Gazette" means, and shall be deemed always to have meant, the Gazette of India, the Fort St. George Gazette, or any District Gazette, published in the ⁴[State] of Madras.

(2) The ¹[State] Government may, if they consider it expedient so to do, from time to time, modify or annul any order, appointment, licence, permit, regulation or direction specified in sub-section (1).

1. This word was substituted for the word "Provincial" by the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950.

2. These words were substituted for the words "the pudukkottai and Banganapalle States, by clause 3 of, and the Schedule to, the Madras Adaptation of Laws Order, 1954.

3. These words were substituted for the words "Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act", by section 4 of, and the Third Schedule to, the Madras Repealing and Amending Act, 1957 (Madras Act XXV of 1957)

4. This word was substituted for the word "Province" by *ibid*.

10. Effect of orders inconsistent with other enactments :-

Any order made under section 3, section 4 or section 7 or continued under section 9 shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any enactment other than this Act or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any enactment other than this Act.

11. Mode of publication :-

(1) Every authority or officer who makes any order in writing in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act shall in the case of an order of a general nature affecting a class of persons publish such order by a notification in the manner prescribed by rules made under this Act and in such manner as may, in the opinion of such authority or officer, be best suited for informing the persons whom the order concerns. Where the order is not of a general nature, the authority or officer may serve the order or cause it to be served on the person concerned--

(a) personally by delivering or tendering him the order;

(b) by sending him an authenticated copy of the order by post; or

(c) where the person cannot be found, by leaving an authenticated copy of the order with some adult male member of his family or by affixing it to any part of the premises in which he is known to have last resided or carried on business or personally worked for gain.

(2) Where any provision of this Act empowers an authority or officer to take action by notified order, the provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply in relation to such order.

12. Penalties :-

(1) If any person contravenes any order made under section 3 or section 4 or section 7 (1) (a) or continued under section 9, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both; and, if the order so provides, any Court trying such contravention may direct that any property in respect of which the court is satisfied that the order has been contravened, shall be forfeited to the ¹[State] Government:

Provided that where the contravention is of an order relating to an essential article which contains an express provision in this behalf, the Court shall make such direction, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing, it is of opinion that the direction should not be made in respect of the whole or, as the case may be, a part of the property.

(2) Where any essential article is seized under the authority of an order made under this Act or continued under section 9 and such order provides for the forfeiture of the article in respect of which the order has been contravened, such forfeiture may, whether or not any prosecution is instituted for a contravention of the order, be adjudged by the Collector of the district or presidency town in which the seizure was made, and any forfeiture so adjudged shall, subject only to an appeal which shall lie to the ¹[State] Government, be final:

Provided that an adjudication of forfeiture under this sub-section shall be no bar to the prosecution or punishment of any person under sub-section (1).

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Central Act V of 1898), it shall be lawful for any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered by the ¹[State] Government in this behalf and for any Presidency Magistrate to pass a sentence of fine exceeding one thousand rupees on any person convicted of contravening an order made under this Act or continued under section 9.

(4) If any person to whom any provision of any order made under this Act or continued under section 9 relates, or to whom any such provision is addressed or who is in occupation, possession or control of any land, building, vehicle, vessel or other thing to which such provision relates--

(a) fails, without lawful authority or excuse, himself, or in respect of any land, building, vehicle, vessel or other thing of which he is in occupation, possession or control, to comply, or to secure compliance, with such provision, or

(b) evades or attempts to evade, by any means, such provision, he shall be deemed to have contravened such provision; and in this Act, the expression "contravention" with its grammatical variations shall include any such failure, evasion or attempt to evade.

1. This word was substituted for the word "Provincial" by the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950.

13. Abetment and assistance of contraventions :-

Any person who attempts to contravene or abets or attempts to abet or does any act preparatory to a contravention of an order made under this Act or continued under section 9 shall be deemed to have contravened the order; and any person who, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that any other person is contravening any order made under this Act or continued under section 9, gives that other person any assistance with intent thereby to prevent, hinder or otherwise interfere with his arrest, trial or punishment for the said contravention, shall also be deemed to have contravened the order.

14. Offences by corporations :-

If the person, who contravenes or is deemed to contravene an order made under section 3, section 4 or section 7 or continued under section 9 is a company or other body corporate, every director, manager, secretary or other officer or agent thereof shall, unless he proves that the contravention took place without his

knowledge and that he exercised all due diligence to prevent such contravention, be deemed to be guilty of such contravention.

15. Cognizance of offences :-

No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act except on a report in writing of the facts constituting such offence made by a person who is a public servant as defined in section 21 of the Indian Penal Code (Central Act XLV of 1860).

16. Burden of proof :-

Where any person is prosecuted for contravening any order made under this Act or continued under section 9 which prohibits him from doing an act or being in possession of a thing without lawful authority or excuse or without a permit, licence, certificate or permission, the burden of proof that he has such authority or excuse or, as the case may be, the requisite permit, licence, certificate or permission shall be on him.

17. Savings as to orders :-

(1) No Court shall, in any suit in which the validity of an order issued or action taken under this Act is in question, have power to issue any injunction, whether permanent or temporary, so as to restrain the ¹[State] Government or any authority or officer empowered by or under this Act from executing or carrying out any order passed by them or by him under this Act, or in any way interfere with or affect such order.

Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to prevent the Court from granting in the suit any relief by way of compensation to which the party may be entitled.

(2) Where an order purports to have been made and signed by any authority in exercise of any power conferred by or under this Act, a Court shall, within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, presume that such order was so made by that authority.

1. This word was substituted for the word "Provincial" by the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950.

18. Protection of action taken under the Act :-

(1) 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 any order made under section 3, section 4 or section 7 or continued under section 9.

