

CHAPTER - XV**MISCELLANEOUS****SUSPENSION OF PROCEEDING AND OBSERVANCE OF SILENCE**

On the Martyr's Day 30th January 1956, when the Assembly met at 9.am. the Speaker announced that silence would be observed that day for two minutes at 11 a.m.. in memory of those who gave up their lives in the struggle for India's freedom. Normal proceedings were suspended at 11a.m and the Speaker requested the Members to stand in silence for two minutes which was duly observed.

WITHDRAWAL OF A MEMBER

On the 25th January 1956, a Member gave notice of an adjournment motion. After question time on the 27th, the Speaker announced that he had withheld his consent. When the Speaker passed on to the next item in the Agenda, the Member concerned stood up on a point of personal explanation and refused to sit down and as a protest walked out of the House. Immediately, the Leader of the House said that as the Member disobeyed the Chair, he should be expelled from the House at least for that day. After some discussion in the House, the Speaker agreed to the suggestion that the Member should be given an opportunity to express his regret to the House and said that the matter would be taken up as soon as the Member attended the House next time. The next day soon after the first question was put, the Member took his seat and was called upon to express his regret for what had happened the previous day. On the Member's refusal to do so, the Speaker, in exercise of his authority under the rules, directed the Member to withdraw from the House for the remainder of the sitting of that day. Accordingly the Member withdrew from the House.

PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

Certain rules, regulations and notifications issued under the rule-making powers delegated to the Government by Acts of Parliament and the State Legislature and also by the Constitution are required to be placed before the Assembly or before both Houses of the Legislature, as the case may be. Other documents like White Papers issued by the Government and which are of importance to the legislators are also placed on the Table of the House.

Under the Madras Assembly Rules, a paper is deemed to have been placed on the Table of the Assembly or laid before the Assembly on the date on which a note to that effect is entered in the list of business for the day. When the Assembly is meeting, such papers are placed actually on the Table of the House and during non-meeting days, they are sent to the Members by post and an entry made in the Agenda for the first day of the following meeting.

Altogether 558 papers were placed on the Table of the Assembly under statutory provisions. Statistical information year war and session war is given in Section II-[Tables XV and XV-A](#).

Besides the papers placed under statutory provisions, a number of other papers, for instance, statement with reference to undertakings by Ministers in answer to questions, were placed on the Table.

On the 30th July 1953, a Member moved certain amendments to the notification regarding the extension of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act to Chidambaram and Cuddalore taluks which was placed on the Table of the House. Some amendments were withdrawn and the rest were put and lost.

On the 11th December 1954, an amendment to the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Rules, 1954, which was laid on the Table of the Assembly on the 2nd December 1954, was moved by a Member of the Assembly. On the assurances of the Minister that he would look into the points raised by the Member, the amendment was withdrawn by the Member.

A motion was also moved under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution by a Member on the 22nd August 1955 to the effect that the notification amending the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954, for the purpose of excluding from the Commission's purview certain posts in the State Services under the Community Project and National Extension Services Schemes, be repealed. After a discussion for nearly an hour, the motion was put and lost (Ayes 48, Noes 79).

DIVISIONS

During the term of this Assembly, there were 62 divisions details of which are given in Section II-[Table No.XVI](#).

PETITIONS TO THE ASSEMBLY

On the whole 9 petitions were presented during the term of this Assembly. One of the petitions was signed by 142,330 persons. A list of petitions presented is given in Section II-[Table No.XVII](#).

WALK-OUTS

There had been walk-outs from the Assembly to express the disapproval of the Member or Members to any matter under consideration or to the decision of the Assembly on a specified issue. A walk-out protesting against a ruling of the Chair had been viewed very seriously and, as mentioned earlier, a Member was ordered to withdraw for the rest of the sitting for staging such a walk-out.

(i) The first walk-out was staged even on the day of the Address by the Governor to the Members of both the Houses of the Legislature assembled together on the 6th May 1952. When the Governor rose to deliver his Address, a Member of the Council rose to what he called 'a point of order', made a speech and then he and several Members of the two Houses left the hall.

