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Part IV—Section 2

Tamil Nadu Acts and Ordinances

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The following Act of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly received the assent of the Governor on the 1st February 2010 and is hereby published for general information:—

ACT No. 6 OF 2010.

An Act further to amend the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, 1983.

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu in the Sixtieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 2010.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 17th day of November 2009.

Amendment of section 89.

2. In Section 89 of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, 1983 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in the proviso to sub-section (1), for the expression "eight years and six months", the expression "nine years" shall be substituted.

Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1983.

Repeal and saving.

3. (1) The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2009 is hereby repealed.

Tamil Nadu Ordinance 3 of 2009.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the principal Act, as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the principal Act, as amended by this Act.

(By order of the Governor)

S. DHEENADHAYALAN,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

The following Act of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly received the assent of the Governor on the 1st February 2010 and is hereby published for general information:—

ACT No. 7 OF 2010.

An Act to make special provisions for Chennai Metropolitan Planning Area for a period of one Year and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

WHEREAS, there had been rapid increase in the population owing to industrialization, migration and various other factors, putting pressure on land and infrastructure in the Chennai Metropolitan Planning Area leading to unauthorized developments which are not in conformity with the First Master Plan for Chennai Metropolitan Planning Area in force, the Development Control Rules contained therein and the building rules, regulations and bye-laws;

AND WHEREAS, the Government have constituted a committee headed by a retired Supreme Court Judge to look into all aspects of developments and to suggest necessary modifications to the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972);

AND WHEREAS, it is expected that the recommendations of the Committee aforesaid may involve substantial amendments to the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972) and some with retrospective effect, and in particular to the provisions relating to construction and use of the premises, thereby changing the position as obtaining now under the said Act;

AND WHEREAS, Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority has prepared the draft Master Plan II for Chennai Metropolitan Planning Area, with the perspective year 2026 keeping in view the emerging new dimensions in urban development, which has been published for public objections and suggestions giving time upto 31-8-2007. The draft Master Plan II after public consultation and modification as suggested by the Government was resubmitted to Government on 29th February 2008. The Government have approved the said draft Master Plan II for Chennai Metropolitan Planning Area, 2026 and the same has been published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* Extraordinary, dated the 2nd September 2008. The various ramifications of the approved Master Plan II for Chennai Metropolitan Planning Area, 2026 are under consideration of the six sectoral committees formed for the purpose;

AND WHEREAS, a comprehensive policy for the improvement of slum areas and resettlement of the people in slum area wherever necessary in the Chennai Metropolitan Planning Area is contemplated by the State Government;

AND WHEREAS, a detailed study of the issues relating to unauthorized occupation by the vendors and hawkers in the public street is contemplated with a view to evolving a scheme for regulating their activities;

AND WHEREAS, action for violation of the provisions of the First Master Plan for Chennai Metropolitan Planning Area in force and Development Control Rules contained therein, before a final view is taken in the matter by the Government may cause avoidable hardship and irreparable loss to a large number of people including small traders;

AND WHEREAS, the Tamil Nadu Laws (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2007 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 1 of 2007), which was replaced by the Tamil Nadu Laws (Special Provisions) Act, 2007 (Tamil Nadu Act 39 of 2007), was challenged before the High Court of Madras, and it was quashed by a Division Bench of the High Court of Madras;

AND WHEREAS, in the Special Leave Petitions filed before the Supreme Court of India against the above Judgment of High Court of Madras, quashing the above said Tamil Nadu Ordinance 1 of 2007 and the said Tamil Nadu Act 39 of 2007, the Supreme Court has ordered that status *quo* as on 14-12-2007 shall be maintained until further orders and the petitioners shall not pass any order of regularization in the meantime;

AND WHEREAS, the validity of the said Tamil Nadu Act 39 of 2007 is pending before the Supreme Court of India and the said Tamil Nadu Act 39 of 2007 ceased to operate on 26th day of July 2008 and in order to maintain the status *quo* as ordered by the Supreme Court of India, the Government have enacted the Tamil Nadu Laws (Special Provisions) Act, 2008 (Tamil Nadu Act 56 of 2008), which would also cease to operate from the 27th day of July 2009;

AND WHEREAS, there is a need to make provisions to deal with deviations which may be marginal or gross in nature in a balanced and just manner without compromise on the safety and transport mobility but at the same time keeping in view the spirit and text of judicial pronouncements;

