

APPENDIX B

ORDERS PROMULGATED UNDER THE ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES ACT

1. VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTS

Under the Vegetable Oil Products (Control) Order, 1947¹, no producer could dispose of vegetable oil products except to a dealer recognised by the vegetable Oil Products Controller for India appointed by the Central Government. No person other than the recognised dealer was to carry on business in the purchase, sale or distribution of any vegetable oil product.² The controller was authorised to prohibit or restrict the manufacture, storage or sale of any variety or quality of vegetable oil product. Every producer and recognised dealer had to furnish the controller with such details regarding the quantities and varieties of vegetable oil products produced, stocked or sold during any period and the ingredients used in the manufacture thereof, as the controller required.³ The controller was authorised by notification in the Official Gazette to fix maximum prices of vegetable oil products with the prior concurrence of the Central Government. Different prices could be fixed for different localities and for different classes of transactions.⁴ He could allot quotas of vegetable oil products for the requirements of any specified province, area or market with the prior concurrence of the Central Government. He could issue directions to any producer or dealer to supply vegetable oil products to such province, areas or markets in such quantities of and such types or varieties, at such times, at such prices and in such manner as may be specified in the directions; to require any producer or recognised dealer to keep in reserve stocks of vegetable oil products in such quantities and of such types and varieties as may be directed by him.⁵

The transportation of vegetable oil products, with some exceptions, was subject to the conditions of the permit issued by the controller.⁶

2. SUGAR AND GUR

The Gur Control Order, 1947⁷, empowered the Gur Controller to fix prices of gur with the prior concurrence of the Central Government,⁸ and to issue directions as to the production, sales, delivery, stocks, distribution or prices of gur.⁹ If unregulated production of gur in any area was likely to affect adversely the quantity of gur produced, he, with the prior concurrence of the Central Government, could prohibit

1. *Indian Trade Journal*, August 28, 1947, p. 393. It repealed the order of 1946 bearing the similar name.
2. Cl. 3.
3. Cl. 4. In *Ghasi Ram v. State*, A.I.R. 1955 N.U.C. 1800, a direction to sellers of vegetable oil products not to stock or sell animal ghee and vegetable oil products in the same premises was held valid.
4. Cl. 6.
5. Cl. 7.
6. Cl. 8(1)
7. Published in the *Indian Trade Journal*, September 4, 1947, p. 442.
8. Cl. 3.
9. Cl. 4.

or restrict the export of sugarcane outside that area, direct the cane-growers of that area to sell cane to a specified factory along with directions as to quantity, price, and time of delivery and prohibit or restrict the manufacture of gur in that area.¹⁰ The controller was given power to allot gur for the requirements of any specified province or area, with prior approval of the Central Government.¹¹ He could also issue directions to any producer or dealer to supply gur to specified areas, markets, persons or organisations in specified quantities and manner and at the specified price.¹² Transport of gur by rail, road or water in the absence of a permit of the controller was prohibited.¹³ For carrying out the purposes of the order, the controller was given power to issue regulations by notifications in the Official Gazette.¹⁴

Under the Sugar and Sugar Products (Control) Order, 1947¹⁵, no producer could dispose of any sugar except to or through a dealer.¹⁶ If the Sugar Controller, appointed by the Central Government, had reason to believe that the production of special types of sugar or sugar products was likely to affect adversely the production of adequate quantities of ordinary sugar, he could prohibit or limit the manufacture by any producer of such types or grades of sugar or its products.¹⁷ The controller was authorised to fix with the Central Government's prior approval the maximum sale price of any sugar or its products and different prices could be fixed by him for different areas or different types or grades of sugar or sugar products.¹⁸ The controller could, with the prior approval of the Central Government, allot quotas of sugar or its products for requirements of any specified province, area or market and issue directions to any such provinces, areas, or markets or such persons or organisations, in such quantities, of such types or grades, at such times, at such prices and in such manner as might be specified by him.¹⁹ The Controller could also require any producer or dealer to keep in reserve stocks of sugar or sugar products in such quantities and of such types and grades as may directed by him and every producer had to give priority to such directions.²⁰ No sugar could be transported without a permit²¹ issued by the controller. The controller could make rules by notification for carrying into effect the purposes and object of this order.²² The controller could order forfeiture of stocks of sugar in respect of which any contravention of the order had taken place.²³

Under the Sugar (Sale to Central Government) Order, 1949²⁴ every producer of sugar was required to sell to the Central Government at the scheduled

10. Cl. 5.

11. Sub-Cl. (1) of Cl. 6.

12. Sub Cls. (2) & (3) of Cl. 6.

13. Cl. 7.

14. Cl. 8.

15. *Indian Trade Journal*, Sept. 4, 1947, p. 441. It repealed order of 1946, bearing the same name.