(ii) On the 9th December 1952, a Member moved a motion to adjourn the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the grave situation caused by the failure of the Government to take effective steps to terminate the fast undertaken by Sri Potti Sreeramulu for more than 50 days for the formation of the Andhra

State. The Speaker ruled the motion out of order. Thereupon as a protest against the attitude of the Government towards the formation of the Andhra State, the Leader of the Opposition with some other Members walked out.

(iii) On the 14th July 1953, the Speaker ruled out of order an adjournment motion given notice of by some Members to discuss the arrest made in connection with the protest against the introduction of the new scheme of elementary education. The Speaker also did not consent to take up the same day another adjournment motion to discuss the educational policy of the Government as it was received late. Sri P. Ramamurthy followed by some members then walked out of the House.

(iv) On the 7th August 1954, there was a walk-out by the members of the Communist Party as a protest against the attitude of the Leader of the House in regard to a motion for adjourning the House to discuss the failure of the State Government to represent to the Government of India to declare that the undisputed Tamil areas of the Travancore-Cochin State be merged in Madras State.

(v) On the 21st December 1954, Sri M. Kalyanasundaram moved an amendment to sub-clause (2) of clause (1) of the Madras Dramatic Performances Bill, 1954, as amended by the Select Committee to the effect that the Act should be in force for a period of one year only. As the Leader of the House opposed it, Sri. M. Kalyanasundaram along with certain other Members walked out.

(vi) On the 12th February 1955, when the Minister for Revenue moved that the Madras Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1954, as amended, be passed, Sri M. Kalyanasundaram and other Members of his Party walked out as a protest against that legislation.

(vii) On 24th August 1955, Dr.K.B. Menon and some other Members from Malabar walked out as a protest against the inadequate provision for Malabar district in the provisional draft Second Five-Year Plan.

(viii) On the 24th September 1955, when the Minister for Revenue moved that the Madras Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Bill, 1955, be passed, certain members of the Opposition walked out as a protest against that legislation.

(ix) On 26th September 1956, Sri P. Ramamurthi moved an amendment to the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent Bill, 1956, that the fair rent for dry lands be fixed at 30 percent instead of 33-1/3 per cent as proposed by the Government. This was not agreed to and the members of the Communist Party led by Sri P. Ramamurthi walked out of the House.

(x) On 21st December 1956, Sri M. Kalyanasundaram and some Members of his Party walked out of the House as a protest against the non-implementation of the assurance given by the Minister for Agriculture to introduce legislation regarding beedi workers, at the time putting to vote Demand XXIII-Labour including Factories (Voting on Demands for Advance Grants for the year 1957-58).

CHAPTER - XVI**LEGISLATION AND ORDINANCES**

The Constitution of India and the Rules of the Madras Legislative Assembly prescribe the Procedure for the enactments of laws.

The proposed legislation is brought before the House in the form of a Bill. Bills may be piloted by a Minister or by any other Member of the House. The Bills piloted by the Ministers are known as 'Government Bills' and those piloted by the other Members as 'non-official Bills.' Bills may be either for enacting a new legislation or for amending the existing enactments.

The first stage is to move for leave to introduce the Bill. This motion is generally not opposed. During the term of this Assembly leave to introduce Bills was granted in 29 cases and they were introduced.

After introduction, the Bills are published in the Fort St. George Gazette. The rules also provide that the Governor may order the publication of a Bill in the Gazette although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill. In such a case it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill and if the Bill is afterwards introduced, it shall not be necessary to publish it again. Under this provision 152 Government Bills were published in the Gazette.

At any time after the publications of a Bill in the Gazette, the member-in-charge of the Bill may, after giving six days' notice, move that the Bill be taken into consideration or it be referred to a Select Committee of the House or to a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses or that it be circulated for eliciting opinion thereon. The rules give discretion to the Speaker to waive this period of six days' notice.