AND WHEREAS, the modern requirements of fire safety precautions in commercial and shopping centers should be gone through thoroughly evolving a safety measure and to make provisions to empower the planning authority suitably;

AND WHEREAS, the committee headed by a retired Supreme Court Judge is yet to submit its report and the Government will require more time to consider the report of the retired Supreme Court Judge and there is an urgent need for deferring enforcement action against unauthorized buildings;

AND WHEREAS, the purpose and objective of the Tamil Nadu Laws (Special Provisions) Act, 2008 has not been subserved and it is expedient to have a law to provide temporary relief to the people of Chennai Metropolitan Planning Area against such action for a period upto 26th July 2010 within which various issues referred to above to be finalized;

AND WHEREAS, it is expedient to have a law for a period of one year to provide temporary relief and to minimize hardships and irreparable loss to a large number of people including small traders;

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu in the Sixtieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title,
extent and
commence-
ment.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Tamil Nadu Laws (Special Provisions) Act, 2010.

(2) It extends to the Chennai Metropolitan Planning Area.

(3) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 27th day of July 2009.

(4) It shall cease to have effect on the expiry of one year from the date of its commencement, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser, and upon such cesser section 8 of the Tamil Nadu General Clauses Act, 1891, shall apply as if this Act had then been repealed by a Tamil Nadu Act.

Tamil Nadu
Act 1 of
1891.

Definitions.

2. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “building rules, regulations and bye-laws” means rules, regulations and bye-laws made under the Chennai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919, the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 and the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 as the case may be, relating to buildings;

Tamil Nadu
Act
IV of 1919.
Tamil Nadu
Act
V of 1920.
Tamil Nadu
Act
21 of 1994.

(b) “Chennai Metropolitan Planning Area” means the Chennai Metropolitan Planning Area, specified under clause (23-a) of section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971;

Tamil Nadu
Act
35 of 1972.

(c) “detailed development plan” means a detailed development plan approved under the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971, in respect of any area covered under the Chennai Metropolitan Planning Area;

Tamil Nadu
Act
35 of 1972.

(d) “Development Control Rules” means the Development Control Rules for Chennai Metropolitan Planning Area;

(e) “Government” means the State Government;

Tamil Nadu Act IV of 1919.
Tamil Nadu Act V of 1920.
Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1994.
Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972.

(f) "local authority" means the Chennai City Municipal Corporation established under the Chennai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 or Municipalities or Town Panchayats (within Chennai Metropolitan Planning Area) established under the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 or Panchayat Unions or Village Panchayats (within Chennai Metropolitan Planning Area) established under the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 or the Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority constituted under the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971, legally entitled to exercise control in respect of the areas under their respective jurisdictions;

Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972.

(g) "Master Plan" means the Master Plan for Chennai Metropolitan Planning Area, published under the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971;

Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972.

(h) "public street" means public street as defined in clause (37) of section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971;

(i) "punitive action" means action taken by local authority within Chennai Metropolitan Planning Area under the relevant law against unauthorized development and shall include demolition, whether in pursuance of court orders or otherwise;

(j) "relevant law" means in case of—

Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972.

(i) the Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority, the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971;

Tamil Nadu Act IV of 1919.

(ii) the Chennai City Municipal Corporation, the Chennai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919;

Tamil Nadu Act V of 1920.

(iii) the Municipalities and Town Panchayats, the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920; and

Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1994.

(iv) the Panchayat Unions and Village Panchayats, the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994;

(k) "unauthorized development" means use of any land or any building or construction of any building carried out,—

(i) in deviation from any planning permission or building permit; or

(ii) without obtaining any planning permission or building permit; or

(iii) in contravention of the land use zoning under the Master Plan or any approved detailed development plan; or

(iv) in contravention of the Development Control Rules for Chennai Metropolitan Planning Area, building rules, regulations, bye-laws applicable to areas within the Chennai Metropolitan Planning Area;

and includes unauthorized occupation by hawkers and street vendors in the public street and by the people in the slum area.

Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972.
Tamil Nadu Act IV of 1919.
Tamil Nadu Act V of 1920.
Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1994.

(2) The words and expressions used but not defined herein shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971, the Chennai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919, the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 and the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994.