16. Cl. 3.

17. Cls. 3 & 5.

18. Cl. 6.

19. Cl. 7(1).

20. Cl. 7(2) & (3).

21. Cl. 8(1).

22. Cl. 9.

23. Cl. 11.

24. Published in the *Gazette of India*, Extraordinary, p. 1521, dated 2nd Sept. 1949.

price, the whole stock of sugar held by him,²⁵ and was required to furnish to the said government full details of stocks held by him and of their quantity and quality, and the places where they were kept.²⁶ Every producer was made responsible for safe custody of the said stocks on whose behalf he was to hold them until arrangements for disposal were made.²⁷ The order was to have effect notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law or order made by the Provincial Government or other authority or any contract or agreement existing in respect of the said stocks.²⁸

Under the Sugar (Futures and Options) Prohibition Order, 1949,²⁹ no person could, without the permission of the Central Government, enter into any futures or option in sugar or pay or receive or agree to pay or receive any margin in respect of them.³⁰ Unperformed options entered into before the order were declared void and unenforceable³¹.

The Central and the Provincial Governments were empowered to appoint, by notification in Official Gazette, Inspectors having powers in respect of entry, production of books, accounts or other documents relating to transactions believed to be in contravention of the order and taking the extracts or copies from such books, accounts or other documents.³²

Under the Sugar and Gur Control Order, 1950,³³ the Central Government was given power to fix after consultation with such authorities, bodies or associations, as it deemed fit, the minimum price to be paid by a producer for sugarcane purchased by him and also the number of instalments in which the price could be paid.³⁴ The Central Government was authorised to prohibit or restrict the export of sugarcane from any area; to direct that no sugar or gur would be manufactured from sugarcane except under and in accordance with the conditions specified in the despatch of gur or sugar from any State or any area therein;³⁵ to direct, by general or special order, that no person would transport by rail, road or water, sugar without a general or special permit³⁶ for sale of sugar or gur, and different prices could be fixed for different areas or grades of sugar or gur;³⁷ to allot quotas of sugar or gur to any specified State or area; to issue directions to any producer or dealer to supply sugar or gur of such type or grade, in such quantities and to such areas or markets or to such persons or organisations

25. Sub-Cl. (i) of Cl. 3.

26. Sub-Cl. (ii) of Cl. 3.

27. Sub-Cl. (iii) of Cl. 3.

28. Cl. 4.

29. Dated the 2nd Sept. 1949; published in the *Gazette of India*, Extraordinary, p. 1523, dated 2nd Sept. 1949.

30. Cl. 3.

31. Cl. 4.

32. Cls. 6 & 7.

33. M.L.J. (Central Rules and Notifications), 1950, p. 252. This order repealed The Sugar Stocks (Control) Order, 1949, to be found in M.L.J. (Rules & Notifications), 1949, p. 311.

34. Cl. 3 with amendment, M.L.J. (Central Rules & Notifications), 1952, p. 59.

35. Cl. 4.

36. Cl. 5.

37. Cl. 6.

and at such prices as were specified in the order,³⁸ to give directions regarding the production, maintenance of stock, sale, price, grading, packing, marking, weighing, disposal, delivery and distribution of sugar or gur.³⁹ The authorised officer had also power to direct any producer or dealer to maintain records, to furnish information, to inspect books or documents and to enter and search the premises of a producer or dealer.⁴⁰ The Central Government could, by order, delegate its powers to any officer or authority of the Central Government or to a State Government or any of its officers or authorities.⁴¹

3. FRUIT PRODUCTS

The Fruit Products Order, 1948,⁴² provided for establishing an advisory committee in each province to be constituted by the Central Government. It was to consist of a scientist nominated by the Central Government as its Chairman, a person nominated by the Provincial Government to represent the consumers of the province.⁴³ Manufacturing of fruit products was to be licensed.⁴⁴ Applications for a licence had to be submitted through the Provincial Government in the prescribed form to the licensing officer⁴⁵ who was the Fruit Development Adviser, Government of India. The licensing officer could, after considering the recommendations of the Provincial Government and by a written order giving reasons, refuse to grant a licence. He had to forward through the Provincial Government a copy of the order to the applicant as soon as possible.⁴⁶ An appeal against such an order could be made within 30 days to the advisory committee whose decision was final.⁴⁷ The licensing officer was empowered to cancel any licence after giving the licensee an opportunity to show cause and after having the approval of the advisory committee.⁴⁸