It may also happen that, as in the instances cited below, the Government do not proceed further with a Bill after it has been published in the Gazette. The following Bills were not proceeded with after publications in the Gazette:-

(1) The Madras Registration of Practitioners of Indigenous Medicine Bill, 1954, published in the Extraordinary issue of the Fort.St.. George Gazette dated 20th December 1954.

(2) The Madras Registration of Veterinary Practitioners' Bill 1956, published in part IV-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 28th November 1956.

(3) The Madras General Sales Tax (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1956, published in an extraordinary issue of the Fort St. George Gazette. dated 24th December 1956.

The following two Bills were not proceeded with though notices to taking them into consideration were given by the Ministers-in charge:-

(1) The Cattle Trespass (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1956, published in an extraordinary issue of the Gazette, dated the 10th October 1956.

(2) The Madras Electricity Supply Control (Temporary Powers) Bill, 1956, published in an extraordinary issue of the Gazette, dated the 18th December 1956.

On the 26th December 1950, the Minister-in-charge introduced the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Bill, 1956, and moved for its consideration. An amendment was also moved to that motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. But the further consideration of the Bill and the amendment was postponed.

If a Bill is taken into consideration straightway, there is a general discussion on the Bill on the motion moved by the Member or Minister-in-charge, as the case may be, that the Bill be taken into consideration. After the motion is carried, the Bill is considered clause by clause. At this stage amendments to the various clauses are also moved and considered. Finally the Member or Minister in-charge moves that the Bill be passed. No amendments except of a verbal nature are permissible at this stage. After this motion is also carried, the Bill (as passed by the Assembly) is transmitted to the Council with a message from the Speaker.

SELECT COMMITTEES

On the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration it is open to any Member to give notice of an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House or the Member-in-Charge himself may move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. The motion for referring the Bill to a Select Committee contains the names of the Members who are to serve on the Committee. If the motion is carried the Bill is referred to the Select Committee. Due representation is given to the various parties in the House in the composition of the Select Committee and the willingness of the Member to serve on the Committee is also taken into Account. One of the Members of the Committee is nominated by the Speaker as the Chairman. A Select Committee on a Bill, without the leave of the House, should not consist of more than 25 members and it should not, in any case, consist of more than 40 members.

The sittings of the Committee were held within the precincts of the Legislative Assembly up to 1955. Whenever it became necessary to change the venue of the sitting outside the precincts, the permission of the House was taken on a motion to that effect moved by the Minister-in-charge. Under the Madras Legislative Assembly Rules, as revised, whenever it is necessary to change the venue of the sitting, it shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision is final.

At its first meeting the Committee decides whether it should call for memoranda from persons interested in the Bill and or hear their evidence. If it is decided to take evidence the interested parties are invited to appear before the Committee and give evidence, In such cases, the Committee discusses and taken decisions on the various aspects of the problems relating to the Bill placed before it.

The Bill is then redrafted by the Law Department in accordance with the decisions of the Committee, and is circulated to the Members of the Committee.

At its subsequent meetings the Committee considers the Bill a redrafted, clause by clause and makes a report. The Chairman is authorized to sign the report. It also decide whether the Bill as amended should be published in the Gazette or not. The proceedings of the Committee, till they are either presented to the House or published in the Gazette, are

confidential and any premature disclosure of the same by any member of the Committee will constitute a breach of privilege. The Committee's report with the Bill as reported is presented to the House and the Bill as amended goes through its other stages as a Bill straightway taken into consideration by the House.

During the term of this Assembly 17 Bills were referred to Select Committees of the House the details for which are given in Section II-[Table XVIII-A](#).

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEES

A Member of Minister-in-charge may also move that a Bill may be referred to a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses. In such a case he moves a motion stating the total number of Members of both the Houses to be appointed to the Committee and the names of the Members who are to serve thereon. The number of Members to be nominated by the Assembly and the Council shall be in the proportion of 2:1. The Member –in-charge of the Bill in the case of a non-official Bill and the Minister-in-charge of the department to which the Bill relates are also to be nominated as Members of the committee. The total number of members on a Joint Select Committee shall on no account exceed forty-five. On the adoption of the motion to refer the Bill to a Joint Select Committee, a message to that effect is communicated to the Council seeking its concurrence to the appointment of such a Committee and requesting the Council to nominate the required number of members.