Government to finalise norms and policy guidelines, etc.

3. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any relevant law or any rules, regulations or bye-laws made thereunder, the Government shall within a period of one year, from the date of commencement of this Act, take all possible measures, with due regard to environment, to finalise norms, policy guidelines and feasible strategies to deal with the problems of unauthorized developments with regard to the undermentioned categories, namely:—

- (a) land use not conforming to, the Master Plan, detailed development plans or any Planning permission;
- (b) construction in deviation from or beyond planning permission or building permit;
- (c) development without any planning permission or building permit; and
- (d) unauthorized occupation by, the hawkers and street vendors, in the public street and by the people in slum area,

so that the developments of Chennai Metropolitan Planning Area take place in a sustainable and planned manner.

(2) Subject to the provisions contained in sub-section (1) and notwithstanding any judgement, decree or order of any court, *status quo* as on the date of the commencement of this Act shall be maintained in respect of the categories of unauthorized development mentioned in sub-section (1).

(3) All notices issued by any local authority or any authority empowered under relevant law for initiating action against the categories of unauthorized development mentioned in sub-section (1) prior to 27th day of July 2007 shall be deemed to have been suspended and no punitive action shall be taken during the said period of one year.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provisions contained in this Act, the Government may, at any time, before the expiry of one year withdraw the concession given in sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) as the case may be, by notification, in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* in respect of the categories of unauthorized development mentioned in sub-section (1).

The Provisions of this Act not to apply in certain cases.

4. During the period of operation of this Act, no relief shall be available under section 3 in respect of the following categories of unauthorized development, namely:—

- (a) any unauthorised development started or continued on or after the 27th day of July 2007;
- (b) commencement of any activity anywhere in the Chennai Metropolitan Planning Area in violation of the provisions of the Master Plan or any detailed development plan on or after the 27th day of July 2007;
- (c) unauthorized occupation on public street except in those cases which are covered under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 3; and
- (d) removal of people in slum area, hawkers and street vendors in accordance with policies of the Government, for clearance of land required for any public project.

Act to override other laws.

5. The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law made by the legislature of the State for the time being in force.

Power to give directions.

6. The Government may, from time to time issue such directions to any local authority or any authority under any relevant law as it may deem fit, for giving effect to the provisions of this Act and it shall be the duty of such local authority or authority to comply with such directions.

Tamil Nadu
Ordinance
2 of 2009.

7. (1) The Tamil Nadu Laws (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2009 is hereby repealed.

Repeal and
saving.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal anything done, any action taken or any direction given under the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done, taken or given under this Act.

(By order of the Governor)

S. DHEENADHAYALAN,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

The following Act of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly received the assent of the Governor on the 1st February 2010 and is hereby published for general information:—

ACT No. 8 OF 2010.

An Act to provide for Uniform System of School Education in the State of Tamil Nadu and matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

WHEREAS, at present there are four streams of school education in the State under the control of the State Government, namely, State Board Schools, Matriculation Schools, Oriental Schools and Anglo-Indian Schools and these schools have separate syllabus, text books and scheme of examination and are under the control of different Boards. As a result, the standard of education in these schools are not uniform;

AND WHEREAS, the Government are of the view that it is indispensable to evolve a uniform system of school education in the State to ensure social justice and provide quality education in the schools in the State;

AND WHEREAS, the Government constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Thiru Muthukumar, former Vice-Chancellor of Bharathidasan University to examine the implementation of uniform system of school education. The said committee examined all the issues and submitted its recommendations to the Government;

AND WHEREAS, a one man committee 'was constituted with Thiru M.P. Vijayakumar, I.A.S. (Retired)' to look into the recommendations of Thiru Muthukumar Committee;

AND WHEREAS, the said 'one man committee' looked into the recommendations of Thiru Muthukumar Committee and submitted its recommendations to the Government;

AND WHEREAS, a team of educationists under the Chairmanship of Thiru M.P. Vijayakumar, I.A.S. (Retired) visited the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Gujarat and Maharashtra and reviewed the education system in vogue in those States and the said team submitted its report on the administrative setup of the School Education department and Boards of Education, examination systems and evaluation methods adopted by those States;

AND WHEREAS, the Government, after much deliberations, accepted the idea that all the Government schools, Government aided schools and private schools including Matriculation Schools, Anglo-Indian Schools and Oriental Schools in the State, having the common syllabus, text books and examination system will ensure social justice and provide quality education. Accordingly, the Government have decided to implement the uniform system of school education in the State;

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu in the Sixtieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Tamil Nadu Uniform System of School Education Act, 2010.

Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 30th day of November 2009.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Definition.

(a) "academic year" means the year commencing on the first day of June;

(b) "Anglo-Indian School" means a school approved as such under the Code of Regulations for Anglo-Indian Schools;

(c) "Board" means the State Common Board of School Education constituted under section 5;

(d) "competent authority" means any authority, officer or person authorized by the Government, by notification, to perform the functions of the competent authority for such area or in relation to such class of private school, as may be specified in the notification;

(e) "Government" means the State Government;

(f) "matriculation school" means a school approved as such under the Code of Regulations for Matriculation Schools;

(g) "oriental school" means a school approved as such by the Director of School Education;

(h) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules;

(i) "school" means,—

(i) any primary school, middle school, high school or higher secondary school maintained by the State or any local authority; or

(ii) any primary school, middle school, high school or higher secondary school established and administered or maintained by any private educational agency including minority school established and administered under clause (1) of Article 30 of the Constitution, whether receiving aid out of the State fund or not; or

(iii) any matriculation school, Anglo-Indian school or oriental school including minority school established and administered under clause (1) of Article 30 of the Constitution, whether receiving aid out of the State fund or not,

but does not include a school affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this clause,—

(1) "local authority" means—

(i) the Municipal Corporations of Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Erode, Tiruppur, Vellore, Thoothukudi or any other Municipal Corporation that may be constituted under any law for the time being in force; or

(ii) a Municipal Council constituted under the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920; or

Tamil Nadu
Act
V of 1920.

(iii) a Panchayat Union Council or a Village Panchayat constituted under the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994;

Tamil Nadu Act
21 of 1994.

(2) (i) primary school shall consist of Standards I to V;

(ii) middle school shall consist of Standards I to VIII or Standards VI to VIII;

(iii) high school shall consist of Standards I to X or Standards VI to X or Standards IX and X;

(iv) higher secondary school shall consist of Standards I to XII, Standards VI to XII or Standards XI and XII;

(j) "State" means the State of Tamil Nadu.

Schools to
follow
common
syllabus and
text book.

3. (1) Every school in the State shall follow the common syllabus and text books as may be specified by the Board for each subject,—

(a) in Standards I and VI, commencing from the academic year 2010-2011;

(b) in Standards II to V and Standards VII to X from the academic year 2011-2012.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), every school in the State shall,—

(a) follow the norms fixed by the Board for giving instruction in each subject;

(b) follow the norms for conducting examination as may be specified by the Board.

Medium of
instructions.

4. All the subjects, other than languages, may be taught in Tamil or English or in any other language as may be decided by a school with the approval of the competent authority.

5. (1) The Government shall, by notification, constitute a Board to be called as the State Common Board of School Education for the purpose of implementing the policy of the Government to provide uniform school education in the State. The Board shall exercise the powers conferred, and perform the functions assigned to it, under this Act.

Constitution of Board.

(2) The Board shall consist of the following members, namely:—

Ex-officio Members.

- (a) The Director of School Education, who shall be the Chairperson;
- (b) The Additional Secretary to Government, School Education Department;
- (c) The Director of Government Examinations;
- (d) The Director of Matriculation Schools;
- (e) The Director of Elementary Education;
- (f) The Director, Teacher Education, Research and Training;
- (g) The Joint Director of School Education (Secondary Education), who shall be the Member-Secretary.

Other Members.

(a) Three members nominated by the Government from among the academic experts and eminent educationists;

(b) One member nominated by the Government from among the teachers of matriculation schools;

(c) One member nominated by the Government from among the teachers of the oriental schools;

(d) One member nominated by the Government from among the teachers of the Anglo-Indian schools.

(3) The headquarters of the Board shall be located at Chennai.

(4) The Board shall meet, as often as may be necessary, at such time and place and observe such rules of procedure as may be prescribed:

Provided that the Board shall meet at least twice in a year.

(5) The Chairperson shall preside over the meeting of the Board.

(6) No act or proceeding of the Board shall be invalid by reason only of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the Board.