Every manufacturer had to submit to the licensing officer and the Provincial Government returns of the stock in hand, quantity manufactured in that period, the stock sold and the stock in hand at the end of the term,⁴⁹ and keep such books, accounts and other records of business as may be directed by the Provincial Government.

The Provincial Government was authorised to require any person to give information with respect to the manufacture and disposal of any fruit product manufactured by him; to enter and inspect the premises at any time before or after the issue of a licence, to inspect any books or documents not more than twice in a

38. Cl. 7.

39. Cl. 8.

40. Cl. 9.

41. Cl. 11.

42. M.L.J. (Central Rules & Notifications), 1948, p. 184, amended in 1949; M.L.J. pp. 125, 172, 209 (1949).

43. Cl. 3.

44. Cl. 4.

45. Cl. 5(1)

46. Cl. 5(3)

47. Cl. 5(4)

48. Cl. 6.

49. Cls. 9 & 10.

term (six months), enter and search any premises and seize any fruit product in case of contravention and to prohibit the sale and manufacture of any product in respect of which the Provincial Government had reason to believe that a contravention of this order had taken place.⁵⁰ No prosecution under the order could be instituted without the previous sanction of the Provincial Government which had to consult the advisory committee before sanctioning any prosecution.⁵¹

4. COTTON AND TEXTILES

Under the Factories (Control of Dismantling) Order, 1946,⁵² written permission of the Textile Commissioner⁵³ was required for dismantling any factory manufacturing cotton textile goods or ginning or pressing cotton, or for removing from such factory any spare parts kept for maintaining the machinery therein.⁵⁴ On receiving an application for the same, the officer would, after making such enquiry as he considered necessary, either reject it or grant the permission in writing.⁵⁵ In a doubtful case, he might submit the application for the Central Government's orders.⁵⁶ In case of rejection, the officer was to inform the applicant without delay;⁵⁷ the applicant could, within thirty days of receiving the information, appeal to the Central Government⁵⁸ whose orders in this respect were to be final.⁵⁹ To detect any contravention of the order, the Textile Commissioner⁵⁹ was given powers of entry, of examining the place and machinery, books or documents and of taking evidence of any person in this regard and of exercising other powers necessary for carrying out the purpose of the order.⁶⁰ No self-incriminating evidence could however be required.⁶¹

The Textile Industry (Control of Production) Order, 1947, controlled the production of yarn and cloth within certain specifications and varieties which were laid down in the order.⁶²

The Textile Commissioner was empowered to order in writing any producer to utilise a specified minimum number of looms or a minimum percentage of his entire weaving energy or require him to produce any variety or varieties.⁶³ He could, by a general or special order, exempt any producer or class of producers from any provisions of the order.⁶⁴ With a view to securing compliance with the order, powers were given to the Textile Commissioner to obtain information, inspect,

50. Cl. 14.

51. Cl. 17, as amended in 1949, M.L.J. p. 172.

52. Published in the *Gazette of India*, Extraordinary, 1946, p. 801, dated the 1st October, 1946.

53. Or the Joint Textile Commissioner.

54. Cl. 3.

55. Cl. 4.

56. Proviso to Sub-Cl. 3 of Cl. 4.

57. Sub-Cl. (4) of Cl. 4.

58. Sub-Cl. (5) of Cl. 4.

59. Cl. 5.

60. Sub-Cl. (1) of Cl. 6.

61. Proviso to Sub-Cl. (1) of Cl. 6.

62. Published in the *Indian Trade Journal*, January 15, 1948 at p. 85.

63. Cl. 6.

64. Cl. 7.

enter and make search and seizure.⁶⁵ Further, he could prescribe the returns to be filed with him by the producers.⁶⁶

The Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948,⁶⁷ provided for important controlling powers over the manufacture and distribution of raw materials and stores needed by the cloth industry and over the production, movement and price control of cotton textiles. A licence from the Textile Commissioner was needed to manufacture starch.⁶⁸ The scheduled imported articles could be sold only with the instructions of the Textile Commissioner.⁶⁹ A seller and a buyer of a scheduled article needed a licence from the Textile Commissioner.⁷⁰ The Textile Commissioner could fix the maximum selling price of a scheduled article;⁷¹ could require an importer or dealer to sell it to such person as he might specify;⁷² could require a producer or seller of a scheduled article to mark it with the selling price⁷³; could prescribe the form in which an application for a licence was to be made⁷⁴; could without assigning any reason, refuse to grant such a licence to any person and his decision was to be final;⁷⁵ could specify in the licence conditions, subject to which it was issued;⁷⁶ could fix the licence fee, and could, in his discretion, cancel or suspend the licence, if the licence-holder supplied incorrect information in his application or a return submitted by him, or if the Textile Commissioner was satisfied that for any reason, the licensee was not a fit person to hold the licence. The order of the Textile Commissioner was to be final⁷⁸.

The order placed restriction *inter alia* on the number of looms a producer could work, on the quantity of yarn a producer could purchase, on the quantity of cloth a person could manufacture,⁷⁹ on the quality of yarn or cloth that could be produced,⁸⁰ and on packing of cloth.⁸¹ The Textile Commissioner could issue directions to producers regarding the maximum or minimum quantities that could be produced or the manner in which cloth could be packed; he could fix maximum sale prices ex-factory, wholesale and retail for yarn or cloth. The Textile Commissioner might, by a general or special permit, exclude from or modify or relax the operation of any provision of the order in respect of any person, act or thing.⁸² He could delegate his functions by an order in writing with the previous sanction

65. Sub-Cl. (1) of Cl. 8.

66. Sub-Cl. (2) of Cl. 8.

67. Published in the *Gazette of India*, Extraordinary, August 2, 1948, p. 1191. It superseded the previous order of the same title, dated February 19, 1948.

68. Cl. 4.

69. Cl. 5(2)

70. Cls. 6 & 7.

71. Cl. 9(1).

72. Cl. 8.

73. 10.

74. Cl. 11 (1)

75. Cl. 11(2).

76. Cl. 11(3).

77. Cl. 11(4)

78. *Ibid.*

79. Cls. 12 & 13.

80. Cls. 17, 18 & 19.

81. Cl. 21.

82. Cl. 33.

of the Central Government.⁸³ He could direct any manufacturer or dealer to sell cloth and yarn to any person specified by him or not to sell it except to such person and subject to such conditions as might be specified by him.⁸⁴ The Textile Commissioner could require a person to give information in his possession regarding his or anybody else's business, to inspect any books or documents, to enter and search premises or seize any article in respect of which he had reason to believe that a contravention of this order had been committed.⁸⁵

Under the Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948,⁸⁶ transport of cloth or yarn or apparel by rail, air, sea or inland navigation without a permit from the Textile Commissioner was banned.⁸⁷ The Textile Commissioner was authorised to prescribe, by notification, the manner in which an application for permit could be made.⁸⁸ He could, by order in writing, direct any carrier to close the booking and transport of above materials between such places and for such period as he may specify.⁸⁹ He could place an embargo on the transport of textiles from one area to another. He could require any person to give information regarding stock of cloth, yarn, apparel and hosiery in his possession, inspect books or documents and enter and search the premises in case of contravention of the order.⁹⁰

In *Hiralal v. The State*,⁹¹ the Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order 1948, was questioned on the ground that it placed restrictions on the right of a citizen to obtain transport facilities from the railway administration and so was inconsistent with Ss. 27 & 28 of the Railways Act.⁹²

The High Court however upheld the order saying that Chapter V of the Rail-

83. Cl. 34.

84. Cl. 30.

85. Cl. 31.

86. M.L.J. (Central Rules & Notifications), 1948, p. 241. In *Bhawani v. State*, A.I.R. 1955 N.U.C. (Cal.) 2880, the West Bengal Cotton Cloth & Yarn Movement Control Order, 1950, has been held to be valid. It imposed restrictions on the movement of cloth. The court held that proviso to para. 3 of the general permit under the central order made the permission subject to restrictions imposed by the State. Thus, the restrictions imposed by the State under the order are legal.