(2) No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the ¹[State] Government for any damage caused or likely to be caused by anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of any order made under section 3, section 4 or section 7 or continued under section 9.

1. This word was substituted for the word "Provincial" by the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950.

19. Power to make rules :-

(1) The ¹[State] Government may, by notification in the Fort St. George Gazette, make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for--

(a) the procedure to be followed in arbitrations under this Act;

(b) the principles to be followed in apportioning costs of proceedings before the arbitrator and on appeal.

1. This word was substituted for the word "Provincial" by the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950.

20. Saving and validation :-

(1) Any rule or order made or deemed or purporting to have been

made, any notification issued or deemed or purporting to have been issued, any decision, award or direction given or deemed or purporting to have been given, any action or proceeding taken or deemed or purporting to have been taken, or anything done or deemed or purporting to have been done --

(a) under any provision of the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Madras Act XIV of 1946) (hereinafter in this section and in section 21 referred to as the said Act), and in force immediately before the 1st October 1948, or

(b) on or after the 1st October 1948, under any provision of the said Act or of the said Act as amended by Madras Act 1 of 1949 (Madras Ordinance VI of 1949), on the footing that the said Act or the said Act as so amended was in force at the relevant time, or

(c) under any provision of the said Act as applied to ¹[the Pudukkottai State] under the ²[Foreign Jurisdiction Act,] 1947 (Central Act XLVII of 1947), on the footing aforesaid, or

(d) under any provision of the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Ordinance, 1949 (Madras Ordinance VI of 1949) (hereinafter in this section referred to as the said Ordinance), shall, subject to any subsequent modification or cancellation thereof purporting to have been made on or after that date under the said Act or under the said Act as amended as aforesaid on the footing that the said Act or the said Act as so amended was in force at the relevant time, or made under the said Act as applied to ³[the State aforesaid] on that footing or the said Ordinance, be deemed to a rule or order made, notification issued, decision, award or direction given, action or proceeding taken, or thing done under the corresponding provision of this Act.

(2) Any liability or penalty incurred or deemed or purporting to have been incurred, any punishment awarded or deemed or purporting to have been awarded, and any prosecution commenced or deemed or purporting to have been commenced--

(a) under any provision of the said Act before the 1st October 1948, or

(b) on or after the 1st October 1948 under any provision of the said Act or of the said Act as amended by Madras Act 1 of 1949 (Madras Ordinance VI of 1949), on the footing that the said Act or the said Act as so amended was in force at the relevant time, or

(c) under any provision of the said Act as applied to ³[the State aforesaid] on the footing aforesaid, or

(d) under any provision of the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been incurred, awarded, or commenced under the corresponding provision of this Act.

1. These words were substituted for the words "the Pudukkottai and Banganapalle States", by clause 3 of, and the Schedule to, the Madras Adaptation of Laws Order, 1954.

2. These words were substituted for the words "Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act" by section 4 of, and the Third Schedule to, the Madras Repealing and Amending Act, 1957 (Madras Act XXV of 1957)

3. These words were substituted for the words "the States aforesaid", by section 2 of, and the Schedule to, the Madras Adaptation of Laws Order, 1954.

21. Indemnity for acts, etc., done after expiry of Madras Act XIV of 1946 :-

(1) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie in any Court against any officer or servant of the ¹[State] Government or any person acting under his direction or aiding or assisting him--

(a) for, or on account of, or in respect of, any sentence passed, or any act ordered or done by him in exercise of any jurisdiction or power purporting to have been conferred on him by or under the said Act or the said Act as amended by Madras Act 1 of 1949 (Madras Ordinance VI of 1949) or the said Act as applied to ²[the

Pudukkottai State] ³[under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (Central Act XLVII of 1947),] or

(b) for carrying out any sentence passed by any Court in exercise of any such jurisdiction or power as aforesaid.

(2) No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the ⁵[State] Government for, or an account of, or in respect of, any act, matter or thing whatsoever, purporting to have been done in pursuance of or under the said Act or the said Act as amended as aforesaid or the said Act as applied to ⁴[the State aforesaid.]

(3) Sub-sections (1) and (2) shall have effect although the said Act or the said Act as so amended or the said Act as applied to ⁴[the State aforesaid,] was not or might not have been in force at the relevant time.

1. This word was substituted for the word "provincial" by the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950.

2. These words were substituted for the words "the Pudukkottai and Banganapalle States", by section 2 of, and the Schedule to, the Madras Adaptation of Laws Order, 1954.

3. These words were inserted by section 4 of, and the Third Schedule to the Madras Repealing and Amending Act, 1957 (Madras Act XXV of 1957).

4. These words were substituted for the words "the States aforesaid" by section 2 of, and the Schedule to, the Madras Adaptation of Laws Order, 1954

5. These words were substituted for the words "the Pudukkottai and Banganapalle States" by ibid.

22. Repeals :-

The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Madras Act XIV of 1946), the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Ordinance, 1949 (Madras Ordinance VI of 1949), and the

Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Madras Act XIV of 1946), as applied to¹[the pudukkottai State] under the²[Foreign Jurisdiction Act,] 1947 (Central Act XLVII of 1947), are hereby repealed.

1. These words were substituted for the words "the Pudukkottai and Banganapalle States" by *ibid*.

2. These words were substituted for the words "Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act", by section 4 of, and the Third Schedule to, the Madras Repealing and Amending Act, 1957 (Madras Act XXV of 1957)

SCHEDULE 1

SCHEDULE

¹[THE SCHEDULE
(See section 2 (a))
Electrical energy.]

1. This Schedule was substituted by section 3 of the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Act, 1954 (Madras Act XXXVI of 1954) for the original Schedule as amended by the Madras Act XIII of 1952.