6. (1) The nominated members shall hold office for a term of three years and shall be eligible for re-nomination for a further term of three years:

Terms and conditions of service of nominated members of the Board.

Provided that for the purpose of this sub-section, a person who has held office as a nominated member in a casual vacancy for a period of not less than one year shall be deemed to have held office for a full term of three years.

(2) A nominated member may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Government, resign his office but he shall continue to hold office until his resignation is accepted by the Government.

(3) The nominated members shall be eligible to draw such rate of sitting fee and travelling allowance as may be applicable to a First Class Committee.

7. If, at any time, it appears to the Government that a nominated member has shown himself to be unsuitable for office or has been guilty of misconduct or neglect which renders his removal expedient, the Government may, after giving the nominated member a reasonable opportunity of showing cause, by notification, remove the nominated member, from the office.

Removal from membership of Board.

Filling up of casual vacancy.

8. If a casual vacancy occurs in the office of a nominated member, either by reason of his death, resignation, removal or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled up, as soon as may be, by the Government and the nominated member shall hold office only for the remainder of the term for which the person whose place he fills would have been a nominated member.

Powers and functions of Board.

9. It shall be the duty of the Board to take all such steps as it may think fit for ensuring uniform system of school education in the State. The Board shall,—

(a) prescribe the common syllabus and text books for each Standard and each course of study in the school;

(b) prescribe the norms for conducting the examinations and the minimum standards for the award of certificate;

(c) evaluate the standard of school education and suggest recommendations for improvement of school education;

(d) constitute such number of committees as it may think fit, for the consideration of any business;

(e) advise the Government upon the action to be taken for the purpose of implementing the uniform system of school education; and

(f) perform such other functions as may be prescribed.

Power to constitute committees.

10. (1) The Board may, at any time, constitute a committee or committees consisting of such number of members as it may think fit or resolve itself into a committee for the consideration of any business.

(2) The committee shall have the powers to co-opt additional member or members with prior approval of the Chairperson of the Board.

(3) The committee shall submit its report to the Board within such time as may be directed by the Board.

Penalties.

11. If any person wilfully contravenes the provisions of this Act or any rules made thereunder, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees and in the case of continuing contravention, with an additional fine which may extend to one thousand rupees for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention.

Offences by companies.

12. (1) Where an offence against any of the provisions of this Act have been committed by a company, every person who, at the time the offence was committed, was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he has exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where any such offence has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section,—

(a) “company” means any body corporate and includes a trust, a firm, a society or other association of individuals, and

(b) “director” in relation to—

(i) a firm, means a partner in the firm;

(ii) a society, a trust or other association of individuals, means the person who is entrusted under the rules of the society, trust or other association with the management of the affairs of the society, trust or other association, as the case may be.

13. No court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act except with the sanction of the Government or such officer as the Government may authorize in this behalf. Cognizance of offences.

14. (1) The Board shall, in the discharge of its functions and duties under this Act, be bound by such directions on questions of policy, as the Government may give in writing to it, from time to time. Directions by the Government.

(2) The decision of the Government as to whether a question is one of policy or not shall be final.

15. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Board, Government or its officers for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or any rule or order made thereunder. Protection of action taken in good faith.

16. (1) The Government may, in the public interest, by order, direct the Board to make an enquiry in any case specified in the order, and the Board shall report to the Government the result of the enquiry made by it within such period as may be prescribed. Power of Government to give direction.

(2) On receipt of the report from the Board under sub-section (1), the Government shall give such direction as they deem fit and such direction shall be final and binding.

17. (1) The Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act. Power to make rules.

(2) Every rule made or notification or order issued under this Act shall, as soon as possible after it is made or issued, be placed on the table of the Legislative Assembly and if, before the expiry of session in which it is so placed or the next session, the Assembly makes any modification in any such rule or notification or order, or the Assembly decides that the rule or notification or order should not be made or issued, the rule or notification or order shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or notification or order.

18. If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Government may, by order published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*, make such provisions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as appears to them to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty: Power to remove difficulties.

Provided that no order shall be made after the expiry of a period of two years from the date of commencement of this Act.

19. (1) The Tamil Nadu Uniform System of School Education Ordinance, 2009 is hereby repealed. Repeal and saving.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken under this Act.

(By order of the Governor)

S. DHEENADHAYALAN,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.