87. Cl. 3.

88. Cl. 8.

89. Cl. 4.

90. Cl. 7.

91. A.I.R. 1953 Nag. 58.

92. Under S. 27 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, a duty has been cast on the railway authority to afford all reasonable facilities for the receiving, forwarding and delivering of traffic upon and from the several railways belonging to or worked by it. Further, S. 28 of the Act prohibits the railway administration from giving any undue or unreasonable preference to any person or to a particular kind of traffic, or subject any particular kind of traffic, or subject any particular person or any particular description of traffic to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever. S. 41 of the Act gives a remedy to a person to obtain redress for the contravention by the railway administration of S.28 of the Railways Act.

ways Act, 1890, dealt with "traffic facilities" and was a general law on that subject. The Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948, dealt with transport of particular type of goods and so was a special law which restricted the exercise of the general rights contained in Chapter V. Ss. 27, 28 & 41. of the Railways Act which created a right in favour of persons to obtain traffic facilities from the railway administration. The impugned order did not whittle down the rights of a citizen against the railway administration at all but merely imposed certain restrictions on the citizen himself. The order was held to be not irreconcilable with Ss. 27, 28 & 41 of the Act.

The order in question, the court held, was a temporary measure enacted to meet a national emergency. The restrictions imposed by it could not exist by themselves, must necessarily fasten on the Railways Act and so there was no question of repeal. These restrictions would be supplemental to the old law and not in supplantation of that law or of any provisions therein. Similarly, the above order was held valid in the *Bagla Case*,⁹³ as there was nothing in the order to override or supersede the sections of the Railways Act. The Railways Act does not exclude the placing of a disability on a railway administration by the government or any other authority.

Under the Cotton Cloth & Yarn (Transmission by Post) Prohibition Order, 1946,⁹⁴ transmission by post of any cloth or yarn was prohibited.⁹⁵ Certain authorities mentioned in the schedule to the order were exempted from the prohibition.⁹⁶ Any officer in charge of a post office could detain, open and examine any inland postal article suspected of containing any cloth or yarn in contravention of the order.⁹⁷ Exemption in respect of any or any class of inland postal article could be granted by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, by means of a general or special order.⁹⁸

The Cotton Textile (Export Control) Order, 1949,⁹⁹ imposed, save with the general or special permission of the Textile Commissioner, a few inhibitions on the export of cloth or yarn.¹⁰⁰ The Central Government was empowered to prescribe that cloth or yarn to be exported was to conform to such minimum standards or specifications, and was to bear such markings, as were prescribed, but exemptions from this provision could be granted by the Central Government or the Textile Commissioner.¹⁰¹ To secure compliance, powers of entry, search, inspection and seizure were given to the Textile Commissioner.¹⁰² Export of cloth or yarn to countries specified by the Central Government was prohibited except by or through an ex-

93. *Hari Shankar Bagla v. The State of Madhya Pradesh*, (1955) 1 S.C.R. 380 at p. 390.

94. Published in the *Gazette of India*, Extraordinary, p. 801, dated October 1, 1946.

95. Cl. 3.

96. Proviso to Cl. 3.

97. Cl. 4.

98. Cl. 7.

99. Dated the 26th March, 1949, repealing the Cloth & Yarn (Export Control) Order, 1945.

100. Cls. 3, 4 & 5.

101. Cl. 6.

102. Cl. 6(ii).

porter.¹⁰³ Certain restrictions as to the price to be charged for exports were laid down¹⁰⁴ though the Central Government could grant exemptions therefrom by an order.¹⁰⁵ To secure compliance with the order, Export Trade Controller could require a person to give any information or produce any document, and require any manufacturer or dealer to furnish returns in respect of cloth or yarn sold by him for export. He could inspect any cloth or yarn meant for export, and seize any cloth or yarn in respect of which he had reason to believe a contravention of the order.¹⁰⁶

Under the Woollen Goods (Control) Order, 1947,¹⁰⁷ every manufacturer of the scheduled woollen goods was required to comply with the directions of the Central Government regulating his programme of manufacture over a specified period, the types or specifications of the scheduled woollen goods which might be manufactured by him,¹⁰⁸ or regarding sale, distribution and disposal of stocks thereof.¹⁰⁹ Sale price of such goods could be fixed by the Central Government.

