

Appendix

List of Suppliments

Legal Documents

Municipal Laws and Regulations

- Indian Constitution-

- **Act - 25.** Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.—(1) Subject to public order, morality and health and to the other provisions of this Part, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practice and propagate religion.
(2) Nothing in this article shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any law—
 - (a) regulating or restricting any economic, financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice;
 - (b) providing for social welfare and reform or the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus. Explanation I.—The wearing and carrying of kirpans shall be deemed to be included in the profession of the Sikh religion. Explanation II.—In sub-clause (b) of clause (2), the reference to Hindus shall be construed as including a reference to persons professing the Sikh, Jaina or Buddhist religion, and the reference to Hindu religious institutions shall be construed accordingly.
- **Act - 26.** Freedom to manage religious affairs.—Subject to public order, morality and health, every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right—
 - (a) to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes;
 - (b) to manage its own affairs in matters of religion;
 - (c) to own and acquire movable and immovable property; and
 - (d) to administer such property in accordance with law.
- **Act - 27.** Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion.—No person shall be compelled to pay any taxes, the proceeds of which are specifically appropriated in payment of expenses for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious denomination.
- **Act - 28.** Freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious worship in certain educational institutions.—(1) No religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds.
(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall apply to an educational institution which is administered by the State but has been established under any endowment or trust which requires that religious instruction shall be imparted in such institution.

- (3) No person attending any educational institution recognised by the State or receiving aid out of State funds shall be required to take part in any religious instruction that may be imparted in such institution or to attend any religious worship that may be conducted in such institution or in any premises attached thereto unless such person or, if such person is a minor, his guardian has given his consent thereto.
- **Act - 34.** Restriction on rights conferred by this Part while martial law is in force in any area.—Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part, Parliament may by law indemnify any person in the service of the Union or of a State or any other person in respect of any act done by him in connection with the maintenance or restoration of order in any area within the territory of India where martial law was in force or validate any sentence passed, punishment inflicted, forfeiture ordered or other act done under martial law in such area.
- **Act - 213:** Power of Governor to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Legislature.—(1) If at any time, except when the Legislative Assembly of a State is in session, or where there is a Legislative Council in a State, except when both Houses of the Legislature are 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: Provided that the Governor shall not, without instructions from the President, promulgate any such Ordinance if—
- (a) a Bill containing the same provisions would under this Constitution have required the previous sanction of the President for the introduction thereof into the Legislature; or
 - (b) he would have deemed it necessary to reserve a Bill containing the same provisions for the consideration of the President; or
 - (c) an Act of the Legislature of the State containing the same provisions would under this Constitution have been invalid unless, having been reserved for the consideration of the President, it had received the assent of the President.
- (2) An Ordinance promulgated under this article shall have the same force and effect as an Act of the Legislature of the State assented to by the Governor, but every such Ordinance—
- (a) shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly of the State, or where there is a Legislative Council in the State, before both the Houses, and shall cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the reassembly 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; and
 - (b) may be withdrawn at any time by the Governor. Explanation.—Where the Houses of the Legislature of a State having a Legislative Council are summoned to reassemble on different dates, the period of six weeks shall be reckoned from the later of those dates for the purposes of this clause.

- (3) If and so far as an Ordinance under this article makes any provision which would not be valid if enacted in an Act of the Legislature of the State assented to by the Governor, it shall be void: Provided that, for the purposes of the provisions of this Constitution relating to the effect of an Act of the Legislature of a State which is repugnant to an Act of Parliament or an existing law with respect to a matter enumerated in the Concurrent List, an Ordinance promulgated under this article in pursuance of instructions from the President shall be deemed to be an Act of the Legislature of the State which has been reserved for the consideration of the President and assented to by him.
- **Act - 243P. Definitions.**—In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires,—
- (a) "Committee" means a Committee constituted under article 243S;
 - (b) "district" means a district in a State;
 - (c) "Metropolitan area" means an area having a population of ten lakhs or more, comprised in one or more districts and consisting of two or more Municipalities or Panchayats or other contiguous areas, specified by the Governor by public notification to be a Metropolitan area for the purposes of this Part;
 - (d) "Municipal area" means the territorial area of a Municipality as is notified by the Governor;
 - (e) "Municipality" means an institution of self-government constituted under article 243Q;
 - (f) "Panchayat" means a Panchayat constituted under article 243B;
 - (g) "population" means the population as ascertained at the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published. 243Q. Constitution of Municipalities.—(1) There shall be constituted in every State,—
 - (h) a Nagar Panchayat (by whatever name called) for a transitional area, that is to say, an area in transition from a rural area to an urban area;
 - (i) a Municipal Council for a smaller urban area; and
 - (j) a Municipal Corporation for a larger urban area, in accordance with the provisions of this Part:

Provided that a Municipality under this clause may not be constituted in such urban area or part thereof as the Governor may, having regard to the size of the area and the municipal services being provided or proposed to be provided by an industrial establishment in that area and such other factors as he may deem fit, by public notification, specify to be an industrial township.

- (2) In this article, "a transitional area", "a smaller urban area" or "a larger urban area" means such area as the Governor may, having regard to the population of the area, the density of the population therein, the revenue generated for local administration, the percentage of employment in nonagricultural activities, the economic importance or such other factors as he may deem fit, specify by public notification for the purposes of this Part.

- Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949-

- **Act - 319. Commissioner may take special measures on outbreak of any dangerous disease.** - (1) In the event of the City being at any time visited or threatened with an outbreak of any dangerous disease, or in the event of any infectious disease breaking out or being likely to be introduced into the City amongst cattle including under this expression sheep and goats, the Commissioner, if he thinks the ordinary provisions of this Act and the rules or of any other law at the time in force are insufficient for the purpose, may, with the sanction of the [State] Government,-
 - (a) take such special measures, and
 - (b) by public notice prescribe such temporary orders to be observed by the public or by any person or class of persons, as are specified in the rules and as he shall deem necessary to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof.
- (2) The Commissioner shall forthwith report to the Corporation any measures taken and any orders made by him under sub-section (1).
- **Act - 14. Election by State Election Commission.** - (1) The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all the elections of the Corporations shall be vested in the State Election Commission.
 - (2) The State Election Commissioner shall hold the election as per the rules made by the State Government.
 - (3) The provision of section 7 of the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904 (Bombay Of 1904) shall not apply to anything done or suffered under the provision repealed or substituted by the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations (Gujarat Second Amendment) Act, 1993 (Gujarat 16 of 1993) (hereinafter referred to as ‘the said Act”);
 - (4) The State Election Commissioner shall be appointed within two months of the coming into force of the said Act.
 - (5) The State Government shall when so required by the State Election Commission, make available to it the staff as may be necessary for the discharge of the function conferred it by clause (1) of article 243K of the Constitution of India.
 - (6) The State Election Commissioner appointed immediately after the commencement of the said Act shall commence the work of delimitation of the constituencies to be known as wards within one month from the date of his appointment as per the last published census figures.
 - (7) Notwithstanding anything contained in the principal Act or in any decree, order or direction of any court, the election of the Corporation shall be held in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution (Seventy-fourth Amendment) Act, 1992 on Municipalities and the provisions of the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949 (Bombay LIX of 1949) as amended by the said Act and the rules made by the State Government in this behalf.

- **Act - 15. Casual vacancies how to be filled.** - (1) In the event of non-acceptance of office by a person elected to be a councillor, or of the death, registration, disqualification or removal of a councillor during his term of office, there shall be deemed to be a casual vacancy in the office, and such vacancy shall be filled as soon as conveniently may be, and, in any case, within three months of the date on which it is known that such vacancy has occurred, by the election of a person thereto, who shall hold office so long only as the councillor in whose place he is elected would have been entitled to hold it if the vacancy had not occurred: Provided that, no election shall be held for the filling of a casual vacancy if general elections are due to be held within six months of the occurrence of the vacancy;
- (2) The provisions of section 18 shall apply to an election held for the filling of a casual vacancy.
- **16. Election petitions.** - (1) If the qualification of any person declared to be elected a councillor is disputed, or if the validity of any election is questioned, whether by reason of the improper rejection by the Commissioner of a nomination or of the improper rejection or refusal of a vote, or by reason of a material irregularity in the election proceedings corrupt practice, or any other thing materially affecting the result of the election, any person enrolled in the municipal election roll may at any time within ten days after the result of the election has been declared, submit an application to the Judge for the determination of the dispute or question.
- (2) The [State] Government may, if it has reason to believe that an election has not been a free election by reason of the large number of cases in which undue influence or bribery has been exercised or committed by order in writing, authorise any officer to make an application to the Judge at any time within one month after the result of the election has been declared for a declaration that the election of the returned candidate or candidates is void.
- (3) The Judge shall decide the applications made under sub-section (1) or (2) after holding an inquiry in the manner provided by or under this Act.

Explanations. - For the purposes of this section-

- (1) “*corrupt practice*” means one of the following practices, namely:-
- (a) any gift, offer or promise by a candidate or his agent or by any person with the connivance of a candidate or his agent of any gratification, pecuniary or otherwise to any person whomsoever, with the object directly or indirectly of inducing a person to stand or not to stand as, or to withdraw from being, a candidate at an election or a voter to vote or refrain from voting at an election or as a reward to a person for having so stood or not stood or for having withdrawn his candidature or a voter for having voted or refrained from voting;
- (b) any direct or indirect interference or attempt to interfere on the part of a candidate or his agent or of any other person with the connivance of the candidate or his agent with the free exercise of any electoral right, including

the use of threats of injury of any kind or the creation or attempt to create fear of divine displeasure or spiritual censure, but not including a declaration of public policy or a promise of public action or the mere exercise of a legal right without intent to interfere with a legal right;

- (c) the procuring or abetting or attempting to procure by a candidate or his agent or by any other person with the connivance of a candidate or his agent, the application by a person for a voting paper in the name of any other person whether living or dead or in a fictitious name or by a person for a voting paper in his own name when, by reason of the fact that he has already voted in the same or some other ward, he is not entitled to vote;
 - (d) the removal of a voting paper from the polling station during polling hours by any person with the connivance of a candidate or his agent;
 - (e) the publication by a candidate or his agent or by any other person with the connivance of the candidate or his agent of any statement of fact which is false, and which he either believes to be false or does not believe to be true, in relation to the personal character or conduct of any candidate, being a statement reasonably calculated to prejudice the prospects of that candidate's election;
 - (f) any acts specified in paragraphs (a), (b), (d) and (e) when done by a person who is not a candidate or his agent or a person acting with the connivance of a candidate or his agent;
 - (g) the application by a person at an election for a voting paper in the name of any other person, whether living or dead, or in a fictitious name, or for a voting paper in his own name when, by reason of the fact that he has already voted in the same or another ward, he is not entitled to vote; or
 - (h) the receipt of, or agreement to receive, any gratification of the kind described in paragraph (a) as a motive or reward for doing or refraining from doing any of the acts therein specified.
- (2) a corrupt practice shall not be deemed to have been committed in the interests of a returned candidate if the Judge is satisfied that it was of a trivial and limited character which did not affect the result of the election, that in all other respects the election was free from any corrupt practice on the part of the candidate or any of his agents, that it was committed without the sanction, or connivance or contrary to the orders of the candidate or his agents, and that the candidate and his agents took all reasonable means for preventing the commission of corrupt practices at the election.