A similar motion is moved in the Council for reference to a Joint Select Committee in respect of Bills originating in the Council.

As soon as both the Houses have agreed to the setting up of a Joint Select Committee, the time and place of the first meeting of the Committee are fixed by the Presiding Officer of the House in which the Bill originated. The Chairman of the Committee is elected at its first meeting. The Joint Select Committee also follows the same procedure as a Select Committee except that the Chairman has no casting vote and the Report is presented to the House in which the Bill originated and the Bill goes through stages in the same manner as a Bill reported by a Select Committee.

During the term of this Assembly, 9 Bills were referred to Joint Select Committees of both the Houses of the Legislature, details of which are given in Section II-[Table XVIII-B](#). All of them were passed into law excepting the Madras Money-lenders' Bill, 1956, which was not proceeded with further after the Joint Select Committee's report was presented to the Assembly.

The names of Select and Joint Committees which met outside the City Madras and the places at which they met are given below:-

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Name of the Bill for which Select Joint Select Committee was appointed.</i>	<i>Places (outside Madras) at which they met.</i>	<i>Dates.</i>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>
1.	Joint Select Committee on the Madras Marumakkattayam Amendment Bill, 1954 (Non-official Bill L.A.Bill No.16 of 1954).	Palghat, Kanhangad and Tellicherry.	On 18 th , 19 th and 20 th October 1955.
2.	Select Committee on the Madras Irrigation (levy of Betterment) Contribution Bill, 1954 (L.A. Bill NO.26 of 1954).	Bhavanisagar, Mettur and Malampuzha.	On 8 th and 9 th July, 14 th and 15 th September 1954.
3.	Select Committee on the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax Bill, 1954 (L.A. Bill No.30 of 1954).	The Members of the Select committees visited the Glendale Estate, Non-such Tea Estate, Farm Tea Estate, the Glenburn Tea Estate, the Prospect Tea Estate and the Government Cinchona Plantations in the Nilgiris district on 21 st and 22 nd October 1954.	
4.	Joint Select Committees on the Madras Money lenders Bill, 1955 (L.A.Bill No.38 of 1955)	Ootacamund	On 24 th , 25 th and 26 th May 1956.
5.	Select Committee on the Madras General Sales-tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A.Bill No.39 of 1955).	Do.	On 14 th and 15 th May 1956.
6.	Joint Select Committee on the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1956)	DO.	On 21 st , 22 nd and 23 rd May 1956.

NAMES OF COMMITTEES WHICH EXAMINED WITNESSES

The Joint Select Committee on the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No.12 of 1953), discussed the various provisions of the Bill with the representatives of Praja Socialist Party and Janmi Sangh.

Witnesses were examined by the following Select and Joint Select Committees in addition to receipt of memoranda from interested persons and associations:-

1. The Select Committee on Madras Stage Carriages (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No.4. of 1952).
2. The joint Select Committee on the Madras Marumakkattayam (Amendment) Bill, 1954 (L.A Bill No.16 of 1954).
3. The Select Committees on the Madras Irrigation (levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1954 (L.A. Bill No.26 of 1954).
4. The Select Committee on the Plantations (Agricultural) Income-tax Bill, 1954 (L.A. Bill No. 30 of 1954)
5. The Select Committee on the Madras Dramatic Performances Bill, 1954 (L.A. Bill No. 37 of 1954).
6. The Joint Select Committee on the Madras Money-lenders Bill, 1954 (L.A. Bill No. 38 of 1955).
7. The Select Committee on the Madras General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No.39 of 1955)
8. The Joint Select Committee on the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No.4 of 1956).

NAMES OF COMMITTEES TO WHICH MEMORANDA ALONE WERE PRESENTED

The following Select\Joint Select Committees received memoranda alone from interested persons but did not examine any witness:-

1. The Select Committee on the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No.6 of 1952).
2. The Joint Select Committee on the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyl Protection Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No.12 of 1952).
3. The Select Committee on the Madras Court Fees and Suits Valuation Bill, 1954 (L.A. Bill No.15 of 1954).

CIRCULATION FOR PUBLIC OPINION

On a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration it is open to any other Member to give notice of an amendment that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion or the Member-in-charge himself may straightway move that the Bill be circulated for eliciting opinion thereon. If the motion is carried, the Bill is circulated in accordance with that direction. After the receipt of the opinions, the Member or Minister-in-charge should move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. The Speaker may, however, suspend this provision and allow a motion to be made that the Bill be taken into consideration at once.

During the term of this Assembly only one Bill was circulated for eliciting opinion thereon. The Madras Hereditary Village Offices (Extension to Pudukkottai) Bill, 1954, was introduced in the Madras Legislative Assembly on the 4th January 1954 and the Minister-in-charge moved that the Bill be taken into consideration at once. An amendment was moved to that motion that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion and carried. The Bill was accordingly circulated and the opinions and received were printed and circulated to all the Members of the Legislative Assembly on the 17th March 1954. But the Government did not proceed further with the Bill and on a motion made by the Minister-in-charge on the 22nd August 1955, the Bill was withdrawn with the permission of the House.

CONSIDERATION BY THE COUNCIL OF BILLS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY

When a Bill as passed by the Assembly is transmitted to the Council for its concurrence, it may agree to it or reject the Bill or return the Bill with amendments for the concurrence of the Assembly. During the term of this Assembly 148 Bills were so transmitted to the Council but none of them was rejected. There were only two instances in which the Council returned them to the Assembly with amendments for its concurrence.

The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1954, was passed by the Assembly on the 7th August 1954 and transmitted to the Council for its concurrence. On the 13th August 1954, the Bill was returned with two amendments to the Assembly for its concurrence with a message from the Chairman the same day. The Assembly disagreed with the amendments made by the Council and a message to that effect was sent immediately to the Council. On the 16th August 1954, the Minister-in-charge moved in the Council that the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Madras Hindu, Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1954, and not agreed to by the Legislative Assembly be taken into reconsideration. On such reconsideration the Bill was agreed to as passed by the Assembly.

The Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1956, was passed by the Madras Legislative Assembly on the 28th September 1956 and transmitted to the Council. At its meeting on the 23rd October 1956, the Council made certain amendments to the Bill and transmitted it to the Assembly for its concurrence. On the 25th October 1956, the Minister-in-charge moved in the Assembly that the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1956, as passed by the Assembly be taken into consideration. On such consideration, the Assembly agreed to the amendments made by the Council and the Bill was passed as amended by the Council.

Bills may also be introduced in the Legislative Council and after they are passed by the Council, they are transmitted to the Assembly for its concurrence. The Assembly follows the same procedure as is followed by the Council in the case of Bills originating in the Assembly.

During the term of this Assembly 9 Bills were received in the Assembly after they had been passed by the Council. Of these 7 Bills were considered and passed by the Assembly without any amendments. Of the two remaining Bills the Courtallam Town-ship Bill, 1954 (L.C. Bill no.8 of 1954), was returned by the Assembly to the Council on the 14th May 1954 with an amendment. The Council agreed to the amendment. The other Bill, viz., the Hindu Non-conforming Marriages (Registration) Bill, 1954 as passed by the Legislative Council was taken up by the Assembly on the 7th May 1954. The Minister-in-charge moved that the Bill as passed by the Council be taken into consideration and the motion was put and carried. But the Government did not proceed with the further stages of the Bill.

MONEY BILLS

A Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) to clause (1) of Article 199 of the Constitution and it cannot be introduced in the Legislative Council. After it is passed by the Assembly, it is transmitted to the Council for its recommendation endorsed with a certificate by the Speaker that it is a Money Bill. The Council should return the Bill with its recommendations, if any, within fourteen days from the date of its receipt in the Council. The Assembly may thereupon either accept or reject all or any of the recommendations of the Council. If the Assembly accepts any of the recommendations of the Council, the Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses with the amendments recommended by the Council. If the Assembly rejects the amendments recommended by the Council, the Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both the Houses in the form in which it was passed by the Legislative Assembly. If the Council does not return a Money Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly and sent to it for its recommendations within fourteen days from the date of its receipt, the Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses on the expiry of the above period in the form in which it was passed by the Assembly.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS

The following non-official Bills were further proceeded with after publication in the Gazette and were disposed of as follows:-

(1) The motion for taking the Bill into consideration was put and lost in respect of the following:-

(i) The Declaration of May Day Holiday, Bill, 1954 (L.A. Bill No.11 of 1954)

(ii) The Madras Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1954 (L.A. Bill No.15 of 1954).

(iii) The Madras Marumakkathayam (Amendment) Bill, 1954 (L.A. Bill No.16 of 1954) as amended by the Joint Select Committee.

(iv) The Distribution of Waste Lands Bill, 1954 (L.A.Bill No.34 of 1954).

(v) The Madras Legislature Proceedings (Protection of Publications) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 16 of 1956).

(2) The motion of referring the Malabar Tenancy (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954, to a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses was put and lost.

(3) The motion for taking the Bill into consideration was withdrawn by the Members concerned with the permission of the House in the following cases:-

(i) The Malabar Sthanams Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No.26 of 1955).

(ii) The Swayamariyathai Marriages Validation Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No.36 of 1955)

(4)The following Bills were passed by the Assembly:-

(i) The Madras Marumakkathayam (Removal of Doubts Bill, 1955 (L.A.Bill No. 12 Of 1955)

(ii) The Malabar Tenancy (Amendments) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 14 of 1956)

(iii) The Madras Agriculturists Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1956.

ASSENT TO BILLS

When a Bill has been passed by both the Houses of the Legislature, it is signed by the Speaker and the Chairman and is submitted to the Governor for his assent. The Governor may either give his assent to the Bill, or reserve the Bill for assent of the President or return the Bill for consideration of the amendments, if any, recommended by him. On the Bill being so returned, only the amendments recommended by the Governor are considered and the Bill as amended is again presented to the Governor for his assent.

During the term of this Assembly only one Bill was returned with a message from the Governor for reconsideration. The Madras Essential Articles (Control and Requisitioning) (Temporary Powers) Re-enacting Act, 1956, as passed by both the Houses was sent to the Governor for his assent early in February 1956. The Governor returned the Bill in March 1956 with a message that clause 3 might be reconsidered and amended as recommended by him. The clause as amended was considered and adopted by both the Houses of the Legislature on the 28th March 1956 and the Bill as amended was assented to by the President on the 31st March 1956.

Statistics in regard to Bills introduced, referred to Select\Joint Select Committees and passed and transmitted to the Council are given in Section II-[Table No. XVIII](#).

A list of Acts passed during the term of this Assembly is also given in [Table No.XIX Section II](#).

LEGISLATIVE POWER OF THE GOVERNOR

The Constitution provides that if at any time when the Legislature is not in session the Governor is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require. An Ordinance has the same force and effect as an Act of the Legislature assented to by the Governor. Every Ordinance should be laid before both the Houses of the Legislature and it will cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the re-assembly of the Legislature, or, if before the expiration of that period, a resolution disapproving it is passed by the Legislative Assembly, and agreed to by the Legislative Council, if any, upon the passing of the resolution, or as the case may be, on the resolution being agreed to by the Council. An Ordinance may also be withdrawn at any time by the Governor.

During the period sixteen Ordinances were promulgated by the Governor, details of which are given in Section II-[Table No.XX](#). Fourteen of them were replaced by regular Acts of the Legislature. Of the remaining, two, the Requisitioning of Buildings (Andhra Area) Ordinance, 1953 (Madras Ordinance 1 of 1953) was promulgated on the partition of the State and did not relate to the Madras State. The Ordinance further to amend the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939, the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939, and the Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 was promulgated on 21st March 1957 in the interval between the prorogation of the Assembly on the 22nd January 1957 and its dissolution on the 31st March 1957 and has to be replaced by an Act of the Legislature.