The Central Government could require any manufacturer or dealer to furnish information regarding his dealings in and stocks of the said goods.¹¹⁰ It could delegate its powers to any of its officers or to a Provincial Government. Powers of inspection, entry, search and seizure could be given to an officer.¹¹¹

Under the Cotton Control Order, 1950,¹¹² the Textile Commissioner could fix the maximum and the minimum prices for sale or purchase of cotton or kapas or cotton-seed.¹¹³ Contracts or options in cotton¹¹⁴ were prohibited.¹¹⁵ The Textile Commissioner could, however, grant exemptions by general order in respect of any class or description of contracts.¹¹⁶ He was further empowered to specify the maximum quantity of any description of cotton which a manufacturer could buy during a specified period or within a specified area, or which, at any time, he could have in his possession.¹¹⁷ No person could purchase, sell, store or carry on business in cotton without a licence. An application for grant of a licence had to be made in a prescribed form to a licensing authority appointed by the State Government.¹¹⁸ The licence was valid for the specified period and could be renewed annually.¹¹⁹ The licensing authority could, without previous notice or without assigning any reasons, suspend or cancel a licence, and the licensee was

103. Cls. 7 & 8.

104. Cl. 8(i), (iv) & (vi).

105. Cl. 8(v).

106. Cl. 9

107. Published in *Gazette of India*, Extraordinary, p. 1183, dated 20th Oct., 1947.

108. Cl. 3.

109. Cl. 4.

110. Cl. 6.

111. Cl. 7.

112. M.L.J. (Central Rules & Notifications), 1950, p. 247.

113. Cl. 3.

114. Cl. 4. See *M.B. Cotton Association v. India*, *infra*.

115. Cl. 5.

116. Cl. 7.

117. Cl. 7.

118. Cl. 10.

119. Cl. 11.

not entitled to any compensation or refund of any fees paid.¹²⁰ The Textile Commissioner had power to direct any person holding stocks of cotton to sell to specified persons, specified quantities, or not to sell, cotton of a specified description except to such persons and subject to such conditions as he might specify; to issue directions regarding samples of cotton;¹²¹ to appoint any person to advise him for the purpose of fixing the exact value of the cotton directed to be sold under the order;¹²² to make regulations prescribing the form of application for manufacturers desiring assistance from him for obtaining supplies of cotton regarding the payment of the price and survey and other expenses;¹²³ to prohibit the possession of any kapas of a specified description or in a specified area, except with his permission in writing;¹²⁴ to prohibit the transport of cotton by rail, road or water except under such conditions, limitations and restrictions as he might specify in such order;¹²⁵ to require any person to give any information about his business; to inspect or cause to be inspected any books or other documents, enter and search any premises and seize any article in respect of which he had reason to believe that the contravention had taken place.¹²⁶ Every manufacturer was to submit to the Textile Commissioner prescribed returns.¹²⁷ The Textile Commissioner could, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, delegate his powers to any officer.¹²⁸

5. NEWSPRINT

The Newsprint Control Order, 1947,¹²⁹ levied several restrictions on sale, purchase and use of newsprint. No person could sell newsprint to anyone who was not the proprietor of a newspaper except under permit issue by the Central Government.¹³⁰ No one could sell newsprint to the proprietor over and above the quantity authorised.¹³¹ A proprietor could acquire newsprint under a permit issued to him;¹³² he was not to use newsprint exceeding the quantity allowed by the permit;¹³³ he could not use newsprint for any purpose other than printing of the newspaper except under a permit;¹³⁴ nor could he use in the printing of the newspaper any kind of paper other than newsprint without the written permission of the Central Government.¹³⁵ The Central Government could direct any person to sell or transfer any newsprint in his control to persons specified.¹³⁶ The importers, proprietors and others, selling, storing or distributing newsprint, had to submit re-

120. Cl. 13(2)

121. Cl. 14.

122. Cl. 15.

123. Cl. 16.

124. Cl. 17.

125. Cl. 19.

126. Cl. 20.

127. Cl. 22.

128. Cl. 23.

129. *Indian Trade Journal*, Jan. 30, 1947, p. 211.

130. Cl. 3(1).

131. Cl. 3(2).

132. Cl. 3(3).

133. Cl. 3(4).

134. Cl. 3(5).

135. Cl. 3(6).

136. Cl. 4.

turns¹³⁷ to Controller of Newsprint. Permission of the Central Government was needed to change the name, the place of printing and publication of any newspaper and acquisition of right of ownership of a newspaper. No person could sell a daily newspaper at more than 2 annas a copy.¹³⁸ The Central Government could authorise in writing the doing of any act prohibited by the order.¹³⁹

137. Cl. 9.

138. Cl. 15.

139. Cl